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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Free Church Assembly of Scotland has decided not to prosecute Dr. Adam Smith for heresy.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Yokohama Electric Light Company will take place on July 19th when a dividend of 14 per cent. will be declared.

SPECIAL prayers for King Edward's recovery were offered in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday. The preacher at Morning Prayer was the Rev. Arthur Lloyd.

MR. JOHN BARRETT, Commissioner-General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, left Nagasaki for Shanghai on June 29th by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *America Maru*.

THERE is a scheme on foot in Yamada, Ise province, to build an electric railway between Yamada and Futami. Mr. Akura Kihachi is said to be interested in the project.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress between the Tokyo and the Shinagawa Electric Light Companies with a view to amalgamation. It is generally believed that the negotiations will be successful.

FIRE broke out in Aiwoicho Sanchome, Yokohama, about 1.30 on Saturday afternoon. The flames were soon extinguished, with the loss of one house, several others being damaged.

A YACHT for the use of the Crown Prince is now in course of construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, and will be completed in a month or so. Mr. Ando Juhei, of Nagoya, has been ordered to decorate the interior of the vessel.

THE vernacular press says that passenger fares on express trains between Shimbashi and Kobe will be increased shortly, and an official notice to this effect is to be issued in a few days. The Railway authorities contemplate issuing a new kind of ticket for this service only.

NUIBE KANEJIRO, of Hiroshima Prefecture, and two others, who attempted to stow away on board the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Nippon Maru* were arrested by the Yokohama Water Police on June 28th, when the steamer was about to leave Yokohama for San Francisco.

THE death is announced of the father of Dr. Kitazato Shibasaburo, the well-known bacteriologist, the sad event taking place on June 28th at the residence of his son in Shiba, Tokyo. The funeral service will take place at the Aoyama cemetery on July 2nd at 1 p.m.

LIEUT-COLONEL FRANCIS LEAN, R.M.L.I., died on 10th June, aged 70. Lieut.-Colonel Lean saw much active service with the Baltic expeditions in 1854-55. He was also with the Royal Marine battalion sent out for service in Japan in 1864-66, and originated and for 22 years edited *Lean's Royal Navy List*.

WHEN Mr. Kruger was informed by cable that the treaty of peace had been formally signed, he exclaimed "My God! Impossible!" and relapsed into a gloomy silence. The leading organs of the German press commend Great Britain "for building a golden bridge for a vanquished enemy to traverse."

HASEGAWA YASABURO, chief of the Kozu village office, Kanagawa Prefecture, and several others were taken into custody on June 27th at the Odawara Police Station charged with having embezzled official money. The accused will be brought to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial in a day or two.

WE understand that the police in Yokohama have, so to speak, raided the nickel-in-the-slot machines which have for many months been a feature of nearly all the foreign hotels. That is to say they have notified the hotels that such machines must be stopped, and abolished and they have been accordingly.

ON the morning of June 26th the corpse of a man, apparently a workman, about 26 years of age, was found hanging from a tree in the grounds of the French Consulate, near the Yato Bridge, Yokohama. As the body was not identified it was handed over to the City Authorities for temporary interment. There seems no doubt that the man committed suicide.

THE members of the Board of Directors of the Yokohama Sanshi (Silk) Bank have sent in their resignation jointly on the ground that there is no hope of adjusting the bank's finances successfully. In consequence a conference was held a few days ago, at which were present Mr. Watanabe Fukusaburo and several others. It was resolved not to accept the resignation of the Directors.

THE corpse of a man, about 28 years old, was found floating on June 28th near the pier at Takigashira, in the immediate neighbourhood of Yokohama. Medical examination at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Horinouchi, Yokohama, revealed that the man was thrown into the water the previous night, for his hands were tied with a handkerchief. The Police are searching for the murderers.

SINCE the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company's line was prolonged from Omori to Anamori via Kabata some time ago there has been considerable ill-feeling on the part of *jinrikisha* coolies in Kabata and the vicinity, the coolies objecting to the extension of the line. As the result of repeated negotiations the Company is reported to have agreed to give *yen* 400 in cash to 250 coolies, thus putting an end to the trouble.

CONCERNING the report that a certain foreign firm of Kobe has opened negotiations with the Third Bank for the purpose of purchasing *yen* 3,500,000 worth of the Osaka Harbour Construction bonds the *Jiji* says that the matter has ended in failure on account of the foreign firm having withdrawn from the negotiations. The foreign firm's attitude was apparently due, it is believed, to King Edward's illness.

A COLLISION occurred at Shanghai on June 21st between the Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Iyo Maru* and the steamer *Suian* about 1,000 tons, of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, with the result that both were damaged, though not extensively. According to the crew of the *Iyo Maru*, which arrived at Kobe on June 26th, it appears that vessel, while anchoring at Shanghai, was run into by the German steamer, which came down the Yangtse.

THE pictorial post cards issued in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Japan's adhesion to the International Postal Union are steadily rising in price. Those bearing the post mark of "Jubile de L'entree dans L'Union Postale Universelle, Tokyo, 1877-1902," stamped at the Imperial Hotel on the occasion of the celebration held on June 21st, are wanted at three *yen* per card, while those bearing the mark of ordinary post offices, are quoted at the rate of three *yen* per set of six different cards.

MEMBERS of the crew of the O.S.K.'s steamer *Ise Maru*, which arrived at Kobe on June 30th from Vladivostock, report that the business depression at Vladivostock has reached an indescribable point. In consequence, the steamer returned to Kobe without any cargo, except 2,700 bags of rice and some other goods taken on board at Gensan. At the latter port, many cases of dysentery were reported and the epidemic was spreading fast. There is unfortunately no infectious diseases hospital in Gensan at present.

ATTENTION is again directed to the case of nine persons in Osaka who in November last were prosecuted in the Kyoto Chiho Saibansho on a charge of having forged a number of the Kyushu Railway Company's shares. It is now reported that as the result of the preliminary examinations the Local Court on June 27th committed Nagakawa Kichibei, Imai Kyukichi, Fukuoka Tsunejiro and three others for public trial, while the remaining three were acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Monday, June 30.

The following imperial decree recently issued in Peking disposes finally of the question whether Princes Tuan, Chuang and the rest were really implicated in the Boxer rebellion:—

We have received a memorial from the Imperial Clan Court asking whether the lineal heirs of the late Prince Chuang and other princes should be permitted to succeed to their fathers' titles. Now, in former times and under less serious circumstances previous Emperors of this dynasty have been known to have allowed the sons of cashiered princes and nobles to succeed to the rank and titles forfeited by their parents; but in the present instance, Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, 2nd Order; Pu Ching, Prince Yi, 1st Order; Tsai Hsun, Prince Chuang, 1st Order; and Princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying, both of the 3rd Order, forfeited their respective ranks and titles on account of having endangered the safety of the Empire by their criminal encouragement of, and connection with, ruffians and desperadoes. Their crimes were, therefore, of too grave and serious a nature to allow their immediate descendants and lineal heirs to succeed to their cashiered parents' hereditary titles, etc., and we, therefore, cannot grant the memorial of the said Imperial Clan Court. We, however, hereby command the said court to select from the members of the Imperial Clan nearest to the throne for a special audience before us when we will then decide as to who shall be selected to succeed to the titles of the cashiered princes herein before mentioned. As for the cashiered Duke Tsai Lan, 3rd Order, who had forfeited his title on the same grounds, as the above title was granted to him as a promotion from his original rank of an Imperial noble, ninth in lineal descent to the throne, as this title naturally ceases with his heir, there will be no necessity for selecting any one to succeed him.

It is stated, by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent, that General Tung is at the head of only 1,500 men in Kansu and that his potentialities have gradually declined to a vanishing quantity. Rumours recently circulated as to his rebellious intentions and his formidable strength are attributed by this correspondent to mere ignorance. We trust that the tale is true.

Wednesday, July 2.

When the council for discussing the question of restoring Tientsin met in Peking on the 28th of June, an unexpected element was introduced into the discussion by the Russian Representative, who announced that his Government did not see any occasion to appoint a successor to Major-General Wogack on the board of civil government. This statement seems to have taken the other Representatives completely by surprise as it amounted to Russia's withdrawal from the concert of Powers so far as the Tientsin question was concerned. The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent, by whom the intelligence is sent, interprets it as an evidence that Russia is pursuing in this instance also her habitual policy of stepping out of the arena when she has nothing to gain by obduracy, and when she sees an opportunity of exalting her own magnanimity at the expense of her some-time associates. It must be confessed that the act appears to warrant such a construction. But as for the Tientsin question, it is becoming quite a burlesque. Russia may very well have grown disgusted with it, and may have resolved that the wisest course is to have nothing more to say to it. The incident illustrates the terrible difficulties that have to be encountered by foreign diplomats in Peking. A leader of overwhelming predominance is badly wanting. It is related in the *Shêng Wu-ki* that when, during China's first war with an European Power, the Ghoorkas made secret proposals to attack the British on the flank, Peking replied that "the Heavenly Dynasty never concerned itself with the mutual tiltings of savages." The Heavenly Dynasty is probably of a very different mind now.

The Chinese students in Tokyo, to the number of over three hundred, held a meeting in the Kinki-kan, Tokyo, on the 29th ultimo. According to the Japanese press, they all wore foreign costume, some being "away up" in the matter of the "hai-kara," and it would have been difficult for any casual observer to detect that the assembly did not consist of Japanese youths. Two or three girl students were among the number. They, of course, were conspicuous by their "golden lily feet." The speeches were delivered in the Japanese language—somewhat halting in character, but eked out by ample gesticulation. As for the themes of discourse, they seem to have been of a censorious character. The defects of the educational system of China were denounced, as were also the faults of certain officials, and it was insisted that there could be no real progress in China so long as government and people are separated by a wide gulf.

All this is very interesting. But is it wise? Would it not be more prudent for these students to talk in private if talk they must?

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Peking, dated June 30th, says that although only 7 days remain of the first period fixed for the partial evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, no signs are apparent of any preparations for moving her troops. It is therefore conjectured that she intends to regard as unfulfilled the conditions preliminary to evaculation so long as the problems of the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway and the Tientsin civil government are not settled. Such is our contemporary's intelligence. Of course if Russia wants to find excuses for not evacuating Manchuria, she will have no difficulty in finding them, and equally of course many onlookers will suspect her of seeking excuses. But conjectures are dangerous in such matters. It is wiser to reserve judgement until we have something more substantial to guide us than hypotheses and forecasts.

A new trouble is reported to have arisen in connexion with this weary problem. China is said to have been discovered playing a facing-both-ways game. She promised England that the director of the line should be a British subject and that its extensions should be built by herself. But, at the same time, she secretly promised Russia that the director should never be an Englishman, and that if extensions were built, recourse should be had to Russian capital. We do not believe it. China often finds herself caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, and has to make a cruel wriggle to get out of the tight place, but she has too much sense to try the game of throwing palpable dust into the eyes of both parties.

It appears that the project of abolishing *likin* and increasing the duties on imports has not yet been abandoned. Sir James Mackay and the other members of the Tariff Committee have proceeded to Nanking for the purpose of consulting Viceroy Liu Kun-yi. Should their interview with him give any hope of ultimate success, they will continue their journey in order to visit Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang. Mr. Archibald Little, of "Up-the-Yangtse-Gorges" fame, has addressed to the *North-China Daily News* some strong letters, urging that the proposed replacement of *likin* by customs dues is the only wise policy in the interests of trade. But of what use is it that England alone should make this agreement? Will other Powers consent?

The *Kozan Tanken-tai* (mine-exploration party) is a band of mining experts despatched by enterprising Japanese and Chinese subjects who have combined for the purpose of exploiting China's mineral resources. The principal promoter in Japan is Mr. Tokura, who is said to have put up two million *yen* with the object of developing a coal mine in the Middle Kingdom. We read in the *Jiji Shimpo's* telegrams that this *Kozan Tanken-tai* having concluded its investigations in Chili, has now left that province. But of course nothing is said as to the result of the investigations.

Thursday, July 3.

An imperial decree has been issued in Peking calling upon Viceroys and Governors to avoid distressing the people by ill-considered taxation on account of the Indemnity. These officials are urged to devise wise and tactful means of raising the required money. One is inclined to query the value of such edicts. If Peking would indicate some form of tax easily collected and not falling with oppressive weight on the lower orders, the situation might look brighter. But exhortations to be statesmanlike do not make statesmen. After all, we can not reflect upon China's condition without amazement. There are differences of opinion about her population, but it can scarcely be doubted that the eighteen provinces have an aggregate of 380 million souls. What is a payment of 20 million taels annually to such a multitude? It represents only some 5 cents per head. That there should be any serious difficulty in collecting such a pittance seems incredible.

The trouble continues about the conversion of the Indemnity into gold. China's sources of revenue are silver, and the burden laid upon her by the Powers, being gold, grows constantly with the appreciation of the latter metal. The Protocol signed in Peking requires her to pay in gold, the exchange being calculated at the rate of the day. She therefore knew what she was undertaking. But she did not know and could scarcely foresee the heavy fall that has taken place in the gold-price of silver. Were she allowed to collect the customs dues in gold—and really it is difficult to see any valid argument against her doing so—the situation would be considerably eased. Meanwhile it is stated that the Representative of one of the great Powers in Peking has suggested, by way of remedy, some lengthening of the period for paying the installment. What would be gained by that, we wonder. The greater part of the amount that China has to pay now consists of interest. Something like 18 million taels annually goes to that account. Obviously the payment of interest can not be deferred, and if the payment of the principal be put off, then the interest increases correspondingly. Such a programme seems quite unpractical. The only effective remedy in the way of remission would be to reduce the rate of interest, a course which would not obtain the consent of Powers that have already dealt with the asset.

It was stated in telegrams from Peking published by Tokyo journals on the 1st inst., that the period for the withdrawal of the first portion of the Russian forces from Manchuria would expire in a week, but that no signs of preparation for withdrawal were yet

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apparent. There seems to be some misunderstanding. The Manchurian Convention was signed by Lessar, Ching and Wang Wen-shao on the 8th of April, and it provided that the troops in the south-west portion of the province of Mukden should be withdrawn as far as the Liao River, "in the course of six months after the signature of this convention." The six months will therefore expire on the 6th of October, which is still three months distant. Apparently the correspondents who telegraphed this item laboured under the impression that the Convention spoke of three months, not six.

China has applied to Japan for a teacher of international law. The Minister of State for Education offered the post to Professor Matsuoka, and subsequently to Professor Nakamura, but both declined. Attempts are now being made to induce Professor Takahashi to go.

THE CHOLERA.

Friday, June 27.

Reports from Saga says that the cholera shows signs of spreading, but no particulars are given. In Nagasaki the authorities are evidently taking very resolute measures. It has been decided to innoculate a hundred thousand persons as a preventive step, and six physicians are expected to perform the work in 8 or 9 days. That would mean the innoculation of nearly two thousand persons daily by one physician, a scarcely credible feat. What this innoculation means we are not in a position to state clearly. There can be no mistake about the translation—*kessei sesshu* are the original terms,—and rumour attributes the precaution to investigations made by Mr. Kitasato. A strange piece of news is that the malady has attacked cats. Over thirty of these animals have died in a suburb (Higashi Matsura-gori) of Nagasaki. Perhaps a holocaust of cats may be necessary, which would be a calamity in the eyes of many people. Another measure adopted by the Nagasaki Prefectural Authorities is to throw kerosene into the canals so as to prevent people from drinking the water.

Saturday, June 28.

Three cases of cholera have occurred in the Shiba district of Tokyo. Two are said to have been sporadic, but of the three cases two ended fatally. The police have decided to adopt the most stringent measures of disinfection. There has also been a patient in the Kanda district, who died shortly after being attacked.

In Saga there are apprehensions that the disease has again broken out. It seemed to have disappeared, but on the 27th there were three fresh cases, one of them fatal. Altogether the number of cases in Saga from the commencement of the epidemic on the 2nd of June up to the 27th was 47, of which 26 ended fatally. In Nagasaki there have been three cases and two deaths, and in Formosa eleven cases and five deaths.

The *Fujiyama Maru*, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which entered Kuchinotsu on the afternoon of the 26th, had a Japanese stoker suffering from cholera. He died in port.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Nagasaki says that a man who has just returned from Newchwang reports about ten cases daily at that place. He adds that the Russian authorities adopt very severe measures in dealing with patients, and that much alarm has been caused among the Chinese, some two thousand of whom have moved elsewhere. We should imagine that the cholera itself is much more likely to have been the cause of this exit than any steps taken by the authorities.

Sunday, June 29.

The cholera shows signs of spreading in Tokyo. Cases have occurred in Hirakawa-cho and Shinjuku. Moreover, the Atago-shita (Shiba) patients reported in our last issue proved to be suffering from a malignant form of the disease. An alarm was caused on the 28th instant in the Yushima Preparatory School during commencement exercises. Four girls fell, one after another, and were violently sick. The *Chiuo* writes of this incident as though the malady were cholera, but the *Jiji* says that the cause of the trouble was noxious atmosphere, and that the children all recovered. The total number of cases in Tokyo up to the present has been seven, of which four ended fatally.

Reports from Amoy and Hankow show that the disease is raging there. It seems to be particularly virulent at Hankow: two foreigners and one Japanese have died. From Tientsin the news is that the malady appears to be losing its force within the city and spreading in the suburbs. The statistics from Tientsin are so confused, however, that little idea can be definitely formed of the progress of the disease.

There have been two fresh cases of cholera in the Atago-shita district of Tokyo, and one new case in the Shinjuku district.

Wednesday, July 2.

There have been two cases of cholera in the Kyobashi district. Their origin is curious. The two patients are husband and wife. Their daughter had been living in the house of a married couple in the Atago-shita district who were recently seized with the malady and carried off to hospital. It thus became necessary for the girl's parents to take her home, and her presence in their house made them so fearful of catching the disease that they finally did catch it though the girl escaped.

A case is reported in the Honjo district also.

The two Shinjuku patients have both died, and a *post-mortem* examination showed that they had genuine cholera.

A telegram from the Governor of Saga says that there have been 8 new cases in Ogi-gori, but the *Jiji's* correspondent, telegraphing from the same place a day later, puts the number at 16.

A sailor on board the *Fujiyama Maru*, lying in Nagasaki, was attacked on the 28th of June; two others were seized on the 30th.

Thursday, July 3.

A child of eight—whose seizure by cholera was reported in our last—died on the 30th ultimo. It appears that she had indulged in eating a quantity of plums. There have been two fresh cases of the disease in the same district—Honjo, Tokyo,—and much alarm is said to be felt. The authorities are taking vigorous sanitary measures.

Eight new cases are reported among the crew of the *Fujiyama Maru* lying in Nagasaki. One of them terminated fatally. The *Yawata Maru*, which has just entered that port from Australia, had a doubtful case on board and is under observation.

We have received in advance from the publishers, a very excellent and clear flashlight photograph of the eleventh annual dinner of the Japan Society held in London, which is to be presented with the first number of a new journal entitled *The Anglo-Japanese Gazette*.

MR. WU.

Mr. Wu has reached Tokyo, and is temporarily lodging in Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, at the Mitsubashi Inn. He expects to spend some months in the capital and talks of renting a house. Interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*. Mr. Wu says that he conceived the project of visiting Japan many months ago, and that he had been much urged to do so, especially by Yung Lu and Prince Shu. He is accompanied by a cousin of Yung Lu. His original purpose had been to spend a short time in Japan, but he is now convinced that a stay of several months will be necessary. It appears that Mr. Wu's aim is, not specially to improve the system of education for the literati class, but to bring the advantages of instruction within reach of all classes. He has been much struck by the Japanese method of providing virtually free instruction for the poor, and it is said that the arrangements and structure of the common school at Mikage in Settsu impressed him particularly. The Mikage people spent three hundred thousand *yen* on their school. An extensive programme of inspection is laid out for Mr. Wu during his sojourn in Japan. Mr. Wu has had a varied career. He attained the rank of governor, and would doubtless have risen to very high official position had he not preferred to devote himself to education. Before starting his celebrated school in Paoting he was asked to become president of the Peking College, but he declined to accept the post as he saw no prospect of carrying out the reforms upon which he had set his heart.

Mr. Wu, when passing through Kyoto a few days ago, delivered a lecture at the Kyoto University. He seems to have spoken very plainly. During the *Sui* and *Tang* dynasties, he said, China stood several steps higher than the rest of the world in literature and general civilization, and Japanese students came to drink at her Castilian fountains. But now she has grown old in such matters. Her bulk and her vast population remain, but she is full of emptiness. Japan on the contrary is small and her people do not number many millions, but she and they are full of vigour and progressive impulses. Unfortunately the two countries recently fell out, but that was only a temporary affair. Their differences have now been forgotten, and the time has come when China looks earnestly to her neighbour for close and friendly union. Japan is advancing so rapidly along the paths of progress that she seems likely to distance her teachers, and Mr. Wu said that he looked to learn much on this tour of inspection. He himself, he added, was old and no longer capable of great efforts, but happily he was accompanied by Mr. Shao Yung, to whom he looked for material assistance. He hoped to take back to his country many useful patterns from Japan, though whether they would be adopted in China he did not venture to affirm.

THE MARTINIQUE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We are asked to publish the following:—"The subscriptions for the victims of the Martinique disaster produced in Tokyo and Yokohama nearly eight thousand *yen*. The Minister of France begs the Lady Patronesses who lent him such precious assistance, and all the subscribers, to receive the expression of his lively and sincere gratitude."

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THE "TOA DOBUN-KAI."

Major Nezu, of the *Toa Dobunkai*, who has just returned from China, says to a representative of the *Nippon* that southern China is far more progressive than northern and that even in southern China the districts governed by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung are pre-eminently advanced. The Viceroy, it appears, has decided to re-organize the principal educational institutions on the basis of an university and middle schools, and further to establish a foreign languages school where Occidental Science will be taught as well as European languages, and where Japanese instructors will be employed. As to military science, there is an officers' college where German teachers are engaged, and there is a staff officers' college resembling the Japanese *Shikwan Gakko*, where four Japanese are employed on the faculty, namely, Captains Ohara, Hirao, Kojima and Mizuma. Attached to the latter institution is a model battalion, resembling the Japanese *Kyodo-dan*. In many other respects the school is up to the highest modern standards. Major Nezu seems to have formed a very flattering opinion of the methods pursued at this school. He thinks that after a few years its influence will be widely perceptible in the Chinese Army. As for equipment, he declares that nothing is left to be desired, the men being armed with the latest pattern of five-shot repeating rifle. The Viceroy has over five thousand troops that have been trained by German and Japanese officers. The Major has also some words of praise for the Hanyang arsenal, which now turns out 12,000 stand of small arms and 70 guns annually, and which could produce very much more in an emergency.

Major Nezu further says that nothing struck him more forcibly on his recent visit to South China than the changed attitude of the people towards military affairs. It used to be the habit to despise soldiers, but now a totally different mood begins to show itself. Drill is taught in the schools, the students wear a kind of uniform, and to produce a brave heart is considered one of the first aims of the educator. Major Nezu justly describes this as a very marked alteration. If the Chinese begin to be a warlike nation, Far Eastern politics will require to be handled according to a new formula.

Major Nezu further says that the English and Japanese languages have now become a part of the common-school curricula in Hupeh and Nanking. The new educational institutions created recently by imperial edict were after the model of Viceroy Yuan's Shantung college, where English, French, German and Russian were taught, but no Japanese. A new departure has been made in the south, however, and English and Japanese are almost the only languages studied there. In Wu-chang there are eleven private schools, all flourishing. It is notable that they have reading rooms where newspapers are perused. The Major speaks also of Nanking, where private effort seems to be very successful in this field. The system of elementary and middle schools is about to be adopted, and there are teachers' schools, science schools and so on. The chief science school has sent 13 students to be instructed in Japan. A German subject keeps a military school, where, however, Major Nezu expects that Japanese models will soon be followed, though he does not say why. There is also a *Rempei Gakko* (military training school) where the teachers are all Chinese but the methods Japanese; and there is a naval school where one American is employed.

Viceroys Liu and Chang, says the Major, work hand in hand. They compare notes about educational affairs, and they even take care to use the same readers in the schools under their jurisdiction.

Great success has attended the new silver coinage system in Nanking, Wuchang, Szchuan, Canton and Fuhkien. The quantity of coins struck in Nangking alone is 170,000 *yen* worth daily. The charge made for coinage is $\frac{2}{1000}$.

KOREA.

It is stated by Korean officials that the reported killing of three Japanese at Yong-an, in Chollado, had no connexion with the riot that occurred there. The riot itself proved to be an affair of very small importance. Quiet was restored immediately after the flight of the official whose exorbitant collection of taxes had caused the trouble. With regard to the Japanese, the story is that they were fishermen who had committed some robbery in the neighbourhood of Jol-san, and on being apprehended by the people of the district, two of the men committed suicide and the third was sent adrift in a boat with the corpses. In a few days the boat came ashore again at Jol-san, now containing three corpses. That is the very remarkable tale told by the local officials. It sounds too clumsy to have been deliberately invented. Of course some Japanese police have been sent to investigate.

The Koreans must be exceedingly resourceless people. Again and again the public has been startled by news that Koreans are prowling about Japan with imperial commissions to assassinate some of the refugees. But in no single instance has any one of these gentlemen accomplished his purpose. The most they ever achieved was to inviegle Kim Ok-kiun out of this country and then to murder him in a Shanghai hostelry. Apparently they could do nothing decisive in Japan. Tokyo journals now relate that one of these would-be assassins, Kin Chai-sok, who is described as having held the post of privy councillor in Söul, has just been deported from Japan. It seems that his special aim was to make away with Pak Yong-hyo (Boku Yeiko), and that, having found that feat impossible, he next turned his attention to the son of Kim Ok-kiun. Here, too, the police were too much for him. Finding, probably, that his proceedings had lost the lurid interest they once possessed for his paymasters in Söul, he recently addressed to the Korean Emperor a memorial disclosing the fact that Baron Komura and Pak Yong-hyo had entered into a plot to convert Korea into a republic with Pak for president. Under these urgent circumstances, it was evident, he contended, that ten thousand *yen* did not constitute a sufficient reward for taking the life of one of the arch-conspirators, and really the amount should be increased to twenty thousand. The document became known, and Kin Chai-sok has been courteously requested to leave Japan. He is probably a poor, harmless creature, but he can scarcely expect the public to have a higher opinion of him than he has of himself.

The *Svet* has a leading article, the gist of which is published in a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo*. It is contended by the Russian journal that Russia's position in the Far East is not at all satisfactory. Port Arthur is declared to be an inferior naval station capable of being easily blockaded and, moreover, practically useless in winter. The same is true of Vladivostock, and the consequence is that in winter Russian vessels have to avail themselves of the shelter of Nagasaki or some other Japanese harbour. Evidently in the event of war Japan would block both Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and to be properly prepared against obvious contingencies Russia ought to take possession of Masampo.

Such is the argument attributed to the *Svet*. It is an old argument, but perhaps none the less potent for that, since, on the *delenda-est-carthago* principle, a dictum need only be repeated often and it is sure to obtain public approval. We should hope, however, that there is still a long interval between the suggestion of the *Svet* and its practical adoption by the Russian Government, for assuredly the occupation of Masampo could not be endured by Japan, and any attempt to carry out such a project would mean war.

THE TOKYO GAS COMPANY.

It is openly stated that the arrangements now effected for the employment of foreign capital in the Osaka and Tokyo Gas companies is chiefly owing to the representation made by Baron Shibusawa in New York. The Tokyo Company has a paid-up capital of 4,200,000 *yen* in 84,000 shares of 50 *yen* each, which shares are now selling at between 70 and 80 *yen*. The arrangement effected with American capitalists is to double the number of shares, the Americans buying the whole of the increased stock at 80 *yen* per share, and thus bringing to the Company's coffers a fund of 6,720,000 *yen*. Of that sum the portion representing the premium on the shares, namely, 2,520,000 *yen*, will be set aside as a reserve and the remainder will be devoted to extending the Company's works. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, commenting on this arrangement, says that the Osaka Gas Company—which has effected a similar compact—was the first to accomplish the introduction of foreign capital in the true sense of the word. Messrs. Murai Brothers' method amounts to nothing more than a partnership, and the Tokyo Electric Tram company has merely obtained rails and plant on a system of deferred payments. But the Osaka and Tokyo Gas Companies have accomplished the thing in a genuine manner. Our contemporary takes the trouble to address some reassuring words to timid folks among its nationals, who apprehend that foreigners, having acquired one half of the shares of a great Japanese Company, will use their power to the injury of the Japanese. What the *Shogyo* writes for the purpose of dispelling such a silly apprehension is well enough in its way, but our contemporary might have added that foreigners do not invest their money in a Japanese enterprise for the purpose of ruining it. If they bring their capital to this country it is with the object of obtaining substantial profits, and that can not be effected without conferring the same benefit upon the Japanese shareholders. There is not and there can not be anything selfish in the business. The only thing that surprises us is the prosperity of the Gas Company. We should not have thought that gas and electricity could both find such a profitable field in the capital.

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MR. OZAKI YUKIO ON THE ELECTIONS.

Talking of the coming elections, Mr. Ozaki Yukio does not think that any great importance need be attached to them, or that, whatever their result, much change will take place in the world of politics. We do not clearly follow the reasoning upon which that view is based. Mr. Ozaki's estimate of political parties in Japan is that they are associations bound together not by principles but by sentiment. He declares that the members of a party are animated by a spirit something like that of the Forty-seven *Ronin*. They think that all must live or die together, whatever be the platform on which they stand. But why, under such circumstances, should the numerical strength of a party be a matter of indifference, as we understand Mr. Ozaki to say that it is? If a party holds together so tenaciously, it becomes a political weapon formidable in direct proportion to its strength, and should the next elections result in a marked change of numerical distribution, equally marked consequences ought to follow. Mr. Ozaki appears to meet that difficulty by arguing that since principles have so little value with party politicians, the situation in the Diet is always controllable by means at the disposal of the Government. But, on the other hand, it may justly be contended that the larger a party the more difficult must its control be found by the Ministry. We must note, too, that our own observation of Japanese politics does not bear out Mr. Ozaki's dictim. We have not seen any evidences of the life-and-death solidarity that he ascribes to political parties in Japan. On the contrary, they seem to us to be influenced by centrifugal forces almost equally with centripetal, and to be perpetually liable to disintegrations on a large or small scale.

THE "TAIHEI YOGAKAI."

The *Taihei Yogakai* (Pacific Foreign Picture Society) have issued a catalogue showing the pictures exhibited by them last spring. These catalogues are not without interest as indicating the class of subjects selected by the painters. But they tell only of the composition of the picture represented and convey no information as to quality. In the case of portraits or *genre* pictures one can of course learn a great deal from collotype reproductions, but where there is question of landscapes, sea-scapes, interiors and so forth, these miniature copies are very misleading. Our readers are probably aware that the *Taihei Yogakai* is the successor of the *Meiji Bijutsukai*. We are not familiar with the reasons for the reconstruction, nor can we perceive that its artistic results have been striking. The cultivation of Western pictorial art in Japan is carried on under immense difficulties, which, as they have often been detailed in these columns, need not be repeated here. Probably the Japanese will ultimately make a success. The foreign public has learned that they generally do make a success, of greater or less degree, in everything to which they put their hand. Still we are bound to say that the number of meritorious oil and water colours, after the Occidental school, produced in Japan to-day, is smaller, so far as general knowledge goes, than it was five years ago. How that decadence is to be interpreted it would be rash to prophesy. Perhaps we are passing through a period of merely temporary depression and discouragement. At all events the issue of this catalogue reminds us of the existence of the *Yoga-kai*, a recollection which certainly needs renewing if it rests solely on the pictures displayed at Uyeno last spring.

REPORTED ARREST OF MR. ROSENTHAL.

The *Hochi Shumbun* announces the arrest in New York of Mr. Rosenthal, head of the firm of Messrs. Rosenthal and Fried, in connexion with customs frauds. Our contemporary alleges that the frauds were discovered owing to a dispute between Mr. Rosenthal and some of his business associates, and that they may be followed by apprehensions in Yokohama also. The story is given in outline only.

Since the above was published in Tokyo the Yokohama representatives of the firm have been applied to by us, and they state that so far as their knowledge goes there is absolutely no foundation for the report.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* alleges that there can now be no doubt about the arrest of Mr. Rosenthal in New York on a charge of fraud in connection with the import of *habutaye* into the United States. The fact of the arrest has been communicated to Japan several times within the past few days.

Concerning *habutaye* the *Shogyo* says that very stringent methods have been adopted in Fukui, the principal place of production, to check abuses, such as the loading of the material with water and starch, and the putting up of short lengths. A severe system of inspection was suddenly applied, and everything defective received no mercy at the hands of the inspectors. But the Tokyo journal alleges that these efforts can never be more than partially successful so long as the foreign exporters in Yokohama connive at frauds and make profit out of them. The Yokohama exporter is generally only a commission agent who cares little if anything about the development of Japan's manufacturing enterprise and thinks only, or mainly, of his own profit. Therefore his cooperation can not be confidently counted on, greatly as it is to be desired, so says the *Shogyo*.

From the issue of the *New York Herald* of June 10th, we find that Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn "comprising the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co.," were arrested in New York. Three complaints were made against them and when taken before Commissioner Shields they were held in $30,000 bail each.

One of the three complaints accuses the firm of having on July 16th of last year made an entry of silk and cotton goods on a fraudulent and false invoice, dated at Yokohama, on June 26th previous, covering fifteen cases of the goods. This invoice gave the weight of the goods as 3,139 pounds, when the actual weight was 3,716 pounds. Another importation was also from Yokohama on July 30th, when thirty-four cases of silk goods were invoiced as weighing 3,552 pounds though the real weight is said to have been 4,528 pounds. The third complaint deals with an importation of three cases of goods from the firm of G. Goudchaud & Co., of Lyons, France, on July 13th, 1901, which were said to weigh 380 pounds when it should have been 448 pounds.

The attorney of the accused, in answer to the complaints, said:—

"We deny the charges and ask for a hearing. There is nothing in the charges."

According to the *N. Y. Herald* the members of the firm, when attention was first called to under statements in the weight of shipments said it must have been the mistake of the Japanese shippers, and they couldn't account for it.

Lord Kitchener's departure from South Africa was foreshadowed in a telegram from London on June 2nd which said:—Lieut.-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton recently visited Pretoria, meeting Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener. This points to his officiating for the latter shortly.

UPPER AND LOWER.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes vehemently against the preservation of feudal-time linguistic distinctions between the upper and the lower orders in Japan. Things have changed little in this respect, our contemporary affirms. The people still speak of the nation as *kami seiju no daijin yori shimo jimmin ni itaru made*, and when the Government sells any of its properties it calls the transaction *urisage* or *haraisage*, the suffix *sage* indicating transfer from above downwards, while an official purchase becomes *kaiage*, as though the article in question ascended into some elevated atmosphere. Then when civilians send in a memorial they say *negaitatematsuru* (humbly beg) whereas the officials that reject it say *kyakka* (sent down) in the same way that to be under the jurisdiction of an office is called *kanka*. All these things offend the *Jiji Shimpo's* sense of propriety, and it goes so far as to opine that no parallel is to be found elsewhere. But that is perhaps saying too much. Does not our contemporary recall the celebrated contest at Canton in the year 1835, when Lord Napier's attempts to transmit his despatches to the Governor without adding the superscription *ping* provoked so much trouble? A Chinese literatus has still to follow that form. Even in England, too, a petitioner to the throne or to the powers that be adopts a very humble tone and observes certain canons of language that suggest a great gulf between the writer and the addressee. Such terms as *urisage* and *kaiage* do not strike us as particularly objectionable; they embody information which could not otherwise be conveyed without a paraphrase. As for *kyakka* and *kanka*, the former appears to convey nothing more than the English "sent down" and the latter recalls our own expression "*under* the jurisdiction." The question is where natural subordination ends and unnatural social distinctions commence. But we are entirely at one with the spirit of our contemporary's article. Only we should adduce examples of a more obviously objectionable nature were the task imposed on us.

A DUAL CORRESPONDENT.

During the suit for libel brought against Mr. T. C. Cowen by Mr. H. D. O'Shea in Shanghai, the following occurred in Mr. Cowen's cross-examination:—

Did the *Express* commend your action as correspondent, or criticise it, or express any opinion about it at all?—They kept on sending me instructions from time to time up to September.

Did they send saying that they expected to have their news as early at least as any other paper?—I received a telegram to that effect in three different forms. The date of the telegram was the 3rd July. It read "Cowen care of O'Shea. Expect to be informed ahead *Daily News* important movement Allies' advance."

Were you acting as correspondent of the *Daily News*?—I was acting as correspondent for the *Daily News*, and I was acting for the *Express*, supplying the *Express* with information through a deputy. I might explain a little further. The *Express* found fault with the arrangements my brother had made, but I knew nothing more about it and had nothing more to do with it.

It is not often that opportunities occur for getting off such magnificent practical jokes as Mr. Cowen played on the *Daily Express*. While that journal was wiring that it expected to get intelligence from him ahead of the *Daily News*, he was actually serving as correspondent of the latter journal. His telegrams for the *Express* were sent through a deputy and his telegrams to the *News* went direct. It was like the "Marchioness" playing cribbage left hand against right.

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THE EFFECTS OF THE KING'S ILLNESS.

Tokyo newspapers speak of the great loss that has been caused directly and indirectly by the sudden illness of King Edward. They are disposed to dwell upon the direct losses, and to endorse and amplify remarks made on this subject by local Yokohama journals. But this direct loss is not so real, perhaps, as some writers suggest. Tradespeople who make arrangements for a great festivity in the hope of recouping themselves out of the expenditure of the masses, may be said to suffer loss in one sense by such a postponement. But the masses gain, for they keep their money in their pockets. The net result of the thing is that instead of carrying a great number of costly preparations to completion and instead of the public having a holiday and pouring out its money lavishly, the preparations are abandoned and the public, losing its holiday, saves its money. Much will have to be done twice over—at least we earnestly hope that it will—, but if that means a great additional expenditure of material, it means also the enriching of many producers and artizans. When the items of the account are carefully considered it is found that "direct loss" is somewhat of a misnomer in such cases.

Here in Yokohama, for example, we shall all have to put our hands once more into our pockets, for of course a great part of the money hitherto subscribed had been expended before the news of His Majesty's illness arrived. But our money will simply go into other hands. There will be no ultimate loss. The one irreparable loss would be His Majesty's death, and so long as that is averted there will be little to complain of. A few days must settle the question of life or death. So long as the period of suspense lasts there will be a season of business depression due to uncertainty and to the sense of calamity that all great disturbances of programme entail. But when it is known, as we all hope it will soon be known, that the King is to be spared, the sun will shine out more brightly than ever. We may add that the opinion of some of the most eminent medical experts in Tokyo is decidedly sanguine.

BLACKMAILING.

Three more of the blackmailers have been duly committed for trial. They are Shimizu Yasutaro, an editor of the *Yamato Shimbun*, Tsuda Tsunesaburo, an author, and Doi Teiya, a member of the staff of the *Iiyu Tsushin* (Liberal News Agency). Against these gentlemen the charge of blackmailing is supplemented by other counts such as forgery and theft of seals. We need scarcely say that the *Yorozu Choho* figures in the transaction, though in this instance it was merely used as an instrument of intimidation on account of its writings in the past and the possibilities of its writings in the future. As to the proceedings of the blackmailers, there is nothing specially novel to relate. Their victims were Mr. Ohashi Sahei, of the Hakubunkan, who ought to have known better, and Mr. Murata Sakichi, a tobacconist. The plan pursued in the case of the former was to have a spicy composition prepared by the author, Tsuda, and to submit it for the victim's inspection preparatory to publication. There are some curious details as to cut-and-come-again manœuvres of the fraternity of robbers but they scarcely deserve reproduction. With regard to the tobacconist, things were easier, for he had already been reduced to a state of nervous prostration by libels in the *Yorozu Choho*, and it was only necessary to threaten him with a repetition of the torture from another direction. He put up his money freely to buy immunity. The public should be sincerely grateful to the police for their vigorous action in these matters. There is now talk of a crusade against the *scheister* class of lawyer. That class will be harder to tackle, we fear, but all the best wishes of order-loving folk will be with the police in their endeavours.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

It has often been said that the attack made by Chinese mobs on foreign missionaries suspected of kidnapping children or of murdering them for medicinal purposes, are really exhibitions of anti-foreign feeling and do not owe their origin to any genuine belief in the outrages which avowedly inspire them. By way of commentary on that assertion the following is interesting :—

According to a Nanch'ang, capital of Kiangsi, despatch, the inhabitants of Pinghsianghsien, and other districts bordering on the Hunan frontiers, are at present in a very excited state owing to the sudden influx into that district recently of a number of kidnappers, alleged to be natives of Kueichau and Szechuan provinces. These kidnappers, are charged with having abducted from Pinghsinghsien alone no less than fourteen boys, between the ages of six and twelve, before one of these men was caught plying at the nefarious trade. It appeared that while certain persons who had mysteriously lost their children were abroad trying to get a clue of the kidnappers, one of the latter boldly entered, on the evening of the 26th of May last, a house situated inside the Great Western-gate of Pinghsiang city, which somehow he had learned contained only a single woman and her young child. The ruffian made a grab at the child, stuffed a cotton gag into its mouth with lightning rapidity and, before its astonished mother could call out for help, was making his way out for the house and across the street. At last the woman found her voice and rushing out called out at the top of her voice "Kidnappers! Kidnappers! Stop them! Stop them!"

Just at that moment a couple of those people who were searching for their lost children passed by and already had their suspicions aroused at the mysterious movements of the kidnapper who had the child in his arms, with its head pressed close to his breast, to prevent people from recognising it. As soon as they heard the cry of "Kidnappers" they made at once for the man, who finding himself pursued threw the child down into a nearby gutter, outside the city gates, where it was afterwards rescued by its mother. The kidnapper darted for the railway track hoping to escape in the darkness, but fortunately some soldiers posted along the railway to guard the newly constructed line saw the chase coming towards them, and ran forward to meet the kidnapper, who literally fell plump into their arms. The exasperated pursuers, who now numbered quite a mob, at once fell upon the ruffian and killed him on the spot, too angry to think at the moment that it would have been better to have given him his life for the time being in order to find out from him who were his accomplices, etc. The next day the district magistrate of Pinghsiang issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the capture of kidnappers, and on the 28th of that month (May) another kidnapper was arrested who confessed that their society numbered eighty-seven men, natives of various provinces, and that their headquarters were at Hsinhua, Hunan province. At that place they were divided into several parties, and ordered by their leaders to visit the adjoining provinces of Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui, etc., his party, numbering fourteen men, being detailed to kidnap children in Kiangsi province. Their object of kidnapping children was to procure their eyeballs, livers and hearts—the same old story—for medicinal purposes. This kidnapper was summarily executed. Shortly afterwards the people in the villages captured seven more kidnappers, who were also summarily beaten to death by them without referring to the city authorities. Finally, from the district of Lilinghsien, Hunan, which is near the Kiangsi border, it is alleged that within the month of May alone no less than sixty-four children of both sexes were kidnapped, leaving no traces behind of their whereabouts.

If the Chinese believe that their own nationals use the eyeballs, livers and hearts of children for medicinal purposes, there is no reason why they should not believe it about foreigners also.

PRINCE VLADIMIR.

Prince Vladimir arrived in Tokyo on the forenoon of the 2nd inst. The accounts published by vernacular journals as to the arrangements for his entertainment in Tokyo are so contradictory that we fail to extract the truth from them. It would seem, at any rate, that His Highness was to dine at the Palace on Wednesday evening.

The Russian battleship *Sevastopol* having on board the Prince arrived in Yokohama about 10 a.m. steaming inside the harbour and making fast to a buoy near the entrance. As she came slowly in from the Lightship towards the lines of warships in the naval anchorage she was saluted by and saluted the various flags, that is to say the Japanese, German, Austrian and Italian.

The distinguished visitor and his suite immediately landed in an official launch and was received by Major-General Prince Kanin and by the Russian Minister, the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and other military and civil officials. After a short rest at the Imperial Pavilion, the party left at 10.50 and drove to the Yokohama Station where there were drawn up the band and over three hundred bluejackets from the Japanese battleship *Hatsuse*. The band played the Russian and Japanese national authems and amid shouts of "banzai" the two Princes and their suites entered a special train and left for Tokyo at a little past 11 a.m.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The two Field-Marshals seem to have been exchanging compliments. Count von Waldersee is reported to have told Lord Roberts that the humane conduct of the British troops in South Africa and their great bravery are deserving of all praise. We hope that this may prove a true report, for such a statement coming from one of the principal officers of the German Army would go far to allay the bitterness caused by the compliments of a very different nature that the German press paid to Great Britain and her soldiers during the war, and the next best thing to the successful conclusion of the South-African campaign would be the restoration of friendly feeling between Germany and England. Lord Roberts is said to have replied in terms eulogistic of the Germany Army.

The Bank of Japan has reduced its rate of interest by 2 *rin* daily, so that its charge upon over-drafts of current accounts is now 2.5 *sen* daily, or at the rate of 9.125 yearly, still a tolerably high figure, it must be confessed. It is generally anticipated in financial quarters that a declining rate of interest will be a feature of the money market in the immediate future.

News reached Yokohama from Hongkong on Friday that the King has made Sir Thomas Jackson a Baronet. The honour is well-deserved and hosts of friends in the Far East, from Singapore to Yokohama will join us in congratulating the recipient of the Royal favour.

The "At Home" given by the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. *Cressy* at Yokohama on Friday afternoon was largely attended, and a most enjoyable time was spent on the magnificent vessel under very pleasant surroundings, though rain fell before the close.

The Shanghai community, while postponing all its projected celebrations, took a step that will be much commended; a religious service

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was held in the Cathedral to pray for His Majesty's recovery. So, at least, we gather from telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo*.

Before leaving Saseho H.B.M.S. *Pique* was visited by 80 girl students from the *Shiritsu Jogakko* of that place. Photographs were taken and the gallant tars seem to have entertained the young ladies in worthy style.

The news of King Edward's illness does not appear to have reached Yamagata Prefecture in time to stop the celebrations. At the Normal School and elsewhere there were rejoicingson an ext ended scale.

The eldest son of Prince Iwakura was married on the 28th instant to Lady Sakura, daughter of Marquis Saigo. The wedding took place at Prince Iwakura's residence in Kasumigaseki. It will be remembered that Marquis Saigo's eldest son was recently married to the daughter of Prince Iwakura. Thus the two families are now doubly united.

The Sobu Railway—Fukagawa (Tokyo) to Narita—holds its half-yearly meeting at the close of July and is expected to declare a dividend of 9 per cent. The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that this Company is beginning to attract the attention of foreign capitalists. Mr. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, has purchased 400 shares and is said to be recommending the investment to others. The shares have a face value of 50 *yen* and are now selling at 54.

The latest apprehensions on charges of misappropriating public funds have taken place in Kozu, where the district headman and five others have been arrested for dishonesty in connection with the erection of a contagious diseases hospital and the execution of sanitary precautions. The sum involved is 1,500 *yen*. Up to date the places where officials have been charged with the crime of embezzlement (*kanshu*) are Hiroshima, Okayama, Kozu, Nagoya, Shizuoka, Kofu, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Saitama, Gumma, and Sendai—a formidable list.

The *Wakanoura Maru* has been very unfortunate lately. Her collision with the *Eclipse* is of recent date, and now she has met with a similar accident in the Kashima-oki, off Ibaraki. At 9 p.m. on the 26th instant she cut down a fishing boat manned by 17 hands. One of the fishermen received rather serious injuries. It appears that the fishing boat had no light displayed, the weather being too boisterous to admit of that precaution.

A telegram from New York says that the House of Representatives has voted for the purchase of the Panama Canal, the numbers being 252 for and 8 against. Such an overwhelming majority is significant. Considering the immense sums already spent upon the Canal, it is a matter for rejoicing that the work should be finally carried through.

The man-of-war carrying Prince Vladimir will enter Yokohama on the morning of the 2nd. The Prince is expected to land immediately, and after a short rest at the Goyo-tei will proceed to Tokyo by special train at about 10.40 a.m. His Highness will take up his quarters at the Detached Palace in Shiba.

The ceremony of naming the second son of the Prince Imperial took place on the 1st instant. His Imperial Highness is called Atsu-no-miya Yasuhito.

It appears that the public was mistaken in giving the name of *Nichi-Ro Shinko-kai* to the new association that has grown out of the stem of the National Union. Its proper name is *Nichi-Ro Kyokai* (Russo-Japanese Society), which has less significance than the former title. The Society is not yet actually organized. Its projectors held a meeting in Tokyo on the 30th of June, and laid down the principal basis of their organization, namely, to promote social intercourse, trade, industry and fishing enterprise between Russia and Japan. The inaugural meeting of the society will soon be held. From the rules enacted on the 30th, we observe that the society intends to seek men of note for president and vice-president; that it will have a principal manager and three managers, all honorary officers, serving for one year; that these managers may be Russians or Japanese; and that each member will have to pay a yearly subscription of 5 *yen*.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a letter from the present Lord Kimberley thanking that journal for its appreciative notice of his father. Our readers doubtless remember the *Jiji's* article on the subject. We now learn that the Tokyo paper forwarded a copy of its issue containing the article, together with a covering letter to Lord Kimberley's son and successor, and that the latter replied expressing great satisfaction that his father's interest in Japan had been recognised in this country, and complimenting the *Jiji* on the accuracy of the portrait published by it.

The Hiroshima Court-martial, empannelled to try charges of embezzlement against officers of the Land Transport Corps, has finished its sittings. Captain Shimizu has been condemned to 2½ years' major imprisonment; Captain Shiobara to 6 years' imprisonment with hard labour; Paymaster Takasaki to 6 years; Captain Isobe—for robbery—to 2½ years; Captain Kawakami to 2½ years, and Accountant Maieno to 3 years.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* European telegrams contain an item that Baron Riethoven, Consul for Turkey in Geneva, has been driven from that city. The relations between Turkey and Switzerland do not greatly concern the world, but such an incident as the expulsion of a Consul from the scene of his duly accredited duties is strange enough to be specially noted.

There is a telegram that the *Shinonome* has been floated and that she was expected to enter Saseho on the 1st instant, but the *Jiji Shimpo* says that no such intelligence has been officially received.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

A batch of country-bred horses, kindly offered the members of the Nippon Race Club by the Imperial Japanese Government, arrived in Yokohama on Tuesday and were drawn for in the afternoon. There were twelve subscribers, but only ten horses were obtainable. The draw resulted as follows:—

No. 1	Mr. Mori.
„ 2	„ Mogi.
„ 3	„ Mottet.
„ 4	„ Robison.
„ 5	„ Blad.
„ 6	„ Davis.
„ 7	„ Kawakita.
„ 8	„ Wada.
„ 9	Messrs. Weale and Crowe.
„ 10	Mr. Hiranuma.

Messrs. Bugbird and Kummel each drew a blank. Immediately after the draw, says the *Gazette*, Mr. Kummel bought the horse drawn by Mr. Robison.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE CRUISER "KAICHI."

With reference to the explosion on board the Chinese cruiser *Kaichi* at Hsiakuan, Nanking, on the 21st June, which resulted in the total wreck of the vessel, the *N.-C. Daily News* has received the following particulars from Captain Minning, of the steamer *Meishun*:—

"On the 21st inst. as the steamer *Meishun* was approaching Nanking, we saw at a distance of seven miles ahead a huge cloud of smoke rising near Nanking, and shortly afterwards a loud noise like the firing off of a big gun was heard. When we came to Nanking, we found that an explosion had occurred on board the Chinese cruiser *Kaichi*. The vessel was a total wreck and all the crew were lost. She had sunk stem (? stern) first, with only the bowsprit and the ram showing above water, and in this position she was kept by her cables. The American gunboat *Helena* had all her boats out, but there was little or nothing saved. Half-an-hour later we passed through a dense cloud of gunpowder smoke, as we were going down river. The floating wreckage consisted of very small pieces of wood and some burned clothing. The *Kaichi* is a sister ship of the *Nanshan*, and there were about 250 men on board." The Chinese cruiser *Kaichi* had a tonnage of 2,110, measuring 260 feet in length, 36 feet in beam and 20 in depth, with engines of 1,600 horse-power. She was built in 1882. Her armament consisted of two 8.2-in., six 5.9-in., and a number of smaller guns. Her speed was 14.5 knots.

MR. WILLIAM LIDDERDALE.

The Rt. Hon. William Lidderdale, whose death is reported, was a member of the Privy Council, had been a director of the Bank of England since 1870; was Deputy-Governor in 1887; Governor in 1889-92; and was a Commissioner of the Patriotic Fund since 1893. He was born at St. Petersburg on July 16, 1832, and educated at a private school in Cheshire. He entered commercial life in the office of Heath & Co., Russia merchants, in Liverpool, and afterwards became Cashier to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co., in the same city, representing that firm in New York from 1857 to 1863, and becoming a partner in 1864, when he opened their London house. In 1870 he was elected a Director of the Bank of England. In November, 1890, Mr. Lidderdale, then Governor of the Bank, saved the City "from what would otherwise have undoubtedly been the greatest financial panic this generation has seen," by his wise, firm, and rapid measures during the Baring crisis. In these measures he was materially assisted by Mr. Powell, the Deputy-Governor, and by Lord Rothschild and a few other leaders of finance, but it was chiefly owing to his initiative that the Baring difficulty was smoothly tided over. In the Vagliano case he also did good service to the banking interest at large, having afforded important assistance to Sir Richard Webster in his arguments before the House of Lords. Mr. Lidderdale, after the Baring crisis was over, was continued in office as Governor of the Bank of England a year longer than is customary. In 1868 he married Mary, elder daughter of Wadsworth D. Busk, Esq., formerly of St. Petersburg.

YACHTING.

Seven 21-raters started on Saturday afternoon in a very light south breeze to sail over the Light-ship-Widow Buoy Course, but the wind dropped too much to carry them over the course in the required time and the race was postponed.

Three 12-raters had a race in the harbour over the usual course and were able to finish, *Thelma* at 4 o'clock, *Madelcine* at 4.15.10, and *Dora* at 4.23.05.

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M. PABLOV AND JAPAN.

THE *Jimmin* and the *Niroku* publish remarks said to have been addressed by M. PABLOV to a member of the *Chosen Kyokai* on the 22nd of June in Söul. Probably our readers are perplexed by the numerous associations that they hear of now-a-days. They may be conveniently reminded, therefore, that the *Chosen Kyokai* is a recently organized society having for its object the promotion of Japanese industry and trade in Korea. It proposes to investigate all matters in Korea calculated to assist enterprising Japanese who take that country as their field of operations, and it will even render substantial aid to them under certain circumstances. Shortly after this association was organized it acquired disagreeable notoriety owing to the removal of YU KIL-SUN to the Ogasawara Islands, on account of his connexion with the Society. That, too, requires a word of explanation. YU was formerly Minister of Home Affairs in Korea. He had to fly from Söul in the sequel of a supposed political plot. At that time there existed an association called the *Chosen Dokuritsu Kyokai* (Korean Independence Society), consisting of Japanese and Korean subjects. It was regarded with much suspicion by the Korean Authorities and finally it had to break up its organization. When the *Chosen Kyokai* was recently formed, several of the men formerly prominent in the ranks of the *Chosen Dokuritsu Kyokai* joined the new association, and some of the Korean refugees in Japan, notably Mr. YU KIL-SUN, seem to have conceived the idea of utilizing the *Chosen Kyokai* for political ends. Hence YU's removal to the Bonins, where he will be out of range of mischief. Of course the *Chosen Kyokai*, having Baron SHIBUSAWA among its chief promoters, can not for an instant be regarded as a political society. It was to a member of this *Chosen Kyokai* that Mr. PABLOV addressed himself—if the *Jimmin* and the *Niroku* be credible—and he took for his theme the organization of another society called the *Nichi-Ro Shinko-kai* (Society for promoting relations between Japan and Russia). This *Nichi-Ro Shinko-kai* took the public somewhat by surprise. Its promoters consisted largely of men who had previously figured in the ranks of the *Kokumin Kyo-kai* (National Union). Everybody is familiar with the *Kokumin Kyo-kai*. Under the presidency of Prince KONOYE, it figured for a long time as the chief exponent of anti-Russian feeling in Japan. But when Russia signed the Manchurian Convention pledging herself definitely to evacuate the "Three Eastern Provinces" and thus burying the great bone of immediate contention in the Far East, the National Union found that its *raison d'être* had disappeared. Thereupon it dissolved; a step sufficiently intelligible. But suddenly there sprung from its ashes the *Nichi-Ro Shinko-kai*. The public had a tolerably clear idea of the National Union's object, and could understand its dissolution when the Manchurian question passed out of the field of practical politics. But that this essentially anti-Russian association should give birth at its death to an apparently essentially pro-Russian society like the *Nichi-Ro Shinko-kai*—that naturally perplexed onlookers. However, the source of the bewilderment lies mainly in a misconception of the new Society's aims. The *Shinko-kai* is rather practical than political. To show that it is in no sense an intriguing association, we need only mention the names of its principal promoters, Baron KANEKO, Viscount YENOMOTO, Mr. TSUZUKI KEIROKU and Mr. HAYASHIDA. The members of the Society see broadly that in developing Siberia and her East-Asian possessions generally, Russia will need much aid from Japan in the matter of men and materials, and they see also that these possessions offer a promising field for Japanese emigration. They are aware, doubtless, that by promoting the supply of such things and assisting emigration for such a purpose, they ultimately contribute to improve the relations between Japan and Russia, and to establish between them links in a chain of friendship. But that result, though not their prime purpose, encourages rather than deters them, so that, in a certain sense, they may be justly called a pro-Russian association.

It is this association that Mr. PABLOV is reported to have applauded. He shares with all intelligent and liberal Russians the view that Japan stands to gain rather than to lose by the development of Russian material interests in central and eastern Asia, so long as that development is deprived of aggressive features. He thinks that the Söul-Fusan Railway, which the Japanese are so earnestly bent upon constructing, will be only a fractional affair until it is extended, first from Söul to Wiju and then from Wiju to a junction with the Russian Trans-Asian system. He sees that when that is accomplished, a new and vast market will be opened for Japanese goods and that Russian products also will find a fresh outlet. He sees that during the process of Russia's development in these regions, she must rely on Japan for much assistance in labour and materials, which will prove of no small gain to this country. He sees that at Dalny and Port Arthur Russia is spending great sums of money, a considerable part of which comes into Japanese pockets. And he therefore sees that the formation of the *Nichi-Ro Shinko-Kai*, and the vigorous prosecution of its purposes, are in intelligent accord with the most desirable trend of events—desirable from the point of view of Russian and Japanese interests and from the point of view of Eastern peace. Whether Mr. PABLOV made these comments, we can not say. But we find it very likely. At any rate, the words put into his mouth by our Tokyo contemporaries, represent the situation accurately.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*Calendar of the Kyoto University.*"

THE Calendar of the Kyoto University, just published, shows the state of that institution in September, 1901, that is to say, nearly a year ago. Calendars are always and necessarily belated, but it may be said for the Kyoto Faculty that they have been at least as expeditious as any of their colleagues elsewhere. Three colleges in the University are now in working order, namely, those of Law, of Medicine and of Science and Engineering, and it is noticeable that whereas the College of Law has only 159 students and that of Medicine only 71, the College of Science and Engineering has 213. It is to be inferred, we hope, that students recognise the over-stocking of the medical and legal professions, as well as the country's urgent need of scientific experts. The University Hall, where graduates of any of the Colleges pursue special studies, is also duly organized and has 27 students. The total number of students at the institution is 464, and there have been 81 graduates, a considerable number seeing that the college was only founded in 1897. There are 99 professors, assistant professors and lecturers—a very full faculty in proportion to the number of students—and apparently only one foreigner is employed, Mr. Oscar Goeriz, of Stuttgart, who is in the College of Science and Engineering. The Calendar contains an accurate history of the University since its establishment on June 18th, 1897, and gives also all the Ordinances and Regulations connected with it. We may notice, in parenthesis, that among the Regulations relating to Punishments there is one which sounds peculiar:—"When a student who, by reason of misconduct or idleness, is considered as likely to cause disturbance in the keeping of order at the University, or as likely to commit such bad conduct as to impair the morals of other students, he shall be punished by the President through a decision of the Committee for Punishment." We do not remember any precedent for that kind of prospective penalizing.

The Coronation Nonsense Book: by the Poet and Painter of "Clara in Blunderland," London, William Heinemann.

CRITICISM of this book is, of course, partially disarmed by the frank manner in which its nonsensical character is avowed on the title-page. But to appeal effectually to the reading public "nonsense" must be at least clever, and we are afraid that not a few people will question the wisdom of sending forth this volume. The work of the poet has consisted in making "limericks," and the artist's business has been to illustrate them. For instance the line from a daily paper: "It becomes more and more evident that Lord Salisbury will retire after the Coronation," calls forth the following:—

"Uncle Sarum said," Office is heavy.
"I'm aweary of Council and Levee,
"But don't trouble, Dear Land
"You are safe, for I'll hand
"The whole bag-o'-tricks to my nevvy."

In the picture a fat conjurer representing Lord Salisbury hands a large black bag to a very lanky gentleman in tights, who has the chief features of Mr. Balfour. Another quotation from a daily paper: "There is no truth whatever in the statement that when interviewed by a contemporary, as to how he appreciated the honour of laying foundation stones and opening bazaars, Lord Roberts replied, 'I, too, know the

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sorrows of a King'; " evokes the following, which is perhaps the best of the book :

" There was an old Soldier called Bobs,
" Who fell among nobles and nobs.
" He remarked, I'll restore,
" The Department of War,
" But they set him to stonemason's jobs."

The illustration shows " Bobs " extending a trowel in his left hand as some persons might flourish a sword, striking the attitude which is popularly believed to be peculiar to leaders of forlorn hopes, and surrounded by camera fiends, while in the distance a foundation stone awaits the laying. Of both rhymes and drawings it may be said that some are good and others are very middling, but that in all cases the caricatures are striking. The signature to the drawings, it is needless to say, is " S.R."—well-known to many in Japan.

Agricultural and Commercial Statistics. Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokyo, Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha.

THIS book of over eighty pages is an abstract of the statistics of the Imperial Japanese Department of State for Agriculture and Commerce for the year 1900, compiled by the Statistics Section of the Department. Formosa, we note, is not included. In all cases comparative figures are given for ten and in some cases thirteen previous years. First there is a department of Agriculture, in which come tables showing the area under cultivation, the amount of crop per *tan*, and the exports and imports of rice, and figures as to barley, wheat and other grains and seeds, the mulberry tree, the tea plant, cocoons, silk, tea, sugar, lacquer, animals for breeding, cattle, horses, and animals killed for food. Then under Commerce there are voluminous tables showing market prices and index figures back to 1887; and also tables as to all kinds of companies giving their numbers, capital subscribed and paid-up, and reserves. Similarly under Industries are given statistics as to cotton-spinning and other enterprises and undertakings, which we need not particularise; under Fisheries are tables relating to that subject, so as to Forests and Mines. As an official work the book ought to be highly valuable to business men for purposes of reference. We suspect a misprint or two. For example if the prices of tea in 1887 and 1900 were respectively *yen* 62.09 and *yen* 36.36 it is not clearly intelligible to the ordinary vision how, as here represented, the respective index figures for tea prices in those years can be 100 and 139.

A VANISHING BIRD.

If the North German farmer looks with equanimity upon the gradual disappearance of the stork, the Northern tourist in quaint and picturesque will hear of the vanishing of the long-legged, red-beaked bird with unmixed regret. And what will the children say, to whom Hans Andersen has told stories of the stork so wonderful that the bird seems part and parcel of Fairyland? But the facts are that within the last half-century the number of storks in Sleswick-Holstein has steadily decreased. Villages which used to be the home of over sixty families of storks, and where sometimes six stork nests could be counted on the roofs of one farmer's buildings, hardly show a single nest now. Yet the arrival of the stork was always hailed with delight by the natives, and it was counted as much a sign of good luck if a stork built on a roof as in other parts of Germany it is to have a swallow build under the eaves.

As a reason for the decrease in the number of storks it is pointed out that these birds increase but slowly, that jealousy, envy, and pugnacity lead them to fearful battles, in which not infrequently the parent birds are killed, while the unfledged nestlings perish in consequence from starvation. A number of storks also die on their long journeys to and from the East in spring and autumn. Finally, if the storks themselves were asked why they are leaving their roof-trees in the North, they would probably explain that they, together with many other things of a bygone age, are being improved away. The marsh and bog lands of the days that are no more, and in which frogs and other dainties were plentiful, have been drained, cultivated beyond the ken of storks, and pasture lands and fields of waving corn, attractive as they may be from the mere human point of view, have no charm for the stork. Hence this desertion of the regions which have been the summer quarters of the stork from time immemorial.

SHANGHAI AND KING EDWARD.

A brief but impressive intercessory service on behalf of King Edward VII. was held in the Cathedral, Shanghai, on June 26th. The congregation was not a very large one, being principally composed of marines and sailors from the British warships in harbour, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*. Several officers of the 10th Jâts Regiment were present, and many members of the Municipal Council. Business duties interfered with the presence of many people who would otherwise have been present. The service commenced with an organ voluntary by Mr. F. L. Crompton, " O Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn), and then the choir and congregation sang the grand old hymn commencing "God moves in a mysterious way," which formed a most fitting prelude to the hopeful and inspiring address which followed from Bishop Moule who, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the helplessness of all human knowledge, human wit, human skill, and human philosophy in the face of Divine will. When all our wisdom and resources were exhausted we had to seek aid and comfort from above. Let us all pray for the life of the King, so that he might live to rule over an England which would set an example not in selfishness but in justice and in mercy. Then came the hymn " Through all the changing scenes of life," and the Rev. H. C. Hodges afterwards read the Litany. The singing of the National Anthem fittingly brought the service to a conclusion, the last verse being :—

" In love and grief to day
We bow our heads and pray,
God save the King.
Guide him in happiness,
Guard him in storm and stress,
Then in Thy kingdom bless
And crown our King."

As the congregation departed, Mr. Crompton played with soulful effect the " Andante Tranquillo," by Smart.

The Acting Consul-General, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, despatched the following cable to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at 6.15 p.m. on the 25th ult.:—

" His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, London.

" The British Community of Shanghai desire me to express their deep sorrow at the illness of His Majesty the King.

" Consul-General."

The following reply, dated same day, 3.40 p.m., was received :—

" Consul-General, Shanghai.

" Sincere thanks.

GEORGE."

The Jewish community of Shanghai, as soon as the news of the illness of the King was made known, arranged a special intercessory which took place in the Wuchang Road Synagogue on the 26th June.

The C. P. R. Co., issue a folder announcing that, commencing on June 15th, the transcontinental service will up to Oct. 10th be augmented by a tri-weekly service both east and west, to be known as the Imperial Limited Express. The booklet is beautifully illustrated by views, chiefly of the matchless scenery, and there is a capital map showing the road and its connections from tide water to tide water.

THE AGE OF FISHES.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society in England, Mr. J. Stuart Thomson made public by exhibits a discovery of very great consequence to the fish supply of the world. He has ascertained that, as in the case of the bark of some trees, the ages of many fish furnished with scales can be determined by the markings of this protective armour. The scales show, when closely examined, a series of parallel eccentric lines which indicate successive increments of growth, and a trustworthy record is thus automatically kept of physical development. But that would still leave the age question largely conjectural, did not Mr. Thomson add a supplementary discovery which removes all difficulty. He finds that the lines of growth are more widely separated during the warm season than during the cold season, and by taking the two together each year's record is completed, and it becomes practicable to determine at any time the number of years the subject under examination has lived. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of this scientific discovery to the fishing industries, both riparian and maritime. For the future there should not be much difficulty in judging the period required for young fry to reach maturity. Up to the present, size has been the only criterion, and that, at best, is no better than a rule of thumb method. But we may safely anticipate that the lead thus given by Mr. Thomson will be followed by fresh additions to our knowledge of fish.

LAW CASES.

MASUJIMA v. HEIM AND KAUFNER.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Tanuma, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. R. Masujima, barrister-at-law, No. 14, Yokohama, against Messrs. O. W. Heim and J. Kaufner, claiming *yen* 13.50. Mr. Hioki appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Naito for defendants.

Counsel for plaintiff, repeating his former statement, said that three sixteen-candle electric lights in a room at No. 14, which was rented to the defendants in November last year, were changed into twenty-four-candle power by dedefendants without the consent of plaintiff. In consequence, plaintiff had to pay to the Yokohama Electric Light Company an additional expense of *yen* 13.50 during three months and a half.

Counsel for defendants urged that his clients changed the candle power after obtaining the consent of the plaintiff's representative, with whom the defendants made an arrangement as to the rent of the room. It was then arranged to call as a witness an official of the Yokohama Union Electric Light Company at the next hearing and the proceedings were adjourned until July 9th at 9. a.m.

PIGOTT v. HIOKI.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from June 17th, brought by Mr. H. C. Pigott, against Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., Yokohama, claiming the recovery of certain articles said to have been stored on the premises of the bankrupt firm and unlawfully attached by the Administrator as part of the estate.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Tsuruta and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Yoshimura Keizaburo, a bailiff belonging to this Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, was examined, as arranged at the previous sitting. Replying to the Judge's questions, witness said that with regard to this bankruptcy he, together with Judge Yamaguchi, visited the premises in April this year and affixed a seal on articles then stored in the firm's rooms. The position of the articles remained unchanged since they were sealed except some 29 or 30 pieces of earthenware.

The defendant asked plaintiff's Counsel whether either the whole of the articles or a portion of them were insured.

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Counsel for plaintiff replied that the whole were insured when purchased by plaintiff, who then rented them to a certain foreigner.

The defendant urged that as the articles were kept on the premises of the bankrupt firm, when it was declared bankrupt in April, they were all attached and sold under his direction and he insisted that he could not recognize any hiring of the articles in question by the plaintiff to a certain foreigner. He further said that according to Mr. John Hall, who undertook the sale of the articles, their value was estimated at *yen* 1,480, whereas plaintiff declared that he purchased them for *yen* 690 only. As a matter of course, the articles could not be purchased at such a low price. It was plain that plaintiff did not purchase the goods from a certain foreigner, for the plaintiff took no delivery of the articles in due course of time.

Judgment was reserved until July 7th at 9 a.m.

MENDELSON v. TANAKA.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Messrs. Mendelson Bros., Yokohama, against Mr. Tanaka Nijuro, of Tokyo, asking that the latter should take delivery of 100 tons of manure imported on defendant's order.

Mr. Sato appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Ishiyama for defendant.

Counsel for defendant, by referring to statements of Mr. Keswick and other witnesses, said that commission was generally included in the price of articles when fixing up contracts and that from the evidence given by Japanese witnesses it was quite clear that as the goods did not arrive before the autumn they were entirely useless.

Counsel for plaintiff contended that the contract between the parties only referred to the date of forwarding the manure from Boston and therefore his client had no responsibility as to the arrival of the goods at Yokohama. After a good deal of argument between Counsel, who repeated their former statements, the Court announced that judgment would be given on July 7th at 10 a.m.

G. H. WHYMARY v. HARA KURAJIRO.

The lease case recently decided against Mr. Whymark, who sought to secure registration of a right of superficies over lots of ground in Sakaye Machi, was reopened in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on June 30th. Mr. Whymark formerly brought into court several parties who had trafficked in the proprietary right over the lots but failed to secure recognition of his rights against any one of them. He now brings suit against one of them individually. Plaintiff in his petition (we quote the *Kobe Herald*) applies for the registration of a right of superficies over 373 *tsubo* 9 *go* 8 *seki* of ground at No. 11, Sakaye-machi, Ichome, Kobe. He stated that the late M. Voysey leased the lots in dispute permanently from Hoshino Kuma in 1884 at a ground rent of *yen* 75 per year and built business premises and godowns thereon. Plaintiff inherited the properties, viz. perpetual lease and buildings some years ago at the death of Voysey. The right of perpetual lease was registered at the British Consulate at the time it was secured and it was also entered in the public books of Hiogo Kencho.

The ground in dispute was registered in February, 1900, at the instance of Hoshino Kuma to confirm her ownership and the said perpetual lease ought to have been registered at the same time according to Art. 5, 2nd Clause of No. 329 Imperial Ordinance in 1899. The latter step was, however, omitted and the right of superficies was not registered. Defendant is the present owner of the lots in dispute and plaintiff had asked him to register the right of superficies or perpetual lease but to no effect.

Defendant stated in his defence that plaintiff is not heir of the late M. Voysey, but is only his Executor. Defendant says he cannot therefore admit that plaintiff is entitled to inherit all the rights of the late Voysey. Even if plaintiff was entitled to enter into such rights he, defendant, could not recognise a perpetual lease in the ground lots in dispute. If there was registration at the British Consulate it can not be admitted to be a commercial registration, sufficient to take effect against all other parties. Even if the superficies and registration were completed correctly the registration in dispute was not legally executed and plaintiff could not claim to exercise the said right claimed against a third party. If there was any such right in existence when Hoshino Kuma registered her ownership on the 27th February, 1900, it would have been registered at that time. Defendant on 16th May, 1901, brought the lots in dispute from Fukami Shunichi, but even then there was no such registration of a perpetual lease. Plaintiff might claim the exercise of such right while Hoshino was in possession of the lots, but he could not do so against defendant. Further, if plaintiff was entitled to claim the said right he had forfeited the right as he failed to pay the rent payable on 3rd November, 1900, and on 3rd November, 1901, as stipulated in Exhibit A No. 1.

After some discussion the case was adjourned to October.

Geo. H. Perry, who was prosecuted for embezzlement of money belonging to the Vacuum Oil Co. in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho some days ago was found guilty on June 30th and sentenced to major imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of *yen* 4 with police supervision for six months on his release.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A report from Fukushima says that a man named Terashima and two others of that town was arrested on June 30th on a charge of fabricating an imitation of Yebisu beer.

Mr. Reginald Tower, H.B.M. Minister to Bangkok, is reported to be seriously ill with typhoid, says a Singapore paper. It seems that he was going home on holiday and was to have gone to Singapore by the steamer *Deli*, but his condition was so serious that the trip had to be postponed.

It is reported that Baron and Baroness Shibusawa arrived at London on June 25th and that they will leave London early in June for the continent owing to the postponement of the Coronation. Major-General Fukushima, who also arrived at London on the day previous to that fixed for the Coronation, is reported to be in Paris.

As usual every year, the Nippon Railway Company will run excursion trains, between Uyeno and Nikko on July 14th, 15th, 16th, 20th and 27th, leaving Uyeno at 6.25 a.m. for Nikko and starting from Nikko at 6 p.m. for Tokyo. Return tickets for this special service are issued at half ordinary prices and are available for a week from the day of issue.

Twelve students of the Kwansai Middle School, in Okayama, left Yokohama for the United States by the steamer *Iyo Maru*, of the N.Y.K., on July 1st. Their object is to see the chief sights in the States and to acquire some knowledge of the cities and towns there and they will return home in the autumn. Last summer a number of students of this institution crossed to Korea for a similar purpose.

Mr. J. Carey Hall, British Consul, says the *Kobe Herald*, has called at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and the Kobe City Office and tendered the thanks of the Coronation Committee for the Japanese contributions in connection with the proposed festivities and also for the exprsssions of sympathy elicited by the postponement, and the illness of His Majesty King Edward.

According to estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the yield of cocoons this year is abundant and the quality excellent as compared with last year. The official estimates put the crop at 1,736,783 *koku*, showing an increase of 58,835 *koku* as against last year. This bright prospect is apparently due to the favourable weather that has prevailed since about the middle of May.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Japan Sugar Refining Company, the only establishment of the kind in Tokyo, took place at its premises on June 28th. According to the report presented by the Board of Directors it is stated that the establishment incurred a loss of *yen* 233,617 the first half of the current year, owing chiefly to a fall in the price of sugar at home and abroad. No dividend was therefore declared.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on June 29th in the case of Omi Danzo, (an employe of Mr. Wilson, No. 210, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama), who was prosecuted on a charge of having failed to report the finding of a gold horse-shoe scarf pin. The accused was sentenced to 20 days' major imprisonment. It appears that on June 7th, when the off-day horse races took place at Negishi, Mr. Horikoshi Ayajiro, while on the race course, lost the pin which was picked up by the prisoner.

Hasegawa Yazaburo, chief of the Kozu village office, near Odawara, and three others, who were arrested by the Odawara Police a few days ago on a charge of forgery, were taken to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on June 30th and after the usual brief examination were all conveyed to the Negishi prison, pending their trial. It is stated that nine other persons were also taken under arrest to the Odawara Police Station, the same day in connexion with the affair.

A Japanese spaniel perished in a short railway journey from New York. Was he "perishable goods"? asks an exchange. If so, the carrying company was responsible. The company said that, though he had perished, he was not perishable, being no vegetable. The owner got a verdict for £50. The company appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and lost. An array of counsel pleaded for right to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Court, and won. The dog is still dead; it is the case that is imperishable.

In connection with the Fifth Domestic Exhibition, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to lower the scale of freight by 30 per cent. for the transportation of exhibits to Osaka from various places in Japan, Korea and Formosa, and to allow a reduction of 20 per cent. to exhibitors and other persons directly concerned in the Exhibition. The new rates will be enforced from November 1st this year and remain until September 30th, 1903. The Nanao and Kiwa Railway Companies have likewise agreed to reduce freight rates by 20 per cent. from November 1st until September 30th, 1903, for the conveyance of exhibits as well as persons directly connected with the Exhibition. It is further stated that the two railway companies will make a reduction of ten per cent. to visitors during the exhibition.

CHINA NOTES.

The locomobile has made its appearance in Tientsin.

The Hon. C. S. Sharp has been elected Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

There were 10 new plague cases reported in Hongkong up to noon on June 24th—all Chinese and eight dead.

A sword of honour has been presented by the members of the Tientsin Volunteer Corps to Lieut. Jas. Watts, C. M. G., in remembrance of his gallant ride to Taku on June 19th, 1900.

Captain de Richelieu has sent in his resignation from the Siamese Navy, and will leave in September. He was offered the post of Harbour Master at Bangkok, but declined. He has had a long period of service in the Siamese Navy.

The Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has written to the local manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. urging a reduction in cable rates between Europe and the Far East. The letter has been sent to the Directors of the Company.

The bodies of five men belonging to Troop M, 6th U.S. Cavalry, who were captured by Filippinos, have been found at Tereso in Province Rizal, Luzon. The bodies were horribly mutilated. The troopers were captured while visiting the cemetery at an old camping ground on Decoration Day.

The new Attorney-General of Hongkong, Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, K.C., arrived in the Colony on June 24th by the *Yawata Maru*, and was to assume his new office on the 25th. He travelled from Fiji to Hongkong via New Zealand. Sir Henry has been Chief Justice

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of Fiji since 1889, and for the four years preceding he filled the position of Attorney-General there; previous to that he was Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands from 1878.

It is interesting, said the *Peking and Tientsin Times* on June 21st, to chronicle the fact that the American schooner *Manila*, Captain Street, on her way from Port Gamble to Taku with a cargo of lumber for Messrs. W. Forbes and Co. of Tientsin passed through a very large quantity of floating pumice stone in Lat 26 12 N. and Long 138 38 E. The crew picked up quite a quantity of the stone. In view of recent history, the origin of this pumice would be most interesting know ledge. Was it submarine or aerial (hurled through the air from some volcanic focus)? The locality of the find is 580 miles south of Yokohama and about 180 miles east of the Bonin Group, on the parallel of the Great Loo Choo. Sulphur Island in the Volcano Group is only about 150 miles distant.

THE KOBE REGATTA.

The interport events at the Kobe Regatta, which we briefly reported on Monday, are described in detail by the *Kobe Herald*, from which we take the following:—

INTERPORT FOURS.—1¼ Mile.

1.—KOBE.	lbs.
Bow. J. E. Paton	137
2 D. Weed	140
3 C. Mancini	154
Str. W. M. Squire	148
Cox. A. J. Chalfant	115
2.—SHANGHAI.	
Bow. J. A. T. Thomas	160
2 J. T. Disselduff	178
3 W. O. Kochler	175
Str. B. T. Byrne	173
Cox. P. L. Byrne	167
3.—YOKOHAMA.	
Bow. M. F. Stephens	150
2 C. H. Moss	145
3 J. Helm	152
Str. W. Goddard	128
Cox. J. Abbey	112

The three crews as they left for the starting buoy for this the most important of the events of the day received an encouraging cheer. It was close upon 3 o'clock before the crews were in position to go—the sea smooth as glass and the rain fortunately still holding off. Kobe had the inside station, Yokohama the middle and Shanghai outside. There was nothing to choose between the stations to-day. A good start was got. Shanghai put all their pith into the race at the first stroke and Kobe did the same thing. Yokohama in the middle started easier. With half a length lead got by the opening spurt Shanghai settled down and Kobe also went easier. Meantime Yokohama had lost a length to both the other boats but they rowed easy and complacently. Kobe on the inside course now appeared to go ahead, rowing a stroke of 32. Shanghai rowed a slightly faster stroke and Yokohama slightly faster than either of the others. With half the course covered Kobe were away ahead—at least a length and a half it seemed from the starter's launch.

The Shanghai cox's steering was rather irresponsible and their bow man seemed to be feeling the strain. Nearing the beginning of the last quarter Kobe were away ahead two or three lengths, going with confidence. Shanghai had spent themselves in the first quarter mile and now it was a fight between Yokohama and Shanghai for second place. Yokohama brought the snout of their boat up and shut out the light. They were able to reduce the difference to three-quarters of a length before the gun was fired. Meantime Kobe had won gloriously by four or five lengths, the result exciting the keenest enthusiasm. Shanghai lost many points on inferior steering. All three crews were much cheered at the close, the Kobe men being carried in shoulder high. Time 9.08.

INTERPORT PAIRS.—One Mile.

1.—KOBE.	lbs.
Bow. J. Cartwright	160
Str. W. M. Squire	148
Cox. H. E. Green	135
2.—SHANGHAI.	
Bow. W. O. Kochler	175
Str. E. T. Byrne	173
Cox. P. L. Byrne	167
3.—YOKOHAMA.	
Bow. C. H. Moss	140
Str. J. Helm	160
Cox. J. Abbey	112

Yokohama scratched in this race. The Kobe pair rowed next the shore and came away at the start. Shanghai rowed the faster stroke but Squire and Cartwright kept ahead. Shanghai rowed 32 and Kobe 29. With half a mile still to go the Shanghai bow seemed to be going heavily and the boat stopped, when it appeared that the bow stretcher had given out. The stoppage lost the race to Shanghai, of course. The accident was exceedingly regrettable as Kochler and Byrne had plenty of go in them and would have made the race an excellent finish. As it was Squire and Cartwright rowed home at their ease.

INTERPORT DOUBLE SCULLS.—One Mile.

1.—SHANGHAI.	lbs.
Bow. W. O. Kochler	175
Str. E. T. Byrne	173
2.—YOKOHAMA.	
Bow. C. H. Moss	140
Str. J. Helm	160
KOBE.	
Bow. D. Weed	140
Str. W. M. Squire	148

Shanghai and Yokohama raced this event, Kobe having lost in the heat against Shanghai last night. The race was rowed under the best conditions. Not a breath of wind had risen all the afternoon, and the overcast sky kept the air fairly cool. A very good start was got. Shanghai, putting pressure on the race at the very start, went ahead half a length at no great distance from the starting buoy. This lead they maintained all along without much challenge from the Yokohama pair, who, however, rowed at a steady well sustained stroke. At the finish there was the usual spurt but the Shanghai pair were equal to all calls on them and won by a length and a quarter.—Time, 7.45.

Turning to the land sports, we find that in Lawn Tennis, N. B. Ramsay, of Shanghai, beat H. C. B. Hancock of Kobe. At Lawn Bowls, Byrne and Disselduff, of Shanghai, beat John Hall and J. W. Birchenall. Nothing is said as to ping-pong!

During the afternoon a pretty Maypole dance, which was to have been one of the features of the Coronation celebration, was given by a number of little girls under the principal direction of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Goddard.

The dinner and dance in the evening were a great success. Mr. F. J. Hall, Captain of the Y.A.R.C., responded most felicitously for Yokohama.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

At a recent meeting of the Westminster City Council a committee's recommendation of "Regni Jurisque Sedes" (Seat of Law and Government), as the city motto, was rejected as being bad Latin. Canon Vere's offer of "Custodi Civitatem Domine" (Keep the City, O God) was accepted.

The second number of the *Maritime World*, published monthly at San Francisco, has reached us. It is a very careful collection of news from all quarters of the world that is of interest to shipping people. Not the least valuable of its features is a department containing in a summarized form the most important judicial decisions on marine subjects.

Mr. John Morley, who is now engaged in reading the final proofs of his *Life of Gladstone*, has, it is said, arranged the letters of the great Liberal statesman in different sections of the biography: that is, the correspondence that has been deemed worthy of embodiment in the Life appears under the respective headings of political, ecclesiastical, theological, and literary. Mr. Morley's *magnum opus* will almost certainly be published in the autumn of this year.

"The ladies of the Divorce Court love perfumes." Mr. Justice Barnes is reported by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the well-known writer, to have uttered these words in explanation of the fact that he was suffering one evening from a headache. "It has been a hot and trying day for me," continued the learned judge, "for each of the witnesses, who are placed in the box quite close to the judge, has come into court and waved about a dainty handkerchief saturated with scent. I have inhaled patchouli, white rose, heliotrope, and half a dozen other perfumes since breakfast, and, unfortunately, the more emotional ladies become the more they wave these pretty scraps of scented cambric, and apply them to their eyes."

It may be stated, in connexion with the announcement of a new edition, in thirty volumes, of Ruskin's works, to be printed at the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh, from the same fount of type as has been used in the Edinburgh edition of the Waverley Novels, that for the past fourteen years all the new editions of Ruskin's books have been produced at the press with which the name of Sir Walter Scott is indelibly associated. Ruskin was, by the way, an advocate of simplicity in printing. He paid great attention to the type and margins of all his books, kept a sharp eye as to uniformity in "spacing," and would on no account permit of interference with his own punctuation. Ruskin had a decided objection to divided words ending a page—a common feature in the Edinburgh Stevenson—and this objection of his has been respected in all the new editions of his works.

Very interesting light was thrown upon the history of the old Pilgrims' Way leading from Surrey to Canterbury, by Professor Boyd Dawkins at the Archæological Institute. It is a common belief that this path was worn by Pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Beckett. This belief, however, has been proved to be quite fallacious, and it obtained its name merely because it was adopted by Pilgrims as an easy route for horses. About two miles from Canterbury the track passes through an earthwork. Gravel pits were opened there, and an examination of them discovered a number of objects, principally of iron; and fragments of pottery corresponding with those found in the prehistoric settlements of the Iron Age in various parts of England. The Pilgrims' Way probably, therefore, existed in the Iron Age, and was one of an ancient system of track ways.

The Hound of the Baskervilles is thus advertised by its New York publishers, Messrs. Maclure, Phillips, & Co.:—

Observe the Messenger Boy, how he Runs.
Is not this Unusual?
It is Positively Abnormal.
And its Cause?
He Goes on a Hurry Call for a Man—
To Fetch a Doctor?
—to Fetch a Book.
What Book?
The *Hound of the Baskervilles*.
How Surprised and Gratified the Man will be to Get his Book so Soon.
He will Not.
Why so?
The Messenger Boy has Heard of that Book.
Well?
He will Dip into It.
Yes?
And See the Name of Sherlock Holmes.
And then?
He will Seat him on a Mossy Curb. And he will Read. And Read. And Read.
But the Man. What of Him?
He will Tear his Hair and Cuss.
Is that All?
No. Presently he will Rake up Another $1.25 and will Hustle to the Bookstore himself.
Wise Man!
Happy Messenger Boy!

In November last the publishers of *Good Words* announced that they would give £75 in cash prizes for the best three Coronation odes submitted to them before a given date. All the odes which can be accepted under the rules of the competition are now in hand. The count shows that the number of individual competitions received is 1,047. Hardly any part of the British Empire, even down to the smallest island in the most remote seas, is unrepresented. Dividing them by continents, including in each case the adjacent islands, the distribution is as follows:—Europe, 650; Asia, 40; Africa, 17; America, 156; Australasia, 182.

There are some curiosities in this list. What is it in the atmosphere of the Leeward Isles that has produced twenty-four poets, while the Windward Isles can only boast two? Why should Victoria send fifty-nine compositions, New South Wales only twenty, South Australia fourteen, Queensland five, and West Australia two? The Australian Commonwealth as a whole furnishes

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just an even 100 competitors, thereby leading Canada's total of ninety-one by nine points, and still leading by one point if Newfoundland be added to the Dominion proper. South Africa is too much concerned with other matters to give the time to writing odes even to the King, and in the seventeen odes received the nearest point to the fighting line represented is De Aar.

Literary critics are praising Mr. Bliss Carman for his witty line:—"What care I who keeps the ferry, whether Charon or Cunard?"

The *Athenæum* is sorry to hear that Mrs. Townsend (Frances Hodgson Burnett) has not only derived little benefit from her American visit, but has broken down so completely as to be obliged to enter a sanatorium.

The Paris *Temps* states that M. Pierre Delcourt has, as a gift, added to the Archives of the Seine his collection of about 5,000 invitations to public ceremonies and fêtes of which Paris has been the scene during the last 30 years.

There are families in which literary and other talent is hereditary, as, for instance, the families of Coleridge and Wordsworth; but, as a rule, the sons of poets are dull dogs. We have in mind (says the *Lancet*) three insane descendants of famous poets. It is possible that the children of poets are bored in early years by their surroundings and the mental attitude of their parents, and make haste to become prosaic.

Dr. Pulvermacher, of Berlin, has discovered that 597 forenames sufficed for distinguishing the 41,000 children of Berlin born in 1889. Agreeably with these figures, every 68 little Berliners received the same forename. The most fashionable female names are Lucie, Alice, Bertha, Hildegard, Elfriede, and Dora.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to accept from the Rev. Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart., of Ardagh House, co. Longford, a copy of a new hymn tune composed by him, "She hath her heart's desire," the words of which are written by Mr. Arthur C. Benson. The hymn was sung at Windsor on the occasion of the first anniversary of the lamented death of Queen Victoria. The special presentation copy was beautifully printed in silver and violet, and was enclosed in a box of watered silk.

According to a friend of M. Jules Verne, who has been to see him at Amiens, the author has just finished a new book, which will be the hundredth novel written by him. It deals with life in the gold mines, and the scene is laid in Klondyke. M. Jules Verne, who is seventy-four years of age, is very nearly blind, and his doctors are endeavouring to persuade him to operated on for cataract, but he told his visitor in quite cheery tones that "he hoped he would be dead before the operation came off."

Mr. Justice Darling continues to enrich the store of judicial jests. An architect, who spent his leisure in writing novelettes, was accused of having stolen the plot of one of his stories from an old collaboration. Giving evidence in the libel action he brought against his accuser, he complained that the person to whom the awful accusation was made had since refused to recommend him as an architect. "Not because," Mr. Justice Darling suggested, "you might steal the house, but perhaps the plot." He must have forgotten that there are storeys in houses.

Among the stories of his Academic life told by ex-President D. C. Gilman in the May *Scribner's* is one relating to a banquet of the Johns Hopkins University members. It was presided over by Mr. I. Wallis, a leader of the Bar, who proposed "The Universities of Great Britain," and he called upon Professor Sylvester to respond. The famous mathematician rose, uttered a few half-audible commonplaces, halted, searched his vest pocket in vain for notes, and sat down, saying as he did so: "I ought to have prepared myself for this occasion, but instead I went to the opera last evening, for I could not miss the opportunity of hearing Gerster; so I beg to be excused." It is needless to say that the audience, who expected from him something unusual, did not expect this sort of a surprise. Quick as a flash, the presiding officer, Mr. Wallis, was on his feet, smiling at the discomfited Professor and saying, "I hope that will always be the motto of the Johns Hopkins University.—*Opera, non Verba.*

There is some clever work in Mr. W. J. De La Mare's poetic sketches of "Ten Characters from Shakespeare," in the May number of the *Monthly Review*. Take the last lines from "Juliet's Nurse":—

She prates and prates—
A waterbrook of words o'er twelve same pebbles:
And when she dies—some grey long summer evening
When the bird shouts of childhood thrill thro' the dusk
Neath night's faint tapers—then her body shall
Lie stiff with silks of sixty thrifty years.

And these from "Polonius":—

He moves small fingers much, and all his speech
Is like a sampler of precisest words
Set in the pattern of a simpleton.
His mirth floats eerily down chill corridors;
His wisdom prates as from a wicker cage;
His very belly is a pompous nought;
His eye a page that hath forgot his errand.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

Mr. H. Panmure-Gordon has had the honour of receiving from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, through his Excellency Baron Hayashi, the Order of the Rising Sun.

The marriage arranged between Captain J. R. Jellicoe, C.B., Royal Navy, and Florence Gwendoline, daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., was to take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on July 1st.

The German Emperor has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords of the Second Class, on Captain E. H. Bayley, C.B., late commanding the *Aurora*, for his services in China during the Boxer outbreak.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, His Majesty's Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm, of Houghton-le-Spring, County Durham, and Countess Martha Gyldenstolpe, daughter of Count Gyldenstolpe, Master of the Horse to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. Edmund Oldfield, of Rushmore, Torquay, Honorary Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, who died on April 11th, aged 85, leaving personal estate of the net value of £21,832 13s. 3d., "desiring to encourage the study of ancient art," has bequeathed to the University of Oxford his cabinet of antiquities and various specimens of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan art in marble, bronze, and terra cotta, with the request that they should be placed in the Ashmolean Museum and be known as the "Oldfield Bequest."

What appears to be a contraband consignment of rifles and ammunition has been discovered by the Customs authorities at the Victoria Docks. They were concealed in the false sides of a safe, one of a number on their way from Birmingham to Batoum. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to where the goods were made.

Much damage to property was caused on May 22nd by the experimental firing of the new 9.2 guns on the western heights of Dover. Firing practice was made at the marine targets. The vibration was so great that the houses in the neighbourhood of Shakespeare's Cliff sustained considerable damage. Windows were broken and ceilings brought down, while pictures and ornaments were shaken off the walls.

The Times understands that Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, the outgoing Chinese Minister to Great Britain, has received a high office at the Court of Peking, about the person of the Emperor. The position is one that usually leads to substantive administrative appointments of the highest rank. Sir Halliday Macartney, the Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, has received from the Emperor the First Class of the Double Dragon.

A London dispatch of June 2nd stated that General Bruce Hamilton will supervise the surrender of arms and the swearing-in of Commandoes in the Western Transvaal; Brigadier-General Walter Kitchener, in the Western Transvaal; and Major-General Elliot, in the Orange River Colony.

The Franco-Japanese Society of Paris has entertained M. Motono, the new Japanese Minister in Paris, to lunch. The gathering was well attended, and the Minister's health was cordially drunk on the proposal of M. Bertin, director of Naval Construction, who presided. The excellent French in which M. Motono replied was much appreciated. The Franco-Japanese Society is a new organisation which owes its origin to M. Felix Régamé.

The new first-class cruiser *Leviathan*, which returned to Portsmouth on May 20th from Plymouth, ran an eight hours' steam trial on the deep-channel course, which realised a speed of 23¼ knots, the indicated horse-power being 31,000. On her 30 hours' trial at three-quarter power, the *Leviathan* maintained a speed of 21·6 knots with 22,866 horse-power. The amount of coal consumption was 1·75lb. per indicated horse-power per hour.

The Sultan has issued an irade recognising the right of Italy and Germany to protect their Catholic subjects in the East. This is the end of a prolonged contest, France, in virtue of old tradition, claiming the exclusive right to this protectorate. The refusal of the Sultan to recognise the French claims in this respect is a serious blow to France. No doubt his Majesty is not sorry to be able to make this retort to the sending of a French squadron to Mitylene.

It is affirmed in Belfast that as a result of the interview of Mr. Pirrie with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. A. J. Balfour the White Star Company will not cease to exist on joining the Navigation Syndicate, but there will be merely a transference of shares. Mr. Morgan's syndicate will nominate seven British members of the combination, and will register the White Star line in their names under the English Companies Act. Present and future ships of the company will be at the disposal of the British Government, and will retain the British flag.

The investigations of Professor Thilenius, of Breslau, into the prehistoric remains in the Museum of Silesian Antiquities have led him to some very curious conclusions. He believes not only that a race of pigmies was distributed over Central Europe, but that they actually existed to within a thousand years of our own time. It is curious, if this be so, that no reference is made to them by ancient writers, for the passage in Herodotus mentioning the pigmies who fought with the cranes, obviously refers to an African, not a European race.

Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., told a neat story at the luncheon given at Ipswich the other day in celebration of the turning of the first sod of the new Suffolk light railway. Some years ago, he said, he went down to Dover and attended a luncheon given by Sir Edward Watkin in support of the Channel Tunnel scheme. He remarked at table to a friend of his, "I suppose we are being booked for support to the tunnel?" "Don't you be afraid," was the reply; "a great many people here are lunching one way, but will vote the other." The influence of judiciously dispensed hospitality, however, is not to be underrated; "feed the brute" is often as effective a method in public as it is proverbially in domestic life.

Professor George Adam Smith, whose excursions into the domain of the "higher criticism" have been causing some little perturbation in the minds of some of the older members of the Church to which he belongs—the United Free Church of Scotland, the General Assembly of which Church has just decided not to try him for heresy—is one of the most erudite of theologians, and a writer whose works have early attained the

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rank of classics in their special department. His "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" has gone through a large number of editions in a very short time, and besides much else that primarily appeals to the theological student he has written a fascinating Life of Henry Drummond. Professor Smith has occupied the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the United Free Church College, Glasgow, since 1892.

Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, tells this story about a call he once made on a friend in that State. "The preacher was calling at the same time. In the midst of our conversation the small son of the family, named Reginald, came running in. His clothes were torn and one of his eyes was blackened. 'Reginald,' said the preacher, 'you've been fighting again. Your clothes are torn and you have a black eye. Fighting is very wicked. Come here and let me pray for you.' Aw, g'wan,' said Reginald; 'go home and pray for your own kid. He's got two black eyes.'"

A curious discovery has just been made by Mr. Fuller, of Yately, Hampshire, into whose possession there recently passed a richly embroidered tablet, representing King Charles II. and Queen Catherine. Neatly concealed in the back of the tablet he found the parchment will of Thomas Hodgkins, a London merchant. The document is dated April 14, 1648, and is now in the possession of the vicar of Ridge, Hertfordshire. It is believed that it will lead to the discovery of an accumulated sum of many thousands of pounds for the poor of that parish, in whose favour the will is made.

The *Temps* contains details respecting some shooting practice carried out by the French Northern squadron, an old warship, the *Surcouf*, being used as a target. Three hundred and forty shots had to be fired before she was sunk, and 41 of these shots were fired at a range of from 2,200 to 4,000 yards. The percentage of hits was 12 per cent., a very satisfactory average, the *Temps* considers, if one compares it with the percentage of hits in the battle before Santiago—namely, 2½—and takes into consideration the fact that the mark on this occasion was a much smaller one than that presented by the Spanish vessels.

Scotsmen in London have vowed a vow to protect the native kilt for Scottish soldiers. The General Council of the London Scottish Association and Societies, with a membership of over 10,000, has held a meeting on the subject, and unanimously agreed to record "its protest against the proposed change in respect to the dress of the Highland regiments, particularly the suggestion to discontinue the clan tartan kilts," on the ground that such a change would adversely affect recruiting in the Highlands, and it respectfully "urged the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief to postpone any alteration until after the commanding officers and officers generally of the Highland regiments have been consulted."

Kingston-on-Thames commemorated on 19th inst. the Coronation of King Edward the Elder, which took place there at Whitsuntide just 1,000 years ago. It was the first time that the anniversary had been observed, and the festivity was due to a number of interesting historical circumstances. First, it was the millenary, for King Edward was crowned at Kingston on Whit Sunday, 902. Then Edward the Elder was the last of the Kings of the Saxon heptarchy, while King Edward VII. is the first to rule over the British Empire. Further, there were just 50 Kings from the Edward of 902 to King Edward of 1902. Kingston certainly rose worthily to the occasion. The ancient Coronation-stone treasured in the little town was tastefully decorated, and the streets were gay with bunting. There was a great emblematic procession through the town. The afternoon was given up to a military tournament and sports, the evening to dancing.

A NEW LAW IN CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Mr. A. E. Tutton, F.R.S., has been delighting an audience at the Royal Institution with a discourse on the constitution of crystals. The veriest tyro in the present day, remarks a correspondent of the *Westminster*, can scoff at Albertus Magnus and his notion that the intense cold on Alpine summits makes the ice so dry that it congeals into crystals. Or again, at Agricola, to whom the crystal was "succus frigore densatus," Linnaeus, Delisle, Haüy, Mohs, and Weiss are names which mark the first stage of scientific crystallography and the transition to modern doctrine. Mr. Tutton is a signal instance of the savant who scorns delights and lives laborious days. Immersed during the week in his labours under the Board of Education, he has nevertheless succeeded in realising to the full in the limited time at his disposal that "fearful joy" which may occasionally be "snatched" by the devotees of that imperious mistress—Science. His work on crystallography is to be found in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and in the Zeit. für Krystallographie. From his researches he has deduced a new law: The properties of the crystals in any series of salts are functions of the atomic weights of the metals they contain. He showed in the lecture, by means of a large cluster of diamonds, that the emanations from transparent crystals are twofold. The exterior faces reflect white light; coloured rays penetrate to the interior of the crystal, and are there reflected and refracted. One of the most remarkable of the many interesting illustrations and experiments given in the course of the lecture was in connexion with what are known as interference figures. The figures given by some of the crystals, of which the lecturer has made a special study, exhibited the curves crossing from the horizontal to the vertical as the temperature of the crystals varied, or as the crystals were illuminated with the light of the different colours of the spectrum.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The *Morning Post* has an article on this subject written by one who evidently has knowledge of the matter, even if his inferences are not in all cases correct. In the course of the article, which will doubtless interest many of our readers, the writer states:—

It was in a frank spirit of plunder that the white men first visited the East, and until within the past few decades it was generally held that a colony was chiefly valuable as a source of individual or national income. Holland alone among the European Powers has held doggedly to the old opinion. The whole system of administration in the Dutch Indies is framed in obedience to this principle, and any surplus revenue that her colonies could produce has always been claimed by Holland as her undisputed right. The Malayan populations of her colonies are by nature indolent, inefficient, and ease-loving, but by nicely calculating the precise amount of taxation which a native can pay without incurring danger of actual want, provided he be diligent, the Dutch have presented their Oriental subjects with the alternative of a life passed in unremitting toil or the most abject indigence. As those who know the character of the Malayan race will admit, this is a choice of evils the bitterness of which cannot easily be exaggerated, and the natural result has been a widespread hatred of Dutch rule. The most sinister part of this feeling of disaffection lies in the fact that the natives of the Dutch Colonies do not draw a distinction between a white man and a brown man as such, but differentiate only between the Christian and the Mahommedan. The hardships, therefore, which they endure and the burdens under which they groan are regarded by them as the fruits of a settled policy whereby the infidels seek to oppress the true believers. The spirit of religious fanaticism is thus stirred by actions which, in truth, have no connection with religion. The authorities in Batavia do not blink the fact that the natives are disaffected. Every able-bodied white man is enforced to enrol himself in a force whose existence is designed to cope with possible native risings. In all towns and districts places are arranged where the European population can congregate in the hour of danger. The white men are not merely aliens in the land, but know that they are hated aliens, Frankensteins engaged in controlling a monster which at any moment may turn and rend them.

This knowledge, more even than Dutch persistency, is the secret which explains the long duration of the war in Acheen. Holland would willingly have withdrawn from that contest more than a decade ago, but the shock to her prestige in the Archipelago which such withdrawal would entail has been a risk too great to run. The natives, partly through lack of power to combine, partly through the want of able leaders, and partly through the rigorous toil that saps their energies and is their unchanging lot, have hitherto effected nothing more serious than a sporadic and an abortive rising, easily and bloodily subdued; but the will to rebel is quick in them, and given a leader and propitious circumstances, appalling things may occur in spite of the watchfulness and the precautions of their rulers. Meanwhile, there is another aspect of the situation which promises trouble to the Mother county. In spite of the Dutchmen's freely expressed and openly-displayed contempt for and lack of sympathy with the native races, the practice of living in concubinage with brown women is almost universal, and, curiously enough, the offspring of these unions rank as white folk, and are admitted into Colonial society on terms of equality. Thus there is throughout the Dutch Indies a large and ever-increasing Eurasian population which despises and abuses the full-blooded native as only those can do who have a trickle of the same stuff in their veins, and is yet alienated by birth, training, and associations from the country in distant Europe to which it nevertheless claims to belong. To this population of a mixed race must be added the many Dutch families who have settled permanently in the colonies, rearing their children in the temperate climate of the hills, and bringing them up as colonials first and Dutchmen afterwards, and that rather by tradition than by any community of views and sympathies.

As yet the trouble indicated is but a tiny cloud on the political horizon. The colonists are not ready for revolt. But the trouble is there, and its threat is unmistakable. The colonists, however, will find themselves in a position of the greatest difficulty. They desire liberties for themselves, but the bare idea of extending this blessing to the native population would appear to them in the light of the veriest insolence. Combination between the white man and the brown man in the Dutch Indies is an impossibility, and it is the rooted conviction of every colonist that the natives must, above all things, be kept under. That this would be a difficult achievement for them if unaided by some other European country must be evident even to the most arrogant among them. But if there be no hope of obtaining what is demanded in other directions from Holland, there are certain Powers, it is thought, that might be willing to extend their protection to the colonists while granting them the rights for which they crave. That some such development is to be ultimately looked for is the conclusion at which various independent observers of the situation have arrived, but there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the Power most likely to become the inheritor of the Dutch Colonies. Until quite recently the local Dutch were accustomed to say openly that Great Britain would natually step in, obtaining the troublesome island by the payment to Holland of a generous sum. At that time the feelings of the colonists, as far as secession was contemplated at all, most distinctly favoured this view, and our own interests in this part of Asia made it not improbable that, given the opportunity, we should be willing to assume charge of the Dutch islands. Now, however, the animosities excited by the Boer war have worked a complete revolution in Dutch colonial sentiment, and when to this is added the notorious leniency to the native races which characterises our rule, and is an abomination in the sight of the colonial Dutch, a chance of any voluntary cession being made to Great Britain must be regarded as remote. Germany, on the other hand, is thought by many to stand a far better chance of acquiring the Dutch Indies. The ultimate absorption of Holland in the German Empire is something more than a dream, and if this inclusion were to be effected the Dutch Colonies would, it is thought, pass naturally into the keeping of the Emperor William. The dream of the German expansionist has long been the nightmare of the Dutch. The presence of a powerful neighbour on the borders of Holland, casting covetous glances at their country, has impressed the popular imagination, and no matter how entirely the colonists have lost touch with their Fatherland they have not ceased to look on Germany as their natural enemy. Anyone who has not had intimate personal dealings with the Dutch in the East Indies cannot realise how strong the inherited feeling of dislike and distrust is in them. As it seems to be as unconquerable as it is illogical, it may well be thought to be sufficient to place the acquirement of the colonies by Germany by peaceful measures quite beyond the range of practical politics. America need hardly be considered seriously. Though it has not been usual to regard France as the probable inheritor of the Dutch possessions in Asia it must be admitted that her prospects are in this respect superior to those of either Great Britain or Germany, though it is safe to prophesy that if this transference of territory were to take place Germany would demand its *quid pro quo* nearer home, and that the days of Holland as a separate State would then be numbered.

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THE SHIPPING COMBINE, & AFTERWARDS.

If Mr. Pierpont Morgan's latest achievement were really destined to deprive Great Britain of three auxiliary cruisers, we could hardly seek consolation by reflecting that they would be superseded before the transfer took place. The White Star boats have lived longer than their rivals, and have grown old more slowly. The *Germanic*, built in 1874, still takes her turn, while the Cunarders *Gallia* and *Servia*, built respectively five years later, have been withdrawn. Unless the turbine, or some other propeller, drives out the twin screw, the loss even of the *Teutonic* and *Majestic*, still more of the *Oceanic*, would be a serious matter for us in any naval war for the next twenty years. But consolation for the Combine may be found in other ways. To begin with, it has been certain for years that American capitalists would try to capture the Atlantic Ferry as soon as they could. The enterprise is not only business; it appeals to sentiment. Consider what the service means to Americans—their sole means of getting to the rest of the civilised world. To Englishmen, it is merely the best set of steamship services extant, with three or four others, all purely concerned with the British Empire, dividing their attention. From the first, it has appealed to American ambition, and in its early days it seemed likely that the desperate efforts of New York capitalists to control it would succeed. The Collins line was subsidised in 1849 by the United States Government, and for some six or seven years (as Mr. Henry Fry has recorded in his *North Atlantic Steam Navigation*) had the cream of the passenger traffic and held the record for speed. But its attempts to "break the windows of the Cunarders with sovereigns" brought it near bankruptcy; two great disasters, the loss of the *Arctic* in 1854 and of the *Pacific* in 1856, finished its ruin; and by the time its finest ship, the *Adriatic*, was ready for sea, it could not run her. Then Commodore Vanderbilt, who had begun with ferry steamboats, tried his hand, but his best ship, called after her owner, was too expensive to run, and he generously presented her to the United States Government during the war and devoted himself to railroads. Then came the war and the *Alabama*, and when peace was restored there was the West to be developed, and a protective tariff which made it hopeless to run ships under the American flag. But American capital has long been in the trade. The Guion Line now defunct, was largely owned in America; the Atlantic Transport and the Red Star are virtually American. And so we may solace our souls by the Stoical reflection that we are merely witnessing another stage in the realisation of manifest destiny.

But does the Combine mean control? One cannot but doubt it. Colossal cargo carriers, like the Atlantic Transport liners or the *Cymric*, cannot suite the convenience of individual shippers as the ocean tramp can. And as to passenger traffic: while steerage passengers may go by the lines which work with the trunk railroads, and can give them the lowest through rate, the class for whom the fast steamships are run, and for whose benefit records are broken, will travel, regardless of cost, by the line which breaks them oftenest. But the Combine is tied to its railroad termini, especially New York— a magnificent port when you are in it, but approached by a crowded and tortuous channel, flanked, and fronted by sands which shift so continually that the buoys which indicate them cannot be marked on the chart, with a bar kept down by dredging, but still not passable except at half-tide; and therefore hardly the proper terminus of an express service. Fancy if the Dutch mail steamers still started from off the Tower! And just as Queenborough and Harwich have taken the place of London for express traffic, so other ports must take that of New York. For years we have heard of projects for connecting Milford, or more recently Berehaven, with Gardiner's Bay, or some other harbour at the east end of Long Island. That would save six or seven hours at least—say, three-fourths of a business day—on the American side, and considerably more at the British. But the suitability of the American harbours is questioned; it would be no great advantage to be deposited in Brooklyn, but until the East River is tunnelled there will be an awkward break of continuity between this route and the West. And the north shore of Long Island Sound does not seem to afford a satisfactory terminus for monster ships. But there are better alternatives. Lord Strathcona's suggestion of a subsidised line from an English port to Louisburg, which is free from ice at all seasons, is perhaps a counsel of perfection. Louisburg wants developing; it is only some 200 miles nearer England than Halifax. True, there is coal near at hand, but not steam coal. The commissariat might prove a difficulty; and it is on a branch line of a railroad that probably wants relaying to make it suitable for fast traffic. St. John's, N.F., again, though less than 2,000 miles from the Irish coast, is all but unapproachable during the early part of the year, and the neighbourhood is more or less beset by icebergs and fog during the early summer and spring. It could be made possible, of course, to get to St. John's from London—say, *viâ* Berehaven (barring accidents) in something less than four days, to proceed at most seasons, by the new railway and the steamer service (six hours) from Port aux Basques to Sydney, Cape Breton, in about twenty-four hours more, to reach Moncton, on the Canadian Pacific, in another seven, and then to get to Montreal in fifteen more, or to New York in about the same time. Total, rather less than six days, no doubt greatly reducible hereafter as regards the land portion of the journey. But whether a service which involved two ferries—one of six hours, one across the Gut of Canso from Hawkesbury, in Cape Breton, to Port Mulgrave, in Nova Scotia—and consequently precluded through-cars from St. John's to New York or Montreal—would attract passengers may well be doubted. What is within reach, if the Canadian Government will give a subsidy, is a fast service from Plymouth to Halifax (2,400 miles), or even from Liverpool to Halifax (slightly less). The sea passage would be four days and three-quarters, or less; the express from Halifax now reaches Montreal (756 miles) in twenty-four hours; the time from Halifax to New York, viâ Bangor (Maine), Portland, and Boston might be three or four hours less, though the railroads of Eastern Maine might need some relaying and speeding up. And the New York and New Haven Railroad, the best in the United States, probably has its stock too firmly held by private investors to be brought into any Trust. Finally, as indeed Lord Strathcona has suggested, it would be a proud day for Canada if she could beat her neighbours at their own game. And what chances a fast service to Halifax would offer to the sportsman who cannot afford a grouse-moor! "One-third of New Brunswick is a good game country"; "the interior of Newfoundland is a vast deer park"; moose, caribou, bear, and deer; wildfowl of sorts, grouse, woodcock; salmon and trout fishing in abundance—such are a few of the attractions offered by the Canadian Pacific east of Montreal. The old Collins line ultimately received 33,000dols. per round voyage as subsidy, for fortnightly sailings—say, £6,000. It probably costs more than that to get the *Deutschland* across the Atlantic. What sum is the Dominion Government prepared to stand?—J. S. Mann, in the *Westminster*.

JOHN BULL'S EATING HOUSE.

By an Habitué.

My recollections of Simpson's extend over thirty years, and the announcement that it is to be swept away for the Strand improvements fills me with dismay. What saddles of mutton I must have consumed in that time! It is not considered good form at this establishment to omit to have a second helping. The juicy joint is wheeled alongside your table, and the carver, whose face has been so familiar for years, whets his blade in your presence and deftly cuts off a slice first from the saddle portion, and then a fatty tit-bit from the tailend. After this a large spoonful of gravy is poured over the succulent morsel, the cover is replaced, and the joint wheeled off to some other hungry mortal. I have often thought how amazed the foreigner must be who accidentally wanders into this paradise of good English fare. The "carte du jour" which is handed to him must appear curious reading. It runs very much as follows:—

Roast Beef,
Saddle of Mutton,
Roast Beef,
Saddle of Mutton,
Roast Beef,
Saddle of Mutton,

and so on, with very little variation to the end. "What a nation of barbarians." I hear him say. "How is it possible that any digestion except that of an ostrich, could consume such repeated helpings of 'Selle de mouton.' Poor fellow, it is he who is the ignoramus. These repeated allusions are, of course, to show the succession in which the joints follow each other, so that say you come to your meal at one o'clock, you can tell (after referring to the waiter) which is the best cut to choose from. Ten to one if it is the foreigner's first visit he will go away forced to confess that he has never eaten such meat in his life. The vegetables, too, he will disparage as being all "cuits à l'eau," and so they are, but such simplicity is in keeping with the rest of the entertainment.

Simpson's is the most conservative establishment I have ever met. The little boxes are just as they were in my salad days. The same waiters, grown old in the service, remain on from year to year. Who does not remember, if he is, like the writer, an old habitué, William the bland of countenance and portly of build? He had arrived, so he told you, at the head of his profession from humble beginnings. "Would you believe it, sir," he once remarked, "that I commenced life as a boy at one of W. H. Smith's book-stalls!" Could it be possible that he, William, had reached such a pinnacle of greatness from such a lowly state? From being a simple, but respected, waiter, he had latterly been promoted to taking the amount of your bill, and his cheery voice could be heard all over the room as he intoned the words "Money on 10," or whatever was the number of your box. Poor William's health broke down some years ago, but he is often inquired after by those who knew him in the days of his splendour. The stereotyped reply to the inquiry is that William is still alive, and living in a little cottage in the suburbs of town, attending to his garden, and narrating to his friends and neighbours stories about all the celebrities he has waited on in his day. His only wonder is that Simpson's can be carried on successfully without his presence, and although this may be an exaggerated estimate, his loss is regretted by everybody.

In speaking of Simpson's the Divan must not be forgotten. There is nothing Oriental about this part of the building, and divans and luxurious sofas are conspicuous by their absence. No houris wait upon you with chibouques, and captivate you with their languorous black eyes. It is altogether a very commonplace apartment, and I have never seen a turban or a yashmak there. Little tables abound among very British surroundings. At the same time, there is a great quiet and repose, which is distinctly Eastern, and quite refreshing after the busy bustling Strand. On the tables are chessboards with substantial and well-worn chessmen, which have evidently been parties to many a hard-fought encounter. A sprinkling of foreign-looking and serious-minded men are engaged at their favourite game. Absolute silence reigns, only disturbed at intervals by the magic word "Check!" A waiter hovers about, bringing from the lower regions from time to time choice cigars and fragrant coffee. The Divan is no place for the frivolous, but it is an institution which, from its age and its historical record as a chess centre, will be much missed, not only by the votaries of the game, but by those who, by courtesy, are privileged to look on while an encounter between giants is taking place.

Simpson's is undoubtedly an old-fashioned place, but it is to be regretted that it should be included in the category of Vanishing London. Even if rebuilt—as I hear it will be—I doubt whether it will retain its old charm to those who have been accustomed to it as it is for so many years. It will probably be more of the Restaurant than the superior Eating House. Possibly—but I am writing without actual knowledge—it will be modernised out of all recognition. The old English waiter may perhaps be replaced by the German. The thought of a German waiter in such a thoroughly British house gives one the shivers, and if William heard of it it would probably be fatal to him! The boxes may have to make room for separate tables and saddles of mutton be replaced by foreign kickshaws. Such thoughts make an old man sad. No one goes to Simpson's for a light meal; at least, such is my experience. It means one, if not two cuts off the joint with a "follow," a pile of fresh vegetables done to a turn, a piece of old Cheddar (such cheese!), with green-meat and pulled bread, and last, but not least, a good substantial glass of O. and E., or Old and Elegant. If you wish to be considered an habitué, O. and E. is the term to be used; if not, it is permitted to ask for Old Port; but to my mind it never tastes the same. I verily believe it is of quite a different vintage. Many an old fellow like the writer will heave a sigh when his accustomed haunt becomes a thing of the past.—*Globe*.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP "LONDON."

A large party of officials from the Admiralty, including Lord Selborne, Admiral May, and Captain Angus Macleod, visited Portsmouth Dockyard on May 22nd and spent a long time on board the battleship *London*, which is now quite ready for the pennant, says the *Globe*. They were keenly interested in the mechanism of the turret, and the method of manipulating the heavy guns. The *London* is fitted with a very clever device for training and elevating the turret guns. It consists of a pistol grip placed in the sighting position. By raising or lowering this pistol grip the guns are elevated or lowered, by moving it to the right or left as required the guns and turret are trained on the object, and by pressing the trigger beneath it either gun or both can be fired at the will of the observer. And all this is done without having to take the eyes off the sights, almost one might say without thinking.

The gun circuits also claimed official attention. These are on a different principle to those which proved defective on the *Mars*, and it is considered that a repetition of the *Mars* disaster is an impossibility with them. A general memo has been issued, by the way, directing that the use of all auxiliary circuits of this defective type shall be discontinued for the present, pending an alteration which will provide an

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efficient safety arrangement. At the same time, it is worthy of note that these or other circuits on a similar principle have been in use for the last ten or fifteen years, and no accident has resulted from them. That one should occur now only emphasises the fact that it is impossible to absolutely eliminate the personal term from the equation of the condition of safety. The *Mars* accident appears to have been due simply and entirely to an unfortunate mistake, and a mistake, moreover, that, six months ago, any gunnery expert would have denounced as patently impossible.

After leaving the turrets Barr and Stroud's new range and order indicators were examined and tested. These have been fitted to the latest of the Japanese battleships, but the *London* is the first ship in our Navy in which they have been regularly placed. They consist of dials, with pointers indicating "ranges" or "orders," and are placed between the conning tower and the gun positions. The mechanism is clock-work, and the communication is maintained between the positions by electric circuits. They appear to be very simple and efficient to work, but their construction is somewhat complicated and it is probably beyond the art of an ordinary mechanic to repair them. Whether or no they will be efficient in action is an open question, but it is the opinion of many naval officers that by no means can communication be maintained once an action has commenced. There is, indeed, a growing feeling that this complicated system of bells, telephones, and indicators of all sorts which now prevails in battleships is a waste of money, and is almost harmful in its influence on the training of the guns' crews. As a rule these devices work perfectly in peace time, and at "general quarters" communications can be efficiently maintained between the conning tower and any gun, hence the guns' crews get to rely too much upon orders received from the conning tower, and lose that independence and initiative of action upon which they most surely will have to rely when real war comes. Another objection is that a blow upon the conning tower will possibly put them all out of adjustment, and make chaos worse confounded. It is rumoured that in view of this possibility, a conning tower in the *Bellerisle* will be fitted up with instruments of all sorts and subjected to a moderate gunfire to test the reliability of these instruments under service conditions. After the range indicators, the electric motors for working the ammunition hoists and the after capstan were inspected. The ventilation of the ship, too, is almost entirely controlled by electric motor fans, and for all such purposes motors are most suitable, saving as they do in attention, weight, and efficiency.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Japan Mail.")

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, June 27.

The latest bulletin of the King's condition, dated the 26th, is most favourable in every respect.

The bulletin issued this morning says that the King passed a fair night and obtained some natural sleep. His appetite is improving and the wound is more comfortable. His condition is attended with less anxiety.

The following has been kindly communicated to us by H.B.M.'s Legation:—

London, June 27, 1.35 p.m.

The King has had a fair night and there is less cause for anxiety.

London, June 28.

The latest bulletins say that the condition of the King is satisfactory, that there are no disquieting symptoms and that the temperature is normal. Within a week the doctors will be able to judge definitely regarding convalescence, but it is fully intended if His Majesty's state continues satisfactory that the Coronation shall take place in the early autumn.

A telegram from Baron Sannimoya, Grand Master of Ceremonies, now in Prince Komatsu's suite in London, received by the Japanese Imperial Household on June 28th, says that King Edward, since the performance of the operation, is steadily recovering, and that the Coronation festivities will therefore take place at no distant date.

London, June 29.

The King has been transferred to his couch. He is cheerful and active-minded. His progress is marvellous. He passed a comfortable day on the 28th, and in the afternoon it was announced that further bulletins would be discontinued.

The following bulletin was issued on Monday morning by H.B.M.'s Consulate:—

London, 1.55 p.m. June 29.

King passed good night satisfactory progress.

London, June 30.

The bulletin issued at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th said that the King's progress was in every way satisfactory. The local discomfort is much less.

No bulletin regarding the King was issued last night and henceforth only two bulletins per day will be published, one at ten o'clock and the other at seven.

Lord Cranborne has announced that the King is getting rapidly better.

London, July 1.

The bulletin issued on the afternoon of the 30th said that a comfortable day was passed by the King and that the discomfort of dressing the wound, which gives much distress, is less.

London, July 2.

The bulletin issued at 7 o'clock in the evening said that the advance in the King's condition was maintained. His appetite is improving. The discomfort of the wound is less. His Majesty is still easily fatigued by the least exertion.

MR. CHATER KNIGHTED.

London, June 26.

The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., of Hongkong, has been knighted.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu goes to Paris in about a week's time.

MORE CORONATION HONOURS.

June 27.

Mr. Pelham L. Warren, C.M.G., (Consul-General at Shanghai) has been made a K.C.M.G., and Mr. W. T. Archer, Consul at Bangkok, Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Dr. HOokai, of Hongkong (unofficial member of Hongkong Legislative Council) has been appointed a Companion of the new Imperial Service Order.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, June 29.

A treaty has been signed at Berlin prolonging the Triple Alliance unchanged.

THE KING AND HIS SUBJECTS.

The King is touched by the loyalty and devotion shown in thousands of letters and telegrams from all classes and creeds throughout the Empire. The one thing that weighed upon his mind was the disappointment of his subjects at the postponement of the ceremony of the Coronation.

SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, June 30.

There was a crowded and impressive intercessory service at St. Paul's on Sunday. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Lansdowne were present.

PRINCE CHENG.

London, July 1.

Prince Cheng has departed.

COLONIAL PREMIERS CONFER.

The conference of Colonial Premiers has been opened. The proceedings are private. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

COLONIAL TROOPS FETED.

The Colonial and Indian troops have been taken round the fleet at Spithead.

BONFIRES.

London, June 30.

It is suggested that the Coronation bonfires be lighted to-night.

CRONJE TAKES OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

London, July 1.

Cronje has signed the oath of allegiance at St. Helena.

CORONATION BONFIRES LIGHTED.

The Coronation bonfires were started throughout the United Kingdom by the discharge of a huge rocket from the great wheel at Earl's Court.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu lunched with the Duke of Connaught yesterday.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

M. Beau, the Minister of France in Peking, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The Colonial Contingents were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught to-day at the Horse Guards amid intense enthusiasm. Immense crowds were gathered in the neighbourhood of the Parade-ground.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, June 29.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted confidence in the Government by 393 votes to 74, in the sequel of an interpellation about the Humbert affair, in order to prosecute all the culpable and carry out all judicial consequences.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Saigon, July 1.

The Minister of Marine, in a speech delivered at Versailles, declared that it was necessary to have a national army occupied uniquely with military affairs.

(Received at the Naval Department in Tokyo.)

THE CORONATION SQUADRON.

Admiral Ijuin reports that on the 27th instant the *Asama* and the *Takasago* left Portsmouth for Sheerness.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

CHOLERA IN SHANGHAI.

During the week commenced on the 16th inst., over five hundred deaths from cholera occurred in Shanghai according to a telegram from the Japanese Consul.

CHINA'S TARIFF.

The Commissioners of the United States and China commenced their negotiations for the revision of the tariff on the 27th instant at Shanghai.

PEKING DIPLOMATISTS.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister in Peking, who is the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique in that city, left for Europe on the 21st. June. Thus the United States Representative becomes Doyen.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

On the 26th of June the United States House of Representatives passed without amendment the Senate's bill for the construction of an interoceanic canal. The bill provides that if full proprietory rights can be acquired in the Panama Canal, the President shall have discretionary power to choose between Panama and Nicaragua.

CHOLERA.

The Russian Representative in Tokyo informed the Japanese Government on the

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28th ultimo that Russia had declared Saga to be a cholera-infected district.

TIENTSIN.

With reference to the Tientsin civil-government question, the Russian representative on the Board having been withdrawn, Russia has officially stated that she will take no further part in the negotiations for the rendition of the city.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

RIOTS IN FUHKIEN.

Owing to the imposition of all kinds of increased or new taxes in Fuhkien province, several hundreds of the inhabitants have raised a riot. The things taxed are opium, *sake*, pots, land, timber, paper, tea, houses and shops, business, beans, fish-nets, pigs, sheep, vegetables, fire-wood, rafts, clams, etc., the whole product of these taxes being one million taels annually.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

KING EDWARD.

London, June 25.

The King's condition continues as good as can be expected and his temperature is normal. It will, however, be several days before the crisis is passed.

In consequence of the King's illness all the Coronation preparations have been postponed.

The Naval Authorities have issued a notice stating that the Naval Review at Spithead has been postponed.

Later.

The King is gradually recovering and no anxiety need be entertained.

PEACE IN COLUMBIA.

Peace has been restored in Columbia and political offenders are granted amnesty.

PROPOSED NAVAL REVIEW.

The Government has rejected the proposal to carry out the Naval Review at Spithead notwithstanding the King's illness. The war-ships now assembled there will therefore be dispersed within the course of next week.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, June 26.

The wound caused by the operation on the King is healing satisfactorily.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF TIENTSIN.

Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that the Government has instructed the British Minister in Peking to propose a change in the conditions regarding the transference of the Civil Government of Tientsin.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The insurgents of Venezuela have been successful, and it is rumoured that the Government forces, and the Vice-President, have surrendered.

DEATH IN LONDON.

The Rt. Hon. William Lidderdale, a director of the Bank of England, is dead.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND JAPAN.

The British press, in a series of articles, has sincerely praised Japan on account of her having attained an important position commercially in China and Korea, and also because of her scheme for further expanding her naval forces.

KING EDWARD.

London, June 27.

The King's temperature is normal and he is gradually recovering.

London, June 28.

The first period of the King's illness has safely passed and the Court physicians have announced that there is no longer any acute crisis. Should His Majesty's condition improve as rapidly as is expected the Coronation festivities will take place in August, when there will be illuminations in the streets of London, military reviews in India and other British dominions and receptions to princely guests from various countries.

THE UNITED STATES AND COLUMBIA.

The hostilities between the insurgents and the Government of Venezuela have ceased. Various American enterprises in Columbia have consequently assumed a tone of activity, and the right of gold mining, and collecting gum and asphalt has been secured, as also a monopoly of river navigation.

AGUINALDO.

Mr. Rooseveldt, President of the United States, has granted an amnesty to Aguinaldo, the former leader of the insurgents in the Philippines.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The treaty for the continuance of the Triple Alliance was signed at Berlin to-day, all the clauses in the former Treaty being preserved.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, June 30.

The King's recovery is remarkably rapid.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The Japanese cruisers *Asama* and *Takasago*, together with the newly built torpedo-destroyer *Asashiwo*, have weighed anchor for Sheerness.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

The German, Portuguese, Russian and Chinese Ambassadors for the Coronation have already left London.

A CONSUL EXPELLED.

The Turkish Consul at Geneva, has been expelled from that city.

MILITARY REVIEW.

The Prince of Wales was to inspect the Colonial troops to-morrow and also the Indian troops on Wednesday.

RUSSIA IN KOREA.

A St. Petersburg journal, the *Szet*, in a leading article, states that, in view of the imperfect dock accommodation at Port Arthur, Russia must acquire ice-free ports, otherwise her warships may be compelled to take shelter in Japanese harbours during winter. The same paper declares that as it is likely that in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, Japan would blockade Port Arthur and Vladivostock, Russia must acquire a base of acting on the Pacific coast, and points to Masampo as best fitted for the purpose.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, June 26.

The morning bulletin states that the King has improved in all respects.

THE CORONATION HONOURS.

Bedsides a baronetcy for Sir Thomas Jackson, General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a knighthood for the Hon. C. P. Chater of Hongkong, the honours include the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to Peking; and the Order of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George for Mr. Pelham Warren, British Consul at Shanghai.

(The telegram also gives the name of "Koka" as having received a C.M.G., but we have been unable to identify who this is.)

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

London, June 27.

The latest bulletin with regard to the King's condition states that there are no disquieting symptoms.

U.S. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

London, June 29.

The negotiations between the United States and the Vatican with regard to ecclesiastical affairs in the Philippines are not progressing satisfactorily, the Vatican's demands being regarded as impossible.

THE PHILIPPINES' BILL.

London, July 1.

At a conference between the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate on the Philippines' Bill, a compromise was agreed to, eliminating the gold standard clauses and postponing the constitution of the legislative assembly until a census shall have been taken.

PRINCE CHEN.

King Leopold has entertained Prince Chen at dinner at Ostend.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

GERMAN NEWS.

Berlin, June 27.

The press of the whole of Europe, especially of Germany, expresses great sympathy with King Edward's illness,

The railway Swakopmund-Windhoek, German South-West Africa, has been opened.

This railway will greatly help in developing the resources of a country which is more than one and a half times the size of Germany.

The relief of the German occupation corps in China left Germany.

The shares of the German Shantung Railway have been emitted at the rate of 103.5.

Berlin, June 28.

The German Emperor has placed King Edward VII. à la suite of the German Navy.

Turkey has issued a circular note in which she maintains her *right* upon Tripolis.

The troubles in Venezuela are increasing. The insurgents took Santa Ana de Coro, capital of the Venezulean State of Falcon, on the Maracaibo bay.

Berlin, June 30.

The Triple Alliance has been renewed under the old terms and the documents were signed at Berlin by Count Bülow, Count Lanza and Mr. v. Szögyényi-Marich.

The United States have granted annesty to the political prisoners of the Philippine Islands including Aguinaldo.

Vice Admiral von Büchsel has been appointed Chief of the German Naval Staff in succession to Vice Admiral von Diederichs resigned.

Prince Henry has left London, King Edward's condition causing no further anxiety.

Mr. Beau has been appointed Governor General of Indo-China.

Berlin, July 1.

The renewal of the Triple Alliance has been welcomed with great sympathy by the whole press of Europe.

Near Cape Haïti, (island of Haïti) fighting with rebels has been reported.

With regard to the collision between a German torpedo-boat and an English steamer at Kiel, King Edward VII. Admiral à. l. s. of the German Navy, has wired to Emperor Wilhelm his most hearty congratulations on behalf of the excellent behaviour of the German crew. The drowned German captain's last orders were to first rescue the crew of the English steamer.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

NORTH HONAN QUIET.

Changchoufu, June 21.

Everything in North Honan is peaceful, and itinerating is uninterrupted.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

Berlin, June 21.

King George, the succeeding King of Saxony, has issued an address to his army, stating that good faith to the Confederation of the Empire, which he inherited from his brother the late King, will be the guiding principle of his reign.

DISTURBANCES IN SZECHUAN.

Chungking, June 23.

The news is confirmed of the massacre at Yunghsien of a preacher and nine converts belonging to the American Methodist Mission.

An insurrection has broken out in Tszechow sub-Prefecture. The officials are quite helpless, and matters there are getting very serious.

THE CORONATION SPORTS.

Bombay, June 26.

At the National Sporting Club, on the 25th inst. Gus Ruhlin beat Tom Sharkey in the heavy-weight contest in eleven rounds.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

CHOLERA AT SOOCHOW.

Soochow, June 21.

Cholera is still raging here among the natives and the deaths are numerous. Each day many are reported but there are cases that are never reported, as it seems to rage in one locality for a while and then shifts to another. It has been reported that there were at one time as many as 100 deaths in one day. In the last few days there have been two or three "scares" among the foreigners but nothing serious has resulted yet.

All precautions are being taken as regards food and water. The foreign and native physicians are kept busy answering calls at all hours of the day and night.

CANADA AGAIN FOREMOST.

London, June 22.

The Canadian coronation arch erected at Whitehall is one of the handsomest decorations in evidence. Much material for its erection was brought by the

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Canadian contingent. Great pleasure is expressed at the interest displayed by these Western "Sons of the Empire," whose services in South Africa were second to none.

THE POLICY OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

London, June 22.

The *Times* says that yesterday's Parliamentary debates have committed the Government to the only rational and efficient policy of Imperial defence, namely treating as a whole, but involving the separate but correlated functions of the Army and Navy.

GREAT CROWDS IN LONDON.

Coronation visitors are crowding into London from all parts of the globe. The streets are crowded with the multitudes viewing the decorations which are rapidly approaching completion.

BAD WEATHER STILL PREVAILS.

London, May 22.

The unsettled condition of the weather is causing great anxiety. Some of the earliest decorations are already bedraggled with rain.

FAMINE IN SZECHUEN FEARED.

Chengtu, June 21.

A famine is feared in Szechuen and the Boxers are spreading near Lunguanhsien.

A telegram from Tszcheo states that hundreds of Boxers hold a fortified position there, and that the situation is urgent.

A CHINESE CRUISER BLOWN UP.

Sheakwan, June 22.

The Chinese cruiser *Kaishi* was destroyed by an explosion at thirty minutes after noon to-day. A half minute after the explosion she sank. Only two lives were saved, 150 being killed and drowned.

KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS.

London, 24th June, 1.15 p.m.

His Majesty the King is undergoing an operation to-day.

1.55 p.m.

The King is suffering from strangulated hernia. His condition was satisfactory on Saturday. Hopes were entertained that the King would be able to endure the Coronation ceremony, but a recrudescence yesterday necessitated an operation.

2.15 p.m.

All London was thunderstruck on hearing the news and dismay prevailed everywhere. The vast crowds parading the streets witnessing the decorations are dumbfounded. Large crowds have congregated round the Palace and Mansion House. Much sorrow is expressed at the date of the Coronation being postponed. The exact date of the Coronation has not yet been been suggested as weeks may elapse before the King is well enough to go through the ceremony.

The Earl Marshall has announced that the King sorrows greatly owing to his serious illness necessitating a postponement of the Coronation, in consequence of which there will be no London celebration, but the King hopes that country celebrations will remain unaltered.

2.40 p.m.

The operation was successfully performed at noon to-day.

2.50 p.m.

The King has regained consciousness and is now asleep.

DR. TREVES OPERATED.

6.16 p.m.

The King bore the operation remarkably well. Dr. Treves operated. The King recovered consciousness directly after the operation and asked for the Prince of Wales.

Lord Salisbury announced that the operation was singular, but not essentially grave, and that Dr. Treves had performed seventy operations of the kind with success, which left every prospect of a prosperous issue, but all must hope and pray.

At first the people refused to believe the news.

Consols fell one point. Stock markets have weakened. Intense anxiety and excitement prevail.

It is rumoured that a special Service of Intercession will be held at Westminster Abbey on Thursday (To-morrow.)

The news of the King's illness came like a thunderclap to the general public.

The Bishop of London made the first announcement at the rehearsal at Westminster Abbey this morning, asking those present to join in the Litany and pray for the recovery of the King.

The news travelled like wildfire along the densely crowded streets.

London, June 24.

The King returned to Windsor from London looking pale and tired, and leaned heavily on his stick when walking.

Despite the disquieting rumours concerning the King's ill-health, all London is en fete and crowds are constantly parading the streets. The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, has arrived, accompanied by his staff. Many prominent Americans are present, most of whom have secured houses or windows along the route of the Coronation procession. Rates at the various hotels have been doubled and trebled in the last few days and crowds are still entering London by land and sea. The troops comprising the Coronation contingent have suffered to some extent owing to the inclemency of the weather, but to-day's sunshine has improved their condition and spirits wonderfully. The repairing of Westminster Abbey was completed yesterday and everything is in readiness for the great event.

LATEST NEWS FROM LONDON.

London, June 26.

The last bulletin posted states that the King has improved in all respects. His condition at present is quite favourable. All London is showing its joyfulness at the good news of the latest bulletin. The country towns have gone on with the illuminations, free dinners, etc., but the coronation "Masques" are not to be produced. The foreign delegations have been most sincere in their expressions of sympathy and condolence. The weather is most favourable; universal regret is felt that the ceremonies could not have gone on. Dr. Treves is in constant attendance and every one expresses satisfaction at the treatment the Royal patient has received at his hands.

The Duke of Connaught visited Buckingham Palace early this morning. When he left the King's condition was most satisfactory and his temperature and pulse were normal.

ROOSEVELT EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

President Roosevelt's was one of the first messages of condolence received after the news of the King's serious illness was announced. Immediately following were those of the Emperor of Germany and President Loubet. The Mikado's message was a model of brief and sympathetic courtesy.

Few, if any, of the large multitudes assembled for the Coronation are as yet leaving.

The *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* publish a clinical history of His Majesty the King's illness. Both give a hopeful view of it, and ask the public to discredit all the wild rumours that have been circulated. The Bulletins are absolutely sincere, and the King is suffering from perityphlitis and nothing else. The first symptoms showed themselves on Friday, 13th instant.

The Archbishops and Bishops request the use of the Second Collect contained in the "Office for the Visitation of the Sick" in public and private prayers during the illness of the King.

The Foreign correspondents of the newspapers testify that the sorrow and anxiety are almost as great abroad as at home.

THE HONOURS LIST.

The honours list has been issued and is generally approved of.

The new Order of Merit, it is thought, supplies a long felt want.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen 1	Sa. July 5
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 2	Sa. July 5
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	Tu. July 8
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 4	W. July 9
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 5	F. July 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Coptic	Sa. July 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	M. July 14
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 6	Th. July 17
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 7	F. July 18
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	M. July 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	Th. July 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. July 28

1 Left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 23rd ult.
4 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 2cth ult.
5 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.
6 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
7 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 1st inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. July 4
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. July 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Su. July 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu. July 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	W. July 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th. July 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. July 12
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa. July 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. July 12
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu. July 15
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu. July 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu July 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. July 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. July 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. July 23

S HOJI HOTEL.

The following is a table of the temperature at Shoji during last week, taken at the Shoji Hotel:—

Date.	Temp. Max.	Air. Min.	Temp. Lake.	Weather.	Remarks in General.
Sunday	66°	56°	69°	Fine.	
Monday	64°	58°	69°	Fine.	Rain at 4.00 p.m.
Tuesday	71°	60°	69°	Fine.	
Wednesday	72°	62°	70°	Fine.	
Thursday	69°	60°	70°	Fine.	Rain all night.
Friday	69°	61°	71°	Fine.	
Saturday	64°	59°	71°	Rain.	

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Beneleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 26th June,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Ed. Porter, 27th June, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Zvir, Austrian steamer, 2,103, G. Randish, 27th June, —New York via Suez Canal, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 27th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 27th June,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 27th June,—Hakodate General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marco Polo (16 guns), Italian cruiser, 4,583, Captain Paolo Botti, 28th June,—Kobe.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 29th June,—Hamburg via ports. and Kobe, 27th June, General. —C. Illies & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 29th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 29th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 29th June,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 90, German Torpedo Destroyer, 400, 400, Capt. van Müffling, 29th June,—Kobe.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,981, S. J. G. Parsons, 29th June,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe, 28th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 29th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 3,022, Grier, 30th June,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 30th June,—Vancouver B.C., 16th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,298, James Riley, 30th June,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fuest Bismark (36 guns), German cruiser, 10,650, Capt. Friedrich, 30th June,—Kiautschou.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 30th June,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 30th June,—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 30th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maria Theresa (30 guns), Austrian cruiser, 5,270, Captain Hans, 30th June,—Kobe.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Aker, Norwegian steamer, 1,899, E. Wettergreen, 1st July,—Christmas Islands, 13th June, Phosphate Rock.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 1st July, —Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 1st July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 656, K. Higo, 1st July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asahi Kan (50 guns), Japanese battleship, 15,445, Captain M. Hashimoto, 1st July,—Yokosuka.

Sevastopol (16 guns), Russian battleship, 10,960, Captain Flodossieff, 2nd July,—Kobe, 1st July.

Ambria, German steamer, 3,526, Ehlers, 2nd July,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 30th June, General. —C. Illies & Co.

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Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 2nd July,—Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 18th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 2nd July—Kobe, 30th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Verona, German steamer, 3,038, Spiesen, 27th June, —New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, R. C. Bindloss, 27th June,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, Craven, 27th June,—Portland, Ore., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heinze, 28th June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 28th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompson, 28th June,—London via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cressy (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. H. M. Tudor, 28th June,—Wei-hai-wei.
Lombardi (10 guns), Italian cruiser, 2,900, Captain John Baot, 28th June, Kobe.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 28th June,—Otaru via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 29th June,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yejo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 29th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 30th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Koun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,783, Y. Minamikawa, 30th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 30th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 30th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 1st July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 1st July, —Vancouver B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 1st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aker, Norwegian steamer, 1,899, E. Wettergreen, 2nd July,—Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, J. Harrison, 2nd July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. John Griffin, Mr. George Potts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillip and child, Mrs. T. W. Mellraith and child, Mr. R. Nambu, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. McCaulay, and 2 Chinese, in cabin; Mrs. Kobayashi, Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. Numakami, and Mr. Hirai, in second class; 26 Japanese, and 26 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Smith, Mr. Jno. Macgregor, Miss M. Melhuish and amah. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Young and child, Mr. and Mrs. Knorr and infant. For Portland:—Mr. O. Middleton. For London:—Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, Miss E. Mayne, Miss E. M. Mayne, Major J. O. Manne, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Eckford and Misses Eckford and maid, in cabin. Miss Y. Okada. For Seattle:—Mr. F. Davidson, Mrs. J. Duncan and Mr. Kant, in second class. Yokohama 5, Victoria 68, and Seattle 67, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. W. Bandow, Mr. John Bevan, Mrs. Bevan, Miss Bevan, Mr. Leon Brock, Mrs. Brock, Miss Briggs, Mr. A. L. Bindloss, Mrs. Colton, Dr. Judson Daland, Mr. H. A. C. Emery, Mr. John S. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. J. G. Gow, Mr. R. Grundy, Mr. H. W. Hall, Mr. W. C. Holt, Mr. Kenji Ide, Mr. F. S. Jones, Mr. F. S. Kelly, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. Yozo Nomura, Miss Oliver, Mr. J. B. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. Shinohata, I.J.N., Miss L. Seymour, Mr. B. Suzuki, Capt. Trowbridge and valet, and Mr. W. C. Tyler, in cabin; 5, intermediate; 103, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. G. Halifax, Lieut.-Col. Mawson, Miss L. White, Mr. A. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Shilling, Capt. G. Duff, Mr. S. D. Hitchins, Mr. E. R. Halifax, Miss J. Longstreet, Mr. Plumb, Miss Plumb, Mr. L. Storm, and Capt. Jennings, in cabin; 94 Chinese, and 87 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.;—Mr. and Mrs. H. Takeda, in cabin; 2 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mrs. F. Bech, and Mrs. J. H. Brown, in cabin; 13 Japanese, 1 European, and 3 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Esdale, Mr. J. F. Vernet, Mr. Th. Krah, Miss Thomson, Mr. A. Tisdall, Baron and Baroness von Carnap, Mr. Edw. B. Raymond, Mr. E. C. Howard. Mrs. M. McClean, Rev. Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Louise Mayer, Mr. H. M. Grünberg, Mr. W. Shengue, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Fink and child in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. M. Abernathy, Mrs. W. M. Abernathy, Miss Abernathy, Mr. K. Ando, Mr. Ernst Baumann, Mr. C. H. Baum, Mr. J. H. Beach, Mrs. E. Boettcher, Miss Boettcher, Mrs. H. E. Bostwick and maid, Mr. Robert L. Boutillier, Mrs. R. L. Boutillier, Master Henry Boutillier, Master Chas. Boutillier, Mr. J. K. Brown, Jr., Mr. R. C. Brown, Miss Daisy Byrne, Mrs. N. Crable-Pasteur, Dr. W. W. Danel, Mr. Dempster, Mrs. Dempster, Miss Dempster, Mr. F. B. Hamersley, Mr. A. W. Hastings, Mr. T. Homer, Mrs. J. Hopkins, Mrs. B. L. Hunt, Mr. H. C. Hunt, Mr. B. H. Huntington, Mr. I. Kamo, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mr. M. Kranz, Mrs. M. V. Lawrence, Miss C. V. Lawrence, Mr. L. Lecacheux, Mrs. L. Lecacheux, Mr. Jas. Lilburn, Miss Mabel McClean, Miss McMurtrie, Mr. S. Morimoto, Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. F. O. Moule, Mr. B. Muller, Mr. M. Muraki, Miss Ellen C. Parsons, Lieut. Postnikoff, Mr. I. Prager, Mrs. I. Prager, Rev. R. L. Pruett, Mrs. R. L. Pruett and two children, Mrs. W. C. Russell, Miss Scharff, Dr. Fritz Schick, Mr. Gustave Schick, Mr. Geo. W. Tewksbury, Mr. Geo. Weir, Mr. Geo. Williams, and Mr. A. L. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. M. Yamada, Mr. S. Yamada, Mr. K. Iwakami, Mrs. K. Tsukudo, Mr. S. Takano, Com. O. Ito, Lieut. S. Maruyama, Lieut. J. Tsukudo, Lieut. Com. K. Kawara, Lieut. S. Furukawa, and Engineer K. Kimura, in cabin; Mr. H. Kuroda, Mr. M. Hayashi, Mr. M. Kato, Mr. Rush McCargan, Mr. W. Lehrle, and Mr. C. Murakami, in second class; 16, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Capt. W. N. Goalen, R.N., Mrs. W. N. Goalen, Miss I. Longstreet, Mr. R. Roy, Mr. Lorenz Storm, and Miss Lilian White, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In Yarns there has been a speculative demand at improving rates but still *yen* 20 per bale below replacing cost. Both in White and Grey Shirtings, there has been some business. There is nothing to report in connection with Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y.2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There has been a fair business in Galvanized Iron Sheets; other Metals are inactive.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y.4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.70 to 7.10
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is quiet and there is no change in quotations.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.10 to 6.10
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.70 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market for new silk has opened, a few very small purchases having been made on the basis of quotations, which are now, of course, for new silk. Demand is not active, markets on the other side being very dull. Probably the month will be well advanced before there is any large business. Meantime the best reports say that the amount of the crop in Japan will be about equal to last year. But the shortage in North China is now assured, and that will probably maintain prices here on a somewhat higher basis than those of last season.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1½	
Re-reels—No. 2	
Re-reels—No. 3	
Kakedas—Extra	
Kakedas—No. 1	
Kakedas—No. 1½	
Kakedas—No. 2	
Kakedas—No. 2½	

WASTE SILK.

We are still between seasons, and no new fibre is as yet upon the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	

TEA.

Settlements from June 14th to the 30th amount to about 20,806 piculs against 9,777 piculs for the same period last year. Second crop leaf is now arriving and is of fair quality, but asking prices rule as high as were those of first crop. Settlements for the season to June 30th were 94,864 piculs against 109,839 piculs last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	38 to 40
Good Medium...	34 to 37
Medium	31 to 33
Good Common	28 to 30
Common	— —

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 2.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower, and Hongkong sterling quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ lower have caused local rates on China to rule firmer.

London—Bank T.T.		2/0½
—	— Bills on demand	2/0$\frac{9}{16}$
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{3}{4}$
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/1
—	— 6 months' sight	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight		257
—	Private 4 months' sight	263
—	— 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight		15% dis.*
—	Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight		87*
—	Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight		153
—	Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight		49⅞
—	Private 30 days' sight	50¾
—	Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight		209
—	Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)		24$\frac{3}{16}$

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 2.

MORNING. July.	Aug.	Sept	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. July.	Aug.	Sept.
73.30	74.00	—	Nippon Railway...	—	—	—
22.80	—	—	Nippon Rail., 3rd.	22.70	—	—
—	55.80	—	Sanyo Railway ...	—	—	—
42.10	42.50	—	Kansai Railway...	42.10	42.70	—
—	56.95	—	Kiushiu Railway..	—	57.00	—
—	75.00	—	Tanko Railway ...	—	78.10	—
—	--	—	Tanko Rail., new.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tobu Railway.....	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sobu Railway.....	—	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway	—	—	—
--	—	—	Narita Railway ...	—	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Rail., new.	—	—	—
—	20.85	—	Kioto Railway.....	—	—	—
—	—	—	Hokuyetsu Rail....	—	—	—
—	—	—	Hankaku Railway	—	—	—
—	112.70	—	Tokyo Eletric Ra.	111.70	112.90	—
—	56.00	—	Tokyo El. R new	55.40	56.20	—
—	—	—	Kei-hin Elec. Car.	—	—	—
77.10	77.80	—	Nippon Yusen	77.00	77.80	—
28.10	28.40	—	Toyo Kisen	28.25	28.50	—
—	—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—	—
—	26.70	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Fire Ins. ...	—	—	—
—	80.50	—	Tokio Gas Co	—	80.60	—
—	59.80	—	Tokio Gas Co new	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Elec Light.	—	54.50	—
—	—	—	Tokio Ele. Li. new	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kanegafuchi Sp'ng	—	—	—
—	—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—	—
—	—	—	Yebisu Beer, new.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex. ...	—	--	—
128.40	130.30	—	Tokyo Stock Ex. .	—	130.20	—

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No. 76, MAIN STREET.

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Yokohama, July 2.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	July.	August.	September.
1st Meeting	134.15	135.60	136.00
2nd Meeting	135.60	135.30	135.70
3rd Meeting	135.35	135.15	135.40
4th Meeting	135.00	134.60	134.90
5th Meeting	135.05	134.70	135.10

AFTERNOON.

	July.	August.	September.
1st Meeting	134.80	134.25	134.55
2nd Meeting	134.90	134.75	135.15
3rd Meeting	135.20	134.90	135.50
4th Meeting	135.70	135.70	136.10

STOCK QUOTATION.

MORNING. July.	Aug.	Sept.		AFTERNOON. July.	Aug.	Sept
73.30	74.00	—	Nippon Railway...	—	—	—
—	55.80	—	Sanyo Railway ...	—	—	—
—	75.00	—	Tanko Railway ...	—	75.10	—
—	112.70	—	Tokio Electric Ra.	111.70	112.90	—
77.10	77.80	—	Nippon Yusen.....	77.00	77.80	—
28.10	28.40	—	Toyo Kisen	28.25	28.50	—
—	—	—	Kanegafuchi Sp'ng	—	—	—
128.40	130.30	—	Tokio Stock Ex....	—	130.20	—

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 2.

Shanghai wires us as follows:—Farnhams 260 B., Indo-Chinas 80 Sa., Lands 122 Sa., Sumatras 47½ Sa., Kaipings 9.60 B., Wharves 295 Sa. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250 per share. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Kirin Breweries are offering at *yen* 165. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 65 Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. All debenture stocks are wanted tions.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.19
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.19
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 31.12.1
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	B'nce to R've ac.	½ 31.8.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st y
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 12TH, 1902.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 9.15 p.m., EARLE C. SWAN, aged 25 years. A native of California, U.S.A.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

KING EDWARD is steadily improving and the Coronation will probably take place in August.

A GOODS train was upset at Obasute Station, on the Shinonoi line, on the night of July 6th. Happily no one was injured.

THE British cruiser *Perseus* has captured a dhow with a quantity of arms and munitions of war for the Mad Mullah.

LORD STANLEY, in the House of Commons, said that 14,398 soldiers have been pensioned as medically unfit in consequence of the war.

ON the night of the 1st inst. a robber entered the house of Mr. Gauntlett, of the Okayama High School, and carried off a quantity of Japanese and foreign clothing.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD has been gazetted to the command of the troops in Ceylon; and has been promoted Brigadier with the temporary rank of Major-General.

KAWA-AI EIJIRO, a second class soldier belonging to the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, Osaka, was sentenced by the Osaka Court-martial to imprisonment for life on account of having murdered two women in that city. The crime was committed in the spring of this year.

DURING the 34th fiscal year (1901-2) 24,160 cases of raw silk were exported by the Mitsui Bussan, Doshin Kaisha, Hara Gomei Kasha and Kiito Gomei Kaisha in Yokohama.

ON July 2nd a passenger train was derailed at Tennoji Station on the Kansai Railway and five persons sustained injuries. The accident was due to a mistake on the part of the driver.

THE windows of the grogshops in Nagasaki are to be made opaque—a rule which is to be enforced by the police. This, remarks the Nagasaki paper, is a step in the right direction.

THE Hunan S.S. Company's shares having been fully subscribed for, the company will call on its shareholders to pay ¼ of the face value of their holdings from July 25th to July 31st.

MR. STEPHEN LIHRMAN has been appointed Mexican Consul at Yokohama. He took up his new duties on June 30th. The new Consul is also entrusted with the consular business of Kobe.

IN consequence of the collapse of No. 3 tunnel between Zushi and Yokosuka railway traffic on that section was interrupted for hours of July 8th. Traffic was resumed late in the afternoon.

MR. YAKAWA MOTO-OMI, Secretary of the Communications Department, has been ordered to represent Japan at the International Marine Convention to be opened in Hamburg, in September this year.

DURING a heavy squall which visited Yokohama about 5 p.m. on Monday, the German mail steamer *Sachsen* parted her stern lines and swung round on the pier, where she was berthed. No damage was done.

THE steamer *Hokoku Maru* was successfully raised on July 4th at high tide. The vessel, after undergoing official inspection at Shimonoseki, left the latter port for Kobe the following day. The loss is estimated at over *yen* 2,000.

THE Formosan Government contemplate erecting in Formosa a wireless telegraph apparatus to communicate with the opposite shore of China. Experiments are now being made under the direction of the Formosan Communications Bureau.

AS a consequence of the Card Taxation Law, which has just come into force more than 130 card manufacturers and dealers in Nagasaki have lodged applications for the suspension of their business. They have decided to ship all goods in stock abroad.

A REPORT from Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister in Washington, received by the Foreign Office, says that the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has issued a notice that the Exposition will open on May 1st, 1904, and remain open until December 1st.

NEWS from Shizuoka says that during target practice by the Third Regiment, on July 8th, at Mihono-matsubara a soldier was accidentally struck in the breast by a bullet. Death was instantaneous. Another soldier was injured slightly on this occasion.

A CELEBRATION will take place at Hachioji under the auspices of the Railway Bureau, on July 19th in honour of the completion of the Sasago tunnel, on the Central Railway running between Hachioji and Nagoya. The work was started on December, 1895 and finished on July 6th this year. Its length is said to exceed 15,246 feet.

HIS Excellency Mr. Isvolsky, Russian Minister in Tokyo, entertained Prince Boris Vladimir and his staff at the Russian Legation on the afternoon of July 9th. Among the *invites* were the Russian Consul-General from Yokohama, officials of the Foreign Office and the Treasury and many others.

IT is reported that an arrangement has been effected between the Korean Government and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, whereby the latter has agreed to act as agent of the peninsular authorities in the matter of exhibiting Korean products at the coming Domestic Exhibition at Osaka.

THE frequency of British torpedo-boat-destroyer and torpedo-boat collisions and other accidents was emphasized on June 7th in a reply of the Admiralty, through Mr. Arnold-Forster, to a question in the House of Commons, showing that there were no less than 110 such occurrences in 1900 and 1901.

TWELVE non-commissioned officers and men of the 145th French Infantry, in garrison at Montmedy, have just performed the remarkable feat of marching 85¼ miles in 26½ hours, or about 3½ miles an hour, over one of the most difficult routes in France. Lieut. Frevet was in command. The *Gaulois* adds that the battalion, with band at head, met the men on their return.

ABOUT half-past 2 p.m. on July 6th Tetsu, maid-servant in the service of a foreign resident at Negishi, Yokohama, while walking along Inarino-mori near Negishi, was suddenly seized by a man who had wrapped up his face in a handkerchief. By threats, the man took from her a purse containing five *yen* and then fled. The matter was at once reported to the police but the man has not yet been arrested.

AN Osaka report says that the steamer *Kinai Maru* (2,015 tons) belonging to Mr. Kato Tomijiro of Osaka, while on her way from Moji to Tokyo, ran aground near the Iwaya light-house in Awaji province on the night of July 1st but fortunately sustained no damage. Attempts are being made to raise her at high tide. The vessel is laden with 1,800 tons of coal and is insured in the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company for *yen* 10,000.

JULY 9th was an eventful day at Oiso. As usual every year, the various tea-houses and bathing-houses held a celebration in honour of the opening of the season of sea-bathing, and invited thereto customers from Yokohama, Tokyo, and other places. On the present occasion nine arrests were made by the police, the persons being charged with gambling. The affair took place in the Ryujo-kan, a Japanese hotel, and among the arrested were four gentlemen of Yokohama. Nor was this all. Several further arrests, including three women, were made at other tea-houses during the evening, some of the persons being charged with gambling and others with shameful conduct.

THE death is announced of Dr. S. Kashimura, President of the well-known Sanryudo Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo, the sad event taking place on July 7th at his villa in Shinagawa, at the age of 57. He had been suffering from consumption. Prior to his death, the deceased received the Court title of *jugoi* at the Emperor's hands, in recognition of his distinguished services both in official and non-official circles. The deceased, who was well known to foreigners and Japanese, once occupied a chair in the Medical College of the Tokyo University and in 1889 opened the Sanroyudo Hospital. In 1893 the title of *Igaku Hakushi* (Doctor of Medicine) was conferred upon him.

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PRINCE BORIS IN JAPAN.

Friday, July 4.

Three Japanese newspapers comment editorially on the arrival of Prince Boris Vladimir, namely, the *Jimmin*, the *Hochi*, and the *Chuo*. The *Jimmin* (*Seiyu-kai* organ) dwells on the necessity of distinguishing between the coming of a distinguished member of a foreign State and the foreign policy of that State. Hospitality and politics, it says, should be kept separate. Marquis Ito received a remarkably warm welcome when he visited Russia last year. Evidently the cordiality of his reception was due to the fact of his being Ito, not to the fact of his being a representative of Japan. Prince Vladimir ought to be welcomed with equal warmth and sincerity. It is only folks whose politics disturb their reason that detect deep political motives in every visit of a distinguished or illustrious person to a foreign country. As for those that bring forward the Anglo-Japanese alliance and allege that whatever the sentiment of the allies towards Russia, Russia, on her side, can not but feel that the alliance is intended to place obstacles in her path in Asia, they are either people incompetent to understand the force of circumstances, or folks actuated by a desire to make mischief between countries. Because Japan has joined hands with one Power there is no reason why she should be unfriendly with others. That is behaving like a girl with one lover. The greater the number of her friends the better. She can cultivate them all sincerely without failing in her duty to any one of them.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that such a guest should be heartily welcomed. There is nothing political about his visit, but it can not fail to have an effect upon politics. Some people say that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has set up a barrier between Japan and Russia. That is absurd. There are are no necessarily conflicting elements in the policies of Russia and of the allies. Both policies alike are founded on the purposes of preventing disturbance in the Far East and promoting the development of commerce, nor can it be supposed that the Government of His Majesty the Tsar, a genuine lover of peace, has any other object. Probably one main cause of the common misunderstanding about Russo-Japanese relations is that they have hitherto been chiefly political and little commercial. But the time has come when the two countries are to be drawn together by community of commercial and industrial interests. The Siberian Railway, the Manchurian Railway and the Korean railways are all instruments for establishing an *entente* on material grounds. It is to be hoped that the business men of Japan will show their appreciation of the situation by according a hearty welcome to the Russian Prince.

The *Chuo Shimbun* takes a very similar line. It contends that Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostock are now to become gates of commerce, and that the seas adjacent to Japan will be the highway of a new and great trade. These are the facts to be kept in mind by the Japanese people when they think of Russia. Russia's object in building the Trans-Asian Railway was not merely political: it was also commercial, and it would be wise that in her sentiments towards Russia Japan should cease to be guided solely by politics and should pay due attention to community of material interests. The opening of Manchuria and the preservation of Far-Eastern tranquillity are to be effected by a Russo-Japanese *entente*, not by discord between the two Powers, and there could be no more mistaken policy than that which regards a collision between Japan and Russia as inevitably indicated by the interests of the two States. The coming of Prince Vladimir has no political significance, but Japan would be making a mistake if she failed to utilize the occasion for good ends.

The Prince's arrival in Tokyo was saluted by 21 guns fired by a battery in the grounds of Yuraku-cho; a position sufficiently remote from Shimbashi not to startle the horses of carriages assembled for the use of the Prince, his suite and the notables who went to meet him. From the railway platform to the place of entering the carriage prepared for His Highness a red cloth was spread, and it need scarcely be added that a guard of honour escorted the Prince *en route* for the Detached Palace. An exceptional feature was that the whole of the western side of the route from Shimbashi to the Palace was lined with troops of all arms, and the eastern side by a force of police. His Imperial Highness lunched at the Russian Legation and subsequently attended a religious service at the Cathedral of the Greek Church in Surugadai. In the evening at 6.30 o'clock he proceeded to the Imperial Palace and after audience with the Emperor and Empress, had the honour of dining with Their Majesties and the Princes of the Blood, the Minister President, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and other notables, the Russian Minister of course being present. On the following morning (3rd instant) the Emperor visited the Prince at the Detached Palace, and the Prince subsequently lunched with His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi and dined with Prince Kanin. According to present plans the Prince will leave Tokyo on the 5th.

Monday, July 7.

On the 3rd instant the Emperor conferred the Grand Collar of the Chrysanthemum on Prince Vladimir, the presentation being made by His Majesty's own hand on the occasion of visiting the Prince at the Shiba Detached Palace. Various orders were also conferred on members of the Prince's suite.

The Prince visited His Excellency Baron Komura, H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, His Excellency Count Katsura, H.I.H. Prince Kanin, H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto, H.E. Count Tanaka, H.I.H. the Prince Imperial, and finally H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, at whose residence luncheon was taken. That evening the Prince dined with Prince Kanin. The usual programme of amusements were provided for the Prince, including fireworks, fencing, archery, *jujutsu*, painting, wrestling, etc. Visits were also paid to various educational institutions.

The Prince left Tokyo by the 9.40 a.m. train on the 5th instant, and on reaching Yokohama, laid aside his official capacity and became a private individual for the purpose of making visits to Nikko and Hakone. After resting at the Imperial Pavilion near the Benten hatoba, His Highness went on board the battleship *Sevastopol* at 1 p.m. The various warships dressed in his honour and fired salutes when he went off to his ship.

Prince Boris Vladimir and his staff landed at Yokohama from the *Sevastopol* on the afternoon of July 6th and put up at the Grand Hotel. In a few days the Prince will visit Nikko, Hakone, and other places of note. Mr. Madenokoji, Master of Ceremonies, will, it is said, accompany the Prince.

Prince Boris Vladimir and staff left Yokohama for Tokyo on July 8th by the 5.30 p.m. train. The previous day His Highness visited various Japanese stores in Benten-dori and purchased a number of curios. The Prince and suite then called on Tamamura and had their photographs taken.

CHINESE NEWS.

Friday, July 4.

The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*, says that "daily experience justifies the general opinion that the protocol of September, 1900, is an unique monument of the collective helplessness of Western diplomacy in Peking." That is exactly the view long ago taken in this country. Whenever the Protocol has been subjected to any strain, it has at once broken down. None of the measures taken in accordance with it has worked smoothly and successfully. Conspicuous above all was the singular sanguineness shown by its negotiators in leaving the problem of tariff revision to be solved by China's good will. Some people regard it as essentially characteristic of China that she yields nothing to persuasion and everything to force. It will be time enough to say that she has not learned that habit from her Western teachers when any evidence can be adduced to show that they have ever yielded anything to her persuasion. As for the fact, however, it is apparently incontrovertible: unless she is tightly screwed down she will wriggle out of an unpleasant engagement if possible. Japan acted on that conviction when she made the Shimonoseki Treaty, for she provided a substantial guarantee that China should not play fast and loose with her when it came to revising her commercial treaty. But the negotiators of the Protocol made no such provision, and the consequence is that tariff revision makes no kind of progress. Another contingency that the Protocol does not provide against is the nullification of all the tariff revisors' labours through dissensions among the Powers. Great Britain's commissioners are taking infinite pains to contrive the commutation of *likin*, and are said to be now willing to agree to an increase of the import duties to 20 per cent. provided they can attain their end. But what likelihood is there that all the other Powers will agree to such a radical change? None whatever, we imagine.

Some say that Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Company offered to pay to the Chinese Government a sum of fifty million taels annually for a monopoly of the preparation and sale of opium throughout the empire, and others allege that fifteen millions was the sum offered. We are inclined to think that the latter is the more probable figure. Either payment would constitute a most welcome and useful addition to the revenue of China just at present. But the scheme is not likely to mature. A Peking clique headed by Prince Ching advocates the acceptance of the German firm's offer, whereas the Viceroys Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai strenuously oppose it, and the combined influence of the latter is too strong to be ignored. Most people will be disposed to say, we imagine, that China would be performing a suicidal act if she adopted any such plan. If by the term "preparation" of opium is to be understood the various processes usually involved in that operation, it is obvious that the German monopolists would be obliged to organize an immense staff of experts and assistants throughout the provinces where the poppy is chiefly grown, namely, Szchuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hupeh, and indeed in many other provinces also. Mining and railway concessions would

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be a mere bagatelle compared with such an arrangement and the dangerous contingencies connected with it.

The average prices of foreign goods imported into China between 1897 and 1899 were considerably less in terms of silver than they are now. That is obvious, for the prices of the imports are gold prices, and consequently though they may undergo no change from year to year assessed in gold, they do undergo a considerable change when converted into silver. But the specific import duties now imposed were calculated on the basis of the 1897-99 prices, and being stated in silver, they represent a smaller percentage of the prices on which they are based than they did at the time they were fixed. Thus if P be the prices of 1879-99 and if silver has fallen 10 per cent. in terms of gold since that time, it is plain that where a five-per-cent. import tariff produced $\frac{P}{20}$ in 1897-99, it now produces only $\frac{P}{21}$. The Chinese are said to have become sensible of that fact, and to be anxious to have some arrangement made to meet it, as well as some arrangement for periodical re-adjustments of the balance. There really is no effective remedy for all these complications except that China should adopt gold monometallism. The world has condemned itself to make no use of one of the precious metals which formerly rendered excellent service, and China merely subjects herself and everybody else to great embarrassments by declining to follow the world's example. We do not pretend to say how she is to effect the reform, but until she does effect it, nothing will work satisfactorily.

The *Yomiuri* alleges that the principal points aimed at by the Japanese commissioners in negotiating the new commercial treaty with China are: (1) free navigation of all Chinese inland waters; (2) removal of restrictions on the export of rice; (3) a veto on the use of Japanese names by Chinese merchants; and (4) the protection of patents and trade marks.

Monday, July 7.

The Empress-Dowager is said to have recently expressed radical dissent from the Boxer propaganda and from the anti-foreign campaign. Her Majesty said that the instigator of the Boxer outbreak was Yun Nen and that Princes Tuan and Chuan encouraged it. Replying to a minister who urged that ever since the flight to Jehol in 1860 the imperial house had suffered only insults at the hand of foreigners, and that to treat them with consideration was a great mistake, the Empress-Dowager severely condemned such a doctrine. Only a small span of life remained to her, she said, and during that time it was her determination not to involve her country in trouble for the sake of avenging personal wrongs.

These details are given by the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo*. It would seem that Prince Tuan has now been twice denounced from the Throne as an instigator of the Boxer trouble. His cause was taken up by several persons at one time, and the Foreign Ministers were condemned for insisting on his capital punishment. The latter criticism was probably just from the point of view that to demand from the Throne something which the Throne had obviously no power to accomplish without recourse to mediæval methods, was merely to create a tactless impasse. On the other hand, it was out of the question that Prince Tuan should go undenounced. At any rate it is satisfactory to know that the Foreign Representatives were right in their diagnosis. What is now to be said about Yung Lu? He was denounced in equally strong and confident terms, yet he remains at the right hand of the Throne, and all his proceedings since the return to Peking have been apparently inspired by progressive instincts. Is the Empress-Dowager acting the part of a mere hypocrite, openly condemning Princes Tuan and Chuan and openly favouring their guilty comrade Yung Lu? That is scarcely credible.

The projectors of the Hunan S.S. Company held a meeting in Tokyo on the 2nd instant. The report submitted to them was very favourable. It showed that 452 persons had applied for shares from all parts of the empire, and that the total amount of capital required—1½ million *yen*—had been fully taken up. The meeting decided that the first installment on the shares should be called in between the 25th and the 30th instant, after which a general meeting of shareholders will be held for purposes of organization, men being sent in the meanwhile to the scene of operations to make the necessary arrangements. The projecters have further resolved that Chinese subjects shall be the only foreigners allowed to hold shares. The names of the Establishment Committee are Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Yasuda Zenjiro, Kondo Rempei, Kato Masayoshi, Masuda Ko, Hayakawa Senkichiro, Asada Masabumi and Shiraiwa Ryohei.

It is affirmed—according to an *Asahi* telegram dated the 3rd instant from Peking—that the Kwangsi rebels are very active, and that things are in a most disturbed state about Nanning, Taiping and Suching. The telegram further quotes this report as saying that the Government troops are short of ammunition and provisions, and that their commanders ask urgently for supplies and reinforcements. Thus the mystery of Kwangsi deepens. Foreign observers, who have been to the so-called "disturbed" regions announce that signs of disturbance are quite imperceptible, yet Chinese rumours remain as persistent as ever.

Tuesday, July 8.

We read in the *N.-C. Daily News* that the Chinese Throne has been memorialized to abolish the Grand Secretariat, a body which bears the same title as the "Cabinet" in Japan (Chinese *Neikwoh*, Japanese *Naikaku*). The reason assigned is that this once important body has been gradually deprived of all its functions. Originally the Grand Secretaries acted as chief advisers to the Crown, but a large part of that function disappeared when the Manchu dynasty came to the throne, since the Emperor had a board of military councillors called *Chun-chi Ta-chên*; and in 1900 the organization of a department of State Affairs (*Chengwu Chu*) still further reduced the sphere of the *Neikwoh's* usefulness, inasmuch as the new office virtually discharged all administrative duties during the period of the Court's refugeeship. On the other hand, a Grand Secretary receives 4,000 *shih* of rice by way of pay—*a shih* is 166 catties—, which is the equivalent of about 16,000 taels annually, and the expense of the whole body is 80,000 taels. Its abolition would therefore be a boon to the Treasury.

The United States Government is said to have adopted a very liberal view with regard to the Tientsin question. Washington has not gone quite so far as St. Petersburg, for whereas the latter is supposed to have separated itself altogether from its heretofore colleagues, the former proposes a concession in the matter of a foreign civil administration only, and, moreover, America continues to be represented at the discussions. As for France, it was expected that she would follow Russia's example, but she appears to have made a compromise between her convictions and her inclinations by abandoning her support of Germany's extreme view and declaring that she is willing to adopt the decision of the majority. It is to be hoped that this problem may not cause a permanent rupture in the camp of the allies. We do not hear much of what England is doing, but certain rumours appear to indicate that she is not inclined to press China too closely. One of the main anxieties, we presume, is that if China's wishes are complied with, the complaiscence of the Powers will be misconstrued by the Chinese nation.

The members of the Tariff Commission, headed by Sir James McKay and Taotai Shêng, are still travelling up the Yangtse. They have had their interview with Liu Kunyi, and they are now on their way to Wuchang to meet Chang Chih-tung. Telegraphic news from Shanghai insists that their object is to come to some arrangement with the three Viceroys about the abolition of *likin*, but our readers will remember that London intelligence represents the British Government as having abandoned all hope of obtaining the commutation of that objectionable impost. Either London or Shanghai must be altogether mistaken.

There is a telegram from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpo* which says that an *emeute* has occurred in the province of Kirin, and that the Chinese officer in command there has applied to General Korchakoff for aid. Such incidents are fatal to China's prospect of recovering Manchuria. Russia will of course decline to evacuate so long as the Chinese acknowledge their incompetence to preserve order in her absence.

Wednesday, July 9.

In commenting on the distribution of the 67½ millions sterling exacted from China by way of Indemnity, the *North-China Daily News* puts England's share at nine millions, America's at 8 millions, France's at 11½, Germany's at 14, Russia's at 14½, and says that "the rest including Japan" receive 10½ millions. That method of stating the case is not intentionally designed to be unfair to Japan, but in fact it is certainly very unfair. For in the first place it excludes her, in appearance at all events, from the ranks of the Powers that bore the burden and heat of the day, whereas she stood at the very head of them, and whereas the relief of Peking would not have been effected nearly so soon and might never have been effected at all without her strong and resolute aid; in the second place, it groups her with Powers like Italy, Austria-Hungary and Belgium, a most honorable association, of course, from a general point of view, but exceedingly misleading from the point of view of the Chili campaign; and in the third place it leaves the public in doubt as to whether Japan's claim may not have been as large as England's or America's. Perhaps our Shanghai contemporary was not in possession of minute details. We may therefore explain that Japan asked for only 5 millions sterling, or three millions less than the United States, 4 millions less than England, 6½ millions less than France, 9 millions less than Germany and 9½ millions less than Russia. It is not right that the great moderation shown by Japan in the

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matter, as in everything connected with the last Chinese complication, should be obscured by such rough-and-ready methods of calculation as those of the *N.-C. Herald*. Among all the Powers that took any important part in the campaign Japan could least afford to be pecuniarily generous. Yet she was precisely the Power that showed conspicuous moderation. England and America doubtless regulated their demands in strict accord with their outlays. If the other Powers did the same, there is nothing to be said except that their manner of conducting military campaigns is remarkably uneconomical.

Peking sends us another sensation *viâ* the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*. It relates to Prince Boris' recent visit to the Chinese Capital. The Prince is said to have repaired to the residence of Yung Lu one night in disguise, and to have remained with the Chinese statesman until a very late hour, the issue of the conference being a secret agreement, by which China pledged herself, on the one hand, never to alienate any part of Thibet—in other words, promised to include Thibet in the sphere of Russian influence—, while Russia, on her side, promised to protect the Empress-Dowager and Yung Lu in all emergencies. The story has not even the merit of being plausible. It is a very clumsy fabrication.

The latest about the Kwangsi trouble relates to the appointment of Wang Chih-chung as Governor of that province. Wang, whom the world knows as the ambassador sent by China to thank Russia after the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, is said to have assured the Empress Dowager that a majority of the Kwangsi rebels are Hunan men, and that if he were entrusted with the duty of quelling them, he could easily bring them to listen to reason. The Empress took him at his word, and appointed him to the Governorship.

It is alleged that the result of the Tariff Commissioners' interview with Viceroy Liu at Nanking was not very conclusive or satisfactory. The Viceroy would not hear of removing the veto on the export of rice or the import of salt. As to *likin*, he was not unwilling that abolition should be effected on condition that a due portion of the customs revenue was appropriated to pay the losses incurred by the local exchequers. But he desired to limit the abolition to goods carried by water, and to exempt from its scope salt and opium, the *likin* on those two staples being fundamental public assets. Further, he insisted that transit dues must be maintained. Sir James McKay, on his side, intimated that 12½ per cent, seemed to be the maximum basis of an increased tariff. Altogether the interview appears to have been fruitless, and it is probably for that reason that the British Government has announced its hopelessness of effecting any radical change in the matter of *likin*.

KOREA.

Most confusing reports come from Korea about arrests connected with the organizations of the Chosen Kyokai in Japan. Several Korean politicians are said to have been inspired by the appearance of such a Society to revert to their old schemes for effecting a change of Cabinet and carrying out other designs. They were arrested, and have now been lying in prison for some time, their friends, it is said, being subjected to all kinds of extortions on their account. That is conceivable enough, but what complicates the intelligence is that these men are supposed to have contemplated the final ostracism of the refugees in Japan, who, however, are of their own political complexion. We do not understand it, and can not arrive at any conclusion more definite than that Söul has fallen into one of its periodical political paroxisms.

According to the *Nippon*, Mr. Kato Masuo's appointment as adviser to the Korean Government has not yet been confirmed. Three reasons are assigned for the delay. The first is that the agreement to appoint Mr. Kato was made between Li Yong-ik and the Japanese Representative in Söul, and that although Li had the Emperor's sanction, the other Ministers are offended because they were not consulted. The second reason is that in the Korean Government's agreement with Mr. Sands, it is provided that should there be question of employing any other foreign adviser, Mr. Sands must be consulted, and the new employé must rank below him. The third reason is that while M. Pablov raises no objection to the engagement of Mr. Kato, he requires that a Russian subject also shall be engaged, and it seems probable that the French Representative will then prefer a similar demand on behalf of one of his nationals. The *Nippon* treats these objections seriously, but we are disposed to doubt them *in toto*. Certainly the statement about the Ministers of Russia and France must be regarded as extremely apocryphal.

M. Pablov furnishes many paragraphs to the newsmongers. The latest exploit attributed to him is peculiar. Having failed to secure the appointment of Mr. Alexieff as financial adviser to the Korean Government, he is said to be urging that the salary of the Danish adviser to the department of posts and telegraphs should have his salary increased to 3,500 *yen* annually. A splendid ambition, truly, for the Russian Representative to conceive, and a fine *solatium* to his country for the disappointment about M. Alexieff! These reports are agreeably silly.

It is reported from Mokpo that the Korean guilds there have decided not to receive the notes of the First Japanese Bank for larger amounts than 5 *yen*. No explanation of this decision is given, though certainly an explanation is needed seeing that when the notes were first issued they were said to have found much favour among the people and to be circulating freely. These are the notes, it will be remembered, having a likeness of Baron Shibusawa.

News from Korea is to the effect that work has been resumed on the Söul-Wiju Railway, or, to speak more correctly, on the Söul-Songdo section of it. The Korean Government is building this line itself, with funds obtained nobody knows where. The operations were commenced with a brave parade some time ago, and then were suddenly abandoned, obviously owing to scarcity of funds. Now again about 150 navvies have been set to work, a pittance of money having been obtained, it is said, from the Imperial Household. Of course it is all very transparent. The Korean Government has not means, and does not begin to have means, for building the road, and the work it is now doing must be regarded simply as a make-believe. The proper person will doubtless come along at the proper time and buy the concession.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO MR. WU.

On the occasion of a recent entertainment given to Mr. Wu in Tokyo, the Chinese *savant* was reported as being greatly struck by the names *Dobun-kai* (Same Script Society) and *Doki Club* (Same Sentiment Club), the latter being his hosts. A shrewd suspicion may have been entertained by some people at the time that what struck Mr. Wu was the remarkable variety of terms under which Societies are organized in Japan at present, rather than the significance of their appellations. If so, his perplexity was probably augmented by the last dinner given to him in the capital when no less than three Societies combined to do him honour, the *Toho Kyo-kai* (Oriental Countries Association), the *Hokushin-kai* (North-China Society), of which we now hear for the first time, and the *Kokuryo-kai* (Amur Society). China is pretty rich in societies—Triads, White Lotus and what not—but they are secret affairs, nor did the most sensational writer ever attribute to them anything like the number and variety that mark modern Japanese associations. We should like to see what Mr. Wu writes on his return to China about the intellectual activity represented by this epidemic of associations.

Marquis Kuroda acted as chairman at the *rêunion* on the 5th instant, and made a neat speech. He recalled the great debt Japan owed to China in the field of civilized progress, and said that it might now be the former's turn, as it certainly would be her pleasure, to show her gratitude by helping China along the new routes indicated by contact with the Occident.

Mr. Wu, in replying, departed from the rule hitherto observed by him and ventured into the field of international politics. It afforded him profound satisfaction, he said, to hear Marquis Kuroda's allusion to the ancient ethical relations between China and Japan. No doubt Japan had taken whatever was useful from China, the two countries being such close neighbours. But Japan had now gone further afield, and borrowing from the distant Occident, had succeeded in making herself strong and respected. Unfortunately China not only refrained from any such effort, but did not even send her people abroad to examine foreign systems. It was at this point that the speaker branched off into politics. Manchuria had fallen into Russia's hands, he declared, and the problem of its recovery presented many difficulties. The only hope lay in education, by which a spirit of independence and patriotism might be created among the Manchu and the Mongol peoples. He concluded by asserting that much depended on the assistance lent by Japan in such matters, especially by societies like the *Toho Kyo-kai* and other similar associations.

PRINCE CHING AND MR. WU.

These visitors to Japan are to be received in audience by the Emperor on the 12th instant. The Japanese are certainly making a great deal of them. No people know better how to do that kind of thing and it is doubtless wise in the present case. The eight companies, banks, insurance offices, &c., with which Mr. Yasuda Zenjiro is associated, gave a great entertainment in their honour in the rooms of the *Tatemono Kaisha* (building company) at Nihonbashi.

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THE TOKYO GAS COMPANY.

We read in Tokyo journals that some difficulty has occurred in connexion with the introduction of foreign capital for the purposes of gas manufacture in Tokyo. The difficulty is illustrative of the difference between Osaka and Tokyo as to business spirit. The Osaka folks are big men. They have grasped the elementary principle of all commercial transactions, namely, that no operation can be really successful unless both parties reap a reasonable profit from it. Therefore when they found that by doubling their capital and allowing American investors to hold one half of the shares, they could obtain the money needed for expanding their enterprise and, at the same time, lay aside a substantial reserve, they did not hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunity. The concession to foreigners of equal privileges with themselves did not terrify these adult traders. But when a similar occasion presented itself to the Tokyo Gas Company, the timid fledgelings of shareholders raised a cry of nervousness. It would be a calamitous thing in their opinion to let the foreigner have an equal chance even though he came to their assistance with substantial monetary resources; even though he brought to them the capital for lack of which their enterprise is languishing. One quarter of the stock would be quite enough, they thought, to spare to this ravening and dangerous creature. So there has been what the Japanese call an *ichitonza* in the negotiations. Truly the Tokyo men are a pitiful crowd. What with fierce jealousy among themselves,—jealousy that makes them fight for years over enterprises of which the city is in urgent need—and reluctance to treat the foreigner with ordinary business equity, they simply stand still and make no progress at all. Occasionally one hears of leading citizens going to Europe or America for purposes of investigation. They would do better if they went to Osaka in search of a commercial education.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR KAJIKAWA.

It appears that the recently announced death of Major Kajikawa in Peking was inflicted by his own hand. He had been suffering for some time from insomina and nervous prostration, so that finally he became convinced of his own incapacity to continue in the discharge of his duties. A letter written by him to a friend shortly before the end, contained a sentence that since he could no longer hope to serve his country in life, he looked forward to discharging loyal duties as a spirit. The fatal act was perpetrated in a moment during the brief absence of his comrade Captain Morita, and the weapon employed was a short sword. Major Kajikawa, who, at the time of his death, was attached to the Japanese Legation in Peking, had gained much distinction and a brilliant future was anticipated for him. He served under Major-General Kamiyo Mitsuomi, when the latter, as Lieut.-Colonel, held the post of military attaché in Peking before the China-Japan war, and it was by Major Kajikawa that a report was compiled which afforded invaluable information to the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo about the condition of the Chinese Army in 1893. To obtain that information the Major had been obliged to adopt all kinds of disguises and to risk his life again and again. Thereafter he served in Manchuria, and showed the same high order of intelligence and daring. His death is regarded as a heavy loss to his country.

THE PROPAGANDA QUESTION.

Some attempt seems to be made in Peking to devise a system of rules for placing the question of missionaries and native Christians on a more intelligent basis. The telegraph alone being our informant we are not in a position to explain exactly what is happening, but it would appear that when Mr. Timothy Richard returned recently to Peking, the Chinese Government issued an edict to the effect that as he is an upright and thoroughly fair-minded person, his services should be availed of to elaborate some kind of understanding. The work has been going on therefore, though who may be Mr. Richard's *vis-à-vis*, or how it is proposed to give effect to any system of law thus enacted we can not discover. A late telegram says that the Chinese Government urges the advisability of introducing a clause providing that any bad conduct on the part of Christian converts should entail the transfer of their missionary to some other station, and that if it be proved that they have received encouragement from the missionary, or if he attempts to interfere between them and the judicial authorities he should be recalled to his native country. What reply Mr. Richard made to that proposition the telegram does not say. He is merely reported as having formulated a suggestion that any Chinese local official behaving unjustly towards Christian converts or failing to take steps such as shall protect them against violence, should be at once dismissed from office. The latter provision, however, entered into the agreement made by the Foreign Powers with China last year, and there does not seem to be any special reason for repeating it now. Obviously the idea of the Chinese Authorities is to resuscitate the Old Canton Hong system with respect to Christian converts. A great deal has been said and written against that system, but it was probably the best, if not the only, device available under the circumstances. The foreigners trading at Canton were not amenable to Chinese law and their Governments had not provided any efficient substitute for the jurisdiction to which these people should naturally have been subject. Under such singular circumstances the Chinese local authorities conceived the idea of strictly limiting the number of native merchants having access to foreigners for purposes of trade, and of requiring these "Hong merchants," as they were called, to be responsible for everything in connexion with the traffic, including the conduct of the foreign traders. The plan worked well enough as long as the East India Company's agents supplied a force co-operating for the preservation of order, and when the system ceased to be necessary owing to the appointment of foreign consuls, the compradore stepped into the niche that the Hong merchant had made for himself in the purely commercial field. There is some similarity between the situation of the missionary in the interior of China today and that of the foreign traders at Canton in the eighteenth century. The missionary is not amenable to Chinese law and he is beyond the reach of his own consul. Also he has under his wing a crowd of converts many of whom have embraced Christianity merely for the sake of finding refuge at its altar from the consequences of crime or license under its ægis to defy the laws. The abuses resulting from such interested conversions are not numerous in the case of Protestant missions, seeing that Protestant missionaries, as a general rule, avoid interference between their converts and the law. As an illustration of that fact a resolution passed last September at the China conference of the China Missionary Society may be adduced:—

"That C.M.S. Native Agents be forbidden without previous sanction from their Superintendent to have any business with the Yamens, or to undertake business for Christians or others in law-suits or local feuds, on pain of dismissal.

"That in the opinion of this conference the European missionary, while showing sympathy with his native brethren in their troubles, should not interfere in any business with the Yamen, nor allow interference in any such business on the part of native agents under his superintendence, without previous consent of the local governing body of the Mission."

But it is notorious that some missionaries—perhaps we might write "many missionaries" without doing the cloth an injustice—are betrayed by their eagerness to enrol converts into neglecting the duty of closely scrutinizing the conduct and motives of those they receive into the flock, and thus the mark of Christianity is put upon men who regard the foreign creed solely as a convenient instrument for wrong-doing. The Chinese Authorities apparently think that the only way to correct that state of affairs is to increase the missionary's responsibility: to make him answerable, in short, for the law-abiding action of his following. The system might work well. No one except the missionary himself is in a position, we think, to pronounce a definite opinion on that point. Certainly if the Protestant missionaries agreed to the introduction of any such arrangement, the Roman Catholics would find themselves in a conspicuously invidious situation, for it is scarcely conceivable that they would consent to abandon the pretensions they now assert with such practical thoroughness. Perhaps the Chinese appreciate that contingency clearly enough. They no longer retain their place on the ineffable pedestal of 1841 when the Celestial Government avowed its haughty indifference to the "tiltings of barbarians," and they would probably welcome any arrangement calculated to accentuate the differences between the two sections of Christianity.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL OF OITA.

We had to report recently a strike on the part of the students of the Miye Middle School. On that occasion the fault seemed to be largely on the side of the faculty of the school and the Governor of the prefecture. News now comes of a strike at the Middle School of Oita, in which the students appear to be chiefly to blame. The account given in Tokyo journals is that the elder students, angered by some severe strictures passed by Mr. Uki, one of the teachers, against an increasing habit of imbibing *sake*, demanded his removal. Apparently the Principal yielded so far as to suspend Mr. Uki, but, at the same time, he rusticated some of the students. This led to a renewed and stronger demonstration on the latter's part. They drew up a document arraigning the principal and the teachers on various counts and demanding the dismissal of the whole faculty. Thirteen of them were now expelled, with the result that meetings began to be held outside the school for the purpose of planning a general strike. The trouble is not over. Of course this version comes from the side of the teachers.

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NAVAL INCREMENT.

Writing about naval increment, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* notes the increase of the Japanese Navy during recent years as follows :—

	Total Tonnage.
1894	57,900
1896	79,000
1897	100,000
1898	134,000
1899	154,000
1900	204,000
1901	232,000

In the immediate future, the total tonnage will be raised to the *post-bellum* figure of 250,000 tons. Everybody agrees that Japan must not rest there. She has to keep up with the rapid additions made by other countries to their naval forces. That is not a matter of serious difficulty so far as ships are concerned: they can always be bought with money. But the men to man them is another problem. After the Restoration any number of recruits were obtainable for the army, as was natural in a country where a military feudalism had existed for centuries. The navy, however, could not be so easily supplied, maritime enterprise having been effectually checked under the Tokugawa rule. Difficulties about seamen may now be said to have been overcome. But that is not true of officers. Our contemporary here gives the following table :—

Year.	Number of officers and men actually serving	Total force including reserves.
1895	14,463	17,140
1900	28,308	32,981

This shows an increment of only 100 per cent. whereas the increase of tonnage in the same time was 400 per cent. The great difficulty is to get a supply of officers for the lower ranks—midshipmen and lieutenants. The only college for educating these officers is at Edajima, where not more than 600 cadets can be accommodated. There, then, a change must be effected. It will probably take the form of organizing another naval college at Yokosuka, and making arrangements that the preliminary education of candidates shall be effected in the middle schools.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The volume of Japan's foreign trade for the 1st half of the present year was 241¼ million *yen* against 245 millions in 1901; imports exceeded exports by 21½ millions against 15⅓ millions in 1901; and the excess of specie imports was 6½ millions against an excess of exports amounting to 7 millions last year. As to the excess of imports (general) over exports, it is to be observed that the returns of trade for the first half of the year usually exhibit that feature, and that a measure of redress is effected during the second half. It is noticeable, with regard to exports, that an increase of 5½ million *yen* has taken place in the export of manufactured goods; and with regard to imports, while there was an increase of 14¼ millions in materials, a decrease of 12 millions took place in articles of luxury.

The fact that during the first six months of the current year, exports totalled only 110,863,382 *yen* against 115,340,036 *yen* for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 4,476,654 *yen*, is easily accounted for. Mainly it is due to the remarkable clearance of silk stocks last year, so that the export of that important staple this year shows a diminution of as much as 7½ million *yen*. The second factor of importance is that the export of cotton yarns, which promised well at the close of last year, was greatly impeded by the sudden fall which took place last spring in the gold-value of silver and by the costliness of bills on China. There have, on the other hand, been increases in other directions. Had it not been for these exceptional circumstances in the silk and cotton market, an increase of some 5 millions would have to be recorded over the whole export trade. As for imports, the figure this year is 132,750,672 *yen*, against 130,599,019 *yen* last year, an increase of 2,151,653 *yen*. But against that result — which does not please Japanese economists—have to be set the facts that the import of luxuries and articles of unproductive consumption diminished by 13 millions; that the import of rice fell off by 2½ millions, and that the import of several other staples showed a decline of 7 millions, the great increase being in articles for manufacturing purposes, namely, raw cotton, 19 millions, and in such articles as peas and fertilizers (*abura-kasu*), which increased by 2½ millions. Of course the decrease in articles of luxury, &c., does not represent an actual decline in consumption. It merely indicates that large stocks were imported last year for fiscal reasons. It must be remembered that in the prices of imports are included the cost of carriage and of insurance, whereas the prices of exports are those at the place of production.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

After all it must be admitted that the Sovereigns of Europe are showing considerable capacity for impressing the world with a due conception of their value as factors in international politics. The Emperor of Germany has conferred an immense service on his country during the past three years. One can scarcely doubt that had not his strong hand been at the helm, the ship of state would have collided with England over the Boer war. The Emperor of Russia is supposed to be purposely kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs in his realm, but the world acknowledges that his influence is powerful in making for peace and that his instincts are all in favour of justice and liberality. If that Otsu incident had assumed the dimensions of a catastrophe, Tsuda Sanzo would have been blood-guilty towards many nations besides Russia. As for the aged Emperor of Austria, people decline to think of what may happen when his wise guidance is lost to the dual monarchy. Perhaps nature, *more suo*, will find some way to repair her ravages when His Majesty passes from this scene, but the risks are too great to be contemplated calmly. Then there is the young King of Italy who seems likely to tread in the footsteps of his wise father, and who is already beginning to be much *en evidence*. These various monarchs know how, also, to keep themselves before the public. Their excursions hither and thither —happily excursions without the theatrical accompaniment of "alarums"—are frequent, and the public remains just as ready as ever to draw breathless inferences from the comings and goings of these great folk. The Tsar, the President of France, and the Emperor of Germany take care that there shall be no lack of spectacular effect, and we now hear that the King of Italy contemplates a visit to London, whereas the President of France and the Tsar talk of going to Rome in October. Whatever may be said to the contrary, Italy does not appear to be so closely linked to the Triple Alliance as she used to be.

MILITARY SERVICE.

The question of reducing the period of service with the colours from 3 years to 2 is occupying some attention in Japan at present. Germany made that change some time ago, and France is evidently on the point of making it now. But a Japanese officer whom the *Jiji Shimpo* has consulted seems to think that Germany's plan gives poor results. He points out that it is a popular error to imagine that a two-years' system can be administered without any increase of outlay as compared with a three years' system. In Japan, for example, in order to keep a company at its full strength of 125 on a peace footing, 41 conscripts—we omit fractions, though, *more Japonico* decimals of a man are discussed by this officer—have to join the colours every year, whereas if the two years' plan were adopted 62 would have to be taken yearly, and, moreover, the establishment of the company would have to be increased. As a matter of fact, the German company is 142 strong on a peace footing and 71 recruits are passed into its ranks annually. Again, in order to train a soldier within a period of two years, it would be necessary to increase the hours of daily instruction from 6 to 9, and to devote the whole time to drill, which latter change would necessitate the engagement of a large staff of employees to do work now done by the recruit himself. This officer further maintains that a good soldier can not be manufactured under three years, and that the product of the German system is not half as good, *ceteris paribus*, as the product of the Japanese system. He also holds the doctrine, unless we misunderstand him, that after a soldier, having spent three years with the colours, has been four years in the reserves, he is virtually of no more use for military purposes than if he had undergone only one year's training in all. We can hardly imagine that such a theory is seriously maintained. Still more difficult is it to believe that Germany's system was unwisely adopted. This Japanese officer argues wholly from a military point of view, as is perhaps not unnatural. But there is also another point of view. It is not a nation's sole aim to convert itself into a military machine. The productive capacities, the intellectual development, have also to be considered. Germany has given to all these things the fullest consideration, and has come to the conclusion that in the best interests of her people a compromise is wisest—a compromise between solely military exigencies and the functions of everyday life. If she is content with the soldiers she gets by present methods, we are disposed to think that the same programme should satisfy Japan, and that to grudge a little additional outlay by the State for the sake of diminishing by one-third the cruel burden now laid on the people at large, is the very falsest kind of economy.

FORMOSA.

In spite of the hopes recently expressed that all the serious elements of disorder had been effectually dealt with in Formosa, news now comes that a fresh raid has been made by the insurgents at Nansho, a place in the Shinchiku district. There are no details except that the insurgents were some 200 strong. The Shinchiku district is the most disturbed in Formosa.

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COUNT ITAGAKI.

Count Itagaki may be said to have retired from active political life but when he does re-enter the arena, his voice seems to be as powerful as ever. He has just paid a visit to Tosa, and calmed the angry waves that threatened to shipwreck political amity in that province. The Count pronounced a verdict in favour of the reform party, and the others immediately bowed to his opinion. The gist of the matter is decentralization of political power. Some seeds of future conflict may have been left, but for the present peace has been restored in the Kochi household.

In settling the Tosa trouble Count Itagaki seems to have echoed one of the sermons constantly preached by Marquis Ito in recent years. He bade the contending parties lay aside their differences and unite for the purpose of working out reforms of much greater importance than the issue of any local squabbles. The gist of those reforms was, first, that for local headmen persons should be chosen entirely independent of political parties, having a large property stake in the welfare of the locality, and enjoying the confidence of their fellow townsmen; secondly, that for the communal assemblies men should be elected who can be trusted to consider communal interests earnestly and who shall not be bound by small considerations relating to the particular districts to which they belong; and, finally, that the representatives returned to the Diet should be men entirely free from parochial prejudices and prepared to view all questions from a national standpoint. Count Itagaki succeeded in inducing the opponents to unite for the purpose of carrying out these reforms, which are certainly most essential, for at present party spirit permeates the whole representative machinery, local as well as central. Perhaps that is to a certain extent inevitable, local assemblies having been the school where party politicians were educated. None the less it is a state of affairs calling loudly for redress. Local headmen and members of communial bodies have now been proved to be shockingly corrupt, and quite unfit to be entrusted with the care of public business. Marquis Ito with his wonted political foresight, has long appreciated this trouble, and Count Itagaki justly says that Tosa, the birth-place of liberalism and, indeed, of Japanese political parties, should propose to itself the proud role of now becoming an example to its own progeny.

THE TSUSHO ISAN.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing trade reports from consuls abroad, but the reports are so belated that the public finds them of little service. We learn from the *Jiji Shimpo* that they are now to be issued every week. Of course that is an immense improvement. But our contemporary thinks that there is room for still further progress. Originally the publication was monthly; now it is fortnightly and henceforth it will be weekly. But even the weekly numbers will lose much of their interest unless their contents are fresher. That is the *Jiji's* criticism and we endorse it. For instance, lying before us at present is the number of the periodical issued on the 25th of May. It opens with a Consular report from Vladivostock dated March 29th. That report must have been in the hands of the Foreign Office by the 7th or 8th of April and could easily have been given to the public by the middle of April instead of the end of May. So at least it appears to outsiders. As a general rule official reports on trade are not considered of cardinal importance, but we doubt whether the Japanese people are yet prepared to treat them with indifference. The *Jiji Shimpo* does not say much on this subject, but it hints that Consuls are not always well qualified to give information to merchants and manufacturers, and that possibly the want of celerity on the part of the Foreign Office is due to some perception of that fact. However, it is evident that if the reports are worth publishing at all, their value should not be impaired by tardiness, and while the promise of weekly issues indicates a step in the right direction, the *Jiji* urges still further improvement.

CHOLERA.

July 3.

The cholera is not attacking many victims in Tokyo but it is certainly wide-spread. A case is now reported in the Hongo district, and thus, up to the present, the districts affected are Shitaya, Hongo, Honjo, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Kojimachi and Shinjuku. It has been decided to disinfect all mail matters.

The record from Saga since the beginning of the outbreak is 59 cases and 32 deaths.

A telegram from Peking says that cholera has invaded the precincts of the Imperial Palace and that there have been many cases.

July 4.

The record for the 3rd instant includes an outbreak on the night of the 2nd in the Fukuoka jail in Echizen, to which place the malady doubtless spread from the neighbouring prefecture of Saga. Thirteen of the prisoners were attacked. All public entertainments were interdicted in Fukuoka from the 3rd and vigorous measures of sanitation were adopted.

There were no new cases in Tokyo on the 3rd instant. But considerable alarm is felt lest the disease should invade the jails. Minute instructions have been issued to the prisoners and various precautionary steps have been taken. A similar course has been followed at the Government Printing Bureau where a very large number of men and women are employed.

The number of cases in Tokyo up to the 3rd instant was 15, of which 12 ended fatally.

July 5.

The cases of cholera in the Fukuoka jail have increased, so that the total up to the morning of the 4th instant was 28, of which 5 ended fatally.

There has also been a case at Hakata, in the same province of Chikuzen; another at Fukushima in Awa, and cases are reported from Ehime, and Shizuoka.

The Shitaya district in Tokyo reports two new cases.

July 6.

The epidemic is spreading among the prisoners in Fukuoka prison. Forty-five have been attacked since the outbreak.

There has been a doubtful case in Moji, although strict precautions had been adopted with regard to vessels coming from the infected districts.

In the town of Fukuoka three new cases cases are reported.

Tokyo has had two cases since the last report. They occurred in the Kyobashi and the Akasaka districts.

The *Japan Times* publishes a note about the outbreak of cholera in the Fukuoka prison. From it we learn that tubs containing excreta of the patients were washed at 28 places in the river Ishido which flows through the town of Hakata, and that the municipal authorities of the latter, when they learned what had been done, caused carbolic acid to be immediately poured into the river. It is difficult to know which of these acts was the stranger. Undoubtedly the prison officials responsible for such criminal negligence ought to be put on their trial for man-slaughter if any cases of cholera occur in Hakata, but as for the Hakata municipality and its despatch of a dose of carbolic acid to catch the polluted water that had already flowed down some hours, if not some days, previously. Horace's rustic was a wiseacre compared with them. Both stories seem to us exceedingly doubtful.

There has been one more case of cholera in Tokyo—in the Kyobashi district. The disease is still held at bay by efficient sanitation.

July 9.

Cholera seems to be growing serious in Fukuoka prefecture. Fifteen new cases were reported on the 5th instant and seven on the 6th. Up to the latter day the total number of cases have been fifty. A female teacher in the Kurume Elementary School has died from the disease. Kurume seems to be the principal seat of the malady. Twenty persons were under treatment there at the date of latest advices. The Hakata jail, where such strangely insanitary performances were reported to have taken place, does not seem to have had any more cases.

The disease has also invaded Saitama prefecture and Wakayama prefecture, but only one patient is reported from each place.

There has been another case in Tokyo, at Nakano-cho in the Asakusa district.

The number of cases in the Fukuoka jail has now reached sixty, of which 12 have ended fatally. The death rate is exceptionally low, but it is terrible to think of a number of men cooped up in a prison which such a malady has invaded.

No new cases are reported in Tokyo.

In Moji there has been one fresh case.

July 10.

The cholera is still held at bay in Tokyo. There has been only one more case—in Asakusa—but it ended fatally.

In Fukuoka prefecture the town of Kitanomachi in the Matsui district is suffering severely. Up to the 8th instant there had been 38 cases, 22 of them fatal. In the town of Fukuoka there were three new cases on the 8th instant, but happily the disease seems to have been checked in the jail. All the schools in the prefecture have been closed.

Moji has had three cases up to date; Nagasaki has had one new case, and Yokkaichi also reports one.

A RUMOUR.

Mr. Oda Tokuno, a renowned priest of the Shin sect, has just returned from travelling in India and China. He is represented as alleging that thirty of the Lama priests in the diocese of the Dalai Lama who recently visited Japan, have been bought by Russia, but he does not say what they are to give for the money. What a business Russia does in bribery and corruption, to be sure! That fabulously huge fund that she is supposed to keep lodged in the strong boxes of her own clergy must be a veritable purse of Aladdin to stand the perpetual drain to which it is exposed.

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AMERICA AND THE HOUSE TAX.

We observe that the professor of veracity in Kobe now asks his ingenuous readers to believe that "so far from the United States Government declining to be a party to the arbitration" (about the house tax), "it has officially expressed a wish that the scope of the arbitration should embrace the question in dispute in all its bearings." That is very interesting. It is curious to find the American Government attempting to dictate the basis of an arbitration to which it is not a party. For whatever the Kobe professor of veracity may say to the contrary, the fact is beyond all dispute that the American Government has officially intimated its non-participation in the arbitration. Efforts have been made —very strenuous efforts—to induce it to change that decision, but thus far no change has been made. As to the scope of the arbitration embracing "the question in dispute in all its bearings," the professor of veracity himself would be puzzled to explain his own meaning. The question in dispute is simple, whether or no foreign holders of perpetual leases are exempted by treaty from the obligation to pay local taxes on account of the buildings that stand on the leased property. This talk about "all its bearings" is mere embroidery without any genuine significance. Further the professor of veracity alleges that "American nationals refused to pay under protest," though instructed by their Government to do so, "for the excellent reason that the Japanese Government would not accept that form of payment, and they were distrained on like the rest." Is it pretended then that American citizens tendered their payment under protest? And is it pretended that the Japanese authorities were lying when they officially informed the United States Representative that such protest would be accepted? The plain fact is that the professor of veracity is remarkably deficient in information, and that in his wholesale accusations of mendacity against others he vividly illustrates Merlin's saying, "they that most impute a crime are pronest to it."

THE SCHOOL TROUBLES.

There is trouble in the Middle School of Hikone. This makes three cases within the past few weeks: the first in Miye prefecture, where the fault seemed to lie with the faculty of the school; the second in Oita, where the students appeared to blame, and the third in Hikone, concerning the rights and wrongs of which it is difficult to judge. The Department of Education has issued an Instruction the gist of which is that students and faculties alike are culpable, and that Governors of prefectures should take steps to punish teachers found guilty of inciting students, and to punish students found guilty of planning strikes. The *Kokumin Shimbun* interprets this to mean that one source of trouble is jealousy among teachers, so that the latter are betrayed into forming cabals among the students. We observe that the *Yomiuri Shimbun* takes occasion to criticise the Educational Department very severely. That journal represents a section of public opinion which has constantly maintained that the abuse of favouritism disfigures all the Department's doings; that there are cliques among its officials who labour to promote the interests of their own *protegés* only, and that "no one need apply" who has been educated at a private school or in foreign countries unless he has the good fortune to have secured the ear of one of these coteries. The line now taken by the *Yomiuri* is that the result of favouritism has been to put incompetent men into posts of high responsibility. It is absurd, says our contemporary, to lay the blame entirely on the students—which, it will be observed, is exactly what the Department's Instruction does not do—, for obviously if the teachers were competent to win the respect and confidence of their pupils, all this insubordination would not be witnessed. Therefore the Educational Department is merely reaping as it has sown, and its *post facto* measures, as embodied in the last Instruction, give no hope of a radical remedy. It appears to us (*Japan Mail*), however, that in proclaiming the fault to lie, partly at any rate, with intrigues among the teachers, the Educational Department has put its finger upon a diseased spot hitherto unnoticed, and perhaps the true means of correction have now been found. Meanwhile we can not but agree with the *Yomiuri* that the responsibility for these scholastic *emeutes* lies primarily with the faculties of the schools. Such, at all events, would be the conclusion at once drawn in Europe if similar incidents occurred there.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that negotiations are on foot to effect an union of the Tokyo and Shinagawa Electric Companies. The Shinagawa Company has at present 6,000 customers and a regular income of 6,000 *yen* monthly. It has applications for 5,200 more lights, but it is not in a position to meet the demand without extending its works, whereas the Tokyo Company has plenty of spare power. Amalgamation commends itself as the wisest course under the circumstances.

It is stated that vehement opposition to the progress of the harbour-improvement scheme has developed in Nagasaki. Several of the officials of the harbour-works office have resigned, and the Mayor is expected to follow their example.

On the 1st instant the *Hokoku Maru*, carrying 1,715 tons of granite, and bound for Vladivostock from Shimonoseki, ran aground at Mutsure-jima.

The committee for investigating the Japanese language has held nine meetings since its organization and has arrived at some decisions. For example, it has decided that a phonographic script must be employed, but whether it shall be *kana* or *romaji* remains to be settled. It has also decided that differences between the written language and the spoken language should be abolished, and that the system of etymology must be carefully revised. Another resolution is that the problem of local dialects must be examined, and a standard dialect fixed. It will thus be seen that although the Committee has arrived at some very important decisions, it has still a very large amount of work before it. While making the above points its cardinal objects, it proposes also to lose no time in attacking the question of reducing the number of ideographs in ordinary use and of establishing some kind of recognised literary style so as to do away with the flagrant differences presented even in the columns of leading newspapers. The epistolary style has also to be considered, that being one of the least intelligent formalisms of the Japanese language, and so have many other points which we need not weary our readers by detailing.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that Mr. Sengoku, President of the Kiushiu Railway, has been able to announce to the shareholders that, as the result of Sir William Bisset's visit to Japan, British capitalists are prepared to lend a sum of twenty million *yen* on the security of the Hokuyetsu, the Kiushiu and the Hankaku (Osaka and Maizuru) railways, provided that the necessary changes are made in the laws of the country. Our contemporary adds that a bill for that purpose will be introduced in the next session of the Diet, all the Ministers of State being agreed as to the advisability of such a measure. We are disposed to think that the statement attributed by the *Hochi* to Mr. Sengoku may a little premature, but doubtless the laws are the main obstacle.

Telegrams from England say that Prince Komatsu was originally to have returned to Japan in September, having visited Madrid to offer congratulations to the new King of Spain. His Imperial Highness' plans have been disturbed, however, by King Edward's illness. He will now, having visited Madrid as originally planned, make a tour of the various countries of Europe, and if by that time King Edward is sufficiently recovered to hold the coronation ceremony, the Prince will attend it; but should the ceremony be prolonged for any lengthy period, he will return to Japan without waiting for it.

Mr. Fujita Shiro, formerly Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed head of the recently formed silk-spinners' trust in Kyoto. The trust consists of six companies and has a capital of 3,758,000 *yen*. Its dimensions certainly seem to be small but it claims to include all the companies engaged in this work in Japan. The trust has been very fortunate in securing the services of a man so able and energetic as Mr. Fujita. There is a general expectation that this movement will soon extend to the cotton-spinners also.

The Foreign Languages School held its third graduation ceremony in the School buildings at Kanda, Tokyo, on the 5th instant. Dr. Takakusu, when handing their certificates to the successful candidates, said that the French Representative, M. Dubail, had announced his intention of giving various prizes to the most distinguished students of the language and literature of France, but the prizes had been delayed in transit and were not yet to hand. The graduates numbered 35 in English, 14 in French, 24 in German, 12 in Russian, 5 in Italian, 19 in Chinese, and 9 in Korean, or 115 in all.

Telegrams from Washington say that Congress has risen without passing the ship subsidy bill, or the bill for restricting immigration, or the bill providing compensation for losses connected with sanitary measures in Hawaii. The Japanese have reason to congratulate themselves about the postponement of the immigration bill, but it is certainly a great harship that sufferers by the heroic measures of the Hawaiian authorities should have to wait three years for just compensation.

Intelligence comes from Kure that a somewhat serious disturbance took place at Kure during the night of the 7th instant. About

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seven hundred blue-jackets from men-of-war in harbour invaded three inns, smashed all the furniture and were with difficulty reduced to order after nearly three hours' rioting. The trouble does not seem to have arisen out of drunkenness or a fight. The alleged cause is that the men were enraged because the inn-keepers had opposed the attendance of *geisha* at the entertainment recently given to British sailors.

It appears that the blue-jackets' disturbance in Kure was due, not to the failure of certain persons to supply *geisha* at the Anglo-Japanese entertainment, but to the supply of an inferior article. It will be necessary to have committees of selection in future on these occasion. A *geigi-chosa i-in* might have been the means of averting disaster from much furniture and many household utensils in Kure.

The torpedo-destroyer *Asashiwo*, which was recently handed over by her builders, received orders, it will be remembered, to remain in England for the purpose of taking part in the Coronation Ceremony together with the *Takasago* and the *Asama*. The destroyer has now been ordered to return to Japan, but the *Asama* and the *Takasago* are to remain for some time longer.

Prince Komatsu was on his way to Madrid at the date of the latest advices, where he will offer the Emperor of Japan's congratulations on the coronation of King Alfonso, and will hand to His Majesty the Grand Collar of the Chrysanthemum. Thence the Prince is to proceed to Rome and Berlin.

Wakayama prefecture is now included in the circle of local corruption. Seven persons have been arrested there on charges of misappropriating public money or giving or taking bribes—namely, three members of the prefecture, two head-men and two contractors.

A heavy flood is reported from Ashiwo village. Two lives were lost, nine persons injured and several houses overthrown or inundated. Whether the mines have suffered is not stated. Presumably the Watarase River is the cause of the trouble.

The *Musashi* having been successfully floated at Nemuro, underwent some temporary repairs, and was towed out by the *Kasagi* on the 7th instant, bound for Yokosuka Docks. As to the *Yayeyama*, there is no further news about her.

The *Nippon* confidently asserts that Admiral Ijuin has received orders to keep the *Takasago* and the *Asama* at Sheerness until the date for the Coronation is fixed, and then to go for a cruise in European waters, returning to England in time to take part in the ceremony. That commends itself as a very wise course.

A telegram from Shanghai says that twelve foreign children at the school in Chefoo have died from the effect of eating a chicken pie. It is possible that copper poisoning was the cause, but the telegram speaks of ptomaine, from which it would follow that putrid meat or eggs were used in making the pie.

Among the names of lads passing the examination for six vacancies among the China Student-Interpreters we find the following:—Penrhyn G. Jones; George S. Moss; and Edgar G. Jamieson. Mr. G. S. Moss, who stood second on the list, is a son of Mr. C. D. Moss, of Yokohama; and Mr. Jamieson is a son of Mr. George Jamieson, for many years Her Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai.

As the Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Legation was driving to the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the 8th instant, his horses took fright, and the carriage being overturned, Mr. Sien sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the Red Cross Hospital where, we hear, he is doing well.

The *Shinonome* was successfully floated off on the 6th instant. Her armament had already been taken out of her and carried to Saseho. The report of her floating is official, but nothing has been published as to the amount of damage sustained by the vessel.

THE QUESTION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

This question is so interesting, so important and so illustrative, that we collect for our readers' information the details so far as they have been published by *The Times*:—

Peking, May 16.

The recent agreement signed by Sir Ernest Satow, Hu Yu-fen, and Yuan Shih-kai defining the conditions for restoring the Peking—Shan-hai-kwan railway to the Chinese civil administration has evoked opposition from several Powers. One clause, signed on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation, who issued a loan in 1898, for which this railway was the security, stipulates that any branch or extension built within 80 miles of this railway shall be built by the Imperial Chinese railway administration, and then emphasizes and confirms the words of Article 3 of the corporation agreement of October 10, 1898, that if the funds of the administration are insufficient for the purpose the latter shall apply to the corporation. The recent agreement specifies as examples of such lines railways from Tung-chau to Tong-shan, from Tien-tsin to Paoting-fu, and from Peking to the Great Wall.

An objection was first lodged by Belgium, who in railway matters in China can count upon the support of the French Legation. Belgium avers that while the peace negotiations between all the Powers were proceeding Li Hung-chang, on April 9, 1901, gave a formal undertaking that the Tien-tsin-Pao-ting-fu line, if built, would be constructed by the Peking and Han-kau Railway Syndicate on the same terms and conditions as the trunk line, and also declares that the recent agreement was signed without the knowledge of the Chinese Foreign Office; for so the Foreign Office, eager in the Chinese way to shift the responsibility elsewhere, informed the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires. Obviously, even if the undertaking was given by Li Hung-chang, a contention which is emphatically disputed, the event was long subsequent to the rights granted to the corporation in 1898. An objection has also been lodged by Russia, who protests that the conditions governing the construction of the railway from Peking to the Great Wall violate yet another of the multitudinous prior engagements, mostly signed by Li Hung-chang and concealed in the Russian archives in Peking.

May 18.

The railway question, about which I telegraphed on Friday, continues to be the subject of some interest in Peking. It is instructive as showing the hopeless weakness of the Chinese Foreign Office under the irresolute guidance of Prince Ching.

The recent agreement signed on April 29th was signed with the Imperial sanction and the full approval of Yung-lu, Prince Ching, and other high officials. M. Lessar, having first made a petulant verbal protest, has written within the last few days a despatch attacking Yuan Shih-kai and Hu Yu-fen and complaining that within three weeks of the signing of the Manchuria Convention China should sign an agreement disregarding the prior rights of Russia. The Foreign Office, frightened, memorialized the Throne, blaming Yuan Shih-kai and Hu-Yu-fen. A secret edict was immediately issued censuring these two officials and commanding the Board of Civil Appointments to determine a suitable penalty, and they now stand, while still retaining office, degraded two steps in rank.

On Saturday Prince Ching approached Sir Ernest Satow, requesting him to consent to the revision of the agreement in order to appease Russia, but the emphatic refusal given will help to convince China that we shall stand no nonsense. Our position is unassailable, the agreement was prior to M. Lessar's interview with the feeble Prince Ching, and was unanimously approved by the Chinese as being the best possible in the interests of China, enabling her to retain in her own hands all the railway extensions in the metropolitan province.

Peking, May 20.

The attempt of the Chinese Foreign Office to injure and weaken the influence of Yuan Shih-kai and Hu Yu-fen for signing the railway agreement with Sir Ernest Satow, which is indisputably most advantageous to China, is strongly criticized here. The recommendation to the Board of Civil Appointments that they should be reduced two steps in rank has not been given effect to, nor will it be, the Court having had its eyes opened to the injustice attempted. Both officials have received the powerful support of Yung-lu.

China to-day formally addressed the Foreign Ministers, enclosing a copy of the agreement, and requesting their assent. M. Lessar still protests against the composition of the military co-directorate, which, however, has worked harmoniously and satisfactorily since it was originally created by Count von Waldersee, with the approval of the allied commanders.

Paris, May 19.

The *Temps* regards the agreements relative to the railways in China concluded by Sir E. Satow as tantamount to the abrogation by England of the palicy of the open door. For although the Peking-Shan-hai-kwan Railway is Chinese, its shareholders and nine-tenths of its managers, engineers, and servants are English, and the preamble of the agreement of April 29 last declares tranquilly that that agreement is in the interests of British bondholders. The *Temps* admits that these conventions constitute what may be called "good war" in face of the policy of Germany and Russia; and the journal thinks it quite natural that the United States, which has always clung tenaciously to the open door policy, should now protest with the other Powers. The *Temps*, however, has not the heart to be too severe against England, for it recognizes that trading interests are not so much at stake as political interests, and this accounts for the abandonment of the principle of the open door. "What England wishes to prevent is the acquisition and consolidation by Russia of a political hegemony at Peking by the conquest of the railways. It is a continuation of the system that has already produced the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance."

Brussels, May 20.

The Brussels Press fully endorses the protest of the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Peking on the railway question, and arguments are brought forward substantially the same as those of the *Temps*. The *Indepéndance Belge* is chiefly concerned with the political consequences if the protest is disregarded, and thinks that England's action, as the natural outcome of the Japanese alliance, is likely to destroy the existing harmony of the Powers; but, says the journal, this might have been foreseen, and it is clearly the intention of the Cabinets of London and Tokyo to adopt a continual policy of pin-pricks with respect to the other Powers.

Peking, May 25.

Following the method adopted by some foreign nations in their diplomatic dealings with China, whereby the nation requires compensation for withdrawing an untenable claim, Belgium has expressed her willingness to withdraw her objection to the recent railway agreement between Great Britain and China provided she is granted a concession at Hankau at the terminus of the Peking-Hankau Railway. When the concession was previously sought China refused it.

YACHTING.

There were three yacht races on Saturday afternoon, one for 39-raters, another for the cruising class, and a third for the 21-raters, which is reported elsewhere.

The 39-raters raced over the Kawasaki-Honmoku course, with the result that *Mary* won the Commodore's Cup, the second prize going to *Maid Marion*. Following were the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.
Mary	5.19.25
Kingfisher	—
Golden Hind	—
Maid Marion	5.27.50

The cruising class had a race over the Nagahama course—or perhaps it would be correct to say that they raced over part of it but the wind was so light that only one of them went over the whole distance and she finished at 6h. 47m. 30s. corrected time, and so won the Racing Committee's Cup.

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THE BLUNDERING PHRASE.

MR. BALFOUR seems to have virtually apologised for Lord CRANBORNE's blunder in describing the incidents that led to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. There was nothing else to be done. Lord CRANBORNE made a mistake, and confession alone could extenuate his tactlessness. The public would be interested in learning what he had in mind when he said that England does not seek such alliances but grants them, and to satisfy that interest an explanation from Lord CRANBORNE himself would have been desirable. But apparently the Government thought that no explanation could be complete or even palliative, and that the wisest course was to atone for the error by a statement in the opposite sense. The trouble is that in the absence of some suggestion from Lord CRANBORNE the Japanese will naturally imagine that he expressed the opinion not of himself alone but of many Englishmen when he represented the alliance as a kind of concession on England's part. The best answer to that, however, is the reception given to the news of the alliance at the outset by the press of Great Britain and by men of all parties. The arrangement was welcomed with a degree of heartiness that removed all possibility of doubt as to the view taken of it in Great Britain. But of course there are malcontents on every occasion of national importance. Japan has her own malcontents in this instance, politicians and publicists who claim that the alliance was an error as tending to antagonize Russia, and who go so far as to allege that if an alliance was to be made, Russia should have been the party chosen instead of England. It is conceivable that if the exponents of that view undertook to heckle the Japanese Government in the Diet, the former's delegate might, in an unguarded moment, be betrayed into saying that Russia did not seek an alliance whereas England did. Englishmen would of course object to be depicted as looking out, cap in hand, for international compacts of any kind, and then we should have the Japanese Government acting the part of apologist. In a word the situation now existing in England might easily exist in Japan *mutatis mutandis*. There is no blinking the fact that racial prejudice is not dead in England. It is scarcely even moribund. There are many Englishmen to whom the Orient is still, and probably will always be, the Orient, with all the objectionable attributes and disqualifications attaching to that term in the eyes of men incapable of conceiving anything wholesome or tolerable outside the realm of Christianity. The fact is very unpleasant, but it is fact nevertheless, and statesmen have to deal with it. We do not pretend that they ought to deal with it in the manner chosen by Lord CRANBORNE, but we do say that a statesman may easily be pushed beyond the limits of fine tact when he finds himself in the presence of such a prejudice. No Japanese can honestly pretend to think that his own country is free from cognate prejudices. They abound here as they do everywhere, though their expression is less overt than it is in the West. England and Japan must take each other as they are. When all is said and done the alliance was remarkable chiefly because the proudest and most conservative country in Europe first adopted the unprecedented course of clasping hands with an Eastern State on equal terms. Let us not forget that feature of the incident. One side or the other had, of course, to take the initiative. History will tell us by and by which took it, and may perhaps attach to that initiative some import hurtful to the pride of one of the contracting parties. But it must always remain certain that the Japanese themselves, as well those who had watched Japan most closely and with keenest interest, did not believe her to be so close to complete emancipation from the bonds of Oriental disqualification as the alliance proved her to be. There must of necessity be an *aliquid amari* in connexion with such an incident, and we believe that all sensible Japanese will regard Lord CRANBORNE's utterance and the opinion it expresses as the sacrifice that must be made by their country to superabundant good fortune.

DEATH OF MR. E. C. SWAN.

We announce with deep regret the death about 9.30 on Wednesday night in the General Hospital, Yokohama, of Mr. Earle C. Swan, upon whom an operation for appendicitis was performed last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Swan had been ill only a few days when his medical adviser, Dr. Munro, decided that surgical treatment was necessary, but it was later resolved to postpone it and in the interval an abscess formed and burst internally. The news of his demise at the early age of 25 will come as a shock to the community which saw, or read of, him as it were the other day, in full health and manly vigour engaging in the Athletic Sports on the Cricket Ground and had been accustomed to regard him as a most prominent figure in local baseball. The deceased gentleman, indeed, was Captain of Baseball in the Y.C. and A.C. and would but for his unfortunate illness have pitched in the match with the Commercial School on the Fourth of July, as well as in the return match which had been fixed for to-morrow, but will now be postponed.

Considerable comment has been evoked by an occurrence on Monday morning, which, while it is admitted had probably very little if any effect upon Mr. Swan's general condition, is yet condemned very emphatically. A foreign nurse was in charge of the case and as is usual her place was taken by a Japanese nurse when she had to leave the patient and obtain a few hours of rest. Such an occasion occurred on Monday morning, a trusted Japanese attendant being left with the case. It becoming necessary to obtain and administer certain medicine to the patient this nurse rang for assistance. No one responded. She rang, it is said, half a dozen times and yet no one came. Deeming it absolutely indispensable that the medicine should be secured she left the room quietly and hurriedly strove to execute her errand. But her patient, under the influence of sudden pain, rose as soon as she had gone and when she returned she found the door locked and poor Mr. Swan at large inside the apartment. Before he could be put under restraint he had broken various articles in the room and had put his head through a window, causing injury to his left eye which if he had lived would probably have seriously impaired that organ. These are, we believe, the facts of the case and while it may be admitted that his momentary restlessness and the injury that he sustained added one point to the odds in favour of his ailment and against the operation designed to cure it, the fact that his attendant should be unable to procure assistance and be compelled to leave her patient's bedside is commented upon with much emphasis. Residents interested in Mr. Swan have called the incident by severe language. Doubtless the general public, whatever terms it may employ, will agree that the matter calls for attention from those in authority.

After the operation Mr. Swan's case, with the exception of the occurrence above noted, seemed to be satisfactory, but on Wednesday unfavourable symptoms appeared, and the discovery that part of the intestine was adhering to the peritoneal wall rendered necessary a supplementary operation, which took place at noon. Primarily intended to relieve the patient from suffering and offering only the faintest hope of recovery, this succeeded in the first object, but Mr. Swan continued to sink. He was conscious during the afternoon and sanguine as to his case, but lost sensibility towards the end and passed away, as we have said, about 9.30 in the evening.

Mr. Swan was a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and came out to Japan in the autumn of 1899, chiefly on account of his health, but also to enter upon an engagement to teach English in the Higher Commercial School at Kanda, in Tokyo. His services were much appreciated and a Fourth Class Decoration was conferred upon him. Some three months ago he was appointed Secretary of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, and even during the short time of his employment had afforded his employers the best of reasons for congratulation upon their choice. Mr. Swan's parents are dead but a sister and brother live in California. His modest and unassuming manner and his fine disposition had won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and the sad circumstances of his death render the event peculiarly distressing to his many friends.

COMMONWEALTH OR REPUBLIC?

Canon Dalton's most interesting paper at the Royal Colonial Institute on the Prince of Wales' recent Colonial tour contained one very remarkable passage. Discussing the enthusiastic reception of the Prince and Princess at Melbourne, he referred to the cosmopolitan nature of the population, and continued:—

At the time all were full of the greatness of Australia, and the illimitable future that awaited her "advance." There was an unexpressed sense perhaps in the background that "one fleet, one flag, one throne" would sustain them and add to their greatness; but it was a remarkable thing that no note of Imperial union was struck in any local public manifesto during the opening week of the Commonwealth. It is idle to conceal from oneself that there exists a strong undercurrent of Republican aspiration in Australia, chiefly, perhaps, in Victoria and New South Wales. If only they could feel thoroughly persuaded that they would be powerful enough to stand alone, there are many in the rising generation—amongst whom those of non-British blood are by no means a negligible quantity—who would be eagerly ambitious for an independent Australia thus to take its place among the other great nations of the world. But then Germany, Japan, and France have interests in the Pacific which they cannot but perceive are too likely to clash with the part they are anxious for Australia to play; nevertheless the younger patriots sometimes indulge a vague hope that a friendly Republic on the other side might help them to formulate a Monroe doctrine for that Ocean, though at present they have no fleet of their own, and are not likely to have one for some time to come. The majority of the more thoughtful Australians regard such views as idle vapourings, or at best as a sign of the nation's mannishness rather than manhood.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The addresses delivered by Mr. Darmapala in various places in Japan have already been briefly noticed in these columns. We find reported in the *Nippon* a lecture given by him at the Imperial University on "Indian Religion, past and present," which seems to have awakened a good deal of interest. The *Nippon* informs us that Mr. Darmapala is the son of a rich Ceylon merchant and that he has devoted himself to religion since he was 20 years of age. He is now 37. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America, and this is his third visit to Japan. Japanese religion being closely connected with the Indian forms of belief embodied in Buddhism, what Mr. Darmapala has to say on the religious belief of his fellow-countrymen naturally attracts a good deal of attention in this country. The following is the substance of his lecture as reported in the *Nippon*: No one but an Indian can thoroughly understand the real state of the religious belief and feeling in India. All that is oldest and most philosophical in India has been embodied in her religions. Before Shaka's time Indian religion had two prominent characteristics: (1) the importance it attached to ceremony; (2) the high regard in which it held a life of contemplation and thorough isolation from the world. From very ancient times incense was burnt, flowers presented in honour of the gods, and numerous ablutions performed, rendering life one round of ceremonies. Then the notion that suffering in this life voluntarily undergone was a sure way of insuring bliss in the next was so strongly held that in all parts of the country men taxed their ingenuity to discover new methods of self-castigation. Men were to be seen suspended to trees for hours at a time, crawling along the road on their bellies in a most abject manner, or with one hand raised high in the air and kept that way day and night. These conditions still exist to-day to a very great extent. Prior to Shaka's time in addition to the above there existed a caste system which taught that the Brahmans only are worthy of high esteem; all other classes are to be despised. It was one of the objects of Shaka's life to break down the barriers that divided the members of the human family resident in India. The essence of Shaka's teaching was the necessity of our getting to know self, and of our being able to get rid of self. To become entirely unselfish, this is to enter paradise. There are those who think that the essence of Buddhistic teaching is cessation from effort of all kinds. But when Shaka was asked what was the leading feature of his doctrine he replied "activity." The life of the dreamer and the recluse is not in accordance with the real teaching of Shaka. Disgust with the world and general pessimism are supposed to be the result of Buddhist teaching, but they are rather to be traced to an imperfect understanding of Shaka's real mind. In modern times Japan has become the chief centre of Buddhism. I have spent much time in pleading the cause of Buddhism in various countries: in Siam, Annam, Burmah and elsewhere, but in none of these countries are there such hopeful signs as I find here. Japan must utilize her position among the leading nations of the world for the propagation of Buddhism. I should like to see her sending Missionaries to Western countries. There are in America a number of people that wish to become Buddhists, but there are only three Buddhist priests in the whole country. . . . Japan, while showing great activity in military, commercial and industrial affairs, is asleep as regards religion. The young Buddhists of Japan have it in their power to make a great stir in the world if they will only rise to the occasion.

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In the *Chûô-kôron* appears a long defence of Mormonism from the pen of a Mr. Hiroi. This writer is of opinion that the merits of this form of Christian belief have not been recognised by the Japanese nation. Very few people know anything about the Mormon teaching, says Mr. Hiroi. Mormons are said to be polygamists and that is considered sufficient to make inquiry into their doctrines unnecessary. Under these circumstances it is important to state briefly just what they do teach and thus the public will be placed in a position to form a correct estimate of the character of the sect as a whole. Their teaching may be conveniently arranged under 12 heads (1) The Mormons believe in a Divine revelation. They hold that at no time in the history of the world has this revelation ceased, nor will it cease in the future. (2) In interpreting the Bible they strictly adhere to the rules of what is known as historical exegesis. They reject infant baptism but baptize converts from other sects. (3) The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity they consider a mathematical and logical contradiction. In its stead they hold that God's nature is divided into 3 sections: intelligence, feeling and parts (*bubun*). They believe that God formerly resided on the earth. "As man now is, God once was, as God now is, man may become." (4) They agree with the teaching of Origen and with the Universalists in the matter of the universality of salvation. (5) They hold that there is no harm whatever in the worship of idols as long as it is sincere. They maintain that the worship of the absolute, a Being without parts, or feeling—such as ordinary Christians profess to carry on—is impossible. Since in worshipping idols some manifestation of deity is being worshipped, the practice is to be commended as preferable to bowing down before mere emptiness. Abstract qualities, they hold, are not suitable objects of worship. (6) In morals they regard the rewards and blessings which people receive in this world as the effects of traceable causes. But they maintain that no conduct in this life will prevent final salvation. (7) As regards their own practice, polygamy has been abolished. But they hold that it is encouraged by the teaching of the Bible. (8) Their church organisation is of a primitive type. They have apostles, prophets, elders, pastors, ministers, evangelists, interpreters and healers of disease. They believe in modern miracles. (9) Following the practice of the early apostles, they follow a trade while teaching religion. Ministers receive no pay from the church. They maintain themselves by hard work. (10) Their views generally may be described as highly optimistic. They therefore do not regard theatre-going, dancing or any other innocent form of amusement as displeasing to God. (11) Notwithstanding laxity in other pleasures, they condemn smoking and drinking and even the use of coffee and other exciting stimulants. (12) They are no believers in dogma, but advocate a commonsense religion founded on Bible teaching. Whether Mormonism will succeed in Japan it is impossible as yet to say, concludes Mr. Hiroi. But it should be given as fair a chance of success as any other form of Christianity. Let it be judged on its own merits and let there be no attempt to stir up narrow-minded prejudice against it.

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The *Chûô-kôron* informs us that the Buddhists have been busily devising means for influencing the general elections to be held in August. According to the regulations now in force neither Buddhist nor Shintô priests are allowed to interfere with the elections in any way or to offer themselves as candidates. Subordinating their religion to political considerations, some 30 priests early in the month of May resigned their offices, became laymen and, armed with letters of recommendation from various well-known priests, set to work to influence the voting public in their favour, but their scheme was discovered and the Government are now taking steps to frustrate their designs. The *Chuô-kôron* takes this episode as an occasion for giving a sketch of the Buddhist connection with the Diet in past years. On the pretence that in the first Diet there were pro-Christian members who would be likely to favour anti-Buddhist legislation, some six or seven priests succeeded in obtaining seats. But, contrary to expectation, the members of the Diet kept clear of the subject of religion altogether. They neither condemned Buddhism nor recommended Christianity, and so the would-be Buddhist advocates had no occasion to speak, and their electors, seeing this, felt that they had been somewhat hoaxed. Consequently in the second Diet there was a great falling off in sacerdotal members, Wakahara Kwanzui being the only priest chosen. Dissolution followed dissolution, resulting in the Diet being left without any representative of the priesthood. The Religions' Bill presented to the fourteenth Diet revived the interest of the Buddhists in legislation. Their discreditable connection with the steps taken to get that Bill rejected are too well-known to need notice here.* The object of the Buddhists who are candidates for election now is no doubt the passing of a bill in favour of giving State aid to Buddhism. But what chance is there of their being able to carry out a project of this kind? The spirit of the age is altogether against any such narrow-minded policy. The very fact that the Buddhists adopt such means for making their influence felt shows to how small a degree they are actuated by religious feeling. Is it not questionable whether these traders in prayers and charms should be regarded as religious at all? In what do they differ from hawkers of other wares? † Why then do they need any special representation in the Diet more than other business men? There is no objection to Buddhists becoming politicians in an ordinary way with purely political objects in view, but the attempt to further the interests of Buddhism by means of the Diet had better be abandoned, as all such schemes are doomed to failure in this 35th year of *Meiji*.

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Under the title of "Knightly Ways and Christianty," the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* discusses the connection of Christianity with the code of morals known as Bushidô in this country. To a certain extent this organ endorses the views of Mr. Togawa on the connection of the *samurai* class with the propagation of Christianity, which we stated in the last Summary, but the *Maishû Shinshi* observes that a more important question than that treated by Mr. Togawa is the extent to which the mediæval warrior, whose character has contributed the principal qualities that go to make the modern gentleman, needs Christian teaching and Christian influences. In Europe the modern gentleman is, in a word, a Christianized mediæval knight, says the *Maishû Shinshi*. Will our Japanese Bushidô furnish the same type of man without the help of any religion? We trow not. Great efforts are being made in various quarters to revive interest in the Bushidô, but those who rely on this moral code for the reform of manners and ways propose to divest it of those elements of Confucianism which helped to supply its deficiencies in former years, and certainly have no intention of introducing Christian elements in their stead. The chivalry of the West was for many centuries characterised by three qualities: (1) Courage; (2) integrity and sincerity; (3) the fear of God. This last element is altogether wanting in the Bushidô it is sought to revive among us. It is the duty of Christians to use the spirit of chivalry as a basis for developing a thoroughly Christian type of character.

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In No. 982 the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* points out that in late years there has been a great falling off as far as Protestant churches are concerned in the annual rate of increase of converts. The figures for the Congregational churches given are as follows:—No. of baptisms in 1894, 204; in 1895, 1,027; in 1896, 2,801; in 1897, 1,040; in 1898, 670; in 1899, 420; and in 1900, 475. There is no other Protestant church, says the *Maishû Shinshi*, which shows a record of this kind, but the experience of most of the churches has been that the zenith of prosperity was reached in 1896, and that from then till last year there was a gradual decline. The Episcopal church members have been better sustained than any other body. In 1896 they had 889 baptisms, but in 1900 the number had not fallen below 722. The evangelistic efforts of the spring of last year resulted in such an addition to the number of professing Christians as has not been known for many years, and though this year's

* It was reported at the time that a sum of 600,000 *yen* was used in bribing members of the Diet in connection with that bill.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The term applied to them is 讀經屋 *Tokukyôya* "Scripture-reading tradesmen."

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results are not likely to be quite so good, they will certainly bring a substantial increment to the Christian church.

The *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi*, commenting on the Annual Methodist Conference, held in May (14th—21st) says:—The Methodist report for the year shows remarkable progress. The increase in members was 323, that is, 12 per cent. of the total number of numbers belonging to that church. The addition to the number of Sunday-school children was 249, or about 10 per cent. of the total number of scholars. The total number of baptisms was 338, being more than double the number recorded last year.

* * *

In reference to the class of buildings used for religious purposes which should be exempted from taxation, there has been some correspondence between the Governor of Tôkyô and the Home Office, the *Maishû Shinshi* tells us. It was quite clear that churches being used exclusively for religious purposes should be free from taxation, but in the case of what are known as *Sekkyôjo* (preaching places) and *Kôgijo* (lecturing places) there was some doubt, owing to the fact that in many cases private houses are used for such purposes. The Governor of Tôkyô seems to have considered it difficult to allow of the exemption of these buildings from taxation when used by Christians, seeing that Buddhist and Shintô buildings of the same class have not hitherto beeen free from taxation. But the Home Office has treated the matter in a very liberal spirit, and has given directions that the class of buildings in question shall all be exempted no matter to what religious sect they belong.

* * *

Writing on "Catholicism and Equality" the *Kyve* says: It is represented in some quarters that our religion is opposed to the principles of equality, fraternity, and liberty, but it is not so. No organization in the world has done more to bring about a state of equality and to promote brotherly feeling than our Church. Following the example of Christ, who washed his disciples feet and exhorted his disciples to be ready to serve each other in the same way, the early Christians both taught and practised lowliness of spirit and preached the equality of all men in the sight of God. All who assemble in our churches are regarded as equal while there. This equality of Christians was taught by St. Paul, who found fault with the Corinthians for practising a contrary principle.

* * *

Yo no Katei-Kwan is the title of a book covering 92 pages lately published by L'Abbe F. Ligneul. It consists of a sketch of ideal home life considered from a Christian standpoint. The work is divided into eight chapters. Chap. I. explains the principle that forms the basis of high-class home life. The chapter opens with the remark that there never has been a time when the desire for reform, progress and improvement of every kind was stronger than it is now, but in a great many cases the changes urged or actually made are only superficial. The world is capable of improvement in endless ways, but the elevation of home life is specially to be desired on account of its bearing on the after-life of the members of various families. The author then goes on to show how the character of the home is a reflection of the characters of the man and the woman who control it and there follows an account of the virtues these persons should cultivate. The titles of the following chapters are: Chap. II.—The Home in ancient times. Chap. III.—Changes in the Home. This refers to historical changes in the relation and attitude of the members of families to each other in Europe, more specially of the man to the woman. Chap. IV.—General discussion of Marriage. Chap. V.—The marriage system prevailing in ancient times. Chap. VI.—The marriage system of modern times. Chap. VII.—The reason of woman's power and the object it has in view. Chap. VIII.—The nature and object of marriage. This work is for sale at the Sanseisha at 20 *sen* a copy.

Another little book by the same author is entitled *Mushugi, Mujinbutsu*, the contents of which formed the substance of lectures delivered by L'Abbe F. Ligneul some little time ago. The gist of the pamphlet is stated in the title. There can be no striking personality without character-forming principles as a basis. What persons are to be most admired, the character these persons bear, what principles should guide us in life, and how learning and experience are connected with these principles—these form the chief topics of discussion in this little work. The final chapter discusses the possibility of founding a new religion. The conclusion the author reaches on this subject may be easily conjectured. The notion which has been fathered by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô and a few others is ridiculed as displaying ignorance of the fundamental character and objects of true religion. The *Mushugi, Mujinbutsu* sells at 5 *sen* a copy at the Sanseisha. Mr. Mayeda Chôta is the translator of the two works mentioned above.

Mr. Ebina Danjô has just published a book that is characterised by the earnest, philosophical tone which seem to be inseparable from all Mr. Ebina's public utterances. It is called *Trikoku no Shinseimei* (The New-life of the Empire) The following headings of chapters give one an idea of the character of the book. Chap I. Introduction. II. Our Living God. III. The strength of the world. IV. The position of the "I" (the single individual) in the Universe. V. The source of energy (of mind) VI. The union of knowledge and conduct. VI. The belief of Fichte. VII. The religion of Lessing. VIII Immortal Life. This work is issued by the Keiseisha and sells at 30 *sen* a copy.

Nyoze-gakwan (如是我観) "Things thus appear to me," gives the views of Mr. Shimada Saburô on politics and religion. It is a book of considerable size divided into no less than 52 parts. It discusses government, finance, race, Buddhism, Shintô, Confucianism and Christianity in a somewhat elaborate manner, supplying quotations from various writers on religion and commenting thereon. It sells at 50 *sen* a copy, the Keiseisha being the publishers.

The *Reikai no myôshu* (A strange tendency in the Spirit World [religious world], by Mr. Miyagawa Tsuneteru gives the author's views on religions in general and Christianity in particular. The work is divided into 9 chapters and sells at 28 *sen* a copy.

Dr. Harnack's work on Christianity, which in its German and English editions has had such a large sale in Europe, has been translated into Japanese by Mr. Takagi Jintarô, D.D., and is for sale at 50 *sen* a copy at the Keiseisha. The translator is of opinion that no such book has been published since the appearance of Schleiermacher's greatest work, the *Der Christliche Glaube*, and he recommends Japanese Christians and others to give Dr. Harnack's views their earnest attention. The Japanese title of the work is *Kirisutokyô to wa nanzo ya*?

In the 精神界, *Seishinkai*, an interesting comparison is drawn between the teaching of Dante and the views of the famous priest Genshin, as expressed in the 往生要集 *Ojô-yoshû*. Genshin's work appeared in the Heian era (A.D. 800-1186) and in many respects it stands by itself in Japanese literature, showing greater power of imagination than Japanese writers are wont to display. Comparing the eschatology of the two writers, the *Seishinkai* proceeds: Dante writes of three worlds, Genshin of ten. The finest part of Dante is his description of hell and the same may be said of Genshin's; Even in the figures of speech used there is great similarity between the two writers. Dante speaks of "fire-snow" and a phrase in Genshin runs thus: *Ningen no hi* (火), *kore wo hi sureba yuki no gotoshi*. In describing the extent to which men can hate each other, Dante makes use of a special figure of speech. He says that if the small branches of every tree in a deep forest were broken, the voice of hatred would proceed from every aperture of those branches. Genshin in writing of the perpetuity of crime and its consequences, says that though the sinner may be ground into minute fragments, each fragment will possess a voice which proclaims the heinousness of the crime committed. There is a remarkable passage in Genshin which describes the tortures of mind produced by love that can never be satisfied. It runs thus:—*Katana no ha no hayashi no shita ni ichi zainin ari. Sono ki no uye wo mireba, uruwashiki fujin ari, zainin sono ki ni noboran to su. Ki no ha, katana no gotoku shite, waga niku wo saki, hone wo kudaku. Yôyaku nobori mireba, fujin wa sude ni kudarite chi ni ari; sono fujin koburu metsuki nite yonde, iwaku:—Nanji wo omoute, koko ni itaru; naze kitari chikazukazaru, to. Zainin kikite, yoku no kokoro sakan nari; sunawachi ki yori kudareba, kano onna mata kno uye ni arite maneku Kaku no gotoki koto hyaku, sen no oku no toshi nari.** There is a striking similarity between this picture of ungratified passion and Dante's description of the sad experience of Francesca.

What difference there is between Dante's representation and that of Genshin proceeds from the fact that Date was more than half a poet and twisted his religious belief to make it serve the purpose of his art, says the *Seishinkai*; whereas Genshin had nothing of the poet in him and his object in writing was wholly religious and moral. Dante's type of sinners embraces a greater variety than are mentioned by Genshin. With the latter the thief, the murderer, and the adulterer are presented in a somewhat abstract form and subjected to the most exquisite torture conceivable. The *Seishinkai* concludes its comparison with the remark that descriptions of heaven and hell, such as those furnished by the two writers quoted above, were no doubt suggested by the desirability of working on the feelings of men in order to induce them to do what is right and avoid what is wrong. That the states described have any objective reality nobody but the most ignorant believes, but as displaying the tortures to which the mind may be subjected in the case of highly sensitive natures they are undoubtedly valuable.

* * *

Writing in the *Jinja* (神社) *Kyôkai Zasshi*, Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô attributes the lack of care in preserving shrines to foreign influence. In an article entitled. "The rank in Society of Shintô shrines," he says that these places are regarded as sacred spots by all right-thinking Japanese, that for public recreation the grounds attached to them have considerable value, that for artistic purposes the shrines are useful, and that their connection with the whole history of the nation should not be forgotten. In addition to the above they constitute a bond of union between parishioners. They have associations which make them dearer to the hearts of Japanese than anything introduced from abroad. Since it became the fashion to worship everything Occidental, continues Dr. Inoue in his wonted quasi anti-foreign style, these Shintô shrines have been neglected and allowed to get out of repair. This shows slavery of mind on our part. Dr. Inoue concludes by observing that in addition to the employment of other means of keeping up these shrines, the characters of the priests who have charge of them need to be improved.

* * *

The Greek Church organ, the *Seikyô Shimpô*, in an article entitled, "The Self-instruction and self-support of religious teachers," voices a complaint which we have come across in various Christian magazines as to the insufficiency of the means of support possessed by religious teachers in Japan. It is impossible, says the *Seikyô Shimpô*, for religious people to live apart from the world if they wish to spread Christianity. They find that the more exclusively they devote themselves to their sacred calling the harder it becomes to live. Of course retirement from society is a course that may be easily adopted.

* "In a forest beneath a tree whose every leaf was a sword was a certain criminal. On looking up he perceived a beautiful woman on the top of the tree. He made ready to ascend the tree, but its leaves were like swords. They cut open his flesh and broke his bones. But when at last he reached the top, the woman which he had seen there had already descended, and, beneath the tree, with admiring eyes, she said: 'By thinking of you I have come to this. Why don't you come near to me? Hearing this the criminal's desires became intense; but on descending from the tree, he found that the woman was again at the top, and beckoning to him there. This went on for millions upon millions of years."

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But it involves the loss of opportunities to do good. To give up one's whole life to self-culture, to practise self-denial and self-sacrifice: this is all very good in its way, but it will not convert the world. No sooner does the evangelist begin to branch out into aggressive action against the powers of darkness than he is troubled with financial difficulties that hamper him at every step. No sooner does he hear of instructive books that have been published and desire to purchase them than he has to face the fact that without cutting down some of the necessaries of life he cannot do so. Yet the lack of sufficient instruction tells on his work in various ways. How can he influence the world without possessing adequate knowledge of its state? And how can this knowledge be acquired without extensive reading? There is a perpetual feeling among evangelists that they only meet the demands of the age in a very partial manner, and this is largely owing to straitened means.

* * *

Kirisuto Ronshû is the name given to a collection of essays bearing on the nature of Christ, which were called forth by the publication of Mr. Ebina Danjô's views on this topic. They are published by the Keiseisha and sell at 25 *sen* a copy. Included in the collection are articles by Messrs Uemura, Kozaki and Minami, Dr. Takagi and the Rev. George Albrecht.

The *Nihon Shûkyô Fûzokushi* (History of Religious Customs) is a bulky volume covering 600 pages and selling at 1 *yen* 50 *sen* a copy. The author is Mr. Katô Kumaichirô, and the publisher Moriye, Igura, 5 chôme, Azabu, Tôkyô. According to the prospectus which has reached us it is a most elaborate work, treating of all the various Shintô, Buddhist, Confucian, Taoistic and Indian customs practised in this country, enumerating the principal objects of worship and explaining some very curious practices and superstitions that have mixed themselves up with religious worship; a history of the propagation of the different religions is given, and maps are furnished showing the extent to which the various creeds have spread. The book seems deserving of a large sale.

* * *

Under the title of "A thing to be borne in mind by those who study Christianity," Mr. Uchimura Kanzô writes in the *Keisei* in the following strain:—Japanese who desire to study Christianity encounter a very serious difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of the real thing. The Christian view of human nature is so diametrically opposed to our Japanese notions that a change from our native state of mind to that of the Christian is like going from Peking to London at a leap. In order to assist Japanese to understand and accept Christianity, what is called a Japonicising of the Christian religion has taken place. But of what does this Japonicising consist? Nothing but an alteration of the original teaching to an extent that renders it a spurious article. What is called Japanese Christianity is not real Christianity nor is it Japanese religion (*Gen ni tonayerarete oru Kirisutokyô wa shin no Kirisutokyô de naku, mata Nihon no oshiye demo nai.*) It is characterised by vagueness and want of colour. . . . . The study of Christianity is no other than the study of the Bible. There are very few earnest students of the Bible among us. Our Christians prefer noisy arguments on theological or philosophic knotty points to studying the Bible, and when a question is disputed then we have a set of people like the members of the Evangelical Alliance coming forward and attempting to determine what is to be believed by a majority vote. If these zealots would set to work to alter some of the many mistranslations contained in our Japanese version of the scriptures and allow people to investigate the scriptures for themselves, they would do more good. I don't mean to say that the Bible is infallible, and I don't argue that those who commence to study should be ready to believe everything they read in it, but I maintain that real Christianity is only to be found in the sacred writings, and those who aim at getting to know what it is had better go to the fountain-head at once, instead of applying to the dispensers of distilled truth.* The Missionaries do not encourage the study of the Bible for its own sake without regard to its leading to belief in Christianity. They always seem to be afraid that the reader will come across some passages which will offend him and prejudice him against Christianity. Pure Bible teaching on many questions is diametrically opposed to our Japanese notions. Even our cardinal virtues, loyalty, and filial piety are most decidedly relegated to a very subordinate position in the teaching of the New Testament, whatever partial support they may receive from that of the Old. If this teaching be toned down so as to suit Japanese ideas, it is no longer Bible teaching at all. It is because this kind of thing is perpetually going on among us that I say that our Christianity is merely nominal. Christianity loses all its grandeur, it seems to me, in as far as it is Japonicised. If it is not of sufficient power to bring us up to its level then it is not the religion we take it to be. The very term *Nihonkwa* (化) *shita Kirisutokyô* (a Japonicised Christianity) reveals an utter misconception of the rank occupied by the Christian religion as an enlightening and reforming agency. Nothing is more harmful to the Christian cause than the palming off of that diluted form of Christian teaching called Japonicised Christianity as the genuine article. This spurious Christianity being what most worldly men come into contact with, it is hardly to be wondered at that they treat it with indifference or with scorn. . . . In order to understand and to appreciate Christianity we must get rid of our Confucian notions altogether. We must cease to reason about it as we reason about all other things that transcend reason. The antipathy shown by confirmed Orientalists to Christianity is what is to be expected. Their notions and Christian ideas are antipodal to each other. Let this fact be recognised; let there be no attempt to fill up the gulf which separates Christianity from purely Oriental thought.

* The reference is to the softening down of disagreeable truths to make them palatable which certain Japanese preachers habitually practise and to which Mr. Uchimura so strongly objects.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

American residents were fortunate in having fine weather for the celebration of their national holiday, though the fact that no U.S. warship was in port prevented the various men-of-war from dressing with bunting or saluting at noon. Most business houses were closed and both on the Bluff and in the former Settlement there was a good display of the Stars and Stripes.

A baseball game has come to be regarded here as an inseparable adjunct of "The Fourth," and happily the fine weather allowed of the usual match being played, the teams representing the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club and the Yokohama Commercial School, which was witnessed by quite a large assemblage, including many ladies.

There were bands at the chief hotels both at noon and in the evening and the music naturally formed a strong attraction, the verandahs being well crowded with residents and guests.

As is the custom, American residents called at the Consulate-General during the forenoon; and there were many official callers.

In the afternoon several yacht races took place. The first prize for the big boats being given by H. E. Col. Buck, U.S. Minister, and the others were subscribed for by U.S. residents. The wind was very light and one of the races could not be brought off in the time prescribed and will have to take place again.

In the evening there was a capital display of fireworks for which the weather was most favourable. The fire fountains were specially striking and the set piece representing the Capitol at Washington was greatly applauded.

Large crowds were on the Bund during the evening to view the fireworks and it is worth noting that thanks to the measures adopted by the authorities, the people were made to walk on the left side of the thoroughfare. Constables with lanterns were posted at intervals to regulate the traffic and it has to be said that they did so satisfactorily.

THE BASEBALL MATCH.

The baseball match did not attract quite so large a crowd of foreigners as we have seen gather on these occasions, but the attendance of Japanese was very large. The foreign team was typical of the Anglo-American *entente*, three Englishmen being included in the nine; the Japanese team comprised the best players among the Yokohama Commercial School enthusiasts. Owing the indisposition of Mr. E. C. Swann, the foreign battery was completely changed, C. H. Thorn pitching all through and E. W. Kilby catching. Both players came through the ordeal splendidly, and given a fair amount of practise Thorn should develop into a difficult pitcher to play with. He has speed, varies his delivery, and gets a bewildering curve on the ball at times. E. W. Kilby as catcher will also be difficult to beat. Considering the utter lack of combined practise on the part of the Y. C. and A. C. the team's performance on Friday was very meritorious, though one or two fumbles in the field were inexcusable. The Japanese weak point, as usual, was in batting: had their batting been as strong as their fielding was smart, the record of the game would read differently. The Y.C.S. started their score with a romp, four men getting back to the home-plate, after that till the sixth and seventh innings, the home side held them down, but in these two innings they piled up four more runs. The Y.C. and A.C. were leading up to the end of the fifth innings by one run. We append score and positions:

Y.C.S.

Name.	Position.	At Bat.	Runs.
Ito	3 B.	5	1
Yodogawa	C. F.	5	1
Amano	L. F.	5	1
Horiuchi	C.	5	1
Furuhashi	P.	5	1
Ozeki	1 B.	5	1
Oishi	R. F.	5	1
Kasakawa	2 B.	4	1
Kajima	S. S.	4	0

Y.C. AND A.C.

L. E. McChesney	C. F.	5	1
W. L. Merriman	2 B.	5	0
D. H. Blake	S. S.	6	1
W. H. McGowan	1 B.	4	0
C. H. Thorn	P.	4	0
A. Watson	3 B.	3	0
W. O. White	3 B.	1	0
E. W. Kilby	C.	4	2
E. B. S. Edwards	L. B.	4	1
I. Cowan	R. F.	4	0

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y.C. & A.C.	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	=5
Y. C. S.	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	=8

Mr. Tanaka was Umpire; Mr. W. K. Devin, Scorer.

YACHT RACES.

The 39-raters raced over the Tsurumi-Nakane course, 20½ miles, for a prize given by the U.S. Minister and for others presented by the U.S. residents of Yokohama.

Four boats were started, *Mary*, *Kingfisher*, *Golden Hind* and *Maid Marion*. The last mentioned had a very bad start, being caught by the starting gun outside the line and having therefore to return and recross it. The wind fell very light and it was feared that they would not be able to finish in time, but the leading yachts got home with nearly an hour to spare. *Maid Marion* led the quartette home round the Lightship but was caught by *Mary* in the last stage and beaten by something over a minute. On her time allowance of 6 min. 17 sec., however, she gained the first prize, *Mary* taking the second. There were no record points in this or the other races sailed. Following were the corrected times:

	Corrected Time. h. m. s.
Mary	6.05.25
Kingfisher	6.10.30
Golden Hind	6.26.33
Maid Marion	6.02.03

The cruising class raced over the Tsurumi-Nagahama course for prizes presented by the

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U.S. residents. There was as usual a warm match between *Daimyo* and *Svanhild*. They rounded the Tsurumi mark respectively at 2.09.30, and 2.09.45; at the Nagahama buoy *Daimyo's* time was 3.59.10, just 50 seconds ahead of her rival's at the Lightship. On the trip home *Svanhild* had cut off the lead and was a bare 15 seconds to the good, which she had increased at the harbour entrance to 30 seconds. *Svanhild* stood across the harbour but *Daimyo* put in short tacks, and the former crossed just 20 seconds ahead. The first prize, however, fell to *Mosquito* on a time allowance of 33 minutes which made her time 10 minutes better than that of the first boat in, the second prize going to *Surprise* on her time allowance. Following were the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
Svanhild	5.49.55	*Mosquito*	5.39.45
Daimyo	5.50.30	*Surprise*	5.46.55
Molly	5.51.05	*Asagao*	5.47.55

The 21-raters started to go over a nine mile course, also for prizes by the U. S. residents, but the wind fell light and became very fluky so that no boat could finish in the time provided. Another race was sailed on Saturday, however, and resulted in favour of *Wettinge*, *Pele* second. Following were the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
Pele	5.16.50	*Vixen*	5.17.32
Stella	5.36.09	*Sodeska*	5.20.57
Yugao	5.34.28	*Wettinge*	5.09.59

There was also a race for 12-raters which *Madeleine* won, *Dora* second and *Thelma* third.

THE BOOKSHELF.

All the Russias, by HENRY NORMAN, M.P.; London, Mr. William Heinemann. Price, 18/-net.

AFTER fifteen years' study of the subject and four journeys—one of nearly 20,000 miles—through European and Asiatic Russia, Mr. Henry Norman has sat down and written a book, which he calls *All the Russias*, and which has just appeared in London. The volume may be called Mr. Norman's *obita dicta* upon Russia and things Russian, and all students of contemporary politics, we have no doubt, will hasten to peruse it. They will be repaid, we imagine, for though here and there the writing fails to rise above a modern journalistic level, still it is the journalism of a very intelligent man, a keen observer, and one gifted with an intelligent comprehension that gives him a sympathetic understanding of the people whose land, politics, ideals, and probable future he seeks to describe. The book is divided into several sub-divisions, themselves broken up into twenty-six chapters, which treat of the capitals (St. Petersburg, the new; Moscow, the old); Count Tolstoy, his influence at home and abroad; Finland; Siberia; the great waterway of the Volga; the Caucasus; Central Asia; Economics; Foreign Politics, and a Conclusion of the whole matter. The text is illuminated with one hundred and thirty-seven illustrations, chiefly from the author's photographs, and four maps, while there is a very carefully compiled Index.

Like all who have studied, however deeply, or however superficially, the problems presented by the widely extended empire which obeys the autocratic government of the great White Czar, Mr. Norman is stunned—almost terrified is the phrase he uses—with the very immensity of the thing.

> The British Empire is enormous, too, but though one may have seen most of it a similar impression of totality is never produced, for it is scattered over the world and divided by great seas. Russia is a whole—you can walk from Archangel to Kushk and from Helsingsfors to Vladivostock. The great Russian mystery is how all this is governed from the city on the Neva. * * * * * * *
> Again, and similar to this first impression, the apparently inexhaustible variety of races. * * *
> After the vastness of the country, the mixture of peoples, and the centralization, comes the impression of strength. Russia is indescribably strong. Her strength makes you nervous * * * * * *
> Russia walks rough-shod over and through obstacles that an older, a more civilised, a more self-conscious country would manœuvre around for half a century. She wants Siberia—she takes it. She wants Central Asia—she takes it. She wants Port Arthur—she takes it. She wants Manchuria—she is taking it. She wants Persia—we shall see. A constitutional Finland is in her way—constitutional Finland must become a Russian province. Russia has suffered of late from an acute financial and commercial crisis, intensified by the heavy cost of the rising in China and the relief of famine. In view of this, one would expect to see expensive national enterprises postponed or at least curtailed. Not at all. Everything proceeds as regularly as though a million roubles came floating down the Neva every morning. The great Siberian Railway is being pushed along at all speed. The army is being increased. The navy is being strengthened rapidly. Railways are building to the German frontier, to the Austrian frontier, in the Southern Caucasus, in Central Asia. During the ten years ending in 1899, 18,000 miles of railway were constructed. In 1899 alone the increase was 2,640 miles. And everywhere that Russia reaches there she erects handsome and permanent buildings—railway stations, cathedrals, administration offices, barracks. Few provincial towns in Europe or America have theatres and museums as fine as those of far-off Irkutsk and Tiflis.

So much for general impressions and the bright side of the shield. Though keenly appreciative of the material advance Russia has made during the past thirty years, Mr. Norman is not oblivious of the dark shadows and dreadful stains which fall athwart, or darken, the history of those years. In clear cut sentences, devoid of all sensational verbiage, he sets these forth in his pages and thus enables the reader to form a true mental picture of things as they are. He tells us of the cheapness of life, the exceedingly low valuation put upon the myriads of the lower classes by the bureaucrats; of the dreadful poverty which stalks the land from end to end; of the drunkenness which darkens the homes of the peasantry; the wholesale bankruptcy of the old nobility; of the spirit of peculation which pervades the civil and other public services: and the antagonism which is beginning to develop between labour and capital as education begins to slowly filter down among the terrible mass of the "under-side." For in Russia as elsewhere, the rough education which the spirit of the age demands shall be placed within the reach of all, has led to new aspirations and with them the birth of a consciousness of ability to realise them. And this means trouble sooner or later even in an empire as autocratic as that of Russia. It explains the seething discontent of the student classes, the unrest of the newly created artisan class; the dissatisfaction of the patient *moujik*, already more than disheartened by the miseries which accompany him and his like from the cradle to the grave. Yet, despite all, Russia is swinging into line with the humanitarian advance of the rest of the world.

The chapter devoted to Finland is very interesting in view of the discussion aroused in Europe by the practical abrogation of the old Finnish constitution. Finland is a land of brave men and braver women, with a civilization and ideals peculiarly their own. But the exigencies of Russia compel her to take the steps she is taking there, and much as we may deplore the extinction of free institutions, we must in common fairness agree with Mr. Norman that Russia has been moved to do what she has done in Finland by the force of imperative national self-interest. She believes herself vulnerable to a foreign foe coming *viâ* Finland, and in her view national security means military and other unification. So Finland must come into line with the rest of Russia, and those of her brave sons and daughters who cannot endure the change must seek new homes across the broad Atlantic. There is nothing else to be said.

The marvellous changes brought about by the construction of the Siberian Railway are well described by Mr. Norman. Certainly he traversed the district in the *train de luxe* which leaves Moscow every Saturday evening at a quarter to nine o'clock, but he had frequent opportunities of getting off at the big towns, and those of our readers who met him in Japan know that he is not a man likely to neglect any opportunities that may chance his way. As we already knew, a very considerable portion of the railway will have to be entirely relaid ere it can be properly taken advantage of by trade and commerce, while Mr. Norman agrees with many other observers that its single track would seriously hamper any large movement of troops over its permanent way. As he puts it:—

> Its strategical results are already easy to foresee It will consolidate Russian influence in the Far East in a manner yet undreamed of. But this will be by slow steps. The expectation that the line would serve at a moment of danger, or in pursuit of a suddenly executed *coup*, to throw masses of soldiers from Europe into China, is yet far from realisation. The line and its organization would break down utterly under such pressure. But bit by bit it will grow in capacity, and the Powers which have enormous interests at stake in the Far East, if they continue to sleep as England has done of late, will awake to find a new, solid, impenetrable, self-sufficing Russia dominating China as she has dominated, sooner or later, every other Oriental land against whose frontier she has laid her own.

Turning to one of the problems pressing for immediate solution in Siberia—the terrible amount of crime rampant throughout the land—our author says:—

> It is evident to anybody who studies the state of Siberia that this wonderful country can never enjoy its due development until the whole system of convict transportation is done away with. Not a week passes without a murder in every Siberian town. Two emigrants had been killed in the Siberian train shortly before my visit. The head of one force of free labourers upon railway works was in Siberia for an outrage upon a child; the boss of another was a murderer. The porter at my hotel in Irkutsk was a murderer from the Caucasus. Theoretically, when bad characters are deported they are forbidden to leave the district to which they are assigned; practically, they leave as soon as it suits them, and their first object is to kill some peasant for his clothes and passport. Indeed, if they did not move away they would starve, for in many cases the authorities simply turn them out and leave them to their fate.

We have not space to follow Mr. Norman down the mighty Volga, across the Caucasus, and thence onward through Central Asia, Tiflis, Merv, Samarkhand, (what memories these names bring surging to the front as we read them!) absorbingly interesting as these chapters are. One strong impression they leave upon the mind: that Russia never moves into another kingdom, khanate, principality, or province with any intention of moving out again. She goes to stay and so far her conquests have been thorough and complete in every sense of the phrase; while equally strong is the impression that wherever Russia plants her flag and stations her Cossacks, there she kills British and all other alien trade. She has completely stamped out the once flourishing English trade of the Caucasus and Central Asia. Her ideal is to be self-sufficient within her own borders and she seems to be in the fair way of realising it. Soon she will be raising all the cotton she wants for her European mills in Central Asia; already she can raise all the coal, iron, manganese, petroleum, corn, and food products she may want within her own dominions; and so she is driving foreign goods out as fast as she can. All she wants with the foreigner is for him to buy her surplus products and to supply her with capital wherewith to develop her infant industries and open up her vast internal resources.

The portion of the book dealing with the Economics of the Empire really deserves a review all to itself, so astonishing are some of the facts which Mr. Norman marshals for his readers' delectation. In our author's view the magician who has wrought such a marvellous change in the economic history of Russia is M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, who will visit Japan, probably, next Autumn. M. de Witte's life-story reads like a chapter from the memoirs of a self-made master of millions in the United States of North America. Beginning life as a journalist in Moscow, after graduating at the University of Odessa, he obtained a modest post on the Odessa Railway, and then by force of sheer ability rose to his present position at the right hand of the Czar. What he has done for Russia is writ large in her modern history. He has rehabilitated her finances, and turned her from a poverty-stricken agricultural land into a vast hive of industry,—and he is still not yet sixty. We refer our readers to Mr. Norman's pages for the gigantic figures which these reforms have brought into being: they are truly prodigious.

The last section of the book is purely political

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and therefore polemical. Mr. Norman is no lover of Germany and thus views her actions *vis-a-vis* Russia and *vis-a-vis* England in none too favourable a light. As an English public man he would rather see an understanding between England and Russia, than one between England and Germany, we imagine. He supports his views with extracts from the Russian press and Russian publicists, and decries the anti-British views that find utterances in the Russian papers from time to time as being of little account and carrying no weight. Russia's destiny is to expand to the East and South and to find ports in the warm water, thus bringing her to the doors of Japan, of Persia—and probably India. But our author does not thinks she will draw the sword over Korea, or over India. The final voice in all such matters is the Czar's, and the Czar Nicholas is a man who loves peace and will ensue it, despite all the ravings of hot-headed journalists or the ambitions of Army Colonels—officers of his Army above the rank of Colonel look upon war as the climax of folly and would not have India as a gift, says our author. We close the volume under review with a feeling of thankfulness that such a capable man as Mr. Norman has had the leisure to write such an enlightening book about all the Russias.

MISS HUGHES ON THE TEACHING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Speaking at the meeting of the Imperial Education Society, held in Tokyo, on Saturday last, Miss E. J. Hughes said :—

I always object to a speech which begins with an apology, but I feel to-day that an apology is needed when I remember what a short time it is since I came to your country, and my still shorter experience of teaching English to Japanese students. My apology shall take the form of the three reasons why I venture to speak to you to-day on the teaching of English in Japan.

First.—In my province in England many of the people still speak the old British tongue and therefore from my earliest childhood I have been brought face to face with the problem of teaching English as a foreign language, and during the last 20 years I have been officially concerned with the problem in my own province.

Secondly.—I have had quite unusual opportunities of hearing English teaching in many foreign countries.

Thirdly.—It is of course a source of great satisfaction to me as a British citizen, to know that Japan has decided to use our English tongue as its gateway to Western thought and life and commerce. Because of this decision it is of the greatest importance that Japanese students should learn English well, with the smallest expenditures of time and energy. I find a very general dissatisfaction among Japanese teachers with the results now obtained and I confess frankly I share that dissatisfaction. If things require to be changed, Japan may be glad to hear all kinds of suggest ons, and therefore I will venture to suggest !

I am going to emphasize seven important points, and then make a practical suggestion for the improvement of English teaching in Japan.

First :—It is important to decide why English is being taught, because the method must be profoundly affected by the end desired. There are two very different classes of Japanese students learning English for quite different reasons. I think they ought never to be taught together, because they require absolutely different methods.

The first class are those who desire to read foreign books in order to get the latest information on their special subject. They do not want to speak and write or think in the foreign language but simply to translate it, *i.e.* to translate what they see into the Japanese language. The educational result obtained by learning a language in this manner is very small, so small that it should not be regarded as part of a general education, but rather as part of a special technical or professional training.

The second class are those who really desire to know the foreign language, as a means of education, as an introduction to a foreign mental standpoint (a very valuable gain), to foreign life, and to foreign literature. They must speak it, write it, understand it, and think in it, as well as read it. If a language be so learnt, the educational result is enormous, and is worth much time and energy. Sound is far more important to this class of students than sight, and should be first taught, for obviously speaking and listening are of great importance. I propose to concern myself only with this second class of students.

Secondly.—The real object of language-learning is to think in the language. I feel sure that you will agree with me that a student cannot be said to know a language when he hesitates to speak it because he must speak it very slowly because he has to translate all the time ; and he cannot follow an ordinary conversation because the ordinary rate does not give him time to translate. Now if we agree that our final object is to think in the foreign tongue then many things seem to follow logically. I will mention four of them.

(*a*) We should have no translation until the student has made considerable progress in the language, say, for example, not until the 4th or 5th year, because to translate is exactly what we do not want him to do. We want him to take the thought in his mind and wrap it up in the English form, and not think at all of the Japanese form. But how can we get the thought into his mind without Japanese ? I think at first we should only teach him the English of objects which we can show him in the concrete or in pictures, and the English of actions which we can act dramatically or draw. (It is a constant astonishment to me in this country that Japanese teachers with their clever fingers and artistic skill do not seem to use the blackboard for drawing purposes nearly as much as we clumsy, inartistic Britons !) Sooner or later, however, our ingenuity will fail us, and we must give them the Japanese word or words, but as soon as they have the thought let them express it again and again in English until the thought is connected with the English. The abler the teacher, the more seldom will he have to use Japanese. About the 6th year, translation is of great value, but it should be very accurate and careful, and of course should be done by the pupils and not the teacher.

(*b*) We must have free composition. The pupils must express their thoughts straight into the foreign language, and there are obvious advantages in having much spoken composition before any written.

(*c*) The teacher must speak English as much as possible. This is obviously impossible for many present Japanese teachers. There are a small class of Japanese teachers who speak marvellously well, and many of them have never been out of Japan, thus proving conclusively that residence in an English-speaking country is not necessary for complete mastery of English, although such residence is of course very desirable, especially for the life and thought of a foreign country.

There are, I believe, also a very class of Japanese teachers, who with some additional help would very quickly gain a good command of the language. I will suggest later how I think that help could be given.

(*d*) Pronunciation should be carefully attended to. If we want to think in a language it is a great help, it is indeed probably essential, to speak in it. Now we shall not speak much in it unless we feel our pronunciation is fairly accurate. About pronunciation I want to say three things. 1st., as regards sounds I think it is an immense help to a teacher to know something of the science of vocal sounds, in phonetics. 2nd. I understand that you have very little accent or stress in Japanese. We have a strong stress in English, and this ought to be carefully taught from the beginning. We English people sometimes do not recognise a word spoken by a Japanese, even if each sound is pronounced quite correctly, if the stress is forgotten or misplaced. 3rd. There is something which I can only call the English tune for want of a better name, which when once learnt, it becomes much easier to understand and to speak English, and which I think should be taught from the beginning.

Thirdly. The size of the class.—This is a very important point about which experts are roughly agreed. I am going to be dogmatic in order to save time. I believe that if a class be larger than from 12 to 15 for an ordinary teacher, and from 15 to 20 for an extraordinary teacher the possible progress of the class is much retarded, and frequently the best methods cannot be used. If pupils and parents are willing for the pupils, to spend, for example, three hours over what they could learn in an hour why it seems to me a terrible waste of time, and most uneconomical, and I only hope that parents and pupils really understand the position. Again, if a teacher is willing to teach under such conditions as make the methods impossible, again it seems to me most wasteful of the teacher's time and energy. I only hope the teacher clearly understands. If we cannot afford to teach effectively all the pupils who want to learn English, my own view of the case is that it is better to chose out those who can profit most, and teach them properly.

Fourthly. The time to be devoted to learning English.—I think the Japanese a very reasonable race, but I think some Japanese teachers of English are an exception to the rule, when they demand 10 hours a week ! It is most important that much time should be given in the beginning, as it saves much time in the end to get over the first stages of language learning quickly, therefore it is most desirable to have one lesson a day for the first 3 years, and after that the time can be lessened. Six hours a week for the first 3 years ; but I am going to be paradoxical and say no one can learn English satisfactorily in class. I take it that the object of the class is to teach the boys how to learn for themselves out of class. Home work in language teaching is most important. If I have taught a boy how to produce a new sound correctly, he still requires a great deal of drill in order to pronounce it easily, but that is his business not mine. It should be done out of class. Again to learn by heart is most important. It is my business to see that the pupil understands perfectly the specimen of prose or poetry to be learnt, but it is his business to learn it perfectly.

Fifthly. The function of the foreign teacher.—This is a burning question, but I rather like attacking burning questions. My audience includes Japanese and foreign teachers, and I have been myself a foreign teacher in Japan. This might appear to be an awkward problem for me to discuss here. But there is in my country an awkward plant called "a nettle." If you hold it doubtfully and tenderly it stings you. If you grasp it strongly, quickly and fearlessly it does you no harm. This is the way in which I shall attempt to treat this thorny problem. I am strongly of an opinion that native teachers are best for the first four years, but there are obvious advantages if after that they can be supplemented by a foreign teacher. Also under present Japanese conditions, many Japanese teachers during those first 4 years want the help of a foreigner. The Japanese teacher must of course be finally responsible for his class, he must be free to utilise the foreign teacher much or little, but I believe he would utilise him a good deal. If, for example, a really able foreign teacher (I mean, of course, an university man, such an one as could be obtained, let us say, for £300 a year, or a woman with a corresponding degree for £200 a year) if a teacher of this kind be attached to 15 or 20 schools he, or she, could hold conversational classes for the teachers, give information on pronounciation, and books, and allusions to English life, and English literature, on new methods, etc., and be in fact a kind of convenient human dictionary for the Japanese teachers of English, as well as take some of the higher classes and an occasional demonstration class for the benefit of the teachers. This I think should be the present function for the foreign teacher and you obviously require for it some one who speaks English beautifully, is familar with the best English life, and has had the best English education. I always tell my pupils that the real function of a teacher is to teach his pupils to do without him, and the function of a foreign teacher is, I think, so to help Japanese teachers that they can soon do without him.

My sixth point is the relative unimportance of text books.—A poor teacher cannot really be turned into a good teacher by means of a good Reader, and if a teacher really understands his business he can use admirably even a moderate Reader. Nothing struck me more during my first visit to America than the importance which they attach to text books. I was glad to find that the great educationalists of America agreed that it was the conception of American booksellers and local officials and not the opinion of American teachers which gave them their false importance. In England we give teachers great liberty in the use of text books, and no official or document of our Mombusho ever recommends a textbook.

My seventh and last point is the importance of real books in language learning.—Of course the easiest way of learning a language is to hear it on every side. When this is impossible (as it is in Japan unless a student goes to a foreign school, and even then it is only partly possible) then the next best thing is to read a great deal. By no other means can one learn accurately our absurd English spelling. Much of the time now devoted to spelling would be better devoted, even for spelling purposes, to reading. This is the easiest way of increasing one's vocabulary, and of learning English construction and idioms. I do not mean reading a difficult book where constant reference has to be made to a dictionary, but rather reading a large number of very easy books, and first in school, with a prepared list of words, and the teacher ready to help. I mean that each boy should read quietly by himself, and, when he has accumulated say half a dozen difficulties, get them removed by the teacher. Then later he can read a good deal at home.

I would like to remind you that when the Japanese student has learnt to read English, he has the key to one of the best literatures in the world, a literature which is strongly moral, which upholds the seriousness of life, the sacredness of home, and the responsibility of the citizen. Fortunately for England our literature is still alive and growing. The contributions of last century are large and valuable. In order to read any good English books it is, however, necessary to know not only the English language but much about English life, and something of the sources of English literature. This is the information which an intelligent foreign teacher ought to supply, and this is really the chief gain of an intelligently arranged visit to England.

I must now turn resolutely away from all the other

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interesting problems connected with language teaching, and come to the practical suggestion which I want to make.

It is very important that Japanese students should speak English well. At present Japan is not satisfied with its English teaching. What is to be done?

I know how busy Japanese teachers are, and how little time and energy they can spare outside their work, but I am going to propose taking up a small amount of their time by work that I believe will eventually save much time and energy. I am going to propose the formation of an Association for the improvement of English teaching in Japan, an association that ought to be so effectively organised that every member shall do a little work, and no member shall be required to do much. I mean an association which would be a kind of focus or centre for teachers of English. There seem to me many obvious advantages in such a plan. It would bring together earnest, thoughtful teachers of English. If half a dozen blazing coals are separated their heat tends to decrease, but bring them together, and the heat is increased. However earnest and enthusiastic we may be it does us much good to get into contact one with another. If a new book, or method, or famous language teacher appears on the scenes anywhere in the world, a small voluntary committee of the association might examine and report to the other members. Occasional conferences might be arranged. Any famous foreign teacher of language who might visit Japan might be utilised by the Association. It means much work for an individual to do any work of this kind, but divided among many, it would mean very little. I do not know what is the custom in Japan, but in England the Parliament never brings in a bill relating to education. The English Mombusho never issues a rule or regulation or even clause without the teachers meeting and discussing these matters and forming an intelligeut opinion on them, and we publish this opinion, and if we think the Parliament or the Mombusho have done wisely we express our approval and encourage them, and if we think they have done unwisely we fight them. If you do this in Japan, this association would be a valuable instrument for such work.

Again the association would enable Japanese teachers to learn more easily from one another. Many interesting experiments in language teaching are no doubt being tried, but few people profit by them. If there was an association which would encourage and report on experiments, there would be much less monotony of method than there is at present. I confess I have been somewhat surprised to find teachers in one class of schools ignorant of important facts concerning the teaching in another class of schools. You have in Japan public schools, private schools, and mission schools, and all three have certain special advantages, and certain special drawbacks. I do not propose to mention them as if I did, I suppose my life would be in danger! Any how it seems very desirable that all these three classes of schools should be represented on such an association as I propose. And let me plead for one moment with the Japanese gentlemen present, as I have often pleaded with English gentlemen—the time will come when men and women will have to work together, then let us begin to work together now. It will take Japanese women a long time to learn how to be useful on a committee. It has taken us a long time to learn in England, and many of us have not learned the lesson yet. In education more than in anything else probably it is important to have the woman's standpoint as well as the man's, therefore I would suggest that the association should see that women are well represented on it.

Everywhere have I been struck with the earnestness of Japanese students, and their great desire to learn English. They deserve the very best of teaching. Again and again have I met Japanese teachers of English who have never been out of Japan speaking English wonderfully well, (and I know how much toil this entails); keen about their work, but working, it has often struck me, somewhat in a lonely fashion, and very grateful for intelligent criticism and sympathy. To such teachers such an association would be a great boon.

I hope a large number of Japanese teachers of English will some day visit England, the home of the English language. A visit of 2 or 3 years is of course most desirable, but for many teachers this is impossible and a great deal can be learnt in 6 months, if the teacher carefully prepares beforehand, if the tour in England is carefully planned and if due notice is given to the many people in England who would gladly help. Such an association as I propose could greatly help teachers going to England.

I will say frankly here what it will be unnecessary for me to say out of Japan that many Japanese teachers are still unfamiliar with some of the newest methods of the West and an association such as I have suggested could do much, possibly by a central library, or by lectures, or in other ways, to increase such knowledge among Japanese teachers with reference to English teaching.

I see innumerable ways in which such an association, without demanding much work from anybody, but by co-operation and by utilising what already exists, could really do much valuable work.

It seems but yesterday I made my first speech here, to-day I make my last. In the intervening time I have learnt much about Japanese education, and have made many friends among Japanese teachers and students. I have developed such an interest in Japanese education that even across the thousands of miles that separate your country from mine, I shall hope often to hear the rapid progress of Japanese education, of the valuable work done by the Imperial Education Society, and I am optimistic enough to hope that I shall also hear of the good work done by an Association for the Improvement of English Teaching in Japan.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN JAPAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A decade and a half ago an editorial appeared in these columns the gist of which was that the great attention paid to teaching and learning the English language in Japan, had not been attended with corresponding results. Similar statements were the starting points of lectures delivered on July 5th by Baron Kanda and Miss Hughes in the hall of the Imperial Educational Society on the occasion of the farewell meeting tendered to Miss Hughes. Baron Kanda said that after many years devoted to the study and teaching of English he felt dissatisfied with the results, and therefore travelled to Germany to investigate the methods of teaching foreign languages in use there. Miss Hughes made the broader statement that among the teachers of English in Japan there was a general dissatisfaction with the results.

To be dissatisfied with the results is a natural tendency more wholesome in its effects than comforting in its operation. To expect results altogether equal to the efforts expended is unreasonable. Theoretically water rises as high as its source, practically it never does so. It might however be of interest to consider whether there is reason for the same degree of dissatisfaction now as there was fifteen years ago. To do so would involve measuring the vastly increased effort now given to the teaching of English. It is of more practical importance to consider the present status of English teaching in Japan, and this—imperfectly it must be confessed—can be conveniently done in connection with a review of the lectures referred to above.

Baron Kanda, one of the best exponents of the new school of teachers in Japan, spoke of the conflict in Germany between the new methods of language teaching and the old. He said that while the question of methods was still unsettled the results obtained in practice were much greater than those obtained in Japan. This comparison is, of course, unfair to Japan. The Germans are fitted by heritage and similarity of language to acquire English readily, while the Japanese, who have never had any concern before with speaking a foreign language, have neither of these great advantages. Even in Germany it has required a long time for these new methods to become able even to dispute the ground with the old. From the account given by Baron Kanda of the application of these new methods one feels that the time has not yet come for their adoption by Japanese teachers. Their use requires a command of language, and fertility of resource, beyond the attainment of nearly all Japanese teachers at present. The German teacher is not perfect in pronunciation, nor always correct in grammar, but he thinks in English and speaks freely on the spur of the moment. Of these so-called new methods it is commonly said "they are good for the pupils but they take it out of the teacher." Now before a method can take anything out of a teacher much must be first put in. Miss Hughes said delicately that she would say here, what it would not be necessary to say elsewhere, that Japanese teachers are not acquainted, in general, with the new methods. It seems that she might have gone a step further in her statement.

Elsewhere in the *Japan Mail* has appeared a verbatim report of the lecture delivered by Miss Hughes, but I will take up one or two of her points. First with regard to the use to which the Japanese student puts his knowledge of English. It seems that in the blind rush to become an English scholar the runner has set no goal clearly before him. At present, though it seems that the ability to read alone should be the goal of many, we may say that all have the desire to speak English. The facilities for the accomplishment of this object not being sufficient many fail to reach any goal at all. Had their efforts been confined to obtaining the ability to read with ease, they might be in a position to enjoy the best of English literature instead of being stranded unable to do any one thing well.

With regard to teaching, Miss Hughes said that there should be no translation until the fourth, or fifth, year in the study of English, because the true object is to make students think in English and not to translate from Japanese. Comparing this ideal with the actual we find that translation from English into Japanese is the chief lesson during the first four or five years in the study of English. Translation is easy to teach, and it is easy to set examination questions in translation, and there may be some other like advantages in making this the chief lesson.

As to the size of the class. Miss Hughes said that there should not be over fifteen pupils for an ordinary teacher, nor over twenty for a teacher of extraordinary ability. With larger classes the best methods cannot be used. In Japanese schools there are probably few classes smaller than twenty, but, since it is not attempted to use the new methods, this matter is of no practical importance at present. It suggests, however, a great counting of the cost if it be decided to introduce the new methods. Not only would the teachers have to be trained much more carefully than at present, but the number would have, perhaps, to be nearly doubled. It would be more practical to diminish the number of students by weeding out those who are studying English without clearly knowing why they are doing so—a class by no means small, for if English is "fashionable" that is a quite sufficient reason with many for studying it.

Related to this question of diminishing the number of pupils is Miss Hughes's fourth point, that the early stages of the work of teaching a foreign language should not be spread over too long a time. But in Japan if we increase the amount of English teaching in the lower classes we increase the amount of effort that has little, or no, reward. Of those who begin the study of English in the higher primary school, or in the middle school, comparatively few continue their studies to the point at which their knowledge of English becomes of practical use. Must such students be made to spend more time on the study of English than they do at present? Rather it would seem wise to make English in some degree elective in the middle schools so that those who expect to continue the study of English can be separated from those who do not, and who cumber the ground for those who do.

Fifthly, Miss Hughes said that the question of the foreign teacher was a burning one, and one that needed to be grasped like a nettle, though she did not say what the special difficulties were. She complimented the Japanese teachers on their attainments, and said that for the first three or four years in the study of English Japanese teachers are undoubtedly the best. After that they need some help. Her remarks were very much condensed and at this point the interpreter—who performed a marvellous feat of memory and of interpretation—did not add to the impression produced by the original. The idea seemed to be that one foreign teacher should be attached to several schools as 'a kind of superior living dictionary' to help the teachers, and to take some of the higher classes. This would be a radical departure, and one perhaps novel in the teaching of a foreign language. It cannot be compared with anything that has been, or is,—nor, probably, with anything that will be—in Japanese schools. If it be adopted the present position of the foreign employee in Japan must be very much altered.

With regard to text-books, Miss Hughes said that they are of comparatively little importance, and that a good teacher can use even poor text-books. Compared with the teacher it is true that the book is of little importance, but in Japan a

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good teacher may be hindered very much by being compelled to use books too difficult for his pupils. On account of the unreasonably difficult questions in translation set in the examinations for entrance to higher schools the teacher in a middle school is compelled to teach his students —if perchance he can do so—how to translate the essays of Burke, or Macaulay, the Pursuit of Happiness, and such like food for grown men. He must be an unusually good teacher who can make much out of such books except a certain per cent. of successes in an entrance examination. The question of text-books is, or should be, a burning one, for there are few adapted to the ability and needs of the pupils.

Finally, Miss Hughes emphasized the need of work by the pupil. She said that the object of the teacher should be to enable the pupil to do without him. With regard to this point also we must say that the actual condition is far from the ideal. To an extent almost unknown elsewhere the teacher is expected to do all the work, while the pupil will, for a few days, retain useless knowledge for the purposes of an examination.

It is not necessary here to consider the remedy that Miss Hughes proposed for all the ills and lacks that Japanese teachers are heir to. It was, in short, an association of teachers from government, private, and mission schools, in which each one should do something and no one nothing.

That such lectures are called for is necessary. For advance it is necessary that many problems, touched upon above, should be clearly perceived. Miss Hughes will probably report more fully elsewhere on the actual conditions in Japanese schools. Few have had such opportunities to make investigations as she has had; and few, probably, are more competent to give advice.

F M.

CRICKET.

Born in Japan v. The Rest.

Punctuality is not one of the shining virtues of the members of the Y. C. and A. C., and therefore it was nothing very surprising that the match, Born in Japan *versus* The Rest, started half an hour late on Saturday afternoon. This event is now a classic among the fixtures of the Club, the present being the fourth encounter. Twice before victory has rested with the Born in Japan, and once, playing without matting be it said, they were ignominously dismissed for 26 runs. On the present occasion they proved easy victors, though playing one man short.

The weather was perfect, the sun being veiled at times by a thin haze of fleecy clouds, while the breeze was more or less constant throughout the afternoon. Winning the toss, the Born in Japan went to the wicket, sending out the Kilby Brothers to face the bowling of Fradgley and White. Harry Kilby began with a single off White's second delivery, but E. W. Kilby started his score with a 3, off the same bowler. Then they settled down to steady work and half an hour after the match began 30 was hoisted, only one boundary for 4 being among the hits—made by E. W. Kilby. Then Abbott relieved White of the leather, and E. B. S. Edwards went on to bowl at the Settlement end, Fradgley being taken off there. The next twenty runs were made in a little over ten minutes, both batsmen being well set, and playing good cricket. At 53 E. W. Maitland went on to bowl, relieving Abbott. E. W. Kilby had by now knocked up 27 and H. W. Kilby 26 runs. In Edwards' next over, Brady gave H. W. Kilby a life, though the catch was a bit difficult, and this and the following over were maidens. A separation was at length effected, H. W. Kilby being sent back l.b.w. in an attempt to pull a short ball from Edwards across to leg—58-1-28. P. B. Clarke filled the vacancy, and E. W. Kilby making a couple off Maitland 60 was hoisted. A boundary was made by the same batsman next ball, and he snicked a single with the fifth delivery of the over. Before Clarke could break his duck he lost Kilby, who was smartly caught low down behind the wicket by Crawford, off Maitland—68-2-37. Strome now partnered Clarke and began with a couple off Maitland, while in the following over Clarke managed to start his score by sending Edwards to leg for 2. With the score at 75, Stuart took over the bowling from Maitland and for a while things were dull; then Edwards found Strome's middle stump—77-3-2. The vacancy was filled by Allcock, who at once sent Edwards to square leg for 3; he made another 3 and then was clean bowled, middle stump, by the same bowler—87-4-6. Kingdon joined Clarke, but after knocking up a couple was sent back to the Pavilion, Edwards neatly lifting his bails—93-5-2. An even shorter stay was made by W. S. Moss—94-6-0. Then Wheeler joined Clarke and in the first over saw his partner's middle stump disturbed by Edwards—94-7-14. Pollard partnered Wheeler at ten minutes to 4 o'clock, and after making a couple was stumped by Crawford—97-8-2. Goddard, the new-comer, brought the score up to 100 with a hit to the boundary at 3 minutes to four. He made another single and a 3, and was then held by Edwards, the score standing at 105. The side being a man short, the innings were declared closed.

Born in Japan.

E. W. Kilby, c. Crawford, b. Maitland	37
H. W. Kilby, l.b.w., b. Edwards	28
P. B. Clarke, b. Edwards	14
O. Strome, b. Edwards	2
G. C. Allcock, b. Edwards	6
A. Kingdon, b. Edwards	2
W. S. Moss, l.b.w., b. F. O. Stuart	0
S. Wheeler, not out	0
F. Pollard, st. Crawford, b. Stuart	2
H. Goddard, c. Edwards, b. Stuart	7
b. 3, l.b. 3, no b. 1	7
	105

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. E. White	30	12	0	0
E. G. Fradgley	30	13	0	0
F. J. Abbott	16	13	0	0
E. B. S. Edwards	84	33	3	5
E. W. Maitland	30	12	0	1
F. O. Stuart	39	15	1	3

The Rest went to bat about ten minutes past four, F. E. White and A. R. Firth facing the bowling of P. B. Clarke and E. W. Kilby. White began with a single off Clarke, and he made another off Kilby in the next over. Then Firth rather unexpectedly drove Kilby to square leg for 3, stepping out to meet the ball; but in the next over, met his fate, P. B. Clarke sending him back, clean bowled—7-1-3. Abbott opened with a single, off Clarke, and White followed with a 3, but the new comer, succumbed next ball, being stumped by Allcock—11-2-1. Crawford partnered White but runs came very slowly on the dead wicket, and when White was caught and bowled by Kilby the score only stood at 13, of which the retiring bat had made 5. The rot was not stayed even when Maitland joined Crawford, for after a couple of maiden overs he played a ball from Kilby on to his own wicket—13-4-0. Edwards, who next went to bat, began with the intention of knocking up runs if hard hitting could do it, and at a quarter to five 20 was telegraphed. The next ten came fairly steadily and then Edwards was cleaned bowled by Clarke —30-5-16. Fradgley partnered Crawford but lost him quickly, the retiring bat being run out on a rather desperate venture—32-6-4. Still the wickets fell as did the poppies before Tarquin, and at 39, Fradgley retired stumped; Dr. Martin followed him, clean bowled,—41-8-3; while Stuart was caught by H. W. Kilby—44-9-2. Brady was the last to go in, and with the inevitable luck attending the position of fag-end, had only just arrived at the crease when Clarke very cleverly caught Bugbird—44-10-3.

The Rest.

F. E. White, c. and b. E. W. Kilby	5
A. R. Firth, b. Clarke	3
F. J. Abbott, st. Allcock, b. Clarke	1
K. F. Crawford, run out	4
E. W. Maitland, b. E. W. Kilby	0
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Clarke	16
E. G. Fradgley, st. Allcock, b. Clarke	4
P. Martin, b. E. W. Kilby	3
F. H. Bugbird, c. and b. Clarke	3
F. O. Stuart, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Clarke	2
G. G. Brady, not out	0
b. 3	3
	44

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
P. B. Clarke	60	22	2	6
E. W. Kilby	54	19	3	3

The light still holding good, the Born in Japan went in again for a second innings, with the following result:—

2nd Innings.

O. Strome, b. White	1
H. Goddard, b. Bugbird	13
A. Kingdon, did not bat	—
F. Pollard, l.b.w., b. Bugbird	2
G. C. Allcock, not out	9
W. S. Moss, not out	15
S. Wheeler, H. W. Kilby, E. W. Kilby, P. B. Clarke } to bat.	
b. 5, l. b. 1	6
	47

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
G. G. Brady	24	8	1	—
F. E. White	24	15	—	1
P. Martin	24	10	—	—
F. H. Bugbird	24	8	2	2

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Henry R. Merton & Co., of London, have compiled their annual circular on the copper production of the world in 1901. We give below the estimates of this firm, for all countries save the United States and Canada, and *Bradstreets* substitutes for the former country the figures collected by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, and for the latter, those of the Government. Here are the figures in long tons:

	1901.	1900.
Austria	1,015	865
England	600	650
Germany	21,720	20,410
Hungary	320	490
Italy	3,000	2,955
Norway	3,375	3,935
Russia	8,000	8,000
Sweden	450	450
Spain and Portugal	53,621	52,872
Turkey	980	520
Totals, Europe	93,081	91,147
Bolivia	2,000	21,000
Chile	30,000	25,700
Peru	9,520	8,220
Totals, South America	41,520	36,020
Canada	18,282	8,446
Mexico	24,795	22,050
Newfoundland	2,000	1,000
Totals, North America	45,077	32,396
Australasia	30,875	23,000
Japan	27,475	27,840
Cape of Good Hope	6,400	6,720
Totals, outside of U. S.	244,428	217,123
United States	270,616	268,229
Totals	515,044	485,350
Totals, metric tons	523,285	493,118

The increase in the total copper production of the world in 1901 as compared to the previous year was 29,692 tons, or 6.1 per cent. The increase in the production of the United States was only 2,387 tons, or 0.9 per cent., while that of the rest of the world showed a gain of 27,305 tons, or 12.6 per cent. In 1900 the United States furnished 55.3 per cent. of the world's supply, while in 1901 the proportion was 52.5 per cent. The important increases shown in production last year were those of 17 per cent. in Chile, of 16 per cent. in Peru, of 34 per cent. in Australasia, of 13 per cent. in Mexico and of 116 per cent. in Canada. Spain remains the largest producer, next to the United States.

Malakand has recently been the scene of an interesting find. A coolie at work turned up from the ground by the side of a tree some eighty or ninety gold coins said to be ancient, very rare, and consequently of great value. Being very dirty many of the coins were sold by him for a mere nothing or exchanged for tobacco. An expert avers that they are Indo-Scythian and that the British Museum possesses only one specimen like them.

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FOURTH OF JULY AT SEA.

On board S.S. *Gaelic*,
July 4th, 1902.

Just five days out from Honolulu! It seems as if it should be six, but having gained a day in time instead of to-day being Thursday, the third, it is the Glorious 4th, Friday. We awoke this morning to find ourselves in the 180th degree of latitude, and in the Eastern Hemisphere. On entering the saloon we were astonished at the lavish and artistic decorations, with the flags of all nations showing boldly up. We were a small party on board, sixteen and three little people, but notwithstanding this we managed to celebrate this great day in true American fashion. The different nationalities on board contributed towards making the day a complete success. We ladies had arranged a surprise for the gentlemen, but as the day wore on it became quite rough, and had it not been for Mrs. Tilden our festivities would in all probability have fallen through. After tea she summoned us to her cabin, and for the next two hours we were a busy little band. We were going to dine as "coon" ladies. After we were thoroughly blackened Mrs. Tilden draped us most artistically in flags. Mrs. Tegner made a charming "mammie" in her black gown and bandana with a white rose stuck in it. Mrs. Tilden also made a pretty Aunt Cloe, draped in British flags and scarlet bandana. Miss Broghan looked very well as Topsy, draped in Old Glory, and flaring red kerchief. Mrs. Knights also looked well, and was well made up, draped in flags. Miss Draper, "drapered" in the O. and O. flag, was quite the thing. Draped in the *Gaelic's* house flag Mrs. Bottenheim looked well and acted up to the part.

The gentlemen having been told to go in to dinner, shortly after seven o'clock we ladies marched in to the strain of the "Georgia Camp Meeting," beautifully rendered by Mr. Morphy, doing the cake-walk-step around the saloon, and so on to our seats. The surprise was perfect, and everyone was in a gale of mirth for the rest of the evening. Our gallant and genial Captain Finch, R.N.R., then proposed the toast of the evening, and the Glorious Fourth was drunk in champagne to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." The ladies had been requested to write an Ode to the Fourth of July, the prize being a charming Honolulu souvenir. The Chairman of the Committee called for order, and announced that two poems being equally good, the Committee could not decide which was the better one, so we were compelled to draw lots. The lucky number fell to Mrs. Tegner for the following lines:—

The Fourth of July is the day for me,
The Glorious Fourth with its echo so free.
The roar of the drum and the sound of the band
Make hearts thrill with pride throughout the land.
And many memories of past and of old
Of the brave boys in blue have been told.
Yet the boom of the cannon each year,
And the old sound of the rockets, and bombs so dear,
Makes the heart of every good Yankee thrill
For the Glorious Fourth, and now let us fill
Our glasses, and drink to the flag
With its Stars and Stripes, the dear old rag.
Hurrah!!!

The other poem, written by Miss Rosalie Bottenheim, was as follows:—

The Yankees look high
On Fourth of July
To have such a bully time.
And the British sigh
On the Fourth of July
To have lost so goodly a mine.
Let no ill feelings
This great day mar
But for the Stars and the Stripes
Give a bully hurrah!!!

And for which she was awarded a Souvenir. After dinner we were entertained by "Topsy" and Mr. Morgan in a most fetching cake walk and other dances. We were also photographed by flash light. We drank the health of the Commander and Officers, who had done so much to make the evening so successful, and returned a vote of thanks to Mrs. Tilden, and concluded the evening by singing "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim.

LAW CASE.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from June 18th, brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, against the Club Hotel, claiming *yen* 18,775 damages in consequence of sudden dismissal from the post of manager.

Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants.

Counsel for defendants said that Mrs. Clyde, who was to have appeared as a witness at the present hearing, left Yokohama for China about June 27th, but that she will return to this port shortly, when she may be summoned to the Court.

Counsel for plaintiff said that there was a point which he would like to explain. This referred to the sum claimed by his client, in which were included travelling expenses and other charges for plaintiff's wife, which defendants thought quite unreasonable. According to the contract between plaintiff and defendants, the latter agreed to give plaintiff and his wife 25 pounds per month for the first year of their services, 27 pounds and 14 pence (?) for the second year and 30 pounds for the third year. In other words, plaintiff and his wife were engaged by defendants and it was therefore quite just and proper for plaintiff to claim the sum above referred to. As previously stated, plaintiff was suddenly dismissed from the post of manager of the Hotel, and was obliged to return to England in consequence, the post at the Grand Hotel, which plaintiff obtained shortly after his dismissal, being of a temporary character.

The Judge asked plaintiff's Counsel whether the cancelling of the contract by the Club Hotel applied to plaintiff only or to both plaintiff and his wife.

Plaintiff's Counsel replied that the contract was drawn up for both plaintiff and his wife. In view of this, though his wife was still in the Club Hotel yet the contract became null and void as regarded his wife. In short, plaintiff had a right to claim damages for himself and his wife. Counsel added that his client was experienced in directing the affairs of hotels in Europe and that after plaintiff joined the Club Hotel as manager there had been an increase in the receipts of the Hotel.

Defendants' Counsel contended that at the previous hearing plaintiff stated that he came to Yokohama, resigning his post in England, and took up the post of manager of the Club Hotel. This statement was utterly false. Counsel produced a printed document forwarded to the Club Hotel from a European nurse of the Nursing Association attached to the British Legation, who alleged that the plaintiff had behaved improperly toward her when she was staying at the Club Hotel. It read as follows:—"In reference to the present affair, I should like to remark that Jovansen applied for the post of manager of the Metropole Hotel, Tokyo, in answer to an advertisement which appeared in the *Caterer* (an English newspaper circulating among hotels) and that as the post of manager of the Metropole Hotel had been already filled by the time his application reached Japan his application was passed over to the Directors of the Club Hotel by Mr. John W. Hall and he was engaged by the Club Hotel through the London agent of Mr. Hall." When the above passage was read, the Judge announced that there was no necessity for Counsel to continue reading.

Plaintiff's Counsel said he understood that Mrs. Clyde, who was expected to appear to-day as a witness, had been purposely sent away from Yokohama by defendants.

Counsel for defendants said he would have asked the Court to examine as witnesses two European nurses belonging to the Nursing Association, towards whom the plaintiff was alleged to have behaved improperly while in the Club Hotel, but as these ladies were too busy to attend the Court they sent to the Club Hotel a written document, which had been first submitted to Lady MacDonald by them. The document was produced by Counsel to the Judge, but the latter refused to accept it, saying that he would consider this point.

It was then arranged to summon as witnesses Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of the Club Hotel, and Mr. Cotte, proprietor of the Restaurant de Paris, No. 75, Yokohama, at the next hearing. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

SAITO v. HAHN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday morning before Judge Iriye, the hearing was resumed of the suit instituted by Mr. Saito Torakichi, timber merchant, of Ishikawa Nakamachi, against Mr. V. Hahn, of Negishi, claiming from the latter *yen* 75 alleged to be the balance due on a contract. Plaintiff's case was that he had supplied materials amounting to *yen* 1,456 to a carpenter who had contracted to do building work for the defendant, that the carpenter died without paying him and that he then claimed the amount from the defendant who promised to pay *yen* 150. Defendant stated that he had agreed to do so under threats and that he could not pay the remaining half of the money and had so intimated to the plaintiff. A man named Isoda was examined and testified that the defendant agreed to pay *yen* 150.

On the application of the defendant it was decided to recall this witness.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Iriye, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from June 26th, brought by Mr. Saito Torataro, No. 4, Itchome, Ishikawa, Yokohama, against Mr. C. Hahn, No. 4,221, Negishi, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 75 with five per cent. interest from November 1st, 1901, until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Minagawa and defendant by Mr. Nagashima, although at the previous hearing defendant appeared in person.

Mr. M. Isoda, interpreter of the German Consulate, was examined as a witness. The Judge asked witness whether he had ever been asked either by defendant or plaintiff to act as interpreter with regard to the present affair. Witness replied that some time ago he was asked to do so by a Mr. Kaneko Umekichi, who acted as representative for plaintiff, who then demanded from defendant 75 *yen*. The defendant refused to comply with plaintiff's request on the ground that the plaintiff used inferior materials in the construction of the house belonging to defendant. Witness added that he only acted as interpreter and had no connection whatever with the case.

Counsel for defendant asked witness whether it was customary for the interpreter of a Consulate to act for the benefit of persons outside the Consulate, when applied to. The witness said that whenever application was made to the German Consulate asking for assistance he used to comply with the application, provided that permission was granted by the Consul.

Plaintiff's Counsel applied to the Court to summon as a witness Mr. Iwasasa Sutejiro, of No. 4, Nichome Ogimachi, Yokohama, who knew particulars of the present affair, especially about exhibit No. 1, which is said to have been written by defendant who in it promised to present plaintiff and some others with *yen* 150, one-half of which sum had already been paid by defendant as stated in the previous hearing.

Counsel for defendant asked the Court to postpone the proceedings, as he had not quite prepared himself. This was granted and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

PIGOTT v. HIOKI.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, by Judge Kano, on Monday morning in the case of Mr. H. C. Pigott, against Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., Yokohama, claiming certain articles said to have been stored on the premises of the bankrupt firm and unlawfully attached by the Administrator as part of the estate. Plaintiff's case was dismissed with costs. Particulars of the plaint appeared in the *Japan Mail* of July 3rd.

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STEALING ELECTRICITY.

A few days ago the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho pronounced judgment in the case of Fujita Seijiro, of Onoye-cho, Yokohama, and Yoshida Jirokichi, of Chitose-cho, Yokohama, who were recently prosecuted by the Yokohama Electric Light Company for having secretly conducted the electric current of the Company to Fujimura's house. The accused were sentenced to three months' major confinement each and six months' police surveillance.

MARTIN v. ITOGAWA.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Iriye, was heard an action brought by M. Martin, No. 55, Yokohama, against Itogawa Mankichi, of Ishikawa, Yokohama.

Plaintiff appeared in person and defendant was represented by Mr. Tamura.

The plaintiff, through the Court interpreter, stated that in April this year a decision was given by default in the Court in favour of plaintiff and defendant was ordered to paint the sign-board at plaintiff's premises and to pay damages at the rate of ten *yen* per day from Nov. 4th, 1901, to Jan. 9th this year. In accordance with this judgment the plaintiff, through a bailiff, visited the defendant's house for the purpose of attaching his property, but there was nothing to be seized. He farther said that he would like to conduct his case with the aid of Counsel, although he had employed Mr. Magaki in the previous hearings.

The Judge said that defendant had protested against the decision given by default in favour of of plaintiff and as the Court thought this protest reasonable the present case would be heard. The Judge advised plaintiff to engage Counsel to conduct his case and this advice was accepted by plaintiff. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

It is reported from Osaka that the Osaka Chiho Saibansho pronounced judgment on July 7th in the case of Nakajima Narataro, formerly in charge of the accountant section of the Nippon Life Assurance Company, and of Takemura Toyojiro, official of the company, who were lately prosecuted by the company on a charge of having embezzled over *yen* 4,600. The former was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment with hard labour and the latter to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

MENDELSON v. TANAKA.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday morning, by Judge Kano, in the case of Messrs. Mendelson Bros., Yokohama, against Mr. Tanaka Nijuro, of Kyobashi, Tokyo, asking that the latter should take delivery of one hundred tons of manure imported on defendant's order. Plaintiffs' case was dismissed and they were ordered to repay defendant *yen* 1,200, which the latter had deposited with the firm as bargain money when the contract was arranged between the parties. Particulars of the case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of July 3rd.

MASUJIMA v HEIM AND KAUFNER.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Tanuma, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from June 29th, brought by Mr. R. Masujima, barrister-at-law, No. 14, Yokohama, against Messrs. O. W. Heim and J. Kaufner, claiming *yen* 13.50. Mr. Hioki appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Naito for defendants. As arranged at the previous hearing, Mr. Uyeno Kichijiro, Manager of the Yokohama Electric Light Company, was examined as a witness. Replying to the Judge's questions, he stated that was appointed Manager of the Electric Light Company in August, 1891. As to the number of electric lamps and their illuminating capacity in the rooms occupied by plaintiff, the diary of the Company showed that prior to one of the rooms being sub-rented to defendants, namely before Nov. 15th last year, there were 22 lamps in the rooms, three clusters in all, and that three of the lamps were of five candle-power, six ten candle-power, and thirteen sixteen candle-power. Lamps exceeding sixteen candle-power were never used in these rooms, before Nov. 15th last year, the sixteen candle-power being the largest lamps in the rooms.

The Judge asked whether or not the Electric Light Company received a letter from defendants' representative, with regard to the supply of the electric light. Witness replied that the Company once received a letter from some representative of defendants but that he could not recall the contents of the letter.

Counsel for plaintiff said that the electric lamps in the rooms were all of sixteen candle-power before Nov. 15th last year, but after that date three were converted into twenty-four candle-power, as already stated at the previous hearing. Plaintiff's bill for lighting increased after Nov. 16th last year and he had to pay the increased charges until some time in April this year, at the rate of *yen* 7.81 per month.

The Judge asked witness how the rent of the light was assessed on plaintiff every month.

Witness said that charges were generally calculated by means of a meter, and the Electric Company's bills for plaintiff showed that *yen* 13.99 were charged for September, 1901, *yen* 10.48 for October, the same year, *yen* 22.25 for December, the same year, *yen* 27.32 for January, 1902, *yen* 21.06 for February, *yen* 23.80 for March, and *yen* 11.01 for April. As to the number of electric lamps, there were 22 in September and October, 1901, but these were increased to 25 after November 16 the same year. In December these were reduced to 13 and in January, 1902, there were 13 lamps, in February 12, in March 15 and in April 12 lamps respectively. He further said that in addition to one existing meter which was provided for lamps in three rooms, another special meter was fixed in one of the rooms, although he did not remember when it was installed. The installation of the special apparatus was only for the purpose of checking the amount of consumption of the electric current in the three rooms. For a long time past, Mr. Inouye Komajiro, of Motomachi, Yokohama, who appeared as a witness at the previous hearing, was authorized to act as agent of the Yokohama Electric Light Company in the matter of installing electric lamps in this city and therefore he, in compliance with the request of defendants, changthree 16 candle-power lamps to 24 candle power in one of the rooms at No. 14, Bund, in November last year. Finally witness said that as the charges for all the lamps in three rooms were jointly calculated by the old existing meter apparatus—the new special apparatus being of no direct practical use so far as the present affair was concerned—the Electric Company sent its bills to plaintiff only. The case was adjourned sine die.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Sample Museum attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce recently received from Paris a large assortment of stuffs for clothing now in vogue in the French capital. The new samples are exhibited in the third storey of the Museum.

The Fujisawa-Enoshima section on the Enoshima Electric Railway, now in course of construction, will be opened for traffic on August 15th. The work on the second section, namely between Enoshima and Kamakura, will be pushed forward with a view to opening during the course of this year.

On July 4th the Home Department issued instructions to five fire insurance companies in Tokyo to call on shareholders to increase their paid-up capitals. The companies and the amounts of payment directed by the authorities are: *yen* 60,000 for the Buppin Fire Insurance Company; *yen* 50,000 for the Nari; *yen* 20,000 each for the Zaisan, the Nippon Ryokan and the Naigai Fire Insurance Companies.

In view of the possibility of Siberia becoming a market for Japanese tea, various tea merchants in this country are planning the export of the article, by every means possible. Among others, the Nagasaki Tea Refining Company, of Nagasaki, appears to have been very successful. On July 4th the Company forwarded by the *Kokura Maru* 3,000 boxes of tea to Halbin and 2,500 boxes to Strechinsk, and it is stated that the firm is in receipt of many orders from various parts of Siberia. The *Asahi* says in this connection that it is no exaggeration to state that the future prosperity of Japan's tea trade mostly depends upon the development of the export to Siberia and that Baron Komura's suggestion made at a recent meeting of tea merchants held in Shizuoka is well worth considering.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Mitsui Bank, took place in the hall of the bank, Tokyo, on July 5th. The accounts presented by the Board of Directors and passed at the meeting were as follows:—

	Yen.
Net profit	311,000
Brought forward from last account.	136,000
Total	447,000
To reserve	160,000
Bonus	150,000
Carried to next account	137,000

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will take place shortly at Osaka. The total receipts during the first half of this year are reported to have amounted to *yen* 2,969,856 and total expenses to *yen* 2,122,290, leaving a balance of *yen* 847,566. A dividend of ten per cent. will be declared.

The Sumitomo Iron Works, at Osaka, whose business is at present confined to the making of anchors for the Japanese Navy and of wheels for railways, is in future going to turn out tires. The new business will be started as soon as an expert, now in Europe, returns home.

A scheme is on foot at Osaka for organizing a street electric railway to be called the Osaka Shigai Denki Tetsudo Kaisha. The Company is backed by a capital of one million *yen*. An application for permission will be made to the Osaka authorities in a few days. Among the promoters are Mr. Noguchi Mohei and several influential persons.

It is reported from Osaka that a section of the members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce propose to dissolve the Chamber and the proposal is gradually gaining strength. The draft of this proposal was expected to be submitted to a meeting of the acting committee of the Chamber to be held on July 9th. The members in favour of dissolution, says the report, maintain that the Chamber had entirely lost weight in the matter of directing affairs, both official and private, and is now looked upon as a heavy burden to the Osaka citizens. They further urge that it would be far better for Osaka to have a private institution of the kind, where important matters could be discussed as in the Chambers of Commerce abroad.

The Kiwa Railway Company will issue debentures to the amount of *yen* 320,000 early in August.

At a recent meeting of the Nishinari Railway Company, held at Osaka, it was agreed to prolong the line from Fukushima Station to Hanozono Bridge, *viâ* the river Aji-kawa and the foreign concession, a distance of two miles. The decision will be submitted for consideration at the coming regular general meeting of the Company.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Osaka Gas Company, Osaka, took place in its building on July 9th. The balance sheet for the first half of the current year showed that the Company incurred a loss of *yen* 5,452. At a special general meeting that followed a resolution was passed to increase the Company's capital from 350,000 to *yen* 400,000. At the instance of Mr. Tison, a foreign shareholder, it was agreed to place on record in future both in English and Japanese all the important business of the company. Owing to the resignation of the Board of Directors, Mr. Tison nominated Messrs. Kataoka Naoteru, Abe Hikotaro, Kishi Seiichi, Matsubara Choyei and Parrish to the Board of Directors, and this was accepted. The meeting then broke up. Mr. N. Kataoka will, it is understood, be appointed President of the Campany.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. E. V. Sioen, formerly of the Club Hotel, Yokohama, and latterly manager of the Hotel des Colonies, Shanghai, died of consumption at Shanghai on the 1st July.

Mr. F. Herb, whose bail was withdrawn simultaneously with the rendering of the Preliminary Court's decision, was released on bail on Thursday on depositing with the Court the sum of *yen* 1,000.

The following announcement is made by the *N. C. Daily News* apropos of the birth of the Prince Imperial's second son: "The family of the Crown Prince and Princess now consists of two sons and four daughters."

It seems that some damage was caused by the *Sachsen's* stern hawsers on Monday afternoon during the heavy squall. Two bollards were snapped and a considerable quantity of adjacent woodwork on the pier was damaged.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a report on "The Silk Industry of America, as shown by the Twelfth Census of the United States" compiled by Mr. Franklin Allen, whose ability to write on this subject is unquestioned.

According to a journal of economics, King Edward is insured for about three-quarters of a million sterling, whilst the Prince of Wales is content with a modest half-million. The Czar is insured for £800,000. The German Emperor's insurance also runs into six figures.

Telephone communication between Tokyo and Nikko will be opened for public service some time in August. The work is now being pushed forward under the direction of the Communications Department. The telephone between Nikko and Chugushi will also be opened shortly, the work having been already finished.

It is officially announced that the Emperor will attend the graduation ceremony at the Naval College, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on July 8th, leaving the Palace at 10.20 a.m. His Majesty will also attend the ceremony of distributing diplomas to the graduates of the Tokyo University on the 10th.

At noon on July 10th a dinner will be given on board the German flagship *Furst Bismark*, now in Yokohama, by the Commander-in-Chief of the German fleet in the Far East, who is inviting thereto the German Minister, Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Board of Command, and several others.

A London telegram of June 9th says that Mr. "Larry" Waterbury, who played "back" for the American polo team in the first international test match in England on the 31st May, was summoned, at the instance of the Earl of Shrewsbury, for ill-treatment of his pony by the use of forbidden spurs, at Hurlingham. The case was settled out of court.

A London telegram in Australian papers, dated 29th May, says:—The Rev. Father Passerinie, Vicar Apostolic of Southern China, who is at present on a visit to Rome, is the author of a sensational utterance regarding the course of future events in China. He states that he anticipates a vast anti-European rising, which, he declares, will be all the more terrible because it is being patiently and systematically prepared.

Professor Leopold Messenschmidt, in "Der alte Orient," a popular German scientific journal, deals with a subject so caviare to the general public as the origin of the two-headed eagle of modern heraldry. According to the Professor, this eagle is found in the sculptures of the ancient Hittite Empire, was adopted from them, as their writings show, by other Oriental peoples that survived them, and from these was taken, in 1345, as the emblem of the Holy Roman Empire.

In the matter of public holidays the Russian workman is perhaps the most fortunate workman in the world. His labour year is dotted at every few steps with days of idleness and vodka, tempered with an occasional kiss to an ikon. Every English employer of labour in Russia keeps an almanac hanging conspicuously from which are blacked out the days on which work is at a standstill. Even the ship captains who take cargo and passengers to St. Petersburg carry the marked almanac, and hurry or loiter to dodge the Russian holy day.

Senator Combes, who has succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the French Premiership, is in his sixty-seventh year, and began life as a doctor at Paris in the department for which he is now senator. He is much better known to the members of the French Parliament than to the outside world, for his work heretofore has been chiefly connected with the preparation of elaborate Parliamentary reports and documents of that kind. He is regarded as a great authority upon education, and he is believed to be free from any sympathy with the Socialists.

Messrs. Eyton and Pratt sold by auction on Saturday, the following race horses:—

	Yen.	Buyer.
Tachibana	110	Mr. Wada.
Hayakoma	85	Bought in
Brown Bess	195	Mr. Benney.
Sans Espoir	250	Mr. Suzuki.

A scratch baseball game was played on Tuesday afternoon by teams captained respectively by Messrs. Blake and C. H. Thorn. The teams comprised Messrs. Blake, McChesney, H. W. Kilby, Vaughan, Cowan, Mendelson, Pollard, Horiuchi and Furuhashi, *versus* Messrs Thorn, McGowan, Merriman, E. W. Kilby, Crawford, Edwards, McGowan, White and Berrick. Nine innings were played between 5 and 6.40 p.m., the result being a win for Blake's nine by 17 runs to 11.

We have been favoured by a correspondent, "Helvetia," with the following results of the International shooting competitions with military rifles and revolvers which took place at Rome on the 30th and 31st May last. In the revolver contest, the Swiss led with a score of 2,182 points; Italy second with 2,123 points and France third with 2,115 points. In the rifle match for the championship of the world the Swiss team took first place with 4,449 points; Italy second with 4,318 points; France third with 4,273 points; Germany fourth, 4,018 points; Argentine Republic fifth, 3,697 points. M. Kellenberger (Swiss) who made a score of 932 points, was declared the champion of the world with the military rifle.

A very interesting article entitled "Zenkoji the Cradle of Buddhism in Japan" appears in the June number of *The Spirit of Missions*. It is from the pen of the Rev. J. Armistead Welbourn, and three capital illustrations accompany the text. In the same paper we read:—On Easter Day, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kyoto, the Right Rev. Dr. Partridge admitted Dr. Irvin H. Correll to the diaconate. The service, with the exception of the essential parts of the Ordinal and the sermon, were in the Japanese language. The Rev. J. Lindsay Patton presented the candidate and the Rev. Ambrose D. Gring was the preacher. Dr. Correll has been a missionary in Japan for twenty years under the Methodist Episcopal Board.

The opinion found expression some time back in some English paper that Delhi, and not London, is the place people in the United Kingdom should go to witness the gorgeous ceremonies connected with the King's Coronation. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the capital of the great Moguls will be worth the visit, and stray references to the programme, which every now and again find place in the Indian papers, show that the expectation will be more than realised. The Viceroy is expected at Delhi on December 29th, and his arrival will be the occasion for a triumphal procession, with elephants in the train, through the city to the camp. H.E. will open the Industrial Exhibition, which will last a fortnight, on the 31st of that month and on January 1 will hold the Proclamation Durbar in the great ampitheatre at which, already, 10,000 men are expected to be present. The State Ball is fixed for the 6th and will take place in the Diwan-i-Am. The vast assembly will include, besides the Viceroy, the personnel of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the heads of the local Governments and Administrations, the heads of departments under the Government of India, Native Chiefs and Nobles, members of consular bodies and representatives of the Anglo-Indian and Native Press and a number of guests from Europe. The Amir of Afghanistan will be represented by a special representative.

The shorthand reporters of Sydney, N.S.W., having been found fault with for their method of reporting the speeches in the Legislative Council, retaliated by giving the speech of one of the Councillors exactly as it was spoken, as follows: "The reporters—ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out - but—the member can only judge of what is important. As I—as my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."

The memorial meeting for the late Mr. T. Niwa and the usual monthly shooting matches will be held on Sunday, the 20th July (wet or fine), at Tsurumi from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Visitors are cordially invited to witness the events. Order of events: No. 1 standing singles; No. 2 walking singles; No. 3, standing. Three gold medals and other prizes will be presented for the best average scores of all matches

Hikida Ryokichi, a member of the Chiba Prefectural Council, is reported to have been arrested on July 9th charged with having forged documents.

We acknowledge receipt of No. 34 of the new series of the "Engineering" Directory, which is compiled and classified from the current advertisements in *Engineering*, together with the telegraphic addresses, codes, and telephone numbers of the advertisers.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mark Twain has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri—the State in which he was born and which his early books have made famous.

A Wilkes Barre dispatch estimates that the loss for three weeks of the strike in the hard-coal region, based on figures furnished by the operators and miners, has been as follows:

Loss to miners in wages	$3,890,000
Operators' loss in price of coal, normal	7,806,000
Loss of employees, other than miners	904,500
Loss to business men	2,250,000
Total	$14,850,500

Among the new industries that have been recently developed in the United States is the manufacture of arsenious oxiode, says Dr. Joseph Struthers of the United States Geological Survey. This manufacture was taken up during 1901 by the Puget Sound Reduction Company, at Seattle, Washington, and an output of 300 short tons was placed on the market. Previous to 1901 the world's supply of arsenic and arsenious compounds was derived chiefly from the mines in Cornwall and Devon, England, and at Freiberg, Germany. In 1899 the world's production of the forms of arsenic amounted to 14,936,165 pounds, valued at $581,911. The imports of arsenic into the United States during the last five years have averaged about $340,000 per annum.

The total export of dutiable silk goods from the United States in April (four weeks) amounted

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to $2,153,370, as against a total of $1,766,305 in the corresponding month of 1901. The largest items were piece silks paying specific duties, $500,129; piece goods paying ad valorem duties, $475,017; silk laces and embroideries, paying sixty per cent. duty, $309,374, and ribbons, fifty per cent. duty, $214,399. The value of the raw silk import for the month was $942,973, as against $914,447 in April, 1901.

The two greatest manuscripts in America according to the *Bookman*, are the manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, which is in the Government archives, and which has become illegible, and the life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself (the only manuscript entirely in his own handwriting), which changed hands a few weeks ago and was added to a private collection in New York city. The Franklin manuscript was discovered in France some years ago, in the possession of the descendants of M. Le Vaillard, to whom it had been given by William Temple Franklin, Franklin's grandson.

The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, which has been in progress in Charleston since December 1st last, finally closed on June 1st. Financially it was not a success, although it is believed that the results accomplished in other ways will be of future help to the community. It is not expected that payment will be made on any of the stock subscribed. The bondholders will be protected. In the matter of attendance the Exposition was a failure, as the gate receipts did not come up to the expectations of the board of directors.

Importations of manufacturers' materials into the United States will in the fiscal year which ends with June by far exceed those of any preceding year in the history of American industries; the highest figure ever before reached was that of the fiscal year 1900, when the grand total was, in round figures, $390,000,000. In the present year it seems likely to attain the enormous total of $425,000,000. Of the ten leading materials, raw silk is one, and the importation of this in the first nine months of the fiscal year has amounted to $33,188,523, as against $19,531,319 in the corresponding period of 1901.

An immediate though unexpected result of a recent hot wave, says *The Electrical Review*, "was that in several of the large office buildings in the business centre of New York part of the elevator service had to be discontinued on account of the setting to work of innumerable electric fans, absorbing a considerable part of the current generating capacity of the installed plants. In one great building, which has ten elevators, two were put out of service shortly after business hours for the day began, solely by reason of the starting of fans in the various offices. This fact gives about as telling an illustration of the importance of the electric fan as a current consumer as can be found."

The new St. Bartholomew's Hospital in New York is so constructed that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. Says a writer in *The Evening Post*: "There are absolutely no angles or projections in the building above the basement. All intersections of all surfaces meet with a uniform curve; this has been carried out in all details, not only the walls, ceilings, and floors, but also the stairs, shelf and table standards, window recesses, etc., throughout. The sashes and doors are so constructed that there are no moldings or broken surfaces between the frames and glass or panels. The surface of the frame meets the glass with a feather edge, and the corners of the sash and door panels are also rounded, so that there may be no lodging-place for the collection or dirt or foreign matter. The angles or corners above the wainscot line are run in plaster. . . . . Especial care has been taken in the construction of the operating-rooms. The room for more important operations on the fifth floor is considered the most perfect yet built. The corners of the room are rounded to a large radius and the ceiling domed."

The effect of blue light in reducing inflammation, diminishing pain, promoting absorption of morbid secretions, and curing diseases of the skin, has been shown by several recent researches, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York, March 30). "Dr. Kaiser has given to the Vienna medical society the results of his investigations on the effect of the blue rays on tuberculosis and tubercle bacilli. He threw the beam of a powerful lantern, filtered through a glass which allowed only blue rays to pass, directly upon cultures of bacilli. Similar cultures were attached to the *back* of a patient whose chest was exposed to the beam at a distance of five meters, for half an hour daily for six days. In all these cases the bacilli were killed, even when the invisible heat rays were also filtered out. The blue rays, therefore, penetrate the human body. The effect of exposing tuberculous patients to the light was markedly beneficial. A few days' treatment produced a perceptible improvement and a diminution of the number of bacilli in the sputa. Tuberculous abscesses which had resisted every other treatment during three months were healed by the blue light in four weeks."

The report of the American Iron and Steel Association shows that the total value of iron and steel exports in the calendar year 1901 amounted to $102,534,575, against $129,633,480 in 1900. Imports of iron and steel amounted to $20,394,995, against $20,443,911. The decline in the value of exports was largely due to the great shrinkage in the exports of pig iron, which amounted to only 81,211 tons, against 286,687 tons in 1900. In the first nine months of the fiscal year 1902 total exports of iron and steel amounted to a value of $73,067,830, against $90,147,005 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports of iron and steel for these nine months amounted to $17,901,132, against $13,496,815. In the first quarter of the calendar year 1902 exports of iron and steel amounted to $23,839,561, against $26,141,090 in the same months of 1901, showing that the decline in exports is still growing. In this period there was an increase in imports of iron and steel, the total value amounting to $5,892,146, against $4,008,057. Conspicuous among the imports of the first quarter were 33,374 tons of pig iron, against 5,311 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1901.

"Within the last six or eight years," says the *Electrical World and Engineer*, "the Massachusetts steam railroads have suffered seriously from trolley competition. Up to 1894 their revenue was larger from their passenger business than from carrying freight. All this has changed, figures showing an excess in revenue from freight in 1901 of over $6,000,000, while in 1894 the excess in revenue from passengers was $3,449,526. An encouragement to the steam roads, however, is to be found in figures showing that the electric street-railway lines have steadily been carrying fewer passengers per mile since 1895, while the former have recovered some of their previous losses during the same time. It is now generally admitted that while the street railway of Massachusetts made quite considerable inroads into the business of the steam lines when electricity first became an important factor, which has only been during the past eight or nine years, the latter have proceeded to make some recovery of lost patronage, and that the street railway has become less rather than more threatening. In other words, the trolleys, while establishing a traffic of their own, are now creating new traffic for the steam roads, as it was predicted they would do."

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The report laid before the thirtieth meeting of the Silk Association of America contained the following references to the alleged silk frauds:—

Among the events of prime importance to the silk trade in 1901 are the revelations publicly made by Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at the Port of New York, respecting frauds on the revenue by bold evasions of the tariff laws.

The public journals have published columns on the subject *pro* and *con*. The first effect of the controversy was the removal of Mr. Wakeman from office by President Roosevelt in December last. Soon thereafter the President appointed Mr. W. Wickham Smith of this city as a Special Deputy Attorney General of the United States to investigate that portion of the disclosures made by Mr. Wakeman, which are known as the "Japanese Silk" cases. For the past two months Mr. Smith has been actively at work on the investigation, and his report may be expected soon. The particulars of the charges are, therefore, not now given here. They will be submitted to our members and suitable action taken on the report when Mr. Smith shall have completed his investigation. Some facts incident to the transaction are, however, noteworthy and are presented therewith.

FIRST.—Although Mr. Smith is clothed with the powers and authority of the Attorney General's Office in the investigation, his services are not paid for by the Government, but by the merchants of New York. The reason assigned for this anomaly is that there are no funds in the Attorney General's contingent account available for the purpose. Merchants are therefore at their own expense in proving this matter in its preliminary stage. In effect, they are defending the Government against the incompetency or negligence, or worse, of its own officers and agents.

When Government officials who are assigned to enforce its revenues protect instead defyers of law and defrauders of revenue, it is no wonder that honest men cry out. In this case an honest man, who, as Appraiser of the Port, was set by President McKinley to see that the revenue laws were impartially and efficiently enforced, cried out to his superior officers against the inefficiency or partiality, or worse, of his subordinates, and protested against the political system of rewards and punishment that maintained them in their positions notwithstanding his charges. Honest men heard his cry and demanded of an honest President that the charges be investigated, report made, the guilty punished, and a new way found to collect old debts.

SECOND.—There is no use in disguising the fact that the dry goods district of New York know very well that importers are not equally and impartially treated in the appraisal of similar duties on similar articles, whether subject to *ad valorem* rates on foreign invoice sworn value, or to specific rates per pound on declared weights of contents of packages. The importers themselves know these facts, for they learn them by experience with their competitors in the business world.

Attention is respectfully called to the accompanying testimony of a prominent New York merchant respecting very serious undervaluations of imported silk ribbons during the some period of evasions of the revenue laws in the "Japanese Silk" cases. By long acquaintance with Custom House methods at this port, Mr. William Schramm, of the well-known firm of Schefer, Schramm and Vogel, is well qualified to speak advisedly concerning these matters. The silk ribbon frauds of which he makes mention have not been exploited in the public press, but they have been going on all the same. Their latest phase is the constant "advances on re-appraisement" which commenced before Mr. Wakeman's removal from office and continued under his successor, Hon. George W. Whitehead.

THIRD.—It seems easy, and the supposition is reasonable, that honest officials of the Government should be able to collect full duties for instance on imported silks where the tariff laws determine the classification of the article and the duty rate per pound is plainly fixed; but the removed Appraiser charges that the system controlling these matters in the Appraiser's department and in other branches of the Customs service at the Port of New York is practically so faulty that he was unable to apply and enforce the plain mandates of the tariff laws. In other words, it was beyond his control. His reasons for his inability to secure impartial treatment to all importers are fairly well understood by the merchants of New York.

It may be too much to expect that evil practices outside of the Government circle can be entirely done away with. The amount of money involved is too great a temptation for depraved human nature to withstand, but when the appointed defenders of the Government's revenues are in league with its despoilers and share in the spoils, when the sum of money divisible under this system is so great that it becomes a matter of common notoriety, then the outcry becomes too great to be ignored.

FOURTH.—It is a reasonable assumption that every effort will be made both by the President and by the new Appraiser to dispel the doubt and uncertainty which yet seems to linger in some minds as to the truth or falsity of Mr. Wakeman's charges. Honourable merchants greatly desire that the stigma now resting upon all merchants as a class, by reason of these disclosures, shall be placed where it belongs individually, and the mercantile world here be relieved from the disastrous competition which such practices make easy and profitable. This is no more

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than their due. A trusted and conscientious officer of the Government having made these charges, the result of their investigation should be made known at the earliest possible date, let the blame rest where it may.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BELLEVILLE BOILERS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Under "European Topics" in your issue of this date, I read as follow:—

> The new first-class cruiser *Leviathan*, which returned to Portsmouth on May 20th from Plymouth, ran an eight hours' steam trial on the deep-channel course, which realised a speed of 23¼ knots, the indicated horse-power being 31,000. On her 30 hours' trial at three-quarter power, the *Leviathan* maintained a speed of 21.6 knots with 22,866 horse-power. The amount of coal consumption was 1.75lb. per indicated horse-power per hour.

Would it be too much to ask you to kindly let me add for the benefit of some of your readers, that the boilers which have driven the *Leviathan* through the water at a speed of 23¼ knots an hour, are "Bellevilles," the very same "Bellevilles" that some 18 months ago, were so prematurely condemned by the Water Tube Boiler Committee presided over by Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville, in a most unfavourable report which at the time of its issue, was published by the press of the whole world?

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I have the honour to be, sir, yours faithfully,

DENYS LARRIEU.

Tokyo, July 4th, 1902.

INFORMATION FOR THE "DOJIN-KAI."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—It is an encouraging sign of the times to see a Philanthropic Society organized in Japan for the specific purpose of "sending physicians to China and to open hospitals there." If the object be purely a philanthropic one it should surely have full support and encouragement from every one interested in China and Japan. But the question comes up; who are going to support these hospitals and physicians? Has the "Dojin-kai" backing enough to establish a number of hospitals and keep them running? Now when the Dojin-kai goes into China to establish hospitals it will find in almost every large city one or more excellent hospitals with attendant male and female physicians who are graduates from the best American and European Medical Colleges, and they will also find the beds cleaner, the surgical instruments better and freerer from rust, and the attendant nurses' caps and uniforms washed oftener than in any hospitals in Japan, unless it be a few of the best about Tokyo and the other larger cities. I do not know how many hospitals the Roman Catholic Church has in China, but the different Protestant Churches have 124, with 240 dispensaries besides. The latest reports give the total number of in-patients as 33,529, and the total number of persons receiving treatment in one year as 745,322, and total number of treatments as 1,700,452. It will doubtless be interesting to the promoters of the "Dojin-kai" to know how much it takes to run one of the hospitals for one year. I can not give the statistics for all, but one hospital in Soochow which has about the average number of patients spent for running expenses last year $4,981.44 Mexican currency. This included everything except the salary of the foreign physician in charge. You might put it down then that the average running expenses of these 124 hospitals in China, not counting the salaries of physicians in charge, are about 5,000 *yen* each.

Viscount Nagaoka in his address said: "There are English, American, and French physicians in the Middle Kingdom, but their labours have the taint of religious propagandism, and are therefore distasteful to the people." No doubt the Viscount had in mind the condition of China 10 or 20 years ago when he said that. If he intends to work in a philanthropic way in China he had better keep up with the rapidly changing ideas there. It is a fact that to-day there are no foreigners in China so highly respected and so much in favour by all classes of people as the foreign physicians, even if "their labours have the taint of religious propagandism.". These Missionary physicians go into the homes, professionally and socially, of the highest officials and wealthiest people. Through the influence of the physicians of the above mentioned hospital in Soochow, wealthy Chinese in that city have recently given over 20,000 taels to found a University under the ownership and control of Christian missionaries. This does not seem as if the people held these religious physicians in much "distaste." Not long since these same physicians in Soochow invited the Governor of the province, the Treasurer and the Grain Commissioner, three of the highest officials in the province, to a dinner in the home of one of the physicians. They all came and ate a big dinner with the missionaries and then had a group photograph taken together. That photograph is unique. A Chinese Governor over twenty-one million people sitting with a group of Missionary physicians before a camera! I hope the "Dojin-kai" will establish many good hospitals in China and that it will send physicians there who will be able to associate thus with the highest officials in the land as well as to treat kindly and skillfully the poorest old sick woman who may come to their hospital gate.

Yours truly, WILL PATTILLO.

July 4, 1902.

CHOLERA IN SAGA KEN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In referring to the cholera in Saga, should you not say Saga Ken? Readers of the *Mail* will naturally think of Saga city as being badly infected, while there is hardly any in the city, but nearly all is in other places of Saga Ken. Trusting that this is a proper suggestion, I remain.

Yours truly, A. OLTMANS,

Nagasaki, July 7, 1902.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FISCAL POLICY.

In the course of a speech at Birmingham on May 16th, Mr. Chamberlain made some important observations which showed that he regards a change in British fiscal policy as a matter of urgency, in view of the new conditions with which it is necessary to deal. He said:—

The position of this country is not one without anxiety to statesmen and careful observers. Political jealousy, commercial rivalry, more serious than anything we have yet had, the pressure of hostile tariffs, the pressure of bounties, the pressure of subsidies, it is all becoming more weighty and more apparent. What is the object of this system adopted by countries which, at all events, are very prosperous themselves—countries like Germany and other large Continental States? What is the object of all this policy of bounties and subsidies? It is admitted—there is no secret about it—the intention is to shut out this country as far as possible from all profitable trade with those foreign States and at the same time to enable those foreign States to undersell us in British markets. That is the policy, and we see that it is assuming a great development, that old ideas of trade and free competition have changed. We are face to face with great combinations, with enormous trusts, having behind them gigantic wealth. Even the industries and commerce which we thought to be peculiarly our own, even those are in danger. It is quite impossible that these new methods of competition can be met by adherence to old and antiquated methods which were perfectly right at the time at which they were developed. At the present moment the Empire is being attacked on all sides, and in our isolation we must look to ourselves. We must draw closer our internal relations, the ties of sentiment, the ties of sympathy, yes, and the ties of interest. If by adherence to economic pedantry, to old shibboleths, we are to lose opportunities of closer union which are offered us by our Colonies, if we are to put aside occasions now within our grasp, if we do not take every chance in our power to keep British trade in British hands, I am certain that we shall deserve the disasters which will infallibly come upon us. The days are for great empires and not for little States. The question for this generation is whether we are to be numbered among the great empires or the little States. The realisation of the highest ideal will, in my judgment at any rate, make for the peace and civilisation of the world.

THE WRECK OF THE "KUMAGAWA MARU."

On the night of the eleventh of June there occurred on the coast of Korea, about eighty-five miles south of Chemulpo, one of the most disastrous wrecks that even the dangerous coast of Korea has ever witnessed. The *Kumagawa Maru*, a small steamship belonging to the Osaka Shosen Line came in collision with the *Kisogawa Maru* of the same line and sank in about three minutes. It is too early to give out anything as to responsibility for this catastrophe. That will be the work of a naval court which will place the responsibility, but the readers of the *Review* will be glad to hear the story of Mr. J. F. Bowlby, an American citizen who was on board the *Kumagawa Maru* and who narrowly escaped with his life. The first class passengers on the boat were Mr. J. F. Bowlby, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, and two or three Japanese gentlemen. Mr. Bowlby says that about ten o'clock that night he and Mr. Appenzeller partook of a light supper of tea and biscuits and then retired to their staterooms. Mr. Bowlby retired to his berth but did not go to sleep. His stateroom was immediately opposite that of Mr. Appenzeller and he could see the latter sitting in his stateroom reading. No whistle was blowing and the ship was apparently on her course.

Only a few minutes elapsed when without the least warning there came a terrific crash which brought Mr. Bowlby to his feet instantly and Mr. Appenzeller cried out, "What's the matter?" Mr. Bowlby hastily drew on his trousers and coat and vest without attempting to arrange them at all and in about ninety seconds after the collision he was making for the companion-way, with Mr. Appenzeller immediately in front of him. Behind him he saw one or two Koreans coming out of the second class cabin but he believes that they never reached the deck. As Mr. Bowlby set foot on the deck he saw that things were in desperate shape. The whole forward half of the deck was already submerged and the stern was lifted high out of the water. Mr. Appenzeller, who seemed to be labouring under great excitement, apparently made no attempt to get away from the ship but Mr. Bowlby leaped aft and climbed upon the rail. He knew there was no possibility of his not being drawn down by the suction and he knew that in order to save himself from being knocked about by broken rigging and other débris it was necessay to grasp some solid portion of the ship firmly and wait his chance to come up. He therefore seized hold of a rope that formed part of the rigging and as the boat settled he looked around and saw Mr. Appenzeller standing about where he was when he reached the deck, but now up to his waist in the water and groping vainly for something to take hold of. Nothing at all was said so far as our witness knows. All this had occupied only about a minute or perhaps less and then the ship went down at an angle of something like forty-five degrees. Mr. Bowlby clung desperately to his rope until he had been drawn down what he believes to have been some twelve or fifteen feet and then he felt a shock which he thought to be either the ship striking bottom or the boilers bursting. As it appeared later it must have been the latter for the water was very deep at that spot. Thinking that the suction would have subsided Mr. Bowlby let go his hold in order to rise toward the surface but he found that his right foot was entangled in a rope. He reached down and liberated his foot and then rose rapidly towards the surface. But when, as he believes, he had almost reached air he was sucked down by another eddy and it was some seconds before he could get his head above water. Mr. Bowlby has for many years been an expert swimmer or he would not have been able to keep his presence of mind under such almost desperate circumstances. When he reached the air he took two or three grasps and was then caught by another eddy and carried down again. While under water the second time he was hit severely in the back by a piece of timber but did not attempt to seize it. Upon coming to the surface again he began to swim against the current which was rapidly carrying him away from the *Kisogawa Maru* which he could dimly see but whose lights shone out quite plain, apparently a couple of hundred yards away. When the *Kumagawa Maru* sank he had noticed that the *Kisogawa Maru* lay almost alongside, at most not more than thirty feet away. But the tide had carried him rapidly away. He was now on the surface swimming against the current but nearly exhausted. His hand struck a piece of board about two feet long and eight inches wide and it helped to rest him a little. Then he found another piece about the same size. Before long a considerable piece of timber came floating down to him and he lay across it and rested quite easily but he was numbed with cold and he had lost all feeling in his feet.

Meanwhile he was aware of cries for help from the direction of the wreck and knew that boats were out picking up survivors but he did not call out as yet. Soon he became aware that a life-boat was floating bottom upwards near him. A large part of the bottom was ripped off but it afforded a much better chance than the timber he was on; so with his little remaining strength he dragged himself up on the overturned boat and lay across it on his stomach. Tangled in some wreckage that was attached to his boat was the body of a Korean, evidently dead, with his head hanging down in the water and only his back showing. Before long one of the rescue boats from the *Kisogawa* came by but seeing that Mr. Bowlby was safe for the moment they left him in order to help others in worse condition. At last, however, they came to him and took him off the boat. He collapsed, and was taken to the *Kisogawa Maru* in a very exhausted condition. They put him to bed covered him with many thickness of blankets and poured hot saké into him. Of course, he saw very little of the other survivors and not being able to speak Japanese had very little opportunity to gain information. He

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had been in the water fully three-quarters of an hour and it was morning before he was really in condition to do any clear thinking, owing to the physical exhaustion and the nervous strain.

The *Kisogawa* tried to anchor but could not do so because of the depth of the water. So she kept steaming about in the vicinity of the wreck trying to find other survivors, until ono o'clock p.m. of the next day, when she turned her prow toward Chemulpo. Mr. Bowlby lost all his effects, including a considerable sum of money in U.S. gold, but when he arrived in Chemulpo and the news was telegraphed to the American mines in Un-san, where Mr. Bowlby had been working for some years, a purse of six hundred *yen* was made up among his friends with the generosity characteristic of the mining faternity. This sum was telegraphed to him and on the sixteenth he sailed on the *Genkai Maru* bound for America where his wife and family await him. His watch which he had on at the time of the disaster stopped at half-past ten, so that wreck must have occurred a few moments before that. On the whole it seems to have been a remarkable exhibition of coolness, nerve and physical endurance, and Mr. Bowlby and his family are to be heartily congratulated upon his escape.—*Korea Review.*

THE BLOWING UP OF A CHINESE CRUISER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, who wrote from on board the Japanese warship *Atago*, gives further particulars of the destruction of the Chinese cruiser *Kaichi* at Nanking on June 22nd. He says:—

We arrived with this ship on Sunday at Nanking and anchored two cables length away and on the port quarter of the *Kaichi* at 12.25 p.m. We had just given our ship her cable and whilst I was looking at the *Kaichi*, suddenly her port side blew out, then immediately the whole poop, main and mizen mast were shattered, in fact the whole of the after part of the vessel from the main-mast was blown to pieces. This was followed immediately by volumes of smoke and flames as high as the mast-head, and a terrific report followed. The concussion was great, and men, spars, deck, boats, cabin fittings, doors, furniture and effects were blown into the air several hundreds of feet, with numerous shells exploding on our beam and dangerously near some fishing boats. The *Kaichi* sank at once, even before some of the debris came down. We were enveloped in smoke and debris, so much so, that the captain gave orders to the men to run for shelter. When the smoke cleared away a little, there was nothing to be seen but a huge mass of floating wreckage, with only two men to be seen. One of the *Atago's* boats saved one of these men, a sailor, who was blown out of a port on the forward lower deck. The other man was a carpenter, whom I have not seen; a native lifeboat saved him. The U.S. man-of-war *Helena* was anchored about three-quarters of a mile off, and all her boats were immediately sent to assist, but there were no lives to save. A quantity of stuff fell on our deck, and amongst it was the log book of the unfortunate vessel. On the hulk *Quashing* a portion of a man—the trunk—fell on the roof, and a number of pieces of human bodies were seen floating on the wreckage. All the glass, lamps, and some of the crockery were broken on board the *Quashing*; they felt it badly as they were lying off the port beam of the cruiser.

The first portion of the vessel that was blown out was a piece of the main deck with beam attached to some angle-iron, weighing about three hundredweight, this and a piece of iron plate were blown on shore some 500 yards distance from the wreck. Another piece was reported to be found much further away. A quantity of glass was broken at the Custom House, which was three-quarters of a mile away, and the shock was felt at the British Consulate over six miles off. Two sampans that were alongside the cruiser at the time were destroyed and the occupants killed. For three hours the ram and jib-boom were showing out of water above twenty feet. She was anchored in twenty-two fathoms of water, so half of the vessel must have been completely blown away, and the forward half was standing on end perpendicularly till 3.30 p.m., when it tumbled over.

The number of lives lost is estimated at about 140 to 150. The captain had just landed, and three officers were in Shanghai, leaving four officers on board. Some of the men were on shore on leave. Undoubtedly it was the magazine that blew up.

Upon enquiry I learn that she had four tons of gunpowder on board. The captain (Li), seeing us coming in when he landed, left word that his men were to return the salute of the *Atago*, so I surmise they were in the act of getting the necessary charges from the magazine for this purpose, when through some carelessness, perhaps, the explosion took place.

EXPORT OF RAW SILK.

Messrs. Vivanti Bros. publish the following statistics as to the export of raw silk from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, including the shipment per *Tartar* and *Iyo Maru*:—

Firms.	U.S.A.	Europe.	Total.
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	2,650	1,511	4,161
,, Ulysse Pila & Co.	866	1,977	2,843
,, Robison & Co.	—	751	751
,, Longin & Co.	—	1,099	1,099
,, Oppenheimer Frères ...	—	20	20
,, American Tdg. Co.....	581	—	581
,, Strachan & Co., W. M..	—	21	21
,, Otto Streuli	—	1,749	1,749
,, Mottet, L.....	215	696	911
,, Klingen & Seux	—	85	85
,, China & Japan Tdg. Co.	950	—	950
,, Siber, Wolff & Co.	6,279	5,072	11,801
,, Sieber & Co.	330	4,041	4,371
,, Guissani, C.....	—	123	123
,, Guilloud, L.	--	94	94
,, Nabholz & Co.	855	2,318	3,173
,, Dourille, P.	—	1,192	1,192
,, Sale & Co.	45	—	45
,, Vivanti Bros.	6,899	—	6,899
,, Sulzer & Rudolph & Co.	266	2,728	2,841
,, Reimers & Co., O.	3,809	468	2,500
,, Frazar & Co.	266	—	266
,, Varenne & Co.	1,508	992	2,500
,, Bavier & Co.	1,363	280	1,643
,, Dent & Co., H.	901	254	1,155
,, Chauvin & Co., R.	—	582	582
,, Brett & Co., J.....	9	—	9
,, Kiito Gomei Kaisha ...	9,839	314	10,153
,, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha...	4,432	1	4,433
,, Doshinkaisha	2,131	34	2,165
,, Hara Yushitsubu.....	—	811	811
,, Nozawaya	44	—	44
,, Sugawa.....	6	—	6
Total	44,541	27,213	71,754

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

KING EDWARD.

London, July 2.

The King passed another excellent night. He is making splendid progress in all respects. The wound is healing.

London, July 3.

A bulletin issued at ten o'clock said that the King had slept well and that nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress His Majesty is making.

In view of the improvement in the King's health it is proposed to organize a parade of the Colonial contingents on a large scale.

London, July 4.

The general condition of the King's health is further improved and the wound is giving comparatively little pain.

London, July 5.

The bulletins of the King's condition continue very satisfactory. The wound shows active signs of repairs.

London, July 6.

The King is better.

London, July 7.

The King's progress continues in every way satisfactory.

London, July 9.

A bulletin issued at 10 o'clock on the 8th says that the King had nine hours natural sleep and that his progress is uninterrupted. The wound is discharging freely. It is less painful to dress.

There is a credited report that the Coronation will take place between the 11th and the 15th of August.

London, July 9.

The King's progress is all that can be dedesired.

The Times says it has reason to believe that it has been practically settled the Coronation will take place in August.

Reuter understands that the King himself is pressing forward the Coronation.

London, July 10.

The King's progress is uninterrupted. He sleeps well and is gaining strength. The wound is slowly healing.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

London, July 2.

Out of 202,000 British troops in South Africa at the conclusion of hostilities, 70,000 are due to be brought home. Thirty-nine transports carrying 40,000 men are presently engaged, and besides 2,500 men will be conveyed weekly as passengers.

DUTCH ENTERPRISES.

The First Dutch Chamber has adopted a bill ratifying the Dutch-German cable convention; also a bill subsidizing a fleet of steamships for a service between Java, China, and Japan.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 3.

The railways in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have been handed over to the civil authorities.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu and his entire suite have have been received in farewell audience by Queen Alexandra. Throughout his visit he has been particularly honoured.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, July 4.

Replying to Sir Charles Dilke, who criticized the alliance with Japan and the British policy in China, Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, said that the Japanese alliance was based on traditional sympathies and mutual interests. He denied that Great Britain had failed in her open-door policy in China, but animadverted on the indolence of British concessionaires in China. He did not doubt that the terms regarding the rendition of the Provisional Government of Tientsin would be modified. Great Britain had not receded from her position regarding the payment of the Indemnity in gold but, at the same time, she sympathized with China.

RUSSIA EVACUATES MANCHURIA.

Later.

Count Cassini, the Russian Representative at Washington, has formally notified the American State Department that Russia has evacuated Manchuria and that the province is now ready for government by the Chinese.

THE PHILIPPINE AMNESTY.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of amnesty to the Filippinos provides a full pardon and amnesty for all insurrectionists, with the exception of those guilty of non-military crimes. All must swear allegiance to the United States.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has left London for Paris and Spain.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

London, July 5.

Lord Cranborne replying to a criticism that the treaty between Great Britain and Japan should have been concluded sooner, said that it "was not for us to seek treaties; we grant them."

FIRE AT LORENZO MARQUES.

London, July 6.

The British military stores at Lorenzo Marques, valued at half a million sterling were destroyed by fire on the 6th of June (? July).

DINNERS TO THE POOR.

Four hundred thousand poor persons have been dined in London. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the

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Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Beatrice and other royalties visited the various centres.

THE CONSTITUTION IN THE CAPE.

The Imperial Government has refused to accede to the petition for suspending the constitution in Cape Colony.

CRICKET.

In the third match at Sheffield Australia won by 143 runs.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

The bulletin on the morning of the 5th instant said that the King passed an excellent night; that he was cheerful, and that he felt much stronger. The doctors consider him practically out of danger. The evening bulletin has been discontinued.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

London, July 7.

The party in Cape Colony which advocate the suspension of the Constitution are disappointed at the decision of the Imperial Government and propose to continue their movement in Parliament.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW COLONIES.

London, July 7.

Considerable progress has been made with the land settlement in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The number of applicants is enormous. Large schemes of irrigation are in contemplation.

LORD CRANBORNE'S PHRASE.

The Times and the *Morning Post* criticise Lord Cranborne's phrase in connection with the treaty with Japan, and term it unfortunate.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, July 8.

Mr. Chamberlain has met with a slight carriage accident. He received a scalp wound, and was taken to Charing Cross Hospital for the night.

A later telegram says that he is doing well and that there is no concussion.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Southampton.

LADYSMITH.

General Sir Redvers Buller, with the authority of the War Office, has published the Ladysmith dispatches. They show that he counselled the abandonment of Ladysmith after the failure at Colenso. Lord Lansdowne advised another attempt and General Sir George White refused to make terms.

The newspapers unanimously say that Buller is self-condemned.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

London, July 9.

The Cape Parliament has been summoned for Aug. 20th.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCIDENT.

Mr. Chamberlain is still in hospital.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, July 10.

Mr. Chamberlain has been taken from hospital. He is progressing favourably but quiet is essential.

LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen has arrived at Southampton. He is much better.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

INDO-CHINA.

Saigon, July 2.

The Council of Ministers has designated as Governor of Indo-China M. Beau, Minister of France in Peking, who has accepted by telegraph. M. Beau, who has obtained a *congé* for the purpose of proceeding to France, will probably stop in Indo-China to assume possession of his new post, and will then go on to Paris to receive the Government's instructions.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 4.

It is denied at the Japanese Legation in Paris that Japanese officers command the Siamese who have invaded the neutral zone.

The United States has established civil Government in the Philippines.

Saigon, July 5.

M. Beau goes to Paris by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Delcassé declared that he has the assurance that the renewal of the Triple Alliance, recently signed, does not menace France, and that the Franco-Italian accord remains absolutely the same.

The Senate is discussing the reduction of military service to two years.

Saigon, July 6.

The Senate has voted an article in the Law saying that military service shall be equal for all without any distinction.

Speaking in the Chamber, the President of the Council, replying to an interpellation, defended the legality of the formation of congregational schools, and affirmed that the Government had decided to have the Law respected.

The Chamber after a vote of confidence, decided that the speech should be *affiché*.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 7.

The medical bulletins declare that the King of England is out of danger.

(Received in Tokyo.)

LORD CRANBORNE'S PHRASE.

In the House of Commons on the 7th instant Mr. Joseph Walton asked whether His Majesty's Government intended to take any step for removing the injurious impression produced by the language used by Lord Cranborne on the 3rd instant. Mr. Balfour replied that undoubtedly Lord Cranborne's expression, if separated from its context, was calculated to mislead. But it must be remembered that the words had been used in connexion with a suggestion that Great Britain, abandoning her traditional policy of isolation, had embraced any available alliance in a moment of necessity. His Majesty's Government did not dream for one moment of denying that the alliance between Japan and England had been concluded for the consummation of a common aim, and on a basis of absolute equality between the high contracting parties.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

CHOLERA AT CHEFOO.

A Japanese woman was attacked by cholera at Chefoo, and died on the 7th. This is the first case of cholera at Chefoo.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Owing to the prevalence of drought during the month of June in America the cotton crop has been greatly injured. Texas has suffered especially. It is estimated that the crop will only be 84⁷/₁₀ of the average crop for the last ten years. The price has risen greatly in consequence.

ALLEGED JAPANESE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY IN CHINA.

A statement that a Japanese camphor monopoly has been established at Foochow is untrue, but the Chinese Government has established a camphor manufactory there and has entrusted the sale of the article to Japanese. Possibly money may be borrowed from Japanese to carry on the factory.

TIENTSIN.

It is incorrect that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers was held on the 6th to consider the question of Tientsin, but a meeting of commanding officers was held at Tientsin. Russia has definitely withdrawn from the conference, and America and France have changed their attitude in the sense of agreeing to restoration. It is therefore probable that the place will soon be restored to China.

NORTH CHINA.

The Japanese Consul in Chefoo reports that the German railway in Shantung, which is already open from Kiachow to Tsushan, was opened on the 1st July from the latter place to Weihien.

CHINESE PORTS INFECTED.

The Governor of Vladivostock has proclaimed that in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Home Affairs, Chefoo, Tientsin, Taku and Newchwang are to be regarded as infected ports, and all immigration of labourers thence to Vladivostock is to be interdicted.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

London, July 1.

A conference of Colonial Premiers has been opened at Westminster. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, referred to the problem of national defence and called attention to the urgent necessity of opening rapid shipping intercourse between the mother country and the colonies with a view to effecting closer relations commercially and politically. The proceedings were strictly private.

MILITARY REVIEW.

There was a grand military review to-day. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Prince Komatsu, the Duke of Connaught and many other Princes, was present at the review. The outside of the parade ground was densely crowded by spectators and visitors from foreign countries.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Germany has already commenced the construction of several gunboats with a view to employing them on the interior waters of China.

MILITARY REVIEW.

London, July 2.

Queen Alexandra to-day inspected the Indian Contingent (for the Coronation) amid the great enthusiasm of assembled crowds.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu leaves London to-morrow.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MARKET.

In consequence of a report as to the monsoon in India the cotton and cotton cloth markets of Lancashire are dull.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

His Excellency M. Beau, French Minister in Peking, is appointed the Governor-General of Indo-China.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

London, July 3.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that the British Government recognised it as unnecessary to raise any protest against the the action of Russia in Newchwang, because Russia has already promised to evacuate Manchuria.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Sir Charles Dilke, criticising the Government's foreign policy to-night, regretted that the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was premature, and declared that the Government's policy was weak and inconsistent. A vehement discussion then took place.

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THE TIENTSIN QUESTION.

London, July 7.

China has asked the United States Government to persuade the other Powers to restore to China the Civil Government of Tientsin. The American Government has acceded to this request and has approached the other Powers to reconsider the question through Mr. Conger, the United States Minister in Peking.

SUGAR BOUNTIES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary has refused to comply with the resolution passed by the Sugar Convention in Brussels.

TELEGRAMS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The restrictions imposed on telegrams to South Africa have been cancelled.

COTTON MARKET IN LANCASHIRE.

In consequence of the dullness in the cotton market, Lancashire cotton spinners have convened a special conference.

FIRE AT DELAGOA BAY.

A fire has occurred at Lorenzo Marques and £50,000 worth of ammunition belonging to Great Britain were burned.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, July 8.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, met with a carriage accident and was taken to the Charing Cross Hospital for treatment. His condition is somewhat grave but the wound is steadily healing.

THE DATE FOR THE CORONATION.

The Coronation will take place in August. Its date will be officially announced.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.

The death is announced of the Earl of Arundel, the only son of the Duke of Norfork.

[Note.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was born on Sept. 7th, 1879, and his life's story is a tragedy of the British Peerage.]

THE TIENTSIN QUESTION.

There is a rumour that the United States came into collision with other Powers relative to the Tientsin question. The rumour is denied in official circles, however.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener will arrive in London on Saturday and will receive a triumph. 15,000 troops will line the streets to welcome him.

KOREAN AMBASSADOR.

The Korean Ambassador for the Coronation left London yesterday.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

RUSSIA AND NEWCHWANG.

London, July 2.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, answering Sir Charles Dilke, stated that the reason why Great Britain had not protested against the collection of likin by Russia in Newchwang was that it was expected that an agreement would be shortly concluded to restore Newchwang to the Chinese.

THE PHILLIPINES.

Both Houses of Congress have adopted the Committee's Philippine recommendations, and the President has signed the Bill.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

London, July 3.

Queen Alexandra yesterday received Prince Komatsu, whose indisposition prevented acceptance of Her Majesty's invitation to luncheon. He departed for Paris and Spain to-day. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught witnessed his departure, cordially shaking hands with him. A large crowd, which had assembled, cheered the Prince.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, July 4.

In the course of a debate on the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Sir Charles Dilke said that the alliance with Japan must be hostile to Russia.

Lord Charles Beresford congratulated the Government on the alliance, declaring that nothing so materially good for England had been accomplished within recent years.

Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, meeting the criticism of the alliance for not having been concluded sooner, said it was not for us to seek treaties; we grant them.

The *Times* describes the foregoing as an unfortunate phrase calculated to convey a wholly erroneous view of Great Britain's attitude towards her ally.

THE "LIKIN" TAX.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the House of Commons that after full consideration of the question, the Government has abandoned hope of securing the total abolition of the *likin* stations in China; he hoped, however, that some fiscal arrangement would be made to relieve trade of this enormous, uncertain, and illegal burden.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Governor of the Philippines has reported to Washington that the acceptance of American authority in the islands is general, and that the pacification is complete.

MR. BALFOUR TRIES TO APOLOGISE.

London, July 8.

The *Daily News* describes the statement made by Mr. Balfour as an elaborate apology for Viscount Cranborne's terrible gaucherie (in declaring that it was not for England to seek treaties; she granted them). The same paper believes that Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to St. James's, is greatly concerned if not incensed.

Earl Spencer intends to question the Marquis of Lansdowne on the subject.

THE PHILIPPINES.

London, July 10.

It is proposed that the question of what the United States should pay for the Friars' lands in the Philippines should be submitted to arbitration, as also the question of the indemnity to be paid for the ecclesiastical buildings occupied by the Americans.

Of the arbitrators, America is to choose two and the Philippines Government two, the fifth arbitrator being chosen from a neutral source. Governor Taft proposes that this fifth arbitrator shall be Lord Curzon of Keddlestone, Viceroy of India.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Coptic 1	Sa	July 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia 2	Sa	July 12
America	T. K. K.	Hkong Maru 3	Th	July 7
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 4	F	July 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa	July 19
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M	July 1
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M.	July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th	July 24
America	P. M. Co	China 5	Su	July 27
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Su	July 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co	City of Peking	M	July 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M	Aug. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	M	Aug. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21

1 Left Nagasaki on the 9th inst.
2 Left Kobe on the 10th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 1st inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa.	July 12
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa	July 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Sa.	July 12
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu	July 15
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu	July 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu	July 15
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th	July 17
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F.	July 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hkong Maru	Sa	July 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Emp. of China	M	July 21
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W.	July 23
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	F	July 25
America	P. M. Co	City of Peking	M	July 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co	China	M	July 28
Hongkong	N. P. Co	Tacoma	M	July 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21
Canada	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Tu	Aug. 5

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd July,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 3rd July,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 3rd July,—Yokkaichi, 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 3rd July,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese, steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 3rd July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 4th July,—Shanghai via ports, 28th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 5th July,—Portland, Ore., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 5th July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 5th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jumna, British steamer, 2,692, G. H. Clark, 5th July,—Cardiff via Maidzuru, Coal and Cake.—Sale & Co.

Titania, German Navy transport, 1,245, Captain W. Schadhe, 5th July,—Kobe, Coal.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 5th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Grosmont, British steamer, 1,818, Fleetham, 6th July,—New York via Suez Canal, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 6th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 6th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 7th July,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Magdalene, German ship, 2,732, E. Susewind, 7th July,—New York, 12th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 7th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 8th Jul ,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sumiuoye Maru, Japanese steamer, H. Yada, 8th July,—Nemuro via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Kishi, 7th July,—Noshiro via Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 9th July,—Vancouver, B.C., 23rd June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 9th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ilis (10 guns), German gunboat, 895, Capt. Sthamar, 9th July,—Kobe.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 10th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 21st June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 10th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,298, James Riley, 3rd July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 3rd July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 4th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 4th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 4th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 4th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 5th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 5th July,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura,

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5th July,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 5th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 5th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Beucleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 5th July,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 5th July,—Manila via Kobe and Moji, General.—W. M. Strachan & & Co.

Ambria, German steamer, 3,526, Ehlers, 6th July,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Indrawelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 6th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Asahi Kan (50 guns), Japanese battleship, 15,445, Captain M. Hashimoto, 6th July.—Yokosuka.

Fuji Kan (38 guns), Japanese battleship, 12,687, Captain Inouye, 6th July,—Yokosuka.

Hatsuse Kan (50 guns), Japanese battleship, 15,240, Captain T. Nashiba, 6th July,—Yokosuka.

Tokiwa Kan (38 guns), Japanese cruiser, 9,855, Captain K. Yajima, 6th July,—Yokosuka.

Sevastopol (16 guns), Russian battleship, 10,960, Captain Flodossieff, 6th July,—Vladivostock.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,677, F. Davies, 6th July,—Moji via Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, Ed. Porter, 7th July,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,615, A. F. Street, 7th July,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 7th July,—Hongkong via Manila, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 7th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 7th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Koun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,783, Y. Minamikawa, 7th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 7th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 7th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 7th July,—Otaru via ports and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 3,022, Grier, 8th July,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 8th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 8th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 656, K. Higo, 8th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, S. Soyeda, 8th July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 9th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 9th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Kishi, 9th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marco Polo (16 guns), Italian cruiser, 4,583, Captain Paolo Botti, 10th July,—Hakodate.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 10th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 10th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Mr. F. J. Rice, Rev. H. J. Hamilton, Rev. V. Patrick, Prince T. Shimadzu, Mr. T. Yamazaki, Miss Howard, Mr. Koe Ren San, Inspector T. Usui, Mr. Yamakawa, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ohin, Master G. R. Hill, Lieut. Dale, Mr. John Seymour, Mr. Lecart Cartier, Mr. Yo Meng Chye, Mr. de Bezaure, Mrs. Sho, Mr. Koa le Shu, and Mr. G. L. Cochelet, in cabin ; Mr. C. Kasahara, Mr. S. Makahara, Mr. S. Takagi, Mr. M. Koroku, Mrs. C. Takagi, Mr. T. Matsune, Mr. D. Tagawa, Mr. J. McDonald, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. S. Komuro, Mrs. S. Taga, and 12 Chinese students, in second class ; 50, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Captain T. Ida, Mrs. Ida, Mr. K. Nobeta, Mrs. Riu Eng Kwang, Miss W. Harries, Miss C. Harries, Mr. C. R. Graham, Mr. Lonen Sohn, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. Hoden, Miss E. Poteet, Master Water, Rev. and Mrs. Water, Master H. W. Water, and Master S. L. Water, in cabin ; Miss K. Shibata, Mrs. M. Tanabe, Mrs. T. Shimatani, Mrs. Kuwayama and 5 children, and Miss Benho Koch, in second class ; 46 Japanese, and 20 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. Erich Pieper, Capt. Retzmann, Mrs. and Miss Whittle, Mrs. Dipple, Mr. R. Seel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grun, Mrs. de Marteau, Mrs. Nazer, Mr. Ed. L. von Nierop, Mr. A. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Komor, Mr. H. Geilien, Mr. Kozo Mori, Mrs. C. Perbrems, Mr. and Mrs. W. von Hoye, and Mr. W. Sanders, in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco via ports :—Mrs. R. H. Warfield, Capt. R. E. Warfield, Miss M. Veallane, and Prof. G. Tsuboi in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Mr. H. Strome and Mr. Wm. Whalm in cabin. For Manila :—Mr. R. Appleton, Mr. E. W. Suchet, Mr. E. P. Pawley, Mr. F. A. Gantz Mr. G. H. Sweet, Mr. J. Heilbrom, Mr J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. Sivetzer, Mr. W. Buchanan, Mr. F. E. Kearney, Mr. A. Melmow, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Mr. J. M. O'Connell, Mr. H. Ludeman and Miss F. Barker in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. J. A. Edmonson, Mr. H. B. McDowall, Rev. John Weig, and Mrs. Winter, in cabin ; 6 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Miss Juliette G. Broghan, Mr. F. M. Tegner, Mrs. Tegner, Mr. William G. Frizell, Mr. S. Ogura, Miss Charlotte Enid Draper, Mr. T. W. Furlong, Mr. Victor Marsh, and Mr. W. G. Kost, in cabin. For Kobe :—Mr. E. W. Tilden, Mrs. Tilden and amah, Mr. Edward Tilden, and Miss J. M. Christensen, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. A. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. Bottenheim, Miss R. Bottenheim, Miss Ella Bottenheim, Miss G. Bottenheim, Mr. J. V. Knights, Mrs. Knights, and Dr. Herman Bryan, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via Manila :—Mr. Robt. Appleton, Miss F. Barker, Mr. F. T. Clark, Mr. R. N. Clark, Judge J. F. Cooper, Mrs. J. F. Cooper, Dr. P. A. Fox, Miss N. Fox, Mr. John Gibson, Mrs. John Gibson, Mr. F. M. Gray, Mr. D. I. Hauptman, Mr. J. P. Heilbreun, Mr. Fletcher Ladd, Mr. Alfred Milnow, Mr. H. A. C. de Rubis, Mr. Theo. Santos, Miss Leslie Smith, Mr. L. Well-Suchet, Mr. F. J. Trank, Mr. J. L. Upham, Miss A. Van Zandt, Mr. L. R. Wilfrey, and Judge C. A. Wilson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for London via ports :—Lieut. Martin F. Daniel, Mr. J. H. Fisher, Mr. F. Atkins, and Mr. D. Chessell, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. J. Grant, Dr. Arnold, Mrs. Grossman and infant, Mrs. L. R. Beck, and Mr. Butler in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There was a slight spurt at the beginning of the week, but matters have reverted to the former dull conditions.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

A small business has been passing.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.70 to 7.10
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

There is nothing new to report.

	PER PICUL.
American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There is a quiet market and quotations remain unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.10 to 6.10
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.70 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a quiet market during the week. Buyers are not eager, and sellers refuse to make any serious concessions in price. Consequently the daily settlements are very small and it remains to be seen in the future whether foreign markets will improve or whether our native friends here must reduce quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... ... Y.	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1½	
Re-reels—No. 2	
Re-reels—No. 3	
Kakedas—Extra	
Kakedas—No. 1	
Kakedas—No. 1½	
Kakedas—No. 2	
Kakedas—No. 2½	

WASTE SILK.

There is no change from last week's report. Small hand musters of new wastes have come in, but there is no bulk of stock and we have not heard of any contracts to arrive.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	

TEA.

Stocks have increased and prices have given way a little. Holders have been free sellers, but buyers have not been over eager. The quality of the second crop is very good indeed, being considerably superior to last year's second crop.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	45 & upwards
Choice	42 to 44
Finest	40 to 41
Fine	37 to 39
Good Medium...	33 to 36
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	— —

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 10.

London silver ⅛ to $\frac{3}{16}$ higher and China sterling rates higher accordingly have caused a decline in local rates on China, but all other rates are very firm.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0½
— — Bills on demand	2/0$\frac{9}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0¾
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	263
— — 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight	141/2%dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	161/2%dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	49⅞
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	209
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	24⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 10.

MORNING. July.	MORNING. Aug.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. July.	AFTERNOON. Aug.
—	—	Nippon Railway ...	73.60	74.20
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
—	42.90	Kansai Railway ...	—	—
56.40	57.00	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.30	56.80
74.00	74.80	Tanko Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Tobu Railway	—	18.95
—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	7.90
26.15	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
21.20	21.40	Kioto Railway	—	21.25
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	111.30	—
55.70	56.15	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	55.60	56.00
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
76.55	77.35	Nippon Yusen	76.30	77.05
—	—	Toyo Kisen	—	—
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	25.40	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	25.40
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co.	—	78.70
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	56.70	—
54.20	—	Tokio Electric Light	54.00	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
127.65	129.05	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	127.30	128.50

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LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 10.

Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Kirin Breweries sellers at *yen* 165. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Offers wanted for Helms. Y. U. Club debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117	Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250	Buyers.
Club Hotel	65	Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co	70	Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	165	Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 10.

Yokohama Docks have changed hands at *yen* 41.50. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Grand Hotels, buyers offer *yen* 250. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 65. Kirin Breweries are offering at *yen* 165. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.		Closing Quotation.	
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.		Yen.	
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63		31.5.1901	117	Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½	31.3.1902	165	S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½	31.12.1902	250	B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½	31.3.1901	65	S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½	31.8.1901	120	Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½	31.8.1901	475	N.
do do Preference.....	750	100	...	...	1st year		103	N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½	30.6.1901	60	S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r	31.12.1901	215	N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r	30.6.1901	8.75	N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½	30.6.1901	72½	S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd. .	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78		...	11	S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½	30.6.1901	45	S.



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毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1902.

DEATH.

On the 17th inst., at No. 179 F, Bluff, ESTHER, relict of the late James Esdale, aged 85.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Kaiser has decided that German war uniforms shall be grey.

A KOBE report says that the Italian Consul at that port will start for Hokkaido in a few days to investigate trade there.

THE Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England has sent in all £10,337 to South Africa for the relief of loyal Brethren who have suffered from the war.

AN Osaka report says that the Osaka Beer Brewery Company, at its regular general meeting held on July 15th, declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

MR. MATSUMOTO KAMETARO, President of the Aikoku Bank, Tokyo, was arrested on July 15th and taken to the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. The property of the chief officials of the bank was attached at the same time.

THE war-ship *Musashi*, which was successfully raised some days ago, arrived at Oginohama on July 15th on her way to Yokosuka. The latter place will be reached in a day or two.

MR. KIMURA RIYEMON, a rich merchant of of Yokohama, has been elected a member of the House of Peers, representing the highest tax-payers in Kanagawa Prefecture. He succeeds Mr. S. Hiranuma, who has resigned.

THE negotiations between the Korean Government and the Söul-Fusan Railway Co., with regard to the location of a station at Wungtaimun have been completed. The Company will shortly receive 29,000 *tsubo* of land.

TAGUCHI SEKI, a woman employed at a restaurant in Saseho, has brought an accusation in the local Court against a police-inspector and a policeman charging them with torture and with having injured her by assault and battery.

CAPTAIN PRINCE NASHIMOTO, who is an instructor in the Military College, will set out for Europe either in September or October this year for the purpose of studying military affairs. Captain Prince Kuni, will also proceed to Europe early next year for a similar purpose.

IT is reported that Dr. Baelz, of the Tokyo University, will return home shortly. The doctor attended the Imperial Household Department on July 12th and had an interview with Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Department, relative to his departure.

THE British steamer *Fook Sang* (1,660 tons), of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the agents, has been sold to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which company intend to use the vessel on the China service. She was formally taken delivery of on July 15.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Tamba Maru* ran aground 200 yards from the Police Pier in Hongkong harbour on July 3, when leaving for Japan. After being stuck in the mud for an hour and three quarters she floated off uninjured and proceeded on her voyage.

AT a special meeting of chief officials of the Osaka Gas Company, held at Osaka on July 9th, it was arranged to appoint Mr. Kataoka Naoteru, President of the Company, with Mr. Tison as Vice-President. Mr. Graham was authorized to take charge of the foreign affairs section.

IT is reported from Osaka that the inauguration of the Daido Life Assurance Company took place at that city on July 15th. The new establishment was organized jointly by the Asahi, Gokoku and Hokkai Life Assurance Companies, which recently amalgamated for that purpose.

A BIRMINGHAM safe company has been fined £100 for attempting surreptitiously to ship percussion caps to Persia, concealed in the lining of a safe. The company stated, in defence, that the caps had been enclosed by their employees, without the knowledge of the directors.

ON the afternoon of July 15th an employé of the Central Warehousing Company, Midoricho, Yokohama, was robbed of *yen* 600 while in the Yokohama branch of the One Hundredth Bank. It appears that the employé, having withdrawn the sum from the bank, was about to put the money in his pocket when a man, who was standing near by, suddenly seized the money and fled. The thief has not yet been arrested.

AS the result of the promulgation of the new regulations for Chambers of Commerce it is alleged by Tokyo journals that the following twelve Chambers of Commerce will be dissolved:—Kawagoye, Naoyetsu, Ota, Ishioka, Minato, Tochigi, Chiba, Hamamatsu, Gifu, Onomichi, Saka and Kagoshima.

IT is reported in the home papers just to hand that in the sale to Mr. Alfred Holt of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company's ships, Mr. Holt is only acting as agent, the real purchaser being Mr. Hill, the president of the Great Northern Railway of America. Mr. Hill, who is having two huge steamers built to his order for the Pacific trade, will add the Mutual boats to the Seattle run.

PRINCE BORIS VLADIMIR and suite left Yokohama for America by the British steamer *Coptic* on July 15th at a little past 3 p.m. Prior to His Highness' departure the deck of the steamer was crowded with many ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Prince Kan-in, the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, the Superintendent of Kanagawa Police, Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, the reception committee, and others who wished the Prince *bon voyage*.

THERE has been a fight in Formosa between Japanese soldiers and raiders. A dispatch from the Governor-General of Formosa dated July 7th reports that a number of soldier and gendarmes under command of Major Nishiyama, while searching for bandits, encountered a strong force of insurgents at a place called Koshiryosho, Taipeh Prefecture, on July 5th. Fire was opened on both sides, and the Japanese force lost a sergeant and a private killed, while several others were wounded. One of the enemy was captured.

PILGRIMS to Fuji are warned to make their ascent by the ordinary routes only and not to penetrate prohibited paths. Several days ago the corpse of a man was found on the slope of the mountain and on being examined it was discovered that he had been struck in the bowels by a bullet fired by soldiers, who occasionally have target practice at the foot of Fuji. Undoubtedly the unfortunate man had been walking along a prohibited path.

CONCERNING the proposed amalgamation of the Tokyo and the Shinagawa Electric Light Companies, a committee from both held a conference at Tsukiji, Tokyo, on July 10th. The representatives of the Shinagawa company said that they would like to dispose of the concern's property for *yen* 250,000, but the Tokyo committee cut down the price to *yen* 210,000. It was then arranged to hold another meeting in a few days, when the matter will be definitely settled.

THE members of the Yokohama Rinyu-kai (Japanese Cyclists' Club) held a hundred mile race on July 9th. The competitors, numbering 18, left the training track near Magane-cho, Yokohama, at 5 a.m. for Kawasaki, whence, turning back, the party proceeded to Odawara, thence to Fujisawa, whence they wheeled back to Yokohama via Enoshima and Kamakura, a distance of one hundred miles. Mr. Sagabe Ikko was the most successful, covering the whole distance in nine hours eleven minutes, and he was followed by Messrs. Sase, Fujishiro and Kawasaki.

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THE CRANBORNE INCIDENT.

Saturday, July 12.

Extreme reticence has been the attitude of the leading Japanese journals up to the present with regard to Lord Cranborne's unfortunate statement. But two of them—the *Kokumin* and the *Nichi Nichi*—have now broken silence. The *Kokumin* admits that the affair is unfortunate, but says that Lord Cranborne must not be understood as having referred directly to the origin of the Anglo-Japanese alliance or as having deliberately made that alliance the basis of his remarks. He was merely answering persons who attacked the alliance and in doing so he must not be supposed to have carefully weighed the effect of his words on third parties. It would be a great mistake to interpret his words as representing the views of the British Government without any regard to the circumstances under which they were uttered. Moreover, Mr. Balfour, leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, speaking on behalf of his Government, has offered an explanation to prevent misunderstanding on Japan's part, and has affirmed the absolute equality of the two Powers' standing with regard to the alliance. *The Times* and the *Morning Post* have also condemned Lord Cranborne's words. Thus both Government and people of Great Britain have sought to correct Lord Cranborne's error, and to make it clear that in allying herself with Japan she was in no respect lacking in respect for the latter. "We ourselves believe that Lord Cranborne spoke under the pressing necessity of explaining Great Britain's departure from her traditional policy of isolation, and although we think that his words showed more or less want of courtesy to Japan, we are not disposed to attach grave importance to a momentary blunder. Even on the extreme supposition that he intended to suggest that Japan had been the Power to take the initiative in seeking the Alliance, such a fact would not affect the comparative dignity of the allies. For whatever may have been the processess adopted and the road followed by way of preliminary to the Alliance, from the moment that the Alliance was concluded the contracting parties stood on absolutely equal ground, neither being superior or inferior to the other. There is no such thing as platonic love in international relations. Each State is influenced solely by considerations of its own interests, and no Power goes out of its way to make an alliance merely for the purpose of confering a favour on its ally. Great Britain saw her account in joining hands with Japan or she would never have entertained the notion. There is no occasion to inquire accurately into the diplomatic methods adopted to bring about the alliance. What is far more important is that the course of events had plainly led up to it. The incidents of the North-China Campaign and the subsequent cöoperation of England and Japan in effecting a settlement, showed unmistakably that the interests of the two Powers were identical and that a common policy drew them together. This same Lord Cranborne, in replying to Sir Charles Dilke's criticism, said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had its origin in community of experiences, community of sentiment and community of interests, and in the face of that definition there can be no doubt about the feelings of Great Britain towards the union. We need not now make close scrutiny into the preliminaries of the compact, nor need we be perturbed because the British Under-Secretary of State made a *bevue*, for the facts are solid and British responsible statesmen have explained them."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* prefaces its remarks by saying that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance must be regarded by the world as indicating that the high contracting parties stood on an equality and were influenced by feelings of sincerity towards each other. No doubt the proximate cause of the Alliance was the North-China trouble, but it has its roots in the community of the two Powers' interests and the identity of their policies. It was not concluded with the object or intention of conferring benefit on either at the expense of the other. Mutual respect is essential to the genuineness of any inter-State union. Without such respect alliances, even if possible, can not be permanent. It can not be questioned that this essential was satisfied in the case of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Unfortunately Lord Cranborne was betrayed into an expression which some of the great organs of British public opinion, as *The Times* and the *Morning Post*, condemned on the ground of its want of respect towards Japan, and naturally the Japanese have experienced some slight sentiment of umbrage in connexion with the incident. Looking, however, at the conditions that existed in Japan and England at the time of the conclusion of the Alliance and at the course of events in the two countries subsequently to the Alliance, it was impossible to suppose any want of the mutual respect alluded to above, and we therefore awaited the issue of the incident with confidence. That issue still leaves some slight perplexity as to Lord Cranborne's meaning, but the information that the Japanese Government has been able to place before the nation is of such a character as to dispel effectually the slight feeling of umbrage that threatened to be engendered in Japan. In unions between states the advantages of self-restraint make themselves finally felt though for a moment the exercise of that quality may suggest lack of dignity. A retrospect of the five months that have elapsed since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance helps to elucidate the fact and the present incident is an illustration of it. (These concluding remarks seem to embody a gentle reproof to England and a distant suggestion that big talk preludes bigger explanations.)

Monday, July 14.

The *Chuo* attributes to Mr. Kato Takaaki an interesting comment on Lord Cranborne's recent *bevue*. Whether Mr. Kato is really responsible for the comment we do not know but the fact referred to is undoubted. When the first agreement—a secret agreement, it is often called, and certainly there was a measury of privacy about it—when the first agreement between Russia and China with regard to Manchuria came upon the *tapis*, it was the Japanese Government that undertook the task of protesting, and unquestionably the defeat of the agreement was due to that protest. But Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, created the impression that the initiative had been taken by England, and to this day the world attributes the abandonment of the agreement to the joint action of England, America and Japan. Lord Cranborne did not make the slightest allusion to Japan in his speech, and the omission was not more unjust than ungracious. His lordship can not be called a very tactful statesman.

The *Jiji Shimpo* attaches no importance to Lord Cranborne's utterance. It was merely a Rowland for an Oliver. He was attacked on the ground that England's isolation having become dangerous she was ready to grasp hands with any one, and in reply he made the now much-talked of assertion. Such things may easily happen in debate. Nevertheless it was undoubtedly language not becoming a high diplomatic official; a blunder in short. Japan, however, may be quite content with the condemnatory attitude of the British public and with Mr. Balfour's explanation. "The English and the Japanese peoples have profound confidence in each other, and there is not the least fear that their relations will be disturbed by a trivial utterance of that kind." It should be borne in mind—says the *Jiji* in conclusion—that the question before the British Parliament was not why England had made an alliance with Japan but why she had not made it sooner.

Friday, July 18.

We confess to a feeling of some surprise that the *Nippon*, which is *par excellence* the chauvinist journal of Japan, should have preserved silence on the occasion of the Cranborne incident. But we are still more surprised to find our contemporary coming out, at this belated hour, with an article of a decidedly inflammatory character, in which—and this is the strongest point of all—the Japanese people are accused of lacking self-respect and being unfortunately deficient in spirit. The *Nippon's* remarks take the form of a running commentary on a statement attributed to a certain foreign diplomatist, who, if we may judge from his language, was grieviously disappointed that Lord Cranborne's *bevue* did not raise in Japan such a storm of indignation as to imperil the continued existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If a foreign diplomat really uttered the remarks quoted by the *Nippon*, then we can only say that our contemporary should have been too astute to be caught by such an obvious attempt to fish in troubled waters; and if this foreign diplomat is a mere figment of the *Nippon's* imagination, an unsubstantial peg for supporting a jeremiade, then in truth our contemporary has much to answer for. Assuming, however, that the foreign diplomat is a genuine personage and that he really did make the comments attributed to him, namely, that there is a time for speech and a time for reticence; that if Japan really attaches value to being regarded as her ally's equal, she disqualifies herself by her spiritless patience, and that the world will unquestionably pronounce her people lamentably lacking in the quality of self-assertion—if a foreign diplomat truly said such things, then the *Nippon* justifies him by the reception it gives his advice. In England any foreign diplomat undertaking to pronounce an opinion of the kind, would be told to mind his own business. He would be reminded, politely or roughly, that the English people know their own interests, and that they have no need of a foreign instructor in the qualities of self-assertion and national pride. But the *Nippon* seems to think that the impertinent criticisms of this officious stranger should be humbly accepted by the Japanese as a proper and well merited rebuke, and taken as the text of a reproachful sermon. That is not like the *Nippon's* usual discernment and habitual spirit. Finally, we would ask our contemporary why it joined the conspiracy of silence from which it now draws inferences so sinister to its countrymen's character. If reticence in the face of

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Lord Cranborne's words exposed the Japanese nation to such unpleasant criticism, why was the *Nippon* itself a conspicuous preserver of that reticence? The time has passed for an anti-climax, and since the *Nippon* palpably missed its opportunity, this belated condemnation of those that were equally tardy can not be classed even with wisdom following the event.

LORD SALISBURY RETIRES.

Wednesday, July 16.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, commenting on Lord Salisbury's retirement, says that when Marquis Ito visited England on the last occasion, he was received at Hatfield by Lord Salisbury's daughter, who, when walking round the park with the Japanese visitor, observed that Bismarck was undoubtedly a great statesman but that he had erred as to the time of retiring from office. Had he retired on the death of Emperor William his fame would have been better assured. From that observation Marquis Ito inferred that Lord Salisbury's intention of abandoning public life had been already formed. If an illustration be sought of Laotsu's saying that the time to retire is when fame has been achieved and duty done, then Lord Salisbury's case will always be pointed to as such an illustration. It is 49 years since he entered Parliament, and 36 since he became a member of the Cabinet. Three times he has been Premier of England, the first occasion being 17 years ago, and his terms of office in that position aggregate 14 years, a fact which in itself constitutes a convincing proof of his great ability. He retires at 72 years of age with the gratitude and admiration of all parties in, and all parts of, the British Empire. He may have thought of resigning after the general election in 1900 when the country offered him a new mandate by an overwhelming majority. But the Queen was still alive and the South-African question had to be dealt with. Her Majesty has passed away and the war is happily ended. Thus the time is ripe for his lordship's retirement. He had made everything ready for the step, so that, although it is a signal event in the politics of the world, it will cause no dislocation of the political machine in England, Lord Salisbury being succeeded by his nephew, who will have the benefit of his wise counsels. The *Kokumin* then gives some particulars of Lord Salisbury's career, which it considers to have been chiefly marked by ability in foreign politics, and it says that he remains to the conservative party a treasure-house of unparalleled sagacity and experience in foreign affairs. During his long public life he took care to educate men competent to replace him, and he is thus able to retire with assured confidence that the government of the country will proceed smoothly and without hitch. In every respect he has set an example of perfect statesmanship.

The *Asahi Shimbun* observes that Lord Salisbury's case must be clearly differentiated from those of statesmen who, though they possessed the confidence of the Sovereign that appointed them, did not possess that of his successor. His lordship retires, as Mr. Gladstone did, solely because he has done his work and needs rest. His Cabinet is in its eighth year of existence, and it is characteristic of the endurance and zeal of British statesmen that whereas three years of premiership tired out M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Lord Salisbury, though of ripe age, could bear the fatigues of eight years. Japan regrets his retirement, but feels confident that in the hands to which he has bequeathed his work, the England of to-day and of to-morrow will be as the England of yesterday. Lord Salisbury was a true friend of Japan in the old and original sense of the term. He, first among European statesmen, detected the true sentiments of this country towards the neighbouring empire, and was willing to take her for cöoperator and to trust her completely. Doubtless the Anglo-Japanese alliance is to be attributed ultimately to the labours of such men as Mr. Kato Takaaki, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Claude MacDonald, Viscount Hayashi, and the Japanese Cabinet, but the ultimate responsibility of such a marked departure from England's national policy rested with Lord Salisbury. The *Asahi* leaves to Englishmen the task of writing appreciations or criticisms of their great statesman's career. It confines itself to noting that by the election of 1900 he placed his Cabinet on a firmer footing than ever, and that the work of imperialism may now be safely trusted to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. Yet it does seem a pity that Lord Salisbury should have retired on the very eve of the Coronation.

The *Nichi Nichi's* notice is brief but appreciative. It observes that Lord Salisbury's intention of retiring had long been known, and that, owing to his wise arrangements, it will not cause any break in the continuity of British policy or any disturbance in British politics. Especially will there be no change in the country's attitude towards foreign affairs. The *Nichi Nichi* then gives a brief *resumé* of the chief incidents in Lord Salisbury's public career; notes that he concluded the Anglo-Japanese alliance and brought the South-African war to a conclusion, and observes that although the trend of the times was in his favour, the strength and success of his long-lived Cabinet bear conclusive testimony to his ability. It seems a pity that he did not remain in office until the Coronation, but in retiring at the moment when his fame is in its zenith he obeys the dictates of true statesmanship. Our contemporary then gives a eulogistic notice of Mr. Balfour, who, at the comparatively youthful age of 54, succeeds to this great charge. The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that he has given ample proofs of ability and that England's affairs will be safe in his hands.

Thursday, July 17.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, it need scarcely be said, has a clever and sympathetic article about the political event in England. It notes that Lord Salisbury's disposition to resign was manifested some time ago, and can not now surprise any one. Not since 1812, when Lord Liverpool remained at the head of a cabinet for 14 years, has any British Ministry attained such a long life as the Salisbury Cabinet. Nor has any Ministry a more remarkable record. His Lordship's name is connected with the settlement of the Venezuela dispute, with the annexation of Burmah, with the administration of Egypt, with the South-African war and with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He has also been instrumental in carrying out most of the principal domestic reforms advocated by the Liberals, so that the tongue of criticism has been silenced. Such results must be justly placed to his credit. An essentially fair-minded man, free from self-seeking, resolute, a party-leader yet never swayed from his purpose or conviction by party influence, he has made a record of unprecedented achievement. It may be said of him in the words of the Chinese philosopher that he closes his political career in possession of the fame of great deeds. In spite of sickness he remained at his post until the South-African war was concluded, thus setting a fine example of the sense of responsibility. The *Jiji* then points out that Mr. Balfour's qualifications and record indicate him as a worthy successor of Lord Salisbury, and that, so far as the personnel of the Cabinet is concerned, the change is limited in its scope. Nevertheless the direction of affairs passes from the hands of the old to those of the young, and that certainly means a change in the political situation, and will have a corresponding effect upon national sentiment. South-Africa will feel the difference; the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be strengthened with regard to the Far-Eastern question, and we may look for new deeds and new plans from this Cabinet of younger men.

THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" AND PRINCE KOMATSU.

Monday, July 14.

According to telegrams from Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpo* there is some excitement and indignation in that Settlement because of the *North-China Daily News'* manner of treating telegrams about Prince Komatsu. The telegrams referred to extend up to the 12th instant, and as the latest copies of Shanghai journals received here are those of the 5th, we can not tell exactly what may have appeared in the columns of the *N.-C. Daily News* between the latter date and the 12th. Turning over our contemporary's columns we find that in its issues of the 2nd, the 4th and the 5th it inserted the following telegrams with the headings here given:—

MORE OF THE PRINCE.

London *via* Bombay, July 1.

Prince Komatsu lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught yesterday.—*Reuter.*

AND YET AGAIN!

London *via* Bombay, July 3.

Prince Komatsu and his entire suite had a farewell audience with Queen Alexandra. Throughout his visit to England the Prince has been conspicuously honoured.—*Reuter.*

IS THIS THE LAST?

London, July 3.

H.M. Queen Alexandra yesterday received Prince Komatsu, whose indisposition had prevented his acceptance of Her Majesty's invitation to luncheon. Prince Komatsu departed from London to-day for Paris and Spain. T.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught witnessed his departure, cordially shaking hands with the Prince, whilst the crowd present cheered.—*Special Service.*

THE INEVITABLE!

London *via* Bombay, July 4.

Prince Komatsu has started for Paris and Spain.—*Reuter.*

Apparently some more facetiæ of an even less considerate character appeared in subsequent issues of the same journal, and the *Jiji's* correspondent says that not only the Japanese residents of Shanghai but also many of the foreign are indignant, and that all unanimously agree in denouncing such rudeness. Certainly the person who has charge of this department of the *N.-C. Daily News* columns has very little sense of the fitness of things and very little respect for the feelings of others. But truly it seems to us that his extremely silly jokes are not worth a scintilla of wrath. The only sufferer is the journal which allows its columns to be thus disfigured. We entertain no doubt that the *N.-C. Daily News*, so soon as the matter is brought clearly to the notice of the editor,

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will make whatever amende is possible. One comment is called for by the message to the *Jiji Shimpo*. It is there stated that the Japanese Consul is perplexed how to act. We do not believe it for a moment. Mr. Odagiri is not the kind of official to make any blunder in such a matter. No remedy whatever is within his direct reach. If he has any means of privately conveying a suggestion to the editor of the offending journal, the desired end would be at once attained. But in his capacity of Consul the matter is wholly beyond his sphere, and by attempting to move in it officially he would be showing as little tact as the *N. C. Daily News* itself. The incident should be treated as a momentary aberration. What is incomparably more important is that the *N. C. Daily News* and other English journals printed in Shanghai and China should be persuaded to observe the elementary rules of politeness in speaking of the Sovereign and of the high officials of the land whose hospitality these newspapers enjoy.

Wednesday, July 16.

It appears from news received in Tokyo on Sunday that so far from apologising for its rudeness to Prince Komatsu, the *North-China Daily News* actually attempts to defend it. Mr. Drummond wrote to the Shanghai paper protesting against the nature of the headings used by it when publishing telegrams about the Prince, but the *North-China Daily News* replied that not one out of every hundred of its readers cared a single straw about the movements of Prince Komatsu. Such extreme boorishness is beyond all comment. There is nothing to be said except that the *North-China Daily News* under its present editor is wholly ignorant of the elementary rules of politeness. Its extreme insularity too is quite amusing. Were it a petty provincial journal published at some out-of-the-way place in Ireland or Wales, one can conceive that its uninformed and prejudiced readers would take no interests in the movements of an Imperial Prince, a near relative of the Emperor of Japan, sent by a country with which England has just formed an alliance to assist at the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward. But considering that Reuter's Far-Eastern service of telegrams are compiled for the benefit of a mixed community of all nationalities; that when they appear in Shanghai they are read by an audience which watches with keen interest the relations between Japan and England; that Shanghai is the chief emporium of a trade which depends for its development upon the maintenance of the policy to which England and Japan have pledged themselves — considering these things, the fact that the *North-China Daily News* is quite out of touch with the spirit of the times is very apparent. So far as Japan and Prince Komatsu are concerned, the incident is altogether insignificant. One does not stop one's vehicle in this country for the purpose of chiding a child that calls out *ijin papa* as one passes, and neither need any rational man be troubled by the gaucheries of a newspaper labouring under a temporary aberration of understanding. The noticeable point about the incident, as we observed in our last issue, is that these rudenesses are of a piece with the extreme grossness of language and invective habitually employed by Shanghai and Hongkong journals when discussing the acts of the Chinese Court and of Chinese high officials. The things said constantly about the Empress Dowager are brutal; no other term can be applied; the things that used to be said about the late Li Hung-chang were an equally disgraceful display of licence, and the criticisms now constantly penned about Chinese statesmen, Chinese officials and Chinese administration, so far from promoting the cause of progress, impede it by rendering its advocates hateful and by enraging instead of encouraging their Chinese readers.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, July 12.

Mr. Kano Jingoro, Principal of the High Normal School, has been making to the *Jiji Shimpo* some remarks about the coming of Chinese students to this country. Much of what he is represented as having said presents no novelty; namely, that education is much cheaper in Japan than in Europe, that the necessary books have already been translated into Japanese, and that identity of script facilitates the imparting of instruction. But one of Mr. Kano's assertions is either singularly ingenuous or erroneously reported. He is made to say that the gulf is so wide between the degree of Occidental civilization and the degree of Chinese civilization that to attempt any immediate blending of the two would be like grafting a bamboo on a forest tree. That sounds like putting Japanese civilization—which he recommends as better suited for amalgamation—on a lower plane than Occidental civilization, a proposition which Occidentals will readily endorse, but which we do not expect to hear from a Japanese. We apprehend, however, that Mr. Kano refers rather to the general scale of living than to the essentials of civilization. There his statement is unassailable, for the contrast between life in Japan and life in China to be much more marked than the contrast between life in the West and life in the East generally. Mr. Kano is about to pay a visit to China. He is already in charge of several Chinese students studying in this country, and his tour will probably have the effect of promoting the movement he advocates.

Monday, July 14.

An officer who has just returned from North China, and who speaks through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, says that the barracks for the Japanese garrison troops in Tientsin and Peking have just been finished, and that, on the whole, they are certainly not inferior to those of any other nation, though their outward appearance may perhaps leave something to be desired. Among all the barracks the American are the best equipped as to mess-rooms and dormitories, and among all the troops the Japanese have the least palatable food, though that of course is inevitable from the point of view of economy. Water is one of the great difficulties. The Peiho is the only available source of supply and its water is quite undrinkable without being filtered. Arrangements have now been made, however, for filtering on a large scale, and there is ample provision of wholesome water. The troops are well behaved, and there can be no mistaking their determination to maintain the honour of their Japanese cloth. This critic's only cause of regret is that Japanese officers can not afford to live better. The officers of all other nationalities are to be constantly seen at the Astor House fraternizing and enjoying themselves, but the Japanese officer is conspicuous by his absence. Such pastimes are beyond his purse.

Apparently some light has broken upon the Indemnity question. A telegram from the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent says that, through America's intervention, Great Britain has been induced to consent to receiving payment of her installments in silver during the next eight years, after which time she will require to be paid in gold at the current rate of exchange. It is added that at the earnest request of Viceroy Yuan, the English Government has agreed to approach the other Powers for the purpose of securing their acquiescence in that arrangement. But Russia, Germany and France are all believed to be unwilling to forego gold payments. We imagine that every Western Government and certainly Japan would be disposed to treat China leniently in the matter were they not influenced by the conviction that if her finances were honestly administered she could pay ten such indemnities without any trouble whatever. The gold and silver embarrassment is a veritable mote in her financial eye compared with the beam of peculation.

The latest telegrams from Peking do not indicate that the Tientsin problem is as near a settlement as Reuter's intelligence indicates, but there would seem to be reasons for concluding that a little more time will unravel the perplexity.

Speaking of the Tientsin problem, we may mention a statement made by a Yokohama resident, who has just returned from China. He says that the experience of the provisional Government in Tientsin constitutes an object lesson in the capacities of Chinese finance if honestly administered. When the city was taken over by the Powers its treasury was absolutely empty and a small sum of thirty or forty thousand taels had to be put up by the Governments concerned for the purposes of working expenses. Since then the Commissioners have been spending some twenty thousand taels a month in salaries, yet now, after little more than a year's administration, they find that their debt is paid off and they have a surplus of five hundred thousand taels in hand. That is certainly a suggestive record.

The Cassini secret agreement made a considerable commotion at the time when it was invented by the newsmongers, but the Cyril secret seems to be falling flat. Yet its details are very explicitly given by the *Jimmin*. It is said to have been planned by the pro-Russian party in Peking, of whom the leaders are Yung Lu, Ku Fun-ki, Lin Tien-ling and Kon Kan, and they are supposed to have taken advantage of Prince Cyril's coming to consummate their plans. The objects of the agreement are to contrive the restoration of Tientsin on easy terms—which has been effected now by American intervention—; to put obstacles in the way of the arrangement proposed by England for the management of the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway; to provide against British objections to the Peking-Chankiakow line, which is essential to the completion of Russia's railway communications with Mongolia; and finally to contrive that England and Japan shall not be able to open Manchuria to foreign trade after its evacuation by Russia. This seems to be a programme of common action rather than a convention. Its details are obviously devised by some one who has set himself to think out the most objectionable projects attributable to Russia.

Wednesday, July 16.

Some enterprising news-agent has supplied to four of the second-class journals of

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Tokyo an elaborate statement of the contents of a secret treaty which M. Lessar is said to be pressing upon the acceptance of the Chinese Government, and which is strenuously opposed by Viceroy Yuan with the assistance of "certain two Powers." The treaty is intended to provide for the future of Thibet. It sets out by declaring that Thibet is of much importance to both the contracting parties, and then it goes on to provide that the two Powers shall cöoperate, with the employment of force if necessary, to preserve order in that country; that "while granting freedom of conscience as far as possible" no creeds shall be allowed to be preached except those of Buddha and of the Greek Church; that if any third party attempts to make trouble in Thibet, Russia and China shall combine against it, and so on. The tale is an obvious canard. Even the *Yomiuri* accompanies its publication with expressions of uncertainty. It is another of the many illustrations of the abuse of news-agencies. Here we have no less than four journals all simultaneously cöoperating to disseminate false intelligence obtained from the same source. If they even credited the story to a news agency, their readers would have some warning. But they publish it, one and all, as original news procured from independent sources.

It is stated that at a meeting of the officials of the Foreign Office and of the Grand Secretariat in Peking, a decision was adopted to pursue a middle course with regard to the abolition of *likin*. We do not know exactly what is meant by a middle course, nor do we see how anything of the kind could be satisfactorily accomplished. In such a matter it must apparently be all or none. There is even at this moment great uncertainty as to the amount of *likin* levied and as to the manner of levying it. Should the impost be only partially abolished, that uncertainty will furnish an easily exploited opportunity to evade the introduction of any substantial change. However, it is conceivable that Chinese officialdom has mapped out some practical plan likely to secure a measure of relief. We have little hope, but it will be well to suspend judgment.

Mr. Shiraiwa Ryohei proceeds to China at once as representative of the Hunan S.S. Company. We mentioned in a recent issue that it was proposed to admit Chinese shareholders. But as all the shares have been taken up in this country, the Chinese can be accomodated only by some of the Japanese shareholders agreeing to part with their stock. Mr. Shiraiwa is doubtless commissioned to act in that matter. The idea is to enlist the cöoperation of influential Chinese on the spot by making them stockholders. Orders have already been placed for the necessary vessels. They must be steamers drawing not more than 3½ feet, as the route to be traversed has only that depth of water occasionally.

Germany is said to have given her unqualified consent to the programme mapped out by the Foreign Representatives for the restoration of Tientsin. America's intervention is evidently going to succeed.

KOREA.

It has at length been decided that the metropolitan station of the Söul-Fusan Railway shall be outside the south gate of Söul, and that 29,000 *tsubo* of land shall be sold by the Korean Government to the Japanese Company. This question has given some trouble and has been long on the tapis. Apparently the price of the land is 30 *sen* per *tsubo* for wet fields and 40 *sen* for upland.

Mr. Kato Masuo's appointment seems to have been finally settled. The *Chiuo Shimbun* has a telegram saying that he has been nominated adviser to the Imperial Household Department.

It is stated that a treaty of amity and commerce has been concluded between Denmark and Korea, and that the exchange of ratifications will take place in a few days. The treaty is on the lines of previously concluded conventions.

Dr. Morrison, *The Times* correspondent in Peking, has arrived in Söul.

Mr. Takenouchi Tsuna, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and now a principal official of the Söul-Fusan Railway, is represented as saying that the Korean Government has placed many difficulties in the way of the constructors. Four serious complications have occurred since the work began, the last being the land question, which has now been settled after much discussion. Last year the Company applied for 110,000 *tsubo* outside the south gate of Söul for the uses of a terminus, but although preliminary arrangements had already been effected with the owners, the Söul Government withheld its consent and has now been barely induced to agree to the acquisition of 29,000 *tsubo*. Mr. Takenouchi adds that work is progressing rapidly, that the second programme of construction has been commenced, and that the larger half of the work will soon be completed.

FORMOSA.

There seems to be somewhat severe fighting in the south of Formosa. A company of infantry and a detachment of gendarmes, sent out from Shinchiku on the 7th instant, were charged, on the following day, by a body of about 100 insurgents. The latter did not use their rifles, but attempted to charge home with cold steel. They were of course dispersed. On the 9th instant, an engagement took place at Koro between the insurgents and the police, and subsequently the latter surrounded Nansho, where a combat was still raging at the date of latest advices. A second company of infantry had been despatched by train from Taipeh.

The *Asahi Shimbun* strongly criticises the sugar-bounty system in Formosa. It says that the thing has proved a failure and was bound to prove a failure. The method pursued by the Authorities put a premium on abuses. Six per cent. interest was guaranteed on the paid-up capital of the Sugar Company; not, as is usual, a guarantee that the net profits should be made up to six per cent., but a guarantee that that amount of subsidy should be granted for 5 years irrespective of the Company's earnings. Further, instead of promising the subvention from the time of commencing operations, it was promised from the time of paying up the first calls; and, finally, no provision was made as to the employment of the paid-up capital. The obviously-to-be-anticipated result was that the Company devoted 2 years to preliminaries, meanwhile obtaining a splendid rate of interest on its paid-up capital. It commenced operations last October and the *Asahi* claims that failure has been the outcome, and that such a system is bound to entail loss.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

The Sasago tunnel was finished on the 12th instant. This is the heaviest piece of tunnelling work in Japan. It is on the Hachioji-Kofu Section of the Central Railway, and its length is 15,246 feet. Work was commenced in 1891, the line forming part of the First Programme of Railway Construction. Under that programme bonds aggregating 60 million *yen* were floated, and the greater part of the money was used for the Central Railway.

Japanese engineers may congratulate themselves on having now overcome the difficulties on the most mountainous stretch of railway they are ever likely to be called on to build. It is historically stated that when Hideyoshi, after overthrowing the Hojo, advised Iyeyasu to make Yedo his capital, the great soldier pointed out to the Tokugawa chief how admirably nature had provided for the fortification of Tokyo. Approach along the Tokaido was protected by the Hakone mountains; approach along the Nakasendo by the Usui hills, and approach along the Koshiu-kaido by the Kobotoke range. The only weak point was on the north, from the Uyeno direction, and there Hideyoshi advised the digging of the big moat now known as to the Sendai-bori. When Hideyoshi himself advanced to the attack of the Hojo's great stronghold at Odawara, he laid his plans on a vast scale, sending one *corps d'armée* by the Tokaido, another by the Nakasendo and a third by the Koshiu-kaido. How he managed to preserve communications between three forces moving with such an enormously extended front, is an interesting military problem, but he did manage it. In fact, Hideyoshi never undertook anything that he could not manage, and never failed to manage anything that he undertook. Of all the approaches, however, that by the Koshiu-kaido proved the most arduous, and the fight before Hachioji castle cost the invader very dear. If Hideyoshi would now rise from his grave and see how the iron horse has negotiated the difficulties of these three mountainous avenues, he would find much to marvel at. The Hakone pass has been circumvented by a detour *viâ* Gotemba on the west of the lake; the Usui hills are crossed by an Abt-system railway, passing through 26 tunnels; and the Kobotoke range has now finally been conquered, but at no little outlay of time and money. In a distance of 53 miles between Hachioji and Kofu no less than 42 tunnels have had to be pierced, their total length being 12 miles. The longest is the Sasano tunnel (13,246 feet) and next to it comes the Kobotoke tunnel (8,300 feet). Thus the railway record shows that the Hachioji-Kofu section heads the list with 42 tunnels; the Usui comes next with 26, and the Fukushima-Yonezawa is third with 19.

MARCUS ISLAND.

A telegram (special service) published on the 15th inst. by the *Japan Herald*, said:—

London, July 14.

A New York despatch states that the United States Government has granted a title to Marcus Island (south-east of the Bonin Islands) to Capt. Rosehill, who organised an expedition to take possession. On arrival of the transport *Sheridan* at San Francisco it was reported that the expedition had been stopped, the Captain reporting that he touched at Marcus Island, but that the Japanese soldiers ordered him off. The officer commanding showed the Government orders to take possession. Secretary of State Hay has cabled to the U. S. Minister in Tokyo to report.

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With reference to this matter we learn on inquiry that the island in question is called "Shin-tori-shima." It lies in longitude 154° E. and latitude 24° 14′ N., and on the 24th of July, 1898 it was formally included in the Bonin Islands and declared, by an announcement in the *Official Gazette*, to be under the administration of Tokyo Prefecture. Its name had originally been "Marcus Island," but some years prior to 1898 a Japanese named Mizutani Shinroku proceeded thither, and finding that a profitable business might be done in fishing and collecting the plumage of the *baka*, he applied to the Japanese Government for a lease of the island. His request was duly granted, the name of the place being simultaneously changed to "Shin-tori-shima." It lies immediately south of Iwo-jima, and has a population of some 40 or 50 Japanese of both sexes. But there are no soldiers there, and it is evidently erroneous to say that the *Sheridan* was ordered off by Japanese troops.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY.

In urging that Japan should give her consent to the payment of the Chinese Indemnity in silver, the *Jiji Shimpo* publishes an interesting table showing the amounts to be received by each nation and their comparative per-centage :—

	Share in Yen (Millions).	Per-centage of Total.
Russia	183	28.97
Germany	132	20.91
France	100	15.75
England	71	11.27
Japan	49	7.72
America	46	7.32
Italy	38	5.91
The rest	14	2.14
	633	100.00

Side by side with this table our contemporary places another showing the import trade of the various countries with China for 1899, that is to say, the year before the war, things not being supposed to have recovered their normal condition since that catastrophe :—

	Value of Imports. Taels.	Per-centage of total.
British India	22,072,000	27.6
Japan	35,897,000	13.6
America	22,289,000	8.3
Russia	3,522,000	1.3
Rest of Europe	10,172,000	3.8
Hongkong	118,096,000	44.6
Rest of World	2,260,000	0.8
	264,748,000	100.0

The *Jiji* estimates that if the value of the Japanese commodities reaching China *viâ* Hongkong be taken into account, Japan's total exports to China would amount to 50 million taels, on which it may be estimated that she makes a profit of 10 millions annually. Now the point to be considered is whether by insisting on gold payments she may not cause to her traders a loss much heavier than the gain she secures for her treasury. For the exceptional demand thus created for gold must necessarily have the effect of depreciating silver, and depreciating silver means a strong obstacle to the development of an import trade. Japan is now receiving 2 million *yen* annually on account of the Indemnity and she will by and by be receiving 3.18 millions. Her total payments on account of principal and interest in 40 years will aggregate 106.85 million of *yen*. Now when the Protocol was signed the gold value of the tael was 1.40 *yen*, whereas it stands to-day at 1.15 *yen*, the depreciation being 0.25 *yen*. If Japan made up her mind to receive her installments in silver, her yearly loss at present would be 350,000 *yen*, and it would mount ultimately to 700,000 *yen*, the aggregate loss on the whole sum being 19,070,000 *yen*. That is a mere bagatelle compared with the loss her merchants might suffer were the import trade checked owing to further depreciation of silver. Evidently Russia and France have little if any interest in this latter problem. The value of the commodities sent by them to China is a mere bagatelle, and, on the other hand, they have already financed their share of the Indemnity so that they would be embarrassed were any change made now. But countries like Russia, France and Germany must look out for themselves. There is no occasion why the interests of any other Power should be sacrificed on the altar of their convenience. England, America and Japan are vitally concerned in maintaining conditions favourable to the growth of their export trade to China, and they should follow whatever route leads to that goal instead of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Russia, France, and Germany. The *Jiji* has devoted two articles to this subject and they show much acumen. The only question that will present itself is whether the appreciation of gold can be checked by the measure our contemporary indicates. It may not be disputed that the fact or the prospect of large quantities of silver being thrown on the market year by year during the next forty years in connexion with the payment of the Indemnity, must have a marked effect in lowering the gold price of the white metal. But suppose that Russia, Germany and France decline definitely to accept payment in silver, and suppose that England, America and Japan agree to receive silver. Would the situation be materially improved, so far as exchange is concerned? Apparently not, seeing that whereas Russia, Germany and France have to receive 415 million *yen* of the total Indemnity, England, America and Japan have to receive only 176 millions. It is evident, therefore, that if the three former Powers insist on gold payments, large sales of silver will have to be made every year. No great stretch of imagination is required to conceive that the prospect of impairing the export trade of Japan, England and America would not cause much chagrin to certain other States. The fact is that when the horses pull different ways the vehicle does not progress.

THE JUDICIAL QUESTION.

It has often been noted in these columns that one of the principal causes of delay in adjudicating law cases in Japan is insufficiency of legal tribunals and judges. A Tokyo contemporary, the *Nippon*, publishes an instructive table bearing upon this subject :—

GERMANY.	
Courts of Cassation	2
High Local Courts	28
Local Courts	172
District Courts	1,929
Population	56,345,014
Area	208,830 sq. miles
FRANCE.	
Court of Cassation	1
Appeal Courts	25
Local Courts	347
Courts of Conciliation	2,872
Population	38,517,975
Area	204,092 sq. miles
JAPAN.	
Court of Cassation	1
Courts of Appeal	5
Local Courts	49
District Courts	310
Population	43,760,815
Area	147,655 sq. miles

CHOLERA.

Saturday, July 12.

The disease seems to have established itself in Kitanomachi, Fukuoka prefecture. We do not know anything about the size or population of Kitano-machi. It is evidently an insignificant place. There have been 49 seizures there resulting in 32 deaths. It is stated that two families have been entirely annihilated.

In the town of Fukuoka itself there have been 4 cases.

Two new cases were reported on the 10th instant in the Hongo district of Tokyo.

Monday, July 14.

News from Newchwang is to the effect that the cholera is gaining virulence. There are now some 30 or 40 cases daily. Mr. Segawa, the Japanese Consul, has lost his wife. It is added that the I.J.S. *Naniwa*, *Takao* and *Oshima* have left Newchwang and are now at Chefoo.

A telegram from the Governor of Fukuoka says that up to the 10th instant the total number of cases in the prefecture, exclusive of the jail, was 76, of which 48 proved fatal. There are also 34 doubtful cases. The jail record does not seem to be so bad as rumours alleged. The cases there aggregated 27 with 12 deaths. The same official telegraphs that a case of cholera occurred on board the *Ibuki Maru* at Moji on the 11th instant.

No fresh cases are reported in Tokyo.

Wednesday, July 16.

Cases of cholera on board ship at Moji are reported. The schools in Moji have been closed, and all the prisoners in the jail have been treated with serum.

There are no new cases in Tokyo, but some attacks of dysentery and scarlet-fever are reported.

Cholera is now reported to have appeared in Kanagawa Prefecture. On July 13th Mr. Arai Kakichi, of No. 964, Hiyoshi-mura, Tachibana district, was attacked by the disease and died the following day.

Thursday, July 17.

The total number of cases in Kobe up to the 15th was 12, of which 8 ended fatally.

The disease has also visited Kumamoto. One case is reported there. Sporadic cases continue to occur at Moji, and there has been another case in Shizuoka.

There are no new patients in Tokyo.

Friday, July 18.

Kyoto has had one fatal case of cholera among the hands at a silk-weaving establishment. Osaka also had a case—the first—on the 16th instant, and in Shizuoka on the 14th, there was another patient, who died. The remaining reports are Hiroshima 1 case; Hyogo 1; Moji 1 (making the total up to the present 15 including 3 deaths); Fukuoka, up to the present, 100 cases with 72 deaths, besides 10 doubtful cases, 4 of which ended fatally; and Tokyo, up to the present, 2 in the city and 2 in the suburbs, of genuine cholera, and 19 cases of doubtful cholera in the city and 8 in the suburbs.

THE EXCHANGES.

The Exchanges are beginning to agitate again. Their standing committee claim that there has been a marked decline of business since the new law was promulgated, and that things can not be left in their present condition. They invite all the exchanges to send committees to Tokyo by the 25th instant for a general meeting.

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THE "YOMIURI" AND THE ALLIANCE.

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* we find an article which deserves some attention. It is an article that suggests two intentions on the part of the writer; an intention of representing the Anglo-Japanese alliance as an affair much more beneficial to England than to Japan, and an intention of urging the Japanese people to take steps for redressing this balance. The former intention seems to have been inspired by Lord Cranborne's remark. In fact, were it not for the moral that forms our contemporary's exordium, we should read the article solely as a Roland for the Under Secretary's Oliver. "You have alleged," the *Yomiuri* seems to retort, "that England merely granted what we as suppliants sought. But we reply that the objects of this alliance, if achieved, will be of much greater service to you than to us, for those objects are to preserve the territorial integrity and the open markets of a country where your trade and your material interests are a hundred times larger than ours. You, indeed, have a strong navy, the strongest in the world. But you have a weak army, so weak that you dare not engage in a continental war. What you want, therefore, to secure the situation in the Far East is a country with a powerful military force organized within easy striking distance of the probable field of operations. Japan supplies that want, and you therefore sought her alliance. It is futile for your Under Secretary of State to affirm that we approached you, cap in hand. You wanted us, and you came in search of us."

Thus far the *Yomiuri* appears to be answering Lord Cranborne. The form of the answer loses sight of the fact that although England's army of volunteers is certainly weaker than the huge fighting machines constructed in some countries by a process of virtual slavery, she is the strongest country in the world for over-sea military operations. Nevertheless it is a good answer enough as far as it goes, and we have no right to complain if Lord Cranborne's blunder betrays a journal like the *Yomiuri* into a corresponding display of tactlessness. *Similia similibus* is the rule with many folks whose standard of ethics is still inferior. But the *Yomiuri* has the grace to gild its pill. It urges its nationals to strive zealously for the development of their material interests in China so that the disparity between them and their ally shall be less conspicuous. Excellent advice, which England of all others would be pleased to see followed. The *Yomiuri's* methods, however, remind us of the strident scientist who delivered a deafening screech into his neighbour's ear by way of preparation for a lecture on the theory of echoes.

THE HOUSE TAX.

In an article prefaced by the words "whether diplomacy can be reconciled with the common principles of morality has long been a moot question," the *Japan Herald* represents this journal as preferring against the Foreign Representatives the accusation that they deliberately concocted a scheme to cheat Japan, first, by inducing her to agree to arbitration, secondly, by persuading her to postpone any collection of the house tax pending arbitration, and finally by delaying arbitration *ad infinitum* so that the house tax might become a dead issue. We can only repeat our contemporary's words in another form, namely, "whether journalism can be reconciled with the common principles of honesty has never been a moot question until the practice of Yokohama newspapers threw doubts upon the matter." If our contemporary thinks that the house tax is a proper subject for cheap jesting, it will not find many to agree with it. If it intends its article to be read as a correct analysis of what we wrote, either its integrity or its intelligence is singularly defective.

FLOODS.

News of inundations continues to reach Tokyo. The prefectures chiefly affected are Fukui, Niigata, Ishikawa, Toyama and Nagano. Railways are interrupted in various places, especially between Nagano and Naoyetsu. It need scarcely be explained that floods at this season are disastrous to the rice crop, for the young plants, recently set out, have not had time to take firm root and are easily swept away.

From Hiroshima and Yamaguchi the intelligence is that a heavy thunder storm has taken place, and that a large tank was destroyed by lightning.

The rainy season will be over, according to the usual calculations, on the 20th instant, when the *doyo* commences. Certainly the *niubai* is going off the stage with some eclat.

From Hokkaido also comes news of inundations. The Yubari river is said to have risen suddenly and swamped a large tract of country, driving the inhabitants to take refuge on elevated places; and the Atsuma river in Iburi province has devastated a considerable area. It is said that in the Atsuma's flood some lives have been lost.

THE CORONATION NAVAL DISPLAY.

It would seem that the naval review at the Coronation ceremony is not to be abandoned. At all events the telegraph says that the *Asama* and the *Takasago* will remain in European waters so as to take part in the event.

Admiral Ijuin, who commands the squadron sent by Japan to the Coronation, writes to Japan, we observe, expressing in the highest terms appreciation of the brilliant reception given everywhere to himself, his officers, and men *en route* for England. He attributes all this to the good offices of Sir Claude MacDonald, who thoughtfully wrote in advance to the high officials at all the ports where the *Asama* and the *Takasago* were to touch. Such acts of tactful foresight as the British Minister performed on this occasion, are fully appreciated by the Japanese.

MR. ASAHINA.

The editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Asahina, has just returned from his extended trip in the Occident. He was entertained by his brother-journalists in the Tsukiji Seiyoken on the 16th instant, and in an interesting speech he spoke in glowing terms of Russia's material progress, and of the clever measures she adopts to make other countries take a sound and favourable view of her financial condition. Mr. Asahina's experiences have convinced him that the development of her trade and industries is her great aim at present, and that, since nothing could impede the consummation of that aim more than trouble with Japan, she is earnestly bent upon preserving good relations with this country.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATION CEREMONY.

The graduation ceremony of the Imperial University took place on the 11th instant, in the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. The number of graduates was 451, and to 13 specially distinguished His Majesty gave rewards in the form of silver watches bearing the inscription *Onshi*. The graduates according to colleges were :—

Law College	141	namely, 56 in English law (including old-rule students); 7 in French law; 23 in German law; and political law, 55.
Medicine	94	
Engineering	117	
Literature	67	
Natural Philosophy	12	
Agriculture	20	

It is noteworthy that the students in natural philosophy, who used to be conspicuously numerous, diminished on this occasion to twelve. It is also noteworthy that among the 67 graduates of the College of Literature only 8 graduated in foreign languages, 3 in English and 5 in German.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The entertainments of Mr. Wu and General Yu Lung continue in Tokyo. They are becoming a little monotonous if not ridiculous. We agree with the *Nippon* that it would be more to the point if lecture-meetings were arranged where the visitors might obtain some of the information they are seeking. But the *Nippon* goes further. It says, in effect, that if too much be made of the Chinese, they will mistake the sentiment of their entertainers and imagine that they themselves have a title to such attention. That is a statement which we should not have looked to find in a Japanese journal just at present, yet it is virtually endorsed by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, which affirms that the tendency of the Chinese is to gravitate in the direction of bulk. They may seem for a moment to be drawing very close to either Japan, or England or America, but all the while they are under the centripetal influence of the massive northern Power. No one should imagine that genuine international intercourse is an object with the Chinese. They may turn at any moment on those with whom they associate, and he that indulges in too expansive friendship for them, is reckoning without his host. As between the *Nippon* and the *Kokumin*, we should take less umbrage at the former's allegations than at those of the latter were we Chinese. But since we do not belong to that nationality, the question that interests us is whether Chinese sincerity is really regarded so lightly in Japan.

Over seventy blue-jackets have been told off for court-martial at Kure in connexion with the recent disturbance. We should have thought that such a case might have been disposed of without recourse to court-martial. Rumour says that the comrades of the men in custody are contemplating an attack on the gendarmerie.

The third of the *Jiji Shimpo's* children's picnics is to take place on the 21st instant. Over seventy little girls will be taken to Kuge-numa in Soshiu, and there entertained. The two previous picnics proved signal successes, and doubtless the third will have an equally happy record.

Kudo Tetsuo, a reporter (*tansaku-gakari*) of the *Niroku Shimpo*, has been committed for trial on a charge of black-mailing. The

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sum involved was only 300 *yen*, but according to the published reports the offense seems to have been clearly established. These black-mailers must be beginning to feel that their trade has gone back on them.

According to two of the Tokyo journals H.I.H. Prince Komatsu will return to Japan without waiting for the Coronation, which is now said to have been privately fixed for September. Doubtless the Prince's decision, if it be correctly reported, is due to the fact that the British Court has determined not to invite foreign Potentates or their representatives to the deferred ceremony.

It is stated that the American capitalist, Mr. Brady, is likely to make arrangements with the Kyoto citizens as he has already done with those of Osaka. Tokyo alone seems to be shy. Japanese newspapers speak of Mr. Brady as the "gas king" of America.

Some surprise and much regret is felt in educational circles owing to the resignation of Dr. Tomii, professor of law in the Imperial University. Doctors Hozumi Ume and Tomii enjoy the highest reputation for knowledge of jurisprudence. Dr. Tomii is well known to be a man of the highest integrity and entirely free from self-seeking ambition. Strong efforts are being made to induce him to reconsider his resolve.

The *Yomiuri* says that according to the latest returns there are 127 Japanese houses in Manchuria, their inmates totalling 1,006. The principal occupations are those of carpenter and inn-keeper.

Tokyo newspapers say that the two electric-light companies of the capital, the Tokyo and the Shinagawa, have agreed to amalgamate, the latter being absorbed into the former at a valuation of 225,000 *yen*. No further particulars are given, nor can we undertake to say how the amalgation is to be made practical in the case of companies having their power-generating stations so far apart, and supplying quite different quarters of the city. As to the general wisdom of amalgamation, however, there can be no manner of doubt.

The *Official Gazette* announces the bestowal of various honours upon civilians in connexion with the North-China campaign. At the head of the list of names is that of Mr. Kato Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who receives the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. The number of rewards is about 1,000.

While the news of M. Dubail's transfer to Peking will be received with universal satisfaction by his many friends, since it signifies promotion for him, his removal from Tokyo can not but cause much regret, for he has shown himself a worthy exponent of the remarkably able foreign policy of France under M. Delcassé's direction.

It is expected that Prince Cyril, who is now in the north, will leave Vladivostock on the 24th instant for Yokohama, arriving at the latter place on the 28th. It was thought possible that the Grand Duke Boris Vladimir might remain in Japan so as to travel in company of Prince Cyril, but His Highness adhered to his original programme and left Yokohama on the 15th instant by the *Coptic*.

The chain of causation occupies an important place in the creed of Buddha. One would scarcely have thought of tracing its links from the Chicago World's Fair to a Conference of Oriental Religions in Kyoto in 1903. What adds interest to the chain is that one of the links is an American lady. When Beihikunda, the Indian priest, went to the Chicago Conference, he delivered a lecture which converted one among his audience, an impressionable female. This lady subsequently visited India and on her way home, spent some time at the great temple Hongwan-ji in Kyoto. There she met Mr. Oda Tokuno, who seems to have interested her greatly, for on her return to Calcutta at a later date, she wrote from the American consulate in that city, advising Mr. Oda to visit the birth-place of the Buddha. He did so, and there the idea matured of holding a conference in Kyoto in the year of the Osaka Exhibition. Mr. Oda, on his later journeys in China, met the celebrated Buddhist priest Yang Jin-shan, of Nanking, as well as the Dalai Lama in Peking, and enlisted their sympathies with the projected conference. We do not learn, however, that Confucianism or Taoism is to be represented. That is a pity.

From the 16th instant telephonic communication between Nikko, Chiusenji, Tokyo and Yokohama was established. The charge between Nikko and Chiusenji is 30 *sen* (including 10 *sen* for summoning the other party); the charge between Tokyo and Nikko is 60 *sen*; between Tokyo and Chiusenji the same; and between Yokohama and Nikko (or Chiusenji) 70 *sen*. There is also telephonic communication between Ikegami and Nikko, a line which does not seem to promise largely. The Tokyo-Chiusenji line will be a very great convenience—or a nuisance—to the members of the Corps Diplomatique who now make Chiusenji their summer resort.

There have been heavy floods in Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama prefectures, in consequence of continuous rain from the 14th instant. Daishoji, in Kaga, seems to have suffered most. The Jinzu river has risen many feet, interrupting the railways.

A later telegram says that Fukui is completely submerged. No casualties to life or limb are reported.

On the 15th instant the whole of the workmen at the Kure naval docks, numbering three thousand, went on strike. It is stated that they contemplate remaining away from work for twenty days. The cause of the trouble has not been clearly telegraphed, but doubtless it is a question of pay. This is the largest strike that has yet taken place in Japan.

The graduation ceremony was held at Kyoto University on the 14th inst. Twenty-eight students graduated, of whom three received prizes from the Emperor. The University is not yet fully organized, only three out its four colleges being in working order, and only one of them being in a position to turn out graduates. Professor Kinoshita, addressing the students, said that the number of graduates from the University during its five years of existence had been 79.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Endo. He died on the 15th instant of enteritis. Admiral Endo received his education in England, and spent some years at Greenwich. He was removed from the active list a few months ago on account of ill-health.

BICYCLE REGULATIONS.

The following bicycle regulations were issued by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture on July 15th, to be put in force at once:—

Art. I.—When riding a bicycle on a public road, the cyclist must have a bell, or some other sounding device fixed to the vehicle, or carry it himself, so as to give warning to others.

Art. II.—No training, nor races, nor trick performances of any kind on a bicycle shall be undertaken on a public road,

No cycle shall be ridden by more than the prescribed number of persons. No more than two cyclists shall be allowed to ride abreast.

Art. III.—When passing a crowded place or round a street-corner, the cyclist shall proceed slowly, giving warning by means of the bell or other device.

Art. IV.—When riding down a slope or along a narrow passage, the cyclist shall proceed slowly. At sharp inclines, however, he must alight from his bicycle.

Art. V.—While riding on roads within the limits of the city, the cyclist shall not remove both his hands from the handle.

Art. VI.—When meeting soldiers on the march the cyclist shall avoid them by passing on the right side, but he shall pass on the left side when meeting a procession of students, or a funeral, etc.

Art. VII.—Whenever a cyclist intends to pass a carriage or a cart from behind, he shall do so on the right side.

Art. VIII.—Cyclists shall use lamps when riding at night.

Art. IX.—A police officer, if he deems it necessary, shall order a cyclist to dismount or shall stop his riding.

Art. X.—Offenders against the forgoing rules are liable to a term of detention or to a police fine.

FUNERAL OF MR. SWAN.

The remains of Mr. E. C. Swan, whose death we reported on Friday, were interred in the General Cemetery on Friday forenoon. The coffin, which was covered by many floral wreaths and other offerings, was removed from the General Hospital about 10.30 to the Church, where a large company of mourners had assembled to join in the obsequies. At the close of the service at the Church, which was conducted by Rev. W. P. G. Field, the coffin was carried to the hearse and the cortège proceeded to the General Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. L. Merriman, E. J. Dyer, G. S. Bayley, J. T. Thompson, J. H. Allison, G. G. Brady, R. S. Miller, Secretary of of the U. S. Legation, Bower, L. E. Sperry, and F. B. Abenheim. Mr. H. C. Smith, a distant relative of the deceased, who is at present in Japan, and Mr. D. H. Blake acted as chief mourners. At the graveside Rev. Mr. Field read the concluding portion of the burial service and Mrs. Jas. Walter, Miss Poole, and Mr. G. G. Brady sang "The Silver Cord will soon be broken." Among the many mourners were representatives from the U.S. Legation and Consulate General, and at the Cemetery the sad procession was met by a delegation from the Yokohama Commercial School. The wreaths and other tributes were numerous—a special and beautiful one being sent by the Y.C. & A.C.,—and the service both in the Church and in the Cemetery greatly effected many present.

FIRES.

The Emperor and Empress have granted *yen* 500 toward the sufferers from the recent fire at Yubari, Hokkaido.

Fire broke out about 1.10 on Saturday morning in the shop occupied by the well-known Chinese tailor, Cock Eye, at No. 80, Yamashita-cho. The alarm was given from the Brigade Tower and a steamer proceeded promptly to the scene. As there was a plentiful supply of water the flames were soon got under control, though not before the building in which the flames originated had been entirely flooded. The police brigades also turned out and did good service. The cause of the fire is unknown. The place is said to have been insured for *yen* 20,000.

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AGAIN THE HOUSE TAX.

THIS weary and painful subject is again becoming prominent. Notices have been served on the foreign residents that another installment of the tax is falling due and will be collected at the proper time. We presume that since the frivolity of carrying resistance to the point of suffering distraint did not present itself four months ago to the foreign officials whose duty it was to advise their nationals, it will not present itself to them now. Besides it is by no means certain that the term "frivolity" will be applicable on the present occasion. That may be seen by a brief examination of the facts.

When the question of collection had to be considered last spring, the situation was that 25 per cent. of the foreign residents had paid their taxes and 75 per cent. were defaulters. What was to be done under those circumstances? Evidently to let the matter rest there pending an arbitral decision, perhaps a year and a half hence, perhaps two years, would have been most unfair to those that had paid. It would have been discrimination in favour of the defaulters. On the other hand, to have returned the money already received would have amounted to something like an admission that it had been wrongly received, thus prejudicing Japan's case; and the alternative course of allowing interest on it in the interval was plainly not entertainable. The obviously proper plan was to collect the money due. Then, when all tax-payers had been placed on an equal footing, the situation could have been subsequently dealt with at convenience.

But the course of events has belied expectation. More than three months have elapsed since the principle of arbitration was accepted, in London at all events. Yet a basis of arbitration has not yet been found. The Japanese Government proposed arbitration with regard to one simple issue, the house tax. It is understood that according to their view the question to be submitted to the arbitral tribunal was whether, under the provisions of the revised treaties, foreign landlessees in the former settlement areas were exempted from the obligation of paying taxes on the buildings that stand on their lands. Nothing could be less complicated, nothing more unequivocal. But while one of the three European Powers concerned in the arbitration is said to have drafted a basis on these simple lines, the other two, if rumour be correct, are seeking to adulterate their bases with phrascology of a tortuous nature, or to extend them to issues entirely alien to the subject and even difficult either to formulate or to comprehend. The result is a complete deadlock. The result is, also, an immediate prospect of renewed distraints. It was, we believe, the intention of the Japanese Government to refrain from any further collection of house tax pending arbitration. All the units of the foreign communities being now equally situated *vis-a-vis* the municipal exchequer, general immunity might have been extended to them without unjust discrimination. But suppose that such a course were to-day adopted. Suppose that the Japanese Authorities decided not to call for any further payments pending arbitration. Then what would happen is that the Representatives of the European Powers concerned could postpone all further payments *sine die* by the simple device of continuing to disagree about a basis. They might keep Japan waiting for arbitration, and therefore waiting for the house tax, *ad infinitum*. To escape from that *impasse*, she would be compelled to accept any basis dictated to her. So she must again proceed to collect the tax. There is no practical alternative.

Perhaps those that so strongly denounced her for enforcing the payment of the tax last spring will now begin to see that she acted with common prudence. For had she postponed enforcement in consideration of the prospect of arbitration, she would find herself in a very embarrassed situation to-day. She would be compelled to wait passively until the dissenting Representatives were graciously pleased to formulate a common basis, the arrears of house tax accumulating all the while; or she would have to say, "Excellencies, formulate any basis that seems good in your eyes. I will accept it to get out of the deadlock, since otherwise I stand condemned to the certainty of never collecting any house tax at all."

We stated above that the problem of protest by the individual tax-payer has undergone a change. Such a protest seemed to be mere frivolity after the matter had been taken out of the hands of the individual and placed in those of his Representative and the Japanese Government; in other words, after arbitration had been agreed to. But arbitration has now ascended into the clouds of bewildered or nervous diplomacy. Everything is uncertain and the individual must look out for himself.

THE CAREER OF LORD SALISBURY.

In *Men and Women of the Time* will be found the following brief resume of the varied career of the Marquis of Salisbury, who at the age of 73 has just resigned the heavy burden of the Premierships of the English Cabinet:—

Salisbury, Marquis of, The Most Hon Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., D.C.L., Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the eldest surviving son of the 2nd Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, the daughter, and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College (1853). In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Stamford, and he represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the Lower House he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother on June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. His lordship took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the chief political questions of the day, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867, when two other Cabinet ministers, viz., General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also gave in their resignations. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. In 1871-72 he and Lord Cairns, as arbitrators, conducted a long investigation into the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in February, 1874. When, at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia, differences arose between the former power and Russia, the Marquis of Salisbury was sent as Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as joint Minister Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. His lordship left England Nov. 20, 1876, and, *en route*, visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. The progress towards agreement made at the preliminary meetings held at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople were so satisfactory that the formal Conference, at which the joint proposals of the Powers were pressed upon the Porte, was opened on December 23. At the same time the new Constitution of the Ottoman Empire was formally promulgated by its author, Midhat Pasha. The Marquis of Salisbury really took the place of leader at the Conference, which held altogether seven plenary meetings. On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1877, he had an audience of the Sultan, at which Sir Arnold Kemball acted as interpreter, and pressed upon his Majesty the two points on which the two Powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the Ambassadors would immediately leave Constantinople. These two proposal were, that there should be a mixed Turkish and International Commission of Supervision, and that the first appointment of the Governors should be ratified by the Powers. On Jan. 18 a special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held, and about 140 Mussulmans and about sixty leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours, and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the Council were unanimous in insisting on the rejection of the proposals of the Powers. The Conference held its last sitting on January 20, and immediately afterwards Lord Salisbury left for England. On April 2, 1878, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Earl of Derby, resigned, and he at once wrote a memorable despatch, in which he clearly enunciated the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield soon afterwards were the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, and on their return to London they met with the most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross, July 16, 1878. The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter, July 30. On August 3 he and the Earl of Beaconsfield received the freedom of the City of London, and were afterwards entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after the defeat they sustained at the general election of April, 1880. At a meeting of Conservative Peers held on May 9, 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords. Since then his career has been identified with that of the Conservative party. He opposed, but finally accepted the Irish Land Act of 1881; he vigorously criticised Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy; he carried the rejection of the County Franchise Bill in 1884; he represented the Conservatives at the memorable conference between the opposing leaders, which led to the framing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885. On June 9 of that year Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a Budget vote, and resigned, and Lord Salisbury took office as Premier. The principal events of his short tenure of power were the annexation of Burma, and the re-opening of the Eastern Question by the revolution in Eastern Roumelia and the Servo-Bulgarian war; England supporting Prince Alexander by her "friendly" neutrality. After the

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general election of November, 1885, Lord Salisbury was turned out on the address at the end of January. He vigorously opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and after the second general election in 1886 he became once more Prime Minister. When the late Lord R. Churchill's resignation led to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury took the Foreign Office, in the place of Lord Iddlesleigh, resigned. In May, 1888, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that assembly, and the creation of life peers. The city of Glasgow presented him with its freedom on May 20, 1891, and in July the German Emperor and the Prince of Naples visited him, and were entertained at Hatfield. The general election of 1892 caused Lord Salisbury to go out of office, though his government did not actually resign till they had suffered defeat in the Commons. In February, 1893, Lord Salisbury opened the overhead electrical railway at Liverpool, and in the course of a speech delivered on the occasion, dwelt on the marvellous future of electricity. He is himself an electrician, and has applied it to practical purposes at Hatfield House and on his estates. He is also much interested in chemistry and the whole range of experimental physics, and spends much of his time in his private laboratory. On March 2, 1893, he presided at Oxford, as Chancellor of the University, over a meeting in aid of the building fund of the Radcliffe Infirmary, and spoke on that occasion on the necessity of giving increased attention to the study of medicine. In April, illness prevented him from visiting Belfast to attend great Unionist demonstrations, but he received a number of Ulster delegates at Hatfield, and himself travelled in Ulster in May. In August 1894 he presided over the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, and delivered a notable inaugural address, in which he dwelt on the necessary limitations to scientific speculation. In October 1895 the Liberal Government was defeated on the ammunition question in Committee on Army Estimates, and Lord Rosebery immediately resigned. Lord Salisbury was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of nineteen members, of whom four were Liberal Unionists. The general election resulted in giving the Unionist Coalition a majority of 150, the strongest Government of modern times. During 1896 Lord Salisbury was much occupied by the conduct of our relations with America in regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, and his conciliatory attitude has since been much appreciated at Washington. Indeed, the present cordial understanding between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is, in great measure, due to Lord Salisbury's endeavours. The Armenian atrocities added very much to the burden of office. The action of Mr. Gladstone and others, who on every occasion vehemently denounced the Sultan, severely handicapped the Government in their efforts to obtain a peaceful solution of the problem. Isolated action on the part of England was strongly advocated, especially by a section of the press, but Lord Salisbury resolutely pursued a policy which enabled him to act in concert with the European Powers, since he held that a European war would follow the isolated intervention of Great Britain. During the Cretan crisis a similar attitude was followed, and Lord Salisbury's policy was very severely criticised. But the chaotic state of the island itself, and the conflicting interests of the Great Powers, rendered forcible action of any single Power very difficult. Upon the outbreak of a conflict at Candia, in which British soldiers were killed and Christian inhabitants massacred, Admiral Noel, in command of the British squadron, bombarded the town, and afterwards sent an ultimatum to the Turkish Governor demanding the ringleaders. His request was speedily complied with, and several of them were executed. Later, a collective note signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island, was presented to the Sultan, who surrendered unconditionally. The evacuation was completed in November, when Lord Salisbury urged upon the Russian Minister at Constantinople to formally propose Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner and Governor of Crete. The proposal met with universal approbation, and was ultimately accepted by the Sultan. Affairs in the Far East reached an acute stage during 1897-98. Li Hung-chang, the most influential personage in China, had been sent in 1896 to Europe as an Envoy Extraordinary, and after visiting the various capitals, came to London and received a hearty welcome. During his visit to this country, he went to Hatfield as the guest of Lord Salisbury, and endeavoured, in vain, to get his lordship to assent to an increase of the import duties levied upon British goods entering China. The refusal to accede to the wishes of Li Hung-chang was probably the cause of his hostility to England throughout the Chinese crisis, which was precipated by the act of Germany in November 1897, when a force of German marines landed at Kiaochau in order to exact reparation of the murder of two missionaries. They made their position secure, and shortly afterwards demanded, and obtained, the port and the territory around it on a lease of 99 years. Russia almost immediately after occupied Port Arthur and Talienwan in a similar manner, and Lord Salisbury had to face a considerable alteration in the balance of power in the Far East. As a set-off against the Russian aggression, Great Britain put forward a demand, which was granted, for the cession of the islands and waters of Wei-hai-wei for the same number of years and on the same terms as Port Arthur had been ceded to Russia. Throughout the Chinese crisis Lord Salisbury was subjected to a good deal of criticism from both side of the House, and also in the press, for not pursuing a more active policy. But the lack of vigorous action was more apparent than real, as among the various concessions secured by his lordship were the opening of all inland waters to navigation to the vessels of all nations: the opening of various treaty ports; the assurance that no portion of the province adjoining the Yangtse-Kiang Valley should be alienated to any other power. The Chinese Government also undertook that so long as British trade continued to exceed that of any other nation the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs should be a British subject. A convention was also signed by which the mainland opposite Hongkong, and the island of Lan-tao and Mirs Bay, were secured to Great Britain, the area thus acquired covering about 200 square miles. The consecutive victories in the Soudan, and the capture of Khartoum by Lord Kitchener in 1898 brought into prominence our relations with France and her interests in Egypt, and when a French force was discovered posted at Fashoda a serious situation was created. In September Lord Salisbury pointed out to the French Foreign Office that all the territories which had been subject to the Khalifa had passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments, and that H.M. Government did not consider this right open to discussion. Lord Salisbury also insisted upon the withdrawal of the French force as a condition precedent to negotiation on the matter. His lordship had the unanimous support of the country on the question of the evacuation of Fashoda by the French, and ultimately a satisfactory solution of the difficulty was arrived at by which the French Government relinquished all claims to the Nile Valley in consideration of concessions made to them in the Niger Hinterland. During 1898 Lord Salisbury was obliged for some weeks to give up his duties and go abroad on account of his health, which for some time had given his friends much anxiety. The duties of the Foreign Office devolved upon Mr. A. J. Balfour during his absence. The Marquis of Salisbury is a member of the Council of King's College, London; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle; High Steward of Great Yarmouth; Elder Brother of Trinity House, and Hon. Colonel of the 4th Batt. of the Bedfordshire Regiment and of the Herts Militia. For many years he was Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In 1857 he married Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie. His eldest son is Viscount Cranborne (born 1861), M.P. for the Darwen Division of Lancashire from 1885 to 1892, and in 1893 returned for Rochester.

"THE CHILDREN'S HOUR."

Under the above title a very pleasant breaking-up entertainment was given at No. 31, Bluff, on Saturday afternoon by the pupils of Miss Gertrude Vincent. The recitations were given in character and the manner in which the children delivered their lines and entered into the spirit of their respective parts spoke volumes for the skill and assiduity, as well as the unwearying patience possessed by their gifted instructress. At the close of the performance—which seemed all too short to the delighted auditors, the prizes won for class-work and the recitation prizes—which were awarded as the result of a *plebiscite* among the spectators—were distributed by Mr. C. Griffin, after a witty speech of introduction. Lovely baskets of flowers from the children were then presented to Miss Vincent and her assistant, Miss Kenderdine, and a pretty spray to Mrs. W. Karl Vincent, who had assisted in staging the various scenes. The company on adjourning for refreshments, took occasion of the opportunity to inspect the clever drawings—free-hand, landscape, still-life and model—of some of the senior class, their high level of excellence being a surprise to many. We append the programme.

PART I.

RECITATION....."Meddlesome Matty".....*Gilbert.*
Misses Box, A. Cain, Tipple, Johnson and R. Tipple.
Masters Blundell and Graham.

RECITATION..."The Quality of Mercy"...*Shakespeare.*
Miss Mabel Austen.

SONG....."The Last Dream".....*Cowen.*
Miss Edith Bunting.

SCENE..."The Taming of the Shrew"...*Shakespeare.*
(Portion of Act II. Sc. I.)
Petruccio .....Miss Reah Kenderdine.
Katrina .....Miss Dorothy Austen.

SONG....."Dolly's Revenge".....*Inon.*
Miss Muriel Cain.

INTERVAL.

PIANO SOLI..."King Henry VIII. Dances"...*German.*

PART II.

"JULIUS CÆSAR."
(Portion of Act IV. Sc. III.)

DIALOGUE..."Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius" *Shakespeare.*
Brutus .....Miss Georgie Kenderdine.
Cassius .....Miss Edith Cain.

SCENE....."Julius Cæsar".....*Shakespeare.*
(Portion of Act II. Sc. I.)
Brutus .....Miss Reah Kenderdine.
Portia (Wife to Brutus)...Miss Muriel Cain.
Caius Ligarius (a Conspirator).....Miss Mabel Austen.
Lucius (a Page) .....Miss Gladys Scott.

SONG....."Uncle John".....*J. Weatherly.*
Miss Georgie Kenderdine.

SCENE....."Julius Cæsar" .....*Shakespeare.*
(Portion of Act II. Sc. I.)
Portia (Wife to Brutus).....Miss Muriel Cain.
Artemidorus (Partisan of Cæsar) .....Miss Edith Cain.
Lucius (a Page).....Miss Gladys Scott.

SCENE....."A Midsummer Night's Dream" *Shakespeare.*
(Portion of Act II. Sc. I.)
Fairy .....Miss Vera Graham.
Puck.....Master George Box.

MACHADO HOTEL CONCERT.

The first of the subscription concerts arranged for by the proprietress of the Machado Hotel took place on Saturday evening and proved successful in all respects. This hotel, situated on what is known as the New Road to Negishi and the Race Course, enjoys one of the finest sites that could have been secured in the district, being close to and overlooking the highway, which a few yards from this point makes a sudden turn almost on to the sea shore. By the erection of a bandstand on the hill-slope opposite, the music was heard to fine effect in the hotel and on

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the ample lawn, and it is not too much to say that everyone of the large assembly present thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The hotel and grounds were beautifully lit up with acetylene lamps. Following was the programme, which the band of the German cruiser *Fuerst Bismark* (present by permission of Admiral Giesler) played during the evening :—

I.

1. "Hohenzollern Ruhm!" .....v. Unrath.
2. Ouverture z: "Leichte Cavalerie".....v. Suppé.
3. Goldblondchen "Characterstück" v. Eibenberg.
4. Sarastro Arie: "Zauberflôte" .....v. Mozart.
5. "Rosen aus dem Süden" Walzer .....v. Strauss.
6. "Musikalisches Wandelpanorama" Potpourri.....v. Fetras.

II.

7. "The Handycap" Marsch .....v. Rosey.
8. Ouverture z: "Stradella" .....v. Flotow.
9. Pilgerchor: "Tannhäuser" .....v. Wagner.
10. Jung Werner's Abschiedslied "Behüt dich Gott" .....v. Nessler.
11. "Immer oder nimmer" Walzer ...v. Waldteufel.
12. Potpourri: "Zigeuner Caron" .....v. Strauss.

YACHTING.

The 39-raters, seven of them, started at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon for a race to Uraga, the cruisers starting a quarter of an hour later for the same point. The wind was light, south-easterly, and all the craft carried gafftopsails and jibtopsails, *Maid* sporting her fine new suit of sails and looking very handsome indeed. *Mary* crossing the lee end of the line soon ran past the others and was first out of the harbour entrance, *Maid Marion* 40 seconds astern, *Spray* next. After passing the Lightship *Mary* stood in, the others holding out into the bay, and when they disappeared she seemed to be far to windward of everything. In the result *Maid Marion* gave up, the times of the arrival of the leading boats at Uraga being *Mary* 5.17.00; *Kingfisher* 5.26.00

Following were the times of arrival at Uraga and corrected times :—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Mary	5.17.00	5.18.00
Kingfisher	5.27.00	5.24.00
Haulee	5.56.45	5.50.45
Maid Marion	did not finish.	
Aborigine	7.25.15	6.50.15
Spray	7.15.05	6.45.05
Wanderer	7.27.35	6.37.35

Mary thus wins the Lady Members' Cup and *Kingfisher* takes the John Gillon Cup.

The cruising class started at 1.15 to race to Uraga for the "Asagao" Cup and other prizes. In this case the sport resulted as follow :—

	Finish.	Corrected,
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Swanhild	7.08.47	7.08.47
Daimyo	6.42.45	6.42.45
Mosquito	7.36.15	7.06.15
Surprise	7.45.10	7.10.10

The first prize, that is the "Asagao" Cup, was won by *Daimyo* while *Mosquito* took the second, a Club prize.

The 21-raters also raced over a 7-mile course, for the "Wettinge" Cup and other prizes with the following finishing times :—

	finish.	Corrected.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Pele	4.04.25	4.04.25
Edna	4.09.55	4.09.55
Stella	4.41.10	4.30.03
Vixen	4.17.20	4.13.51
Nandeska	4.14.30	4.10.01
Sodeska	4.18.40	4.15.11
Wettinge	4.17.10	4.11.06
Bonito	4.25.05	4.16.13

The first prize therefore goes to *Pele*, the second to *Edna*, and the third to *Nandeska*.

The 12-raters also raced and *Thelma* won against *Madaleine*, only two boats competing.

The House of Assembly of Natal has decided to present the Imperial Navy with a first-class cruiser. It was originally arranged to announce the gift during the Coronation festivities, but the newspapers got wind of the secret and discussed it.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The fateful name "Ahana," ("The Dawn" of the Vedic myths) which is the title of a novel by Mr. K. M. Edge, about to be published in Unwin's Colonial Library, is given by an old priest to a child saved from the wreck and carnage of the Indian Mutiny, and brought up among Eurasians. The story is dated some twenty years after the great rebellion and its scenes are laid chiefly in the half-ruined colony of Phuta Shanr, an offshoot of the old city of Amanabad on the Owhara.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a book by Mr. Alfred Kinnear, the well-known London journalist, entitled "Across Many Seas." It is a volume of reminiscences of travels in all parts of the world during the last forty years, and throws many interesting side-lights on the history of the British Empire during that period. Experiences in America, India, China, Africa (both West and South) are included, and the book closes with the return from their Imperial trip of the Duke and Duchess of York.

A good story in connexion with Bret Harte is told by the *People's Friend*. He had not been in Scotland three months before he met with a gun accident, which happily did not prove as serious as was at first anticipated. In a letter written from Innellan, the quiet, unassuming little watering-place on the Clyde, to his friend Pemberton, he says: "At present I am invisible, and have tried to keep the accident a secret. When the surgeon was stitching me together, the son of the house, a boy of twelve, came timidly to the door of my room. 'Tell Mr. Bret Harte it's all right, he said; 'he killed the hare.'"

A gentleman recently advertised for the first edition of "The Ring and the Book," and the replies received give a general indication of the value set upon the four-volume edition by the trade and the public. The highest price asked was two guineas for the four vols., 12mo, 1868; the lowest 10s. and 10s. 6d. Other prices were 35s., 24s. 6d., 28s., 25s., 37s 6d., 29s., and 15s. These prices would have amused Browning very much. If there is too much uniformity in the published price of a book as issued by the publisher, certainly the second-hand bookseller makes up for it.

The death is announced of Mr. S. M. Livingstone, medical and University bookseller, of the firm of E. and S. Livingstone, South Bridge, Edinburgh. He held the office of his Majesty's Unicorn Pursuivant for Scotland. It fell to the brothers Livingstone to introduce some of R. L. Stevenson's early work into the world, as contributor to a University magazine. Stevenson says, when was decided to found a University Magazine, that "a pair of little, active brothers—Livingstone by name, great skippers on the foot, great rubbers of the hands, who kept a bookshop over against the University buildings—had been debauched to play the part of publishers." The yellow-covered periodical ran for four months, and "died without a gasp." One of the papers, "An Old Scotch Gardener" in "Memories and Portraits," is reprinted from the "College Magazine."

Mr. Louis Becke's new story, "Breachley, Black Sheep" is just being published in Unwin's Colonial Library. Its hero is a rough Colonial boy who, without inherent wickedness, is handicapped from the outset by his environment. His susceptibility to female beauty proves his frequent undoing till the ennobling and elevating influence of one woman saves him at last; and the redemption of his comrade Brandon and himself is told with much sincerity and simplicity of language. From the shores of Australia, away from the rough life of the Queensland cedar-getters in the northern rivers of that Colony, we are taken to California, and thence to the South Seas. The book gives a picture of social life in San Francisco, clear and vivid in its truthful colouring and culminating in a tragedy. Yet although the reader will be held by the staring grimness of many of the episodes in the book, there are some intensely humourous situations; particularly in that portion which narrates Breachley's school-days in New South Wales. In brief, Mr. Becke has surpassed all his former work by this extraordinary but truthful tale.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is issuing in his Colonial Library a book called "The Epistles of Atkins." Its author, Mr. James Milne of the London *Daily Chronicle*, is already known for a Memoir of Sir George Grey, the famous pro-consul, and for a popular history of the Gordon Highlanders. The book is an effort to show on his own evidence, what the feelings, thoughts and experiences of the common soldier are in actual warfare, under modern conditions, The materials for this purpose are drawn from the many remarkable personal letters which British soldiers wrote home when the campaign was new, when its engagements were large affairs, and when the fighting man was impressionable. What Tommy Atkins has to tell us of the psychology of battle—for that is the note all through—is grouped, analysed and thrown into the form of a light, connected narrative. The volume will have illustrations from war sketches.

Another book Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library is a life of Captain John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, the anti-slavery hero, whose name is familiar to most people from the lines :—

John Brown's body lies a mould'ring in the grave,
But his soul is marching on.

A stirring career was his, and a tragic death. On the night of October 16th, 1859, he seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, at the head of a small band of followers, with a view to arming the negroes and inciting an insurrection. He was captured on October 18th, tried by the Commonwealth of Virginia and executed at Charlestown on December 2nd, 1859. Mr. John Newton, Brown's biographer, has been at pains to inform himself from every available source upon which it was possible to draw. The result is a most exhaustive work, in which the part Brown took in the Kansas border wars, all his preparations for the surprise at Harper's Ferry, and what occurred there, and his trial, are fully related.

Human Nature, a Revelation of the Divine: a Sequel to "Studies in the Character of Christ," by Charles Henry Robinson, M.A., Editorial Secretary to the S.P.G., and Hon. Canon of Ripon, was published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., on May 15. The volume is intended as a sequel to the Author's "Studies in the Character of Christ," the object of which was to show that the existence of this character, as portrayed in the Gospels, is the strongest evidence that can be adduced in support of the Christian Faith. The *first part* consists of further "Studies" in the character of Christ. In these the Author has tried to develop the former thesis, and, at the same time, to discuss some of the objections which this line of argument has called forth. The *second part* is an attempt to show that the argument for the inspiration of the Old Testament rests upon internal, rather than upon external, evidence, and is of a similar kind to that previously considered in reference to the New Testament; that in both cases the unique character of the revelation of God and of man, which they contain, is the one convincing proof of their divine origin. The *third part* contains Studies in Worship, and consists of addresses which have been given, on several occasions, at Quiet Days for Clergy. The object of the first two sections is to show that human nature is a revelation of the divine; the object of the last is to dwell upon the natural outcome of this revelation. As the Author says: "All true worship involves a suggestion of the Incarnation, and is, whether consciously or not, a looking out and demand for it; and conversely, the study of God, incarnate in human nature, should tend to make worship more intelligible and therefore more real. This fact, viz. that worship is only possible on the assumption that there is something in the worshipper akin to that which he worships, has been recognised alike by heathen and by Christian teachers."

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EUROPEAN TOPICS.

There has just died at Ipswich a Miss Butler, who, according to the *East Anglian Daily Times*, was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, through the Protector's third son Henry.

As a result of the Atlantic shipping "combine" and Messrs. Harland and Wolff's connexion therewith, the Works Committee of Belfast Harbour Board recommend the construction of a large new graving dock at Belfast. The cost is estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000, and it is understood that half of this amount will be taken up in harbour bonds by representatives of the Morgan "combine."

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on June 2nd, in answer to Mr. James O'Kelly, said—The Governor-General of Canada has, on the advice of his Ministers, disallowed certain Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia which imposed serious disabilities on Japanese and the subjects of other friendly Powers. His Majesty's Government have seen the decision of the Dominion Government with great satisfaction.

The *Figaro* publishes an account of an interview with Count Matsukata. "The Japanese ex-Premier," says the *Figaro*, "declared he came to France more desirous than ever of seeing the bonds uniting the two countries drawn closer. The attachment of Japan to France was sincere. The Emperor had instructed him to inform M. Loubet in clear terms of his (the Emperor's) sentiments of friendship for France, and those sentiments were shared by the whole Japanese people."

The largest floating dock ever built has just left Shields Harbour for Bermuda. The *Newcastle Chronicle* states that it is 545ft. long, and its lifting capacity, 15,500 tons, but by using the shallow pound this can be increased to 17,000 tons. The iron walls are of sufficient height to allow of a vessel drawing 32ft. to be taken on the keel blocks. This new dock will take the place of the old floating dock which has been stationed at Bermuda for the past 30 years.

The culminating incident of the Zulu war is recalled to mind by the death of Major-General R. Marter, late of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, for he it was who captured Cetewayo, the Zulu king, in the Ngome forest, and brought him to Ulundi. At the time of his exploit he was commanding a squadron of the Dragoon Guards, a company of the Natal native contingent, and a few men of irregular mounted troops. Another distinguished officer has passed away in person of Colonel H. Worsley, formerly Commandant of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, who fought in the Indian Mutiny, and led his Indian regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir during the expedition against Arabi Pasha in 1882.

The design and style of the new mace of the London University is evolved from a wand or staff of office, and is made entirely of hand-beaten, wrought, and "repoussé" silver gilt, with panels of translucent and "champ-levé" enamel. The head is surmounted by a Royal Crown, the orb of which is of lapis lazuli. Inside the Crown, fitting as a lid, incised in a line of mediæval characters, are the Royal arms, with the letters, "E.R. VII." The head is formed by four crowned and winged figures kneeling and holding shields. Two of these portray respectively the Arms and the Badge of the University, and the other two set forth the dates of its Foundation (1836) and of its Re-organisation (1900).

Another Mycenæan palace has been discovered by Professor Halbherr, of the Italian Archæological Mission at Hagia Triada, in the neighbourhood of Phæstos. Excavation revealed a portion of the basement, a gate, and walls decorated with frescoes, one of which presents a series of spirals interlaced with flowering plants. Among the objects already found are 300 Mycenæan seals with characters of the pre-Hellenic Cretan alphabet, a tablet with an inscription similar to those at Knossos, and a number of terra cotta figurines of the most primitive type. The *Times* correspondent at Candia thinks the place was presumably the country residence of the kings of Phæstos.

The British Consular report on the trade of Leghorn for last year notes that the Japanese coral fisheries have yielded an abundant quantity of good quality, and the coral of Japan is now said to be fully able to compete with the corals of Sardinia and Cape Verde in both quality and price. Large quantities of it have arrived in Leghorn in the past year, and have caused a manufacture in excess of the demand and a consequent fall in prices, especially in the Calcutta market.

A military career of considerable distinction has been brought to a close by the death at Johannesburg of Captain W. Greer. He commenced as a private, and won his commission on the field in Afghanistan. He was with Lord Roberts on the famous march to Candahar, and could boast of having earned four clasps, the same number as the present Commander-in-Chief. He served subsequently in the campaign against Arabi Pasha, and, like Colonel Worsley, whose death we referred to above, also fought at Tel-el-Kebir. Captain Greer, who had nine decorations, and had earned four or five more in the present war, was at the time of his death on the staff of the 8th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

A curious fact which a statistician points out is the tendency of Swiss guide-books to submit to political influences and vicissitudes. Thus, the "Baedeker" for 1844, in the chapter on Soleure, says: "At No. 5, Gurgelngasse, near the post-office, the noble Pole Kosciusko resided during the last years of his life. His remains are interred at the cemetery of Zuschwyl, a quarter of an hour from Soleure, on the right bank of the Aar. Weeping willows shade his tomb. The simple monument bears the inscription: '*Viscera* Thaddaei Kosciusko.'" Twenty years later, the term "noble Pole" had given place to "banished Pole," and in 1895, the notice in "Baedeker" had been shortened to the announcement of the mere fact that Kosciusko died at a given address at Soleure in 1817. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

A detailed examination of the air, snow, and glaciers of Mont Blanc has recently been made by Monsieur J. Binot, and the results have been described before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Freshly fallen snow, Professor Gregory states in the *Leisure Hour*, frequently contains no bacteria whatever; and even in snow which has lain for some time only a few are found. The water formed by the melting of glacier ice was found to be usually pure, but that of the river Arve at Chamonix contained more than 120,000 microbes per cubic inch. Altogether M. Binot examined 121 samples of air, ice, snow, and water, and from them he obtained no fewer than 300 different varieties of microbes. The microbe associated with enteric fever was observed in the beautifully clear and crystalline spring water on the Montanvert road, in such large numbers as nearly 200 per cubic inch. The water appears to be polluted by the herds of cattle which graze on the mountain pastures.

In some English counties, the servant girl question is assuming almost a tragic character in many households. Lancashire and Yorkshire are special sufferers, it appears, from the scarcity of female domestics; between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, the number in employment diminished by over 22,000 in the two counties jointly, although the population considerably increased. What became of the vanished young women, then? There was not any sensible increase of feminine emigration during the decade, nor do the local mills and factories appear to have absorbed a larger number. These are constant drains which vary very little, one year with another, and the same may be said of most other old industries in which women participate. The conditions of domestic service have greatly improved, too; the wage rate is much higher, and the general treatment, especially in "evenings out," is far kindlier than used to be the case. No blame attaches, therefore, to the employers in the aggregate; they value a good servant too highly to part with her without really grave cause. It is possibly, chiefly the false pride engendered by superficial education that brings the honourable calling into disrepute among the class who used to furnish recruits. They imagine, rightly or wrongly, that it is considered "degrading" by the sort of young men whom they would like to marry, and sooner than incur their contempt, they take up with work twice as hard and not half as well paid.

The *Gazette de Mons* states that the youth Sipido, after having suffered a term of imprisonment of 26 months for shooting at the Prince of Wales at the Gare du Nord in Brussels, has been liberated. Sipido passed through Mons on his way to Paris. He stopped at a cafe near the railway station for refreshments, and related that he had earned 140f. in prison making birdcages. Sipido was accompanied by his father.

Prince Henry of Prussia recently recovered an old relic of his family in a singular manner. On board a German warship, a cabin-boy, according to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, showed him a watch belonging to Queen Louise, the Prince's great grandmother, together with a document attesting its authenticity. Fleeing from the French troops in 1806, the Queen had stayed with ancestors of the boy's family, and had given them the watch, which the boy respectfully presented to the Prince. Prince Henry accepted it, and besides making a money payment, has had the boy admitted to the Hamburg School of Navigation.

Although Lord Kitchener was born in Ireland (at Ballylongford, co. Kerry, in 1850) he is in every sense an Englishman, for his father was the late Lieut-Colonel H. Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, who married Miss Chevallier, of Aspall Hall, Suffolk. The Woolwich Academy had the honour of preparing the victorious general for his military career, on which he entered by joining the Royal Engineers in 1871. From that time his has been one of almost ceaseless activity, and his name has been prominently before the public since he became Governor of Suakin after the Nile Expedition of 1884-85.

"A severe reprimand" was Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's personal description of a letter which he received from the First Lord of the Admiralty. The communication reached the noble lord towards the end of May, but not, as is generally supposed in parliamentary circles, in connection with recent declarations upon the state of the Navy. It refers exclusively to views expressed while he was on full pay. His lordship has sent the following message to the *Daily Mail*:—"It is quite true that I have received my reprimand for things said while on full pay. It is quite right that I should have received such a reprimand, and if I had been at the Admiralty myself I would have reprimanded any officer who had done likewise."

The young Highland officer, whose death in South Africa is so sadly announced just at the hour of England's rejoicing over peace, says an exchange, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It was only in March last that young Eric sailed for South Africa with a draft for the regiment he had just joined—the Seaforth Highlanders. He was a handsome boy, full of promise, who had only left Eton quite recently, and passed straight from Sandhurst to the seat of war. The sympathies of all our readers will be extended to Sir Thomas and Lady Sutherland in their great loss, and the more so that it has occurred just at such a moment of national rejoicing. The circumstances under which the late Lieutenant Sutherland met his death are not yet reported. The official intimation merely says, "Killed near Fredericstad, May 29."

In the House of Commons on May 28th Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—Seeing that the sum of £600 is placed on the Diplomatic and Consular Service Estimates for the salary of a Vice-Consul (Hyogo and Osaka), Japan, will he say at what place the

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Vice Consul performs the duties of his office; and will he state the whole amount expended for consular services at Kobe (Hyogo), including salary of consul, staff and all other expenses.—Viscount Cranborne: As to the first part of the question, the Consular Office is at Kobe (Hyogo), at which port the Vice-Consul is appointed to reside, but the Consular district includes the city of Osaka (the trade of which is only about 3 per cent. of that of Kobe), and the Vice-Consul performs duties there when necessary. The whole amount expended for Consular services at Kobe (Hyogo) is £2,181 per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses and outfits which depend upon the exigencies of the public service.

In reply to Mr. John Hutton, who asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether his attention had been directed to the efficiency of the shooting of the *Barfleur* and *Terrible*, obtained under the system of instruction invented by Captain Percy Scott, C.B., of the *Terrible*, and whether the Admiralty would issue Captain Scott's models and apparatus to other ships in the Navy, so as to have the system thoroughly tried and reported upon, Mr. Arnold Forster stated in the House of Commons on June 5th that the Admiralty is fully acquainted with the excellent results of the firing on the *Barfleur* and *Terrible*, and with the still better results recently obtained on board the *Crescent* on the North American Station. The Admiralty have recognised the desirability of extending the use of Captain Scott's system, and have taken the necessary steps to supply the apparatus to such an extent as may be necessary.

The Earl of Selborne made a long and interesting statement in the House of Lords on June 6th on the subject of water-tube boilers and the comparative merits of various types of boilers. He defended the course taken by the Admiralty, first in adopting the Belleville boiler, and next in adopting a combination of cylindrical and water-tube boilers. In the course of his speech he referred to the China Station in the following terms:—There are 12 ships on the China Station with water-tube boilers, four of them battleships and the others large and small cruisers. I have been reading only to-day a private letter from the Inspector of Machinery at Hongkong, and he speaks in the highest terms of the machinery of all of them with the exception of the *Glory* which, though it has given a good deal of trouble, is now absolutely efficient. But that again was a case of mismanagement on the part of the *personnel*. Therefore, as a humble layman, and not making any pretence to expert knowledge, I do say that my judgment goes with the judgment of the Boiler Committee—that so far as we can see at present the water-tube principle has come to stay, and that, although the Belleville may probably not be the type which will suit our needs the best, yet we shall work up to a thoroughly satisfactory standard of cylindrical boiler.

The steamer *Telemachus* recently proceeded down Belfast Lough for her trial trip and adjustment of compasses. She is the latest addition to the fleet of China liners owned by Mr. Alfred Holt, of Liverpool, has been built and engined by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., (Limited), and is the twelfth vessel constructed by them for the same owner. She is 452 ft. long, 54 ft. broad, and 35 ft. 3 in. in depth, and has a gross tonnage of 7,450 tons. She has been specially designed and constructed as a first-class general cargo steamer for the China trade, and fulfils the requirements for a Board of Trade passenger certificate. The double bottom is of cellular construction for carrying water ballast, two large deep tanks being also arranged at the forward and after ends of the engine and boiler space, suitable for either water ballast or cargo. There are four large holds for the cargo, practically clear of obstruction, and obtained by box girder construction, by which the stanchions are dispensed with. The six large hatches are equipped with 17 powerful steam winches, and 25 strong derricks. A special feature of the vessel is the sternpost and rudder. The foot of the stern frame is cut away, and the upper part formed of a steel plate of U section. The sternpost is formed of a wrought-steel tube, from which the rudder is hung. After a successful trial the vessel left Belfast for Glasgow and Liverpool, whence she has left on her maiden voyage to the Straits, China, and Japan. Another new steamer, named *Jason*, a repeat of the above vessel, also built by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., was launched on May 24th from the Belfast shipyard, and makes the thirteenth constructed for the same owner in these works.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A remarkably interesting autograph manuscript of John G. Whittier was sold at auction in New York lately. It consists of twenty-two verses of four lines each of his beautiful poem "The Eternal Goodness." Another interesting item in the same sale was a fine four-page letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, dated December 29, 1855, relating to his address to the New England society and discussing his views of slavery. Still another item of great interest was a letter of three pages written by Washington Irving to Daniel Webster in regard to the former's recent appointment as minister to Spain.

It is understood that Lord Strathcona believes that in ten, or at most fifteen, years Canada will be capable of producing all the breadstuffs required by England. In Manitoba and northwestern Canada - where thirty years ago they were importing the flour they themselves used—there was grown last year 12,000,000 quarters of wheat. There is yet room for many millions of people to grow both grain and live stock, so that granted the necessary emigration and settlement facilities Canada could, as just noted, supply the people of Great Britain with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life.

The eighty-sixth annual report of the American Bible Society, which has just appeared, is cheerily optimistic. The income of the society shows from each distinctive source of revenue—individuals, churches, auxiliaries, and bequests—a substantial gain for the past year over the year previous. The total receipts for the year 1901-02 was $433,173. The aggregate of the year's issues was 1,723,000 volumes, of which a little more than one-third were distributed in the United States. The remainder went to foreign mission countries. One recent advance movement of the society has been the establishment of a special agency at Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of circulating the Bible among the coloured people of the south. Rev. J. P. Wragg has been appointed superintendent and he is rapidly organizing an extensive force of colporteurs.—*Interior.*

Rev. George H. Hepworth, who died in New York, June 7th, had a remarkable and diversified career. He built up a Unitarian church in Boston with a large congregation, which disbanded a few years ago, after his successor, Dr. M. J. Savage, left it. Dr. Hepworth went to New York in 1870 and was pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, from which he withdrew after two years, declaring his belief in the divinity of Christ, and organizing the Church of the Disciples, which continued in the Congregational denomination for several years. He was for nearly twenty years connected with the New York *Herald*, writing brief editorial sermons for its Sunday edition. He made an investigation of the Armenian massacres in Turkey a few years ago, bringing home valuable information. As a preacher and author he exercised a large influence for good. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Princeton University has elected a new president in record time. At a meeting of the board of trustees, June 9, Dr. Francis L. Patton, who has been president since 1888, presented his resignation without warning, and within an hour Professor Woodrow Wilson, of the chair of jurisprudence and political economy, was chosen to succeed him as recommended by the retiring president. The reason given by Dr. Patton for his resignation was his desire to devote more time to literary work. He will remain in the university as professor of Biblical instruction, ethics, and philosophy of religion. Woodrow Wilson, the new president, was born at Staunton, Virginia, in December, 1856. He began his academic studies at Davidson college. In 1875 he went to Princeton and was graduated with high honours from the institution. From Princeton, President Wilson went to the University of Virginia, where he studied law for several years. Afterward he practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia. Leaving his Atlanta law office he went to Johns Hopkins to devote his whole time to his chosen studies. While at Johns Hopkins he wrote his work on "Congressional Government," which was published in 1885. The work has passed through many editions. In 1886 he received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins and was professor at Bryn Mawr from 1885 to 1888. In 1887 Wake Forest college, North Carolina, made him an LL.D., and in 1888 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan university. In February, 1890, he was made professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. Just before leaving Wesleyan Professor Wilson published his study of contemporary government called "The State."

Though statistics as to the commercial affairs of Alaska are fragmentary in character, the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department declares that in general terms it may be said that Alaska, for which the United States paid Russia $7,200,000 in 1867, has supplied furs, fish and gold amounting to about $150,000,000 in value, about equally divided between these three items; that the investments of capital from the United States in Alaska are probably $25,000,000, with a large additional sum invested in transportation to that territory, and that the annual shipments of merchandise from the United States to Alaska now aggregate more than $12,000,000, and have aggregated since the purchase nearly or quite $100,000,000. Meantime, the population has grown from an estimated 30,000 at the date of purchase to 32,052 in 1890, 63,592 in 1900 and an estimated 75,000 at the present time. The number of fur-seals taken on the Pribilof islands from 1870 to 1901 is 2,187,317 (estimated value $35,000,000), and the value of the seal and other furs taken since the purchase of Alaska by the United States is estimated at about $50,000,000. The fur-seal industry, which has declined in the last few years, was succeeded by the fishing industry, Alaska now supplying about one-half of the salmon of the country. The value of the salmon pack in Alaska last year is estimated at about $7,000,000, while the value of gold and silver mined since the purchase is also about $50,000,000.

One of the most curious schools in the world is conducted at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York. The scholars are the waiters of that establishment, and Oscar, the chief, is the schoolmaster. Twice a week school meets, and every waiter is expected to attend punctually. Few of the diners at the big hotel know that in each room there are three men whose sole office is to watch the waiters and see that they do their duty by the guests. When they discover a waiter disobeying the smallest rule of propriety they make a record of the infraction in a little book kept expressly for this purpose. This book is then handed over to Oscar, and at the next school session the culprit is called up and shown the error of his ways, and the whole class gets the benefit of a little lesson on the subject.

Bishop Thoburn, testifying before the Philippines Committee of the U.S. Senate said—"England has advanced civilization in the far East. Hongkong and other places were made great points of commerce as well as of civilization. Hongkong is better governed than Chicago and human life is safer there than in Chicago. The greater protection to personal rights in Hongkong than in Chicago is due to the fact that the Government has a stronger arm in Hongkong than in Chicago. As a matter of fact, we all know that in Chicago a man is not safe in walking the streets at night, while he is in Hongkong."

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In our May summary we gave the substance of part of an address delivered by Baron Kaneko to the Bijutsu Kyôkai entitled "My Views on Fine Art," which was extracted from No. 158 of the Report of the Transactions of the Society. In the following number the last part of the address is published, from which we cull the following observations:—Fine Art in Europe since the days when its zenith was reached has gradually declined. To a large extent science has killed it. Photography has superseded drawing and painting as far as the representation of existing forms and appearances goes. It is true that the ideal world still furnishes abundant material to the artist, but no such masterpieces as were produced in ancient and mediæval times are forthcoming now. It was felt for some time in Europe that in order to revive interest in art some new ideas were needed. European artists who visited this country some fourteen or fifteen years ago seemed to see in the works of such artists as Kôrin, Kano and Okyô the very stimulus that was sought in the West, and so there at once arose in Europe and America a school of artists which made Japanese art its model. But as for our artists, instead of keeping to that in which their ancestors had excelled, they began to imitate the European mechanical reproduction of actual objects, that is, they undertook to compete with photographers and of course usually failed. So that in this as in other things we have found ourselves putting on the clothes which Europe has cast off. While the West was sighing for a revival of the ideal in art, we were content with the mechanical and the formal. It seems to me that the styles known as the Tosa, Kano, Maruyama, Shijô and Unkoku should each be studied with undivided attention and should each serve as models for imitation. I do not mean it to be inferred that I think there are no defects in these styles, but what I maintain is that each of them possesses qualities not found in the same degree of perfection elsewhere and which from the point of view of the lover of fine art it is most desirable to preserve. In the study of the works of the ancient artists, and in endeavouring to imitate them, care must he taken not to mix up the design and the form of the picture. There are not a few pictures whose design is very superior, but whose form is grotesque and ridiculous. I am very fond of what are known as the Taiga-dô pictures, but they are extravagant beyond description. Where in the whole world are such tigers and such men to be found as one sees represented in these sketches? But in originality of conception and, in certain cases, sublimity, they serve as excellent models for modern artists. Mr. Kubota Beisen, in comparing European art with Japanese, says that the religious pictures which are so popular in the West are liked because thay represent the actual feelings of human beings, but the Japanese chief works of art are purely ideal. In them the gods assume a superior form to that given to the Deity in the anthropomorphic representations of the West. With this I do not agree altogether, for our representations of divine beings, it seems to me err to a still greater degree than do those of Europe. They are fantastic and not calculated to excite admiration. . . . . In worshipping the ideal excessively Japanese artists have grown to think that no attention need be paid to form at all, but Europeans can never be brought to admire whole-heartedly pictures that ignore the most fundamented principles of proportion, contour and perspective.

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Under the title of "Abuses connected with Foreign Doctors," the *Nipponjin* says that foreign doctors encourage extravagance among the Japanese and frequently give orders which, if carried out, would run whole families into debt. Where 50 or 60 *sen* a day is all that a poor family has to live on, to order so many pints of milk and so many eggs, or chicken soup, and the like, spells ruin for the rest of the family. In addition to orders of this kind, a change to Atami or to Nasunohara is recommended without regard to the expense involved in such trips. The fact is that compared with Japanese ways of living foreign ways are all extravagant, and most foreign doctors fail to realise that the stereotyped orders about nourishing food and good air in the majority of cases can't be carried out at all in this country.

In the same magazine Mr. Fukumoto Sei discusses the character of the inhabitants of Kyûshû in general and that of the Chikuzen folks in particular. He begins with the assertion that national character is to a considerable extent the product of climatic influences and racial peculiarities. In Japan, says Mr. Fukumoto, the land is rich, the climate pleasant, and living cheap. Hence our people are fond of pleasure and an easy life. The scenery is beautiful. Hence our love of fine art and of poetry. But nature occasionally grows fierce and the land is swept by gales, deluged with floods, shaken by earthquakes, or buried in lava from live volcanoes. So it happens that Japanese human nature has its fits of violence. Mr. Fukumoto's theory is that the inhabitants of Kyûshû for the most part migrated from Luzon. He says that the fundamental characteristics of the race are clearly exemplified in the Chikuzen people, the chief of which he takes to be a love of ornamentation and great disunion.

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In the *Kyôiku Kôhô*, Mr Mitsukuri Gempachi gives us a short account of the great change which public opinion in Germany has undergone in reference to the career of Napoleon I. The following is the substance of what Mr. Mitsukuri has to say on this subject:—After an interval of seven years, when a short time ago I visited Europe, nothing struck me more than the change which public opinion had undergone in reference to Napoleon I. When I first went to Europe the Franco-Prussian war was fresh in the memories of the Germans, and in Germany Napoleon was denounced as though he were the Devil incarnate. The reason of this was that at that time the Germans were not very sure of their union and they were very apprehensive that France would retaliate sooner or later. It was to their interest to keep up a hatred of the French nation and its great hero Napoleon I. But now that the danger of German disintegration is past and the probabilities of another Franco-Prussian war are extremely remote, German feeling towards the French has undergone modification, and, in its stead, anti-English feeling has been fanned into a flame. It is no use pretending that there is any rationality or justice about this anti-English feeling. It is the result of envy of England's colonial expansion and commercial prosperity. The adverse German criticism of England's method of conducting the Transvaal war was actuated by the same spirit of jealousy. Of course it may be said that such revulsion of feeling as frequently takes place in Germany is extremely unscholarly. One expects this among uneducated people, but not among scholars. But it would seem that European scholars are by no means proof against the inroads of national feeling and hence it is that frequently their learned discussions are quite unreliable. Formerly it was contended in Germany that Napoleon was an ambitious despot who was actuated by no better motive than a love of conquest, but now an entirely new explanation is given of his conduct. It is said that French colonial expansion was the one great object he had in view in all his wars. He endeavoured to take Egypt with a view of driving the English out of India and founding a great empire in the East. The defeat of the French at Trafalgar and subsequent events forced him to abandon all attempt at the realisation of his purpose, but there is no doubt, say recent German writers, that the great ambition of his life was a perfectly lawful one, namely, the establishment of French predominance throughout Asia and Africa.*

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Dr. Takaki Kenkan has for many years past figured as an earnest champion of the improvement of Japanese physique. In the *Kyôiku Kôhô* is published the first part of an essay which the learned Doctor has contributed on this subject. Much of what he says has been said before, but, he observes, progress is lamentably slow, and the only hope of effecting anything is by persistently hammering away at the same theme. Here is the gist of what Dr. Takaki has to say in the first of his articles:—There is in all countries a close connection between national greatness and physical development. Where there is general bodily weakness it must tell on a nation's chances of successful competition with other countries. The French are not as a people so robust as the Germans. The Anglo-Saxons are as a race better developed than any of their rivals, and hence it is that they predominate everywhere and in all things. But when we come to examine the physical status of the Japanese and Chinese, we find it is very low. Considering our condition as regards health of mind and body, we cannot but be conscious that in mind most of our people are still back in the feudal ages. They want to live in idleness. One of the chief objects of our students when at school is subsequent idleness or the occupation of some post of honour that involves next to no labour. Students hurry from school to school without knowing what kind of life they are going to follow after leaving the University. Among the hundreds of graduates that leave the University, those who are able to support themselves are comparatively few. In the whole country there are only 23,192 students in the various kinds of existing business schools. The whole nation seems bent on entering Government service. Among civilians there are 4,448 officials with *sônin* rank, then there are 715 military officers and 602 naval officers, making a total of 5,765. But if it be asked how many there are whose one desire is to become *sônin*, the answer is, the whole of the students throughout the country. Numbers of men after graduating are glad to accept 10 or 12 *yen* a month as policemen or to become agricultural labourers.†

In the *Chûô Kôron* Dr. Takaki Kenkan dwells on the evils connected with the Japanese habit of squatting on *tatami*, which he treats under six headings as follows:—(1) The habit of sitting on mats interferes with the growth of the lower half of the body. Ordinarily development goes on till about the age of 23. The posture assumed by the Japanese stops the free circulation of the blood and hence checks growth. It is on this account that the legs of Japanese are about an inch and a half shorter than they ought to be. As a proof of this I may quote the fact that the legs of boys who have been habitually sitting on chairs in the Middle Schools are on an average 2½ inches longer than those of old men whose whole lives have been spent on mats. Were the habit of squatting to be entirely abandoned, our soldiers would undoubtedly rank second among the world's armies in the matter of length of body. (2) This shortness of the legs lessens the rate of motion. An ordinary Japanese finds it hard to keep pace with a foreigner in walking. Seeing that our 45 million people are all short-legged, we are in danger of falling behind in the race of life in a variety of particulars. (3) The amount of work that can be performed is reduced by shortness of stature. A short man can not reach as far as a tall man, and so in the use of various implements he stands at a disadvantage.‡ Tools and implements have to be altered to suit him. (4) The effort to rise from the squatting posture is far greater than that required when chairs are used. This is so much waste of energy. (5) The practice of sitting on the mats contributes to idleness. Squatted on a cushion with a tobacco tray in front of him, the ordinary Japanese is disinclined to exert himself in any way. (6) The use of mats is most uneconomical. Eight mats cost about 16 *yen*. The pine wood planks beneath them cost 4 *yen* 29 *sen*, making a total of 20 *yen*

* The late Professor Seeley, it may be noted, expressed this opinion more than 20 years ago in his lectures on the Expansion of England.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† It will be seen that what we have given above is all introductory to the main subject. Several months have elapsed since the article appeared, but no sequel has been published. This is a habit that certain magazines habitually practise.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ The use of the foreign horse plough may be cited as an instance of this, where a short man stands at a great disadvantage.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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29 *sen*. If these mats be re-covered once a year, an outlay of 8 *yen* is required. If the money thus spent, together with 10 per cent. interest thereon, be considered, on the supposition even that an eight-mat room is occupied by 4 persons, it will be found that at the age of 40 every Japanese has laid out on his mats and the floor beneath them a sum of 1,011 *yen* 60 *sen* and 7 *rin*. If, following foreign fashion, a room were constructed of planks, the same size as the eight-mat room, it could be done for 11 *yen* 20 *sen*. A table and 4 chairs would cost another 11 *yen* 20 *sen*. The total, reckoned at 10 per cent. for 40 years. would make a sum of 230 *yen* 42 *sen* and 2 *rin*.* Taking the population of Japan at 42 millions and reckoning 2 mats for each person, we find that the cost of supplying the nation with mats for 40 years would be 43,499,101,000 *yen*; whereas they could be provided with foreign-style rooms for 9,908,146,000 *yen*. So that the gain by adopting the foreign style would be 33,590,000,000 *yen*. As regards dress, the habit of sitting on mats injures clothes to an unnecessary extent, says Dr. Takaki.

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In No. 37 of the *Keisei* appears a letter from the editor's brother, Mr. Matsumura Shônen, who has been for some little time past studying entomology in Germany. He, like Dr. Anezaki, whose letter to the *Taiyô* was noticed in these columns some little time ago, has been unfavourably impressed with what he has encountered in Germany. He says that though the country can boast of a very large number of scholars, the majority of them are idle; that as regards morality Germany is in a far worse state than in Japan; that even in the case of youths of 14 or 15 there are few who have kept free from women. And that as for the number of loose women to be seen on the streets, it is quite beyond the conception of ordinary Japanese. Mr. Matsumura comes to the conclusion that no very young men whose education is incomplete should be sent to Germany. At the present time, writes Mr. Matsumura, I am at Buda-Pesth examining and assisting in the arrangement of insects in the Museum here. The Hungarians were originally Orientals, and so I find in the customs of the people much that resembles our Japanese ways. Dr. Shiratori Kurakichi is here for linguistic investigation. He has found that the Hungarian and Japanese languages resemble each other very closely. Subjoined are a few illustrations of this:—Japanese, *shio* (salt); Hungarian, *s'o*. Japanese, *mitsu* (honey); Hungarian, *mez* (pronounced *meetsu*); Japanese, *mizu*; Hungarian, *viz* (pronounced *beezu*). Japanese, *koro* (time); Hungarian, *koru* (pronounced *koru*); Japanese, *o-tcha* (father†); Hungarian *atya* (pronounced *at-cha*); Japanese, *otooto* (younger brother); Hungarian, *ocsa* (pronounced *otcha*‡). Magyar is used in all the chief places of amusement, and so strong is the anti-German feeling here that the use of German in such places would immediately cause a riot. The Hungarians have never forgiven Russia for the part she played in 1848, and hence they welcomed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which they interpret as anti-Russian, and their friendliness to our country at the present time is very great. Mourning over the fate of his country, a Hungarian scholar said to me: "Would that our ancestors had never entered Europe! Had we kept to Asia as you have, we should to-day be an independent people. Since we entered Europe we have been treated like a stepson; we have been longing for liberty and struggling to obtain it, but have not yet succeeded."

Commenting on his brother's letter, Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki says that steps should be taken to cement still closer the bonds of fellowship between ourselves and the Hungarians. A thorough study of their customs and institutions should be undertaken.

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In one of the fortnightly supplements published by the *Kokumin Shimbun* appears an article from the pen of Dr. Inoue Tatsujirô on "The Deficiencies of Chinese Civilization," of which the following is the gist:—Of late Chinese and Korean students have been arriving in increasing numbers in this country for education, and the question of our responsibilities as regards the neighbouring countries from which these students come should engage the attention of all thoughtful people. In order to understand exactly what is wanted in China it is desirable to discuss the nature and deficiencies of her civilisation. These I shall now proceed to enumerate. (1) *The idea of right is wanting*. Though the term *kenri* was used in very ancient times in China, the modern signification of that term was not known. 權利, *kenri* was used in the sense of 權勢, *kensei*. In Chinese life the individual is subordinated to the family. Though loyalty, filial piety and charity are much praised in China's standard works, there is nothing about the value of independence of spirit and individual liberty. The Chinese have no adequate conception of what is involved in personality. It is astonishing that after 3,000 years of thought they should never have formed an idea of what is involved in the rank borne by each individual citizen. Most of the existing corruption in the country is to be traced to this defect. Not having realised what personal rights are, they have no scruples about robbing their neighbours. Uprightness and honesty proceed from the consciousness that individual rights, one's own and those of others, are sacred. (2) *Scientific ideas are wanting*. Scientific development is discouraged by the very nature of the Confucian morality, which is intensely conservative and condemns in an indirect way all searching after new things or new methods. (3) *The logical faculties have not been developed*. Such Chinese philosophers as attempted to found a school of rationalists, men like Suntsz, Puhtsz, Hwuitsz, Kungsun-lung and Hanpaitsz were all regarded as heretics by the nation and next to no interest was taken in their writings. Even the logic found in their works is very crude. The Chinaman no doubt does reason on experience to a certain extent, but his reasoning is lacking in precision and in minuteness. Perhaps one of the reasons why minuteness and accuracy of expression have not been developed in China is to be found in the character of the written language. Their ideographs undergo no inflections whatever, and so it is impossible to express in Chinese delicate shades of meaning. The more classical the style in China the less logical are the ideas. It is quite impossible to expresses minute Western thought in thoroughly correct ancient Chinese—the only language that is highly thought of by the educated classes. In order to convey new ideas to the people the use of *kana* or of Romaji will have to be resorted to, and a more pliable style of composition adopted. (4) *The idea of union and co-operation is lacking*. Though the Chinaman has no idea of individual rights, he has very pronounced opinions as to individual profits. At first sight this might appear to be incompatible with the strong family feeling which exists; but it is not so. (5) *The idea of progress is wanting*. It would not be true to say that China has no ideals. She has ideals but they are unrealisable ideals connected with the past. She looks back, instead of looking ahead. The whole teaching of Confucius was in this direction. In conclusion I wish to observe that no mere internal reform will suffice. China may train an army and possess a good navy, but until the minds of her people have been thoroughly changed, her position will not be free from danger. As an Eastern nation which has adopted Western civilisation, we have it in our power to bring about the transformation of the Chinese.

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The *Chiô Kôron* enumerates the sins of certain Japanese newspaper writers under ten headings, as follows: (1) They twist facts to suit their own likes and dislikes and plan the destruction of innocent men. (2) They write with no sense of responsibility and have no notion of how to promote the true interests of the country. They aim at exciting the ignorant without regard to consequences. (3) On the questions of the day they have no minute knowledge, and so we find the sturdy resistance of the Boer republics to England described as an illustration of "the perpetuity of Royal lineage" (皇統連綿, *Kôtô-remmen*). (4) The minuteness with which the doings of *geisha* and prostitutes are recorded serves as a guide to places of ill-fame. (5) Their *rôle* is to sow discord among men, to slander, to abuse, to advertise trickery and robbery of every kind. (6) They live by blackmailing, by oppressing the weak and the timid. (7) Their production of a manuscript that is full of base insinuations and slander and threatening to publish it if money is not forthcoming, is an exact imitation of the method of the highway robber. (8) By a skilful manipulation of affairs they manage to keep their own crimes out of sight while making money by revealing the imaginary faults of others. (9) Their writing is all exaggerated and calculated to injure the minds of readers and destroy their consciences. (10) Their methods, language and whole conduct resemble those of the vagabonds known in this country as *haori-gorotsuki*.¶

* * *

The *Sanseido* a few weeks ago brought out a new English-Japanese Dictionary which bears the marks of being very carefully compiled and which, considering its size and cost, certainly has no equal in this country. The compilers are all well-known scholars, Baron Kanda and Doctors Yokoi, Takakusu, Fujioka, Ariga, and Hirayama. It covers 1,248 6-in. pages printed in small type. The Chinese characters are printed in No. 7 type. The book sells at the ridiculously low figure of 68 *sen* a copy, and so is evidently chiefly designed for the use of students. We have examined a number of the definitions given and they seem to us excellently done. Of course it is impossible to tell how far the compilers have made use of the labours of other lexicographers, but never before have so many well-known linguists put their names down as the compilers of an English-Japanese Dictionary. We express ourselves thus designedly, for we are informed on the best authority that in the compilation of books in Japan names are repeatedly inscribed on the title page implying authorship when there has been no adequate share in the work of compilation performed by the persons referred to.‖ If the material found in Baron Kanda's English-Japanese Dictionary could be used for bringing out a new Japanese-English Dictionary the result would be the possession of a lexicon far ahead of anything now existing. There are no *kana* attached to the ordinary Chinese characters appearing in the *Ei-wa Jiten* which we are reviewing, and, the characters being printed in such small type, only those foreigners to whom the forms of the ideographs are very familiar can use it. This many foreigners will regret, as the dictionary not only translates single words, but all the chief idioms or phrases in which the word occurs. For example, under the word "take" we first have 30 different senses in which the word is used and then more than a page of small type is covered with the translation of the phrases given in standard English dictionaries; such as "to take account of, to take advice, to take liberties, to take advantage of," &c., &c. Remarkable accuracy has been attained in rendering the various figures of speech with which the dictionary deals. The Appendices, which cover over 100 pages, have been compiled in imitation of our best standard dictionaries and contain a large amount of infor-

* Dr. Takaki leaves out of consideration the fact that the *tatami* are used as beds by the Japanese; so that to the above calculation the cost of a foreign-style bedstead must be added. In other respects his estimate of the cost of providing mats seems to us too high. One *yen* per mat for covering is excessive. —(Writer of Summary.)

† In colloquial *otottsan* becomes *otchan*.—(Writer of Summary).

‡ The Kaga people use the word *o-jia* for younger brother, which sounds exactly like the Hungarian *ocs'a*.—(Writer of Summary).

¶ Applied to persons who dress respectably, but obtain a living in some dishonest manner, usually by bullying timid people.—(Writer of Summary).

‖ The scholars who figure as the compilers of the new *Ei-waji-ten* are not, we think, the kind of men to allow their names to be used without bearing the responsibility attached to actual compilation.—(Writer of Summary).

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mation that should prove most valuable to the Japanese student of English. In the introduction the compilers inform us that in translation they have used classical language (*gagen*) as much as possible, but that when colloquial has had to be employed, the Tôkiô dialect has been adopted. The separate meanings of words are indicated by numbers; (1), (2), (3), &c. In giving translations of technical terms they have in every case indicated by a single character the branch of knowledge to which the word belongs. Thus 化, *Kwa* for Chemistry, and 動, *Dô*, for Zoology. In the case of proper names in many instances they have wisely not attempted to render them in *kana*, but for names constantly used in the *Official Gazette* and the leading papers, the Chinese characters have been resorted to. *Kana* have been supplied only in the case of those characters whose pronunciation is not generally known, and even then only when they occur for the first time. Where the same word occurs several times, the student will find "as above" only. In the compilation of the work Dr. Yokoi has been principally responsible for the Agricultural terms; Dr. Fujioka for the Electrical terms; Dr. Ariga for the Law, Political, Economic, Diplomatic, Philosophical, Psychological, Mathematical, Educational, and Fine Art terms, and Dr. Hirayama for the Astronomical terms. These particulars are all stated in the preface, which we take it was written by Baron Kanda or by Dr. Takakusu, as the part they have played in the compilation is left unstated. The public is certainly to be congratulated on the publication of such a thoroughly scholarly work as the *Shinyaku Eiwajiten*, which is bound to command a large sale.

* * *

Writing in the *Taiyô* on "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Japan's Foreign Policy" Mr. Ozaki Yukio says:—It is high time that steps were taken to carry into practice the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Unless the agreement is to be made the basis of new political action on the part of the high contracting parties it will prove to be a dead letter alliance. Although Russia has pretended to welcome the Alliance, she has certainly acted in a different manner since it was drawn up. In Talienwan and Port Arthur she is taking steps to shut out Japanese, English and American commerce. In Korea she is doing all she can to lessen Japan's influence over the Government and to increase her own. And so it comes about that, instead of the Alliance helping us, it has hitherto been a decided drawback. But on this account we are not to agree that the Alliance is of no use to us. It will help us directly we begin to act on it in the same practical manner as Russia follows. It has long been my opinion that the proper course for us to have taken was to come to an agreement with England about China and with Russia about Korea. Our agreement with England about Korea will not help us much as long as Russia is still opposed to us there. Russian interests in Korea are far greater than those of England, and she will not readily recede from the position she has assumed. . . . . In reference to Russia's action in Manchuria, public opinion in this country seems to me to be needlessly adverse. It is argued that if Russia holds Manchuria Korea will be threatened, and that if Korea is threatened Japan will be in danger. Had we no army this argument would hold good, but should there be occasion for it we could pour troops into Korea in sufficient numbers to make it safe against attack. Though most people seem only to think of utilizing the Alliance for increasing our prestige in the Far East, in my opinion it should be made the occasion for new diplomatic action. To think of the Alliance as only aimed at Russia is a mistake. There is nothing in our agreement with England opposed to our coming to an understanding with Russia about Korea. In fact England would be pleased were we to accomplish this. It must not be overlooked that our feeling in reference to Russia's occupation of Manchuria and that of England differs considerably. As long as Russia grants to all nations the same commercial and industrial rights in Manchuria as they now have, England will have no objection to Russia's occupation This fact makes it clear that if we resolutely oppose Russian occupation under any circumstances whatever, we shall stand alone. If Russia contends that her occupation is necessary for the protection of her commerce and her railway, there is no Western Power that will object. Can *we* reasonably object? Were our commerce in Korea threatened, should we not take similar steps to protect it? Russia's action in Manchuria is not to be regarded as antagonistic to the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

* * *

In the *Taiyô* appears the report of an address delivered at the Mitsui Shûkaijo by Dr. Takamine, giving a history of his life and investigations prior to his discovery of a new method of making spirituous liquors. We epitomize below the *Taiyô's* report:—Seventeen years ago I went to Europe and America in company with Mr. Masuda Kô, our object being the purchase of appliances for dealing with the manure used for our rice-fields. These we bought and, returning to Japan, for some time I gave myself to this new industry. The first year we lost over the business, the following year we made enough to cover expenses and the third year we managed to obtain a small profit. The future of this industry seems to be attended with uncertainty. It may succeed, and that is all that can be said. At that time my attention was drawn to the subject of liquor-making by some of my relations* and I proceeded to compare the Japanese and foreign ways of distilling and fermenting. The first thing that struck me was the fact that in Europe and America corn containing starch and specially barley which has germinated is used for making alcohol. And the idea was that without the diastase which is found in germinated barley alcohol is not to be obtained. But no malt is used for making Japanese *sake*. We use *kôji*, or yeast, in its stead. It seemed to me, then, that if I could discover a better method of making yeast than that hitherto followed I should obtain a far cheaper and more effective way of producing alcohol than that adopted in Western countries. In making malt the weather has to be considered, but Japanese yeast can be made in any weather, and it only took 50 or 60 hours to make diastase in the Japanese way. But the process was costly and the diastase produced was inferior in strength to that derived from malt. My invention consisted in finding out a cheaper method of making diastase, which was the use of bran instead of barley or rice. The diastase thus produced I found to be much more powerful than that contained in our Japanese ordinary sake-brewing yeast, and of course the price of this material was infinitely less than that of barley or rice. In America up to the time of my invention every year enormous sums of money were spent on barley for brewing purposes. At the time of my invention there was a great Brewers' Trust in Peoria the value of whose shares was some 33 million dollars, and they were doing an enormous business, the companies connected with that trust producing from 700 *koku* (1 *koku*=39.70 imp. gal.) to 3,000 *koku* a day. I placed myself in communication with the brewing companies of Peoria. My first experiment there proved a success, but the second failed. But the failure was caused by the jealousy of the malsters. My instructions were not carried out, and I found that I had raised a very hornets' nest about me. My life was threatened and I dared not appear out of doors in the day time. The difficulty was temporarily got over by the company's purchasing the patent and keeping on the malsters. Arrangements were now made for an experiment on a large scale. The company laid out some 200,000 dollars on the preparations for this experiment. These preparations aroused the ire of all interested in the use of malt. Everything was complete and we calculated on commencing to turn out 1,000 *koku* of alcohol per day from the day following that fixed for the experiment, when all our machines were set fire to by the obstructors and the works were all destroyed. Not only did the malsters burn the place, but they caused it to be reported that the fire had originated with Takamine, his object being to hide the shame of failure. At this time I was dangerously ill and my life was despaired of. My despondency knew no bounds. But subsequently another experiment was arranged for and it was eminently successful. But my troubles were by no means over. When I went to America in 1895, I found that a violent opposition to my invention existed in the very company with which I had an agreement. The shareholders turned out the officers who favoured my method, and put in others who refused to make use of my invention. But since my patent extends to another 10 years I shall succeed in making it a thorough success in America despite all opposition. I began life without a penny. With me necessity was the mother of invention. Both in Japan and America there is now advertised for sale what is known as *Taka-diastase*. This is used largely for medicinal purposes as well as for making alcohol.

Dr. Takamine goes on to tell how his invention has led to other inventions of a medicinal kind. Dr. Takamine's father served as a doctor under the Kaga *daimyô*, and from his early days the eminent inventor took a keen interest in medicine. Dr. Takamine, we believe, has returned to America.

* It may be mentioned here that Mrs. Takamine is an American lady.—(Writer of Summary).

CUSTOMS FEES.

The following Customs fees will be charged from the 1st August:—

Fee for the opening of a Custom House or a branch after office hours:—

	PER HOUR. Yen.
From sunrise until sunset	10
From sunset until 12 p.m.	20
From 12 p.m. until sunrise	30

The above rates may be reduced by half at branch offices, according to circumstances.

Fee for permission for shipping and discharging, delivering and transporting goods at a Custom House or a branch:—

	PER HOUR. Yen.
From sunrise until sunset	2
From sunset until 12 p.m.	4
From 12 p.m. until sunrise	6

Custom House or a branch:—

	PER HOUR. Yen.
During the time required for inspection	3

When travelling expenses are incurred they are also charged.

Fee for the entrance and clearance of a foreign trading vessel at an unopened port:—*Yen* 30.

Fees Provided in Art. 76 of the Minutes of the Customs Law.

	Yen.
Certificate (each)	2.00
Exports and Imports, Daily Statistics (one month)	30.00
Other statistics relating to shipping and cargoes (each)	.50

THE MYSTERY OF FAITH.

Lord, with how small a thing
Thou canst prop up the heart against the grave!
A little glimmering
Is all we crave!
The lustre of a love
That hath no being,
The pale point of a little star above,
Flashing and fleeing,
Contents our seeing.
The house that never will be built; the gold
That never will be told;
The task we leave undone when we are cold;
The dear face that returns not, but is lying,
Lick'd by the leopard, in an Indian cave;
The coming rest that cometh not, till sighing
We turn our tremulous gaze upon the grave.
And Lord, how should we dare
Thither in peace to fall
But for a feeble glimmering even *there*—
Falsest, some sigh, of all?
We are as children in Thy hands indeed,
And Thou hast easy comfort for our need,—
The shining of a lamp, the tinkling of a bell,
Content us well.

Robert Buchanan.

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DR. JOHN H. BARROWS.

The President of Oberlin College, Dr. John H. Barrows, died at Oberlin, on June 3. Dr. Barrows was born in Medina, Michigan, on Jully 11, 1847. After studying theology at Yale, Union, and Andover theological seminaries, he undertook home missionary work in Kansas. After nearly three years of educational and church work in Kansas he was pastor of the First Congregational church, in Springfield, Illinois, for a year. Prior to taking up the presidency at Oberlin, in 1898, he had been for fourteen years the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago. He was most widely known, however, for his services as one of the prime inaugurators and the presiding officer of the World's Congress of Religions held at the time of the Columbian exposition in Chicago. In 1896 he attracted much attention by receiving the first appointment to the Haskell lectureship established under the direction of the University of Chicago. On this appointment he travelled in India and Japan, delivering one hundred and thirteen lectures. On his return to the States, Dr. Barrows delivered many lectures, including the Morse course at the Union theological seminary on "The Christian Conquest of Asia." Dr. Barrows was one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and one of the advisory council of the Chautauqua system. He was also president of the Council of Seventy of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. His published works were: "The World's Parliament of Religions," "A World Pilgrimage," "Christianity, the World Religion," "The Christian Conquest of Asia." "I Believe in God," "The Gospels as True Histories," and a life of Henry Ward Beecher, said to be the best brief biography of the Brooklyn preacher.

CIVILIZATION AND THE BIRTH-RATE.

M. Neymarch recently read before the Society of Statistics of Paris an important study on the question of decrease of births with an increase of civilization, in which he examined some of the economic, financial, and social causes which, according to him, exercise a greater influence than physiological causes. M. Neymarch believes first that the more civilization is developed and and the more a country progresses, the more births have a tendency to decrease. In Germany the birth rate was 42 per 1,000 in 1875, and twenty years later 36; in England during the same period it decreased from 36 to 29, and in France the same years it decreased from 36 to 25.2.

The economic causes which influence natality greatly are the following: 1. The expense of living, or to be more exact, the increase in needs. It is not demonstrable in its ensemble that the cost of living is greater than formerly, but that which is incontestable is that "needs" have augmented. 2. The desire for greater comfort for one's own and for one's self. One considers the expenses of the family with reference to the revenue or the capital possessed, what it will cost to raise seueral children, pay for their instruction, education, maintenance, etc., and what it will cost later to "establish" them. 3. One desires to conserve the acquired wealth and not to decimate it among a large number of inheritors. 4. The lowering of the revenues obtained from capital. A person who formerly could live happily and at ease on a capital of $20,000 producing a revenue of from $1,000 to $1,100 per year, that is, five to five and one-half per cent., has to-day with the same capital only a revenue of $550 or $600, whereas his taxes, his charges, and his needs have increased. 5. The increase in taxation. 6. Feminism, or the accession of the woman to the work and occupations formerly reserved to the man. The woman becomes more and more the producer, she is occupied in commerce, in domestic service, in the liberal professions, in mines and trades, in shows, and in general affairs. This work in France occupies 3,353,831 women who think less of maternity than of their professional occupations. Besides these, there can be cited an entire population which has no children, to wit, bachelors over 25 years of age, 3,861,599; homes without children, 1,808,838; divorcees, widows, and wildowers without children, 3,000,000; total 5,970,437.—*Revue Scientifique.*

LAW CASES.

ILLEGAL BOARDING OF SHIPS.

The hearing was resumed on June 10th, in the Kobe Ku Saibansho, before Judge Yoshida, of the charge of breaking the Customs Law, preferred against Mr. W. Waggott, an employé of Mr. H. Julien, ship-chandler of Sakaye-machi, Kobe, who it was alleged had boarded the steamer *Indrasamha* outside the harbour. Evidence was given in support of the charge. Defendant, who said he had been in Japan since 1870 and in the ship-chandlery business in Kobe for nine years, admitted that he did know the harbour limits and was ignorant of the regulations. He declared that he was not the only man who boarded the steamer there, nor did he visit it to sell provisions, but had merely paid the steamer a visit. He did not know that the steamer was outside the harbour limits, and on those grounds he asked for an acquittal. The Judge imposed on defendant a fine of *yen* 5, in accordance with Articles 28 and 81 of the Customs Laws.

THE JOVANSEN CASE.

Two foreign witnesses, lady nurses from Tokyo, were examined on Friday in the Club Hotel by Judge Mabuchi in connection with the Jovansen case. The date of the next hearing has not yet been fixed.

THE PEREIRA LIBEL CASE.

It is stated that the hearing of the appeal of Mr. C. Pereira and the two Chinese of the Wing Hing Printing Office, which was fixed for the 7th inst. in the Tokyo Appeal Court, has been postponed to September 12th at 9 a.m.

THE HERB CASE.

The trial of Franz Carl Herb, aged 52 years, a native of Switzerland, formerly an import and export merchant at No. 177, Yokohama, began at 9 a.m. on Thursday, July 17th, in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. Judge Danno presided, and with him were associated Judges Mabuchi and Kobayashi. When the case was called only one or two Japanese spectators were present in the Court Room, but later in the forenoon a couple of foreigners appeared and watched the proceedings for some time. Accused was not under arrest, being on bail while the case proceeds. The trial was opened by Procurator Honda reading over the "Ruling relating to the closure of Preliminary Examination" and the attached "Reasons" which contained the particulars of the various charges, the accused standing the while, (these appeared in our columns on June 23rd).

On the application of Mr. J. de Becker, who appeared for the accused, the latter was allowed to sit down.

The finding of the Preliminary Court having been interpreted to the accused by the Court Interpreter, Mr. Hattori, the Court proceeded to interrogate him. The questions put merely elicited answers to the same effect as the Preliminary Court's finding, the gist of which we reproduce:—

The accused, Franz Herb, commenced the export and import business at Yokohama in 1890 with a capital of *yen* 14,000 in partnership with the late Conrad Wagen, who furnished the greater part of the capital. In 1894 Wagen died and in consequence his share of the capital was withdrawn from the business by the deceased's executor. Owing to the want of capital, accused prevailed on Kawakita Naozo, No. 60 Benten-dori Sanchome, Yokohama, and borrowed *yen* 6,000 from him. He was thus enabled to continue in business. This was in January, 1895. Of the borrowed money *yen* 2,000 was recovered by the creditor shortly afterwards. Even for the rest of the loan accused had as deposit with the creditor some goods or other as security all the time. In 1896 accused made arrangements with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to borrow money from time to time on the security of merchandise. Accused, however, continued to suffer loss and incurred much debt. Under such circumstances, accused, as a temporising means, incurred the following liabilities to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank without the intention of repaying them:—

1. On 16th Sept., 1901, accused borrowed *yen* 1,490 from the bank on the security of four boxes of woollen cloth which he represented to be stored in the godown though in reality they did not exist, and by issuing a promissory note payable after three months.
2. On the 20th of the same month he borrowed *yen* 1,460 by a similar means; pretended security, 22 tons steel.
3. On the 27th of the same month he borrowed *yen* 2,255 by a similar means; pretended security, 135 barrels of iron wire.
4. On the 30th of the same month he borrowed *yen* 3,190 by a similar means; pretended security, seven cases of wool and other articles.
5. On the 15th Oct.. 1901, he borrowed *yen* 13,440 by a similar means; pretended security, 21 cases of wool and other articles.
6. Oct. 18th, *yen* 1,560 security, three boxes of gloves.
7. Oct. 22nd, *yen* 4,345, security, 15 boxes of serge, etc.
8. Oct. 25th, *yen* 2,625, security, six cases of wool.
9. Oct. 26th, *yen* 2,100, eight cases of serge.
10. Nov. 11th, *yen* 950, security, brewery material.
11. Nov. 13th, *yen* 6,035, security, 18 cases of wool and serge.
12. Nov. 16th, *yen* 2,595, security, two cases of toilet goods.
13. Nov. 20th, *yen* 8,192, security, 16 cases flannel and 10 cases serge.
14. Nov. 28th, *yen* 730, security, 6 cases toilet goods.
15. Nov. 30th, *yen* 2,905, security, two cases shawls, etc.
16. Dec. 3rd, *yen* 2,500, three cases manufactured goods.
17. Dec. 9th, *yen* 720, security, one case leather belts.
18. Dec. 10th, *yen* 960, security, three cases metal goods.
19. Dec. 11th, *yen* 1,520, five cases of wool.
20. Eight cases of paper valued at 1,845 marks.
21. Sand paper and other goods valued at 1,378 marks.
22. One case of paper valued at 991 marks.
23. Four cases of India rubber goods valued at £63 11s.
24. One case hemp goods valued at £30 16s.
25. One case manufactured goods value 632 marks.
26. Four bales of drugs value $244.

Accused brrowed the various sums of money above-mentioned by offering as security goods which did not really exist or took delivery of the various goods for which he did not pay. When payment of the promissory note No. 1 came due on Dec. 16th, 1901, he did not pay it but suspended payment the following day. Accused was adjudged bankrupt by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Dec. 27th, 1901.

The acts of the accused fall under the purview of Art. 1,050 of the Commercial Code and he is hereby committed for trial.

In the course of his evidence the accused, who said he came to Japan in 1888, detailed the circumstances of his starting in business in 1890 with Mr. C. Wagen and the other facts above noted. He first opened an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1891. He had dealings with other banks. The second time he opened an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1895 he had credits opened in Europe to buy goods and the merchants in Europe drew through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for goods. He got the bill of lading by filling an application form. He did not understand that he was keeping the goods for the bank. When he could not pay the bill on the due date he asked for a prolongation. He had to fill a form, a promissory note, to obtain prolongation. He had to give a reference to the bill of lading and to mention the kind of goods as a reference to the transaction. He always considered those steps as mere formalities. All the promissory notes were in the same form.

If those steps were mere formalities then it would not be necessary to mention any security at all?—I understood the bank only wanted a reference to the bill of lading and that the promissory note was on my personal credit. When I gave the promissory note I got the original bill of exchange which had fallen due. The bill of lading had gone long ago to get the goods. When I renewed the bill of exchange by giving this promissory note the interest was raised. That was all. After making those arrangements with the bank, they inspected the goods about once a year. They came to see what stock I had. The

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bank man, I understood, came to see whether I was good for the debt. He looked where he liked and took what notes he liked. Since I have been in trouble I have studied the matter and find the view which the bank takes is correct, but I am not a lawyer and I did not understand so then. I had in my employ the men now named to me. The drawing of promissory notes was my own business and the buying and selling of goods were under my direction; when I was absent my assistants knew what to do. As to giving goods in security for promissory notes, nobody did that as goods were not given in security. My employes had the key and delivered goods from the godown telling me afterwards that they had done so. Each time a godown order was issued, some times after the goods were delivered. The godown keeper had to have that order to free his responsibility. I very rarely filled in such orders. That was down by Mr. Giese or my son, latterly my son. Mr. Giese put his initials on the order. I knew after each delivery of goods that delivery had been made. (Shown promissory note) I see the conditions attached to that. It is true that on Sept. 16th, 1901, I gave a promissory note for *yen* 1,490. It may be that the 4 cases of cloth mentioned in that note were sold before, on the 2nd, 12th and 20th of April. (Shown book) I see here that they were so sold on the dates mentioned. I did not bother about it then. (Shown another promissory note referring to the second charge) I admit giving that note, and that 22 tons of steel are mentioned in it. I filled up the note myself. I always did so. I recognise that I filled it. I recognise having mentioned 22 tons of steel as a reference to the former bill of exchange; I did not read the conditions. The goods may have been sold on April 29th. I do not remember seeing the goods at all. I see from the book shown me that such was the case.

The Presiding Judge's interrogations as to the other charges elicited practically the same answers. As to the sixth charge accused admitted selling most of the gloves there mentioned but said he thought some remained in the godown. Similarly in other instances he stated that he thought part of the goods had not been delivered.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock, when the tenth charge had been reached, the Court adjourned for tiffin.

The proceedings were resumed at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. de Becker, Counsel for defendant, said that Mr. Tsuruda, another Counsel for defendant, could not attend the Court that day, as he was engaged in some legal business in Tokyo.

The Judge then proceeded to make inquiries of defendant as to the matter of obtaining loans from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on pretended securities.

The defendant replied that he obtained 26 loans in all from the Bank, and admitted that nearly all the goods given as security had already been sold when they were offered to the Bank.

The Judge said that according to the statement made by Mr. Guinness, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, defendant's debts stood at *yen* 6,710 in March, 1897, at *yen* 9,830 in January, 1898, at *yen* 22,860 in January, 1899, at *yen* 38,160 in January, 1901, and at *yen* 64,300 in January, 1902.

The defendant admitted the above statement.

The Judge said that some time ago when defendant was declared bankrupt there existed in his go-down about 20 articles only and therefore defendant was in a position that he could neither issue a promissory note or retire a bill of lading.

The defendant replied that there were many more articles than indicated by the Judge, but he could not remember exactly.

The Judge said that defendant's goods were estimated at *yen* 1,481.86 by an expert who inspected the defendant's goods, together with Mr. Sato Hakuai, Bankruptcy Administrator, when defendant was declared bankrupt.

The defendant said that his own valuation of the goods must have been much higher.

The Judge stated that the total amount of debts which defendant had at the time of the bankruptcy reached *yen* 114,390, including debts to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and other persons. The defendant admitted the above and said that when he was declared bankrupt there were left only 27 *sen* in cash in his safe. He added that his business began to decline since 1900.

The Judge said that according to the bills of lading and other documents defendant sold his articles extravagantly cheap.

The defendant replied that as he was hard pressed by his creditors he was obliged to do so and that as the times were bad he saw that he would not succeed in business. Meanwhile he was able to secure contracts with the representative of a firm in Berlin, who came to Yokohama from Vladivostock for that purpose. Thereupon defendant forwarded some time ago a large assortment of cement, oil, etc., to Vladivostock to the amount of some *yen* 90,000 and realized a profit of over *yen* 10,000.

Mr. de Becker asked the Court to summon as witnesses Sato Hakuai and forty-three foreign gentlemen of Yokohama who could testify to the general good character of defendant.

The Procurator stated that he recognized that defendant was not a man belonging to the lower class, and that there would be no necessity for summoning so many witnesses as proposed by Counsel for defendant.

It was arranged to examine Sato Hakuai only, he having acted as Bankruptcy Administrator in the present case, and the proceedings were adjourned at 5.30 p.m., to be resumed on July 19th at 9 a.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. B. Rentiers, of the British Consular Service in Japan, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple on June 11th.

A cable to the New York *Sun* from London says:—The daughter of Sir Frederick Treves, the surgeon who performed the operation on the King, died a few days ago of appendicitis.

A Kobe despatch states that the British tank vessel *Geo. Payne*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 4th inst. from Philadelphia with kerosene oil on board, caught fire on the 9th, but she escaped destruction. Three members of the crew are missing.

The Duke of Connaught was on 3rd June installed as Grand Master of English Mark Masonry, in succession to the King. The ceremony took place in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, in the presence of 1,500 members of the Craft.

The engineering corps belonging to the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions of the Imperial Guards will conduct manœuvres in the neighbourhood of the river Kitakami in the north-eastern districts this autumn. Lieut.-General Uyehara will take command of the whole force.

Apparently potato growing in this country is going from bad to worse in consequence of the prevalence of a kind of plague, which made its first appearance several years ago. For instance the potato crop in Kanagawa Prefecture this year is estimated to be less than *yen* 5,000 in value, whereas the yield of last year amounted to 1,600,000 *kwan*, representing over *yen* 50,000 in value. This year's loss in Kanagawa Prefecture is roughly estimated at *yen* 45,000.

The petty officers and men of the Japanese cruiser *Yakumo* when at Wei-hai-wei on Friday, 27th June, were entertained by the petty officers and seamen of the *Glory*, *Goliath*, *Albion*, *Ocean*, *Argonaut*, *Alacrity*, *Rosario*, and *Mutine* to a dinner and smoking concert. The guests, who numbered 300, were met by the band of the *Argonaut* at the pier and were escorted to the place of entertainment. Mr. Frank Roomes, master-at-arms of H.M.S. *Glory*, presided and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The graduation ceremony at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko, Waseda, came off successfully on the afternoon of July 15th in the hall of the institution. Dr. Hatoyama, Principal, handed diplomas to 193 graduates. He also delivered a speech to which a representative of the graduates responded. Among those present were Count Okuma, founder of the institution, and Countess Okuma, His Excellency Col. Buck, American Minister to Japan, professors and instructors of the Tokyo University and many schools, over 1,000 in all.

A London weekly paper recently unearthed a quaint Army Order. It deals with the machine guns provided for certain Volunteer Corps, and advises that, where possible, "mules should be employed to draw them." "When a mule is not available, however," it goes on, "any intelligent non-commissioned officer will do instead." There are several ways of calling a man an ass.

It is stated that there is on foot a project to amalgamate three Scottish whisky distilleries. Mr. John Dewar has informed a newspaper representative that he does not anticipate any increase in price so far as the consumer is concerned. There was sufficient whisky in Scotland, he added, to supply the world for the next five years even if there was not another drop made during that period.

About 5 p.m. on July 9th a *jinrikisha* coolie, of No. 3, Itchome, Yamadacho, Yokohama, was run over at Ogicho by a carriage belonging to Messrs. Durand & Co., No. 83, Yokohama, in which were two foreign ladies. Takemura Kojiro, driver of the carriage, was afterwards summoned to the Kotobukicho Police Station, in whose jurisdiction the affair occurred, and was ordered to pay the coolie's expenses for medical treatment.

The Local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received the following telegram from his Head Office:—

"Subject to audit the Bank dividend for the half-year will probably be 30/- $5 lacs to be added to reserve fund. $2 lacs to be written off property account. $14¼ lacs to be carried forward to the next half year."

The new cruiser *Amphitrite*, which left England recently for the China Station to relieve the belted cruiser *Orlando*, now on passage home, is, it is understood, to proceed to the Persian Gulf first of all. The reason for such divergence in the route of this fine four-funnelled cruiser is to make some sort of demonstration in the Gulf, says an exchange. Quite recently there has been a display of Russian naval force in this region, one or two large modern cruisers having been sent there; and so the visit of the *Amphitrite*, which is quite as imposing a vessel as any cruiser that the Russian Navy possesses, is intended as a kind of counter demonstration.

A report from the Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostock says that he has been requested by the Russian Customs Authorities there to send information to Japan that in future addresses on parcels going to Vladivostock and other places in Siberia shall be written in English or Russian, or other foreign language and not in Japanese, and by doing so the articles will be delivered to their destination without delay. The report adds that there have been many Japanese parcels and goods arriving at Vladivostock with their address in Japanese only, to the great annoyance of the Russian authorities.

Prince Boris Vladimir and staff were entertained at dinner on the night of July by Mr. Hara Tomitaro, a rich merchant of Yokohama, who invited the Prince to his villa at Oimatsu-cho, Yokohama. The entertainment was in pure Japanese style and various interesting dances and feats were successfully gone through in His Highness' presence. The party returned to the Grand Hotel the following morning at a little past 2 o'clock. On July 11th the Russian Prince and suite left Yokohama by the 6.15 a.m. train for Nikko, where they will put up at the Kanaya Hotel. His Highness left Yokohama for America on July 16th by the *Coptic*.

Business in figured *habutaye* has been very brisk in Yokohama since the beginning of June. Messrs. Cornes & Co. are reported to have been conspicuous, and as might be supposed quotations

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are gradually rising. In Fukui, one of the centres of *habutaye* manufacture, the weavers have long discontinued the manufacture of plain *habutaye* on account of having incurred losses, and are at present turning out figured *habutaye* only. The present market prices are said to be *yen* 8.60 for six *mômme*, *yen* 8.40 for seven *momme*, *yen* 8.20 for eight *momme*. The total quantity of figured *habutaye* exported from Yokohama to China, Australia, India, France, England and other countries during the month of June amounted to 10,650 *kin*, representing *yen* 100,443 in value.

The Fourteenth of July was celebrated very quietly by the French residents, and by the majority of foreigners it passed almost unnoticed. Of course the chief reason for this was that, Monday being mail day for no fewer than three steamers, the San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma mails, most people were absorbed in business. Frenchmen found time, however, to pay a ceremonial call at the Consulate and to toast the Republic when tiffining or dining together. Also national flags were displayed throughout the Bluff and Settlement and lanterns were shown at many premises in the evening.

The blue-jackets belonging to Yokosuka Admiralty recently presented a pair of flower vases to the officers and blue-jackets of the British warship *Eclipse* as a token of friendship. The presents are said to be copper and decorated with gold and silver; cherry flowers and the Union Jack and the Rising Sun crossed together being represented in more than one place. The inscription is as follows:—"Presented to the officers and men of H.M.S. *Eclipse*, on June 1st, 1902, by the blue-jackets of the Yokosuka Admiralty." It may be noted that on June 1st when a banquet was given by the Yokosuka blue-jackets to the members of the crew of the British war-ships some money was left over and with this balance the above articles have been purchased and presented by the Japanese blue-jackets.

Since the enforcement of the new regulations for Stock Exchanges, business has been very dull. Commenting on this affair, the *Jiji* says that at the Tokyo Exchange there has been a loss of *yen* 50 per day since the 1st instant. To speak more minutely, the expenses of the Tokyo Exchange are about *yen* 250 per day as a rule but since the enforcement of the new rules the average receipts of the Exchange did not exceed *yen* 300 daily. Subtracting from the receipts 30.3 per cent. duty on the Exchange there remains a balance of *yen* 200. With regard to other Exchanges the journal publishes the following table showing the average business done on July 1st this year and on the corresponding date during the past six years:—

	Osaka. Yen.	Kyoto. Yen.	Nagoya. Yen.
1896	12,095	3,276	3,499
1897	14,009	5,464	2,227
1898	7,271	5,142	935
1899	12,974	5,017	710
1900	17,672	5,640	618
1901	5,601	2,229	258
1902	2,495	613	69

By the T. K. K. steamer *America Maru* will arrive in Yokohama the Neill-Frawley Dramatic Company, and local theatre-goers will be glad to hear that there is a prospect of at last seeing a good dramatic company playing upon the boards of the Public Hall. The company numbers 21 in all and has been selected with great care, and on the lines of the big Neill-Frawley companies which have won such well deserved reputations in the United States. The company will give one performance in Yokohama, about September 4th or 5th, staging the popular drama "Secret Service." If the stay of the steamer permits, another evening may be spent here. From Yokohama the Company proceeds to Manila, and will play there for some months, and on its return to the States will open seasons at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, being again in this port during April-May of 1903. The Manager, Mr. Leigh D. Bruckardt is at present in Yokohama.

THE A.B.C.F.M.'S ANNUAL MEETING.

[Kobe, July 3-10.]

It is difficult to condense into a few sentences this the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held for many years. There are now in Japan fifty-nine members, occupying the twelve stations, Sapporo, Sendai, Niigata, Maebashi, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama-Tsuyama, Tottori, Matsuyama, Miyazaka.

While the missionaries co-operate with the Japanese Christians in various ways, there is a clear line of separation in the general work. The thirty-four Kumi-ai Churches are not only self-supporting and self-governing, but they have their own self-propagating Missionary Society with an income of about 6,000 *yen*, with which they carry on evangelistic work in nine large cities. The total number of Christians connected with the Kumi-ai body and the twelve Mission Stations is 10,856, and their contributions for the last year amounted to 33,791 *yen*, while the Mission spent only 12,144 *yen*. The Christians own 64 church buildings valued at 125,794 *yen*. The number of baptized was 880, nearly double the average of the preceeding eight years, which shows something of the effec s of the Forward Movement. The stability of the work is partly seen from two memorable meetings, one the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Naniwa Church in Osaka, which was the first Church in Japan that began as a self-supporting one; and the twentieth anniversary of the Rev. T. Miyagawa's pastorate over the Osaka Church. He is the only man in Japan who has had an unbroken pastorate for this length of time over one Church.

The Educational Work comprises eleven schools with about 1,200 scholars. Of these the largest is the Doshisha, of which the Hon. K. Kataoka is President. The acceptance of this position by this distinguished statesman and earnest Christian, marks a new era in the college. The Faculty has been reinforced by the addition of three Japanese professors who recently graduated from foreign universities.

Of the six Girls' Schools, the Kobe College is the largest, and plans are being made to build new dormitories so as to accommodate 250 pupils, including the day scholars.

There are four Kindergartens. The Glory Kindergarten in Kobe has attracted the attention of educators to such a degree that its graduates are always spoken for in advance. This year fourteen positions were open to the class of six graduates.

As to Publication Work there were very few new books and tracts. Yet the sales were enormous, amounting to 57,556 copies, five times the number of pages sold the previous year.

One marked feature of the meetings was the very valuable addresses by the Rev. T. Miyagawa on "Christianity and Modern Japanese Thought," the Rev. S. L. Gulick on "The Importance to the Missionary of Social Science"; and the annual sermon on "The Art of Seeing God," by the Rev. O. Cary. As these papers will doubtless appear in print, we refrain from outlining them here.

The daily devotional meetings were all upon one subject—"The Kingdom of God." Every meeting was full of hope and rich in spiritual thought. The usual Junior C. E. Society meeting, by the children of the Mission, was given on Sunday and the fame of this meeting is such that even a larger number of Kobe friends than usual attended it.

Our Mission, being with but one exception composed of citizens of the Great Republic, did not overlook the Glorious Fourth. The children celebrated by burning a vast amount of gunpowder all day long, and in the evening the Mission had a most enjoyable sociable with friends residing in Kobe.

It was a pleasure to all to receive a telegram from our honoured Minister, Col. Buck, to the effect that our application to be incorporated into an Association for holding Mission Property had been granted by the Government. Perhaps another should be mentioned that announced the birth of the twelfth grandchild to the Mission, and, astonishing to relate, every one of the twelve is a boy.

Dr. and Mrs. Scudder, formerly members of this Mission, and now under appointment to Hawaii, were present to the delight of all their numerous friends, and two new members were welcomed—Messrs. Dunning and Bennett. One family and one single lady are under appointment in the States, and requests have been forwarded for two more families and four single ladies.

Amidst all the joy and hope, there were two depressing factors, the lack of evangelists, and the fear of insufficient funds with which to carry on the growing work.

J. H. De F.

SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE A.B.C.F.M. AT KOBE.

(By the Rev. Otis Cary.)

2 Chron. 26.5. And he [Uzziah] set himself to seek God in the days of Zechariah, who had understanding in the vision of God.

The marginal readings in the Revised Version suggest two changes. The word "seeing" is presented as an alternative for "vision." This, though little more than the substitution of an Anglo-Saxon word for one of Latin origin, brings out the meaning more clearly and with almost startling vividness. The other change substitutes the words "gave instruction" for "had understanding"—"Zechariah who gave instruction in the seeing of God"—leading us to think of the prophet as one who was not merely possessed of the highest kind of wisdom, but who was also expert, as many wise men are not, in imparting his knowledge unto others. Even though we should not regard the marginal reading as the more correct, it is evident that Zechariah was reputed to have this skill, for otherwise there would have been little reason for mentioning him in connection with Uzziah's search for God. Hence, for the purpose of to-day's discourse, we are justified in reading the text in this suggestive form, "Uzziah set himself to seek God in the days of Zechariah, who gave instruction in the seeing of God."

The time appears to have been the beginning of Uzziah's reign. It is an interesting picture that is brought before us. A young prince, sixteen years old, has just come to his kingdom. What thoughts arise in his mind? We think of how others have been sobered by coming to the throne while still in early life, and yet of sufficient age to appreciate in some degree the great responsibilities that accompany such a position. Let us read Carlyle's description of the announcement to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette that they were at the head of the French nation:—"And hark! across the Oeil-de-Boeuf, what sound is that; sound terrible and absolutely like thunder? It is the rush of the whole court, rushing as in wager to salute the new sovereigns. Hail to your majesties! The Dauphin and Dauphiness are King and Queen! Overpowered with many emotions, they two fall on their knees together, and with streaming tears exclaim: 'O God, guide us, protect us, we are too young to reign.' Too young, indeed!"

Uzziah was called to be the ruler of a people which belived that it had special relations to God. His throne was one established by Jehovah. The mind of a Jewish lad at such a time could not but be filled with solemn thoughts of his duty towards God and the nation. This would be especially true in view of the circumstances under which Uzziah was suddenly called to the Throne. His father's acts had provoked God's displeasure and had so alienated the hearts of the people that they rose in conspiracy against the king, who thereupon fled from Jerusalem to one of his fortified cities. Thither he was pursued and slain. He had failed as a king of Judah. When the messengers came back with their intelligence, "The King is dead," the people of Jerusalem gathered about the boy Uzziah with shouts of "Long live the King!" for whatever dissatisfaction there had been with the father, there seems to have been unanimous consent that the son should succeed to the throne. In view of his father's failure, the boy might well be sobered at thought of the responsibility so suddenly thrust upon him. Recognizing God as the real Ruler and himself as but the viceroy, he would first of all seek his Over-Lord in order to receive needed guidance, counsel, and strength.

In those days there was a prophet indeed. To be sure, we know nothing of him but what is contained in this one verse; but it seems to be implied that he was skilful in what is here recorded as his work—teaching people to see God. Such a person was well fitted to be Uzziah's instructor, and it was by this teacher that the youthful king was helped to attain the most important kind of knowledge.

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Let us from the description that is given of the prophet be led to a consideration of the thought that the great work of the religious teacher is to help men to see God.

1. This statement implies that men are able to see God. In other words, it is possible for men to have a real religion. One of the most influential writers of the present day defines religion as "the personal perception of the Infinite." Replace the philosophical words by those of every-day life, and we come at once to the statement—Religion is a man's own seeing of God. We know that the Bible, using the word in a strictly physical sense, says that no man hath seen God at any time; yet elsewhere it speaks of an experience for which it can find no better word than "seeing." Is it figurative language? Even so, we understand what is meant by it as well as though we should seek out some term that is not figurative. Perhaps it is as little metaphorical as any that could be found. Perhaps it is really less figurative language to speak of seeing God than it is to speak of seeing material objects. It is the spirit which really sees, and it is more a mystery that man's spirit comes into relations with mountains and trees and stones than that it beholds another spirit not itself yet in some degree like itself. The soul's real seeing is when it perceives eternal, spiritual realities, rather than when it looks on perishing material objects through the eye, itself material and about to perish.

There is a real vision of God. This is not the time to consider the philosophical questions about whether God is knowable. Who, even though he himself has not perceived, can doubt that some have done so, when he considers the experiences of the saints. I do not mean merely the saints of whom we read in Holy Writ, nor those whom artists depict with halos about their brows, nor only those whose piety and good works have gained for them a place in the annals of the church; but those whom we ourselves have known sufficiently well to see that they possessed something which came from no mortal source, that their eyes were fixed on the infinite One, that they lived and laboured and endured as seeing Him who is invisible? To take an instance from the land in which we dwell; who that saw Paul Sawayama in his latter days could doubt that there was before his eyes an uplifting vision that almost made his face to shine like that of the martyr Stephen when he looked up stedfastly into heaven and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God?

2. The seeing of God is an art which men may learn and in which they may become more and more expert, ever attaining unto more clearly defined vision. In every human being, we believe, is the possibility of seeing, yet how many fail to attain to the reality or to gain it save in a slight degree. In our school-books we used to read the story of "Eyes and No-eyes" in which, of two persons travelling the same road, one saw nothing of moment, while the other brought back a report of the many interesting thing that lay all along his pathway. Each of the boys had organs of vision, the rays of light reflected from the various objects and so passing through the pupils of their eyes were practically alike; yet one beheld nothing, while the other was delighted with what he saw. It is the man behind the eye who sees or fails to see.

The failure to see is usually the failure to pay attention. The physical nerves of sensation quiver with innumerable movements of which we are capable of being cognizant, but which we never notice. On a sultry summer day you are on a mountain side far removed from the abodes of men when suddenly the thought occurs that, if you will but stay your footsteps, there must be absolute silence. For a moment it seems as though it were so; but one by one sounds attract your notice. They were audible all the time, yet hearing you heard them not:—the gurgle of the brook a few rods distant, the sound of a locomotive far away, the insects hovering about the flowers, the mill at the foot of the mountain, the shout of children in the distant village, the soft murmur of the breeze in the tree-tops. You thought there was silence, yet all the time the organs of hearing were tingling with these sounds that seem so many and distinct now that you are paying attention to them. All the time since you entered this Church your physical eyes have seen many things that you have not yet perceived. Take this ornament behind the pulpit. Probably you had not noticed it before, yet now you are likely to see it every time your eyes turn in that direction. Those of you who come next Sunday will perhaps see it, though you never did on previous Sundays; for now your attention has been drawn to it. So God is all about us, ever speaking, ever revealing Himself, though men so often fail to hear and see. Having ears they hear not, having eyes they see not, even while the heavens above them declare the glory of God, and the earth on which they tread is full of the goodness of the Lord.

I have said that seeing is an art. As with every other art, practice gives skill. A gentleman with whom many of us are acquainted and who is interested in biological studies found last summer what has been considered an exceedingly rare animalculum. Hitherto but two or three specimens, occurring in widely separated places, had been discovered. Our friend, however, found several. Then, his attention having been aroused and practice giving skill, the water seemed to abound with them. Their bodies were so transparent that it was very difficult to point them out to others. Some utterly failed to see them. Thus, while there are men who fail to see God, there are others who become expert because, to use a phrase that has lately been revived, they "practice the presence of God." Thus they see him everywhere just as our biologist, who once had been as blind as others, found that the waters swarmed with that little living creature. They who learn the art see God in flaming star, in blooming flower, in microscopic insect, in the stony pages forced open by the geologist's hammer, in the unfolding of human history, in anything and everything to which they direct their thoughts; seeing not merely proofs of God's existence or of what we may call His lower attributes—omniscience, omnipotence, omnipresence—but seeing Him in His higher attributes of righteousness and love, thus knowing Him as the great Father.

We must not think of God as seen only in the outer world. Sometimes those whose physical senses are defective have attained clear views of Him, Those like Laura Rudgman and Helen Keller who constantly sit in the vale of darkness and of silence may behold His face and rejoice in the light of His countenance. As before said, it is the soul and not the eye that sees.

We must remember, too, that real seeing is something much deeper than intellectual perception. There are persons who standing before a great painting can give the mathematical terms that describe the curved lines; others can talk of fore-shortening and chiaroscuro, and can tell whether the artist has used burnt sienna, or raw umber, or Vandyke brown. They do indeed see many things that are on the canvas; yet possibly they may not see the real picture so truly as another who, knowing nothing of external technicalities enters into the real thought of the painter. It may be as true of a botanist as of a country bumpkin that

> "A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose is to him,
> And it is nothing more,"

except that he can give its Latin name and dissect it into its various parts, while a child may see more clearly than he the flower itself in its beauty. It is not necessarily so, it ought never to be so; but too often our theologies make us blind to the great theophany. Happy he who has both intellectual and spiritual vision, each helping the other.

3. The vision of God is a transforming vision. Paul says (if we follow the translation of 1881) "We all, with unveiled face reflecting as a mirror, the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory, even as from the Lord the Spirit." (2 Cor. III. 18.) The metal in the Grecian mirrors, which were similar to those we see in Japan, had no brilliancy of its own; but when the surface was polished and the light fell upon it, the round disk was transformed into the likeness of the sun itself. I have wondered whether the picture in Paul's mind was not that of an artizan working in the open air where he polishes the metal and from time to time tests it is the sunlight. As he proceeds it is transformed from glory to glory, becoming at last so dazzlingly bright that it appears the very image of the sun that shines down upon it. So may we, dull metal in ourselves, turn towards God and be transformed by seeing Him. It is He Himself who not only polishes the metal but, to exchange Paul's figure for that of Malachi, sits as a refiner over the silver, taking away the dross until in the advance from glory unto more perfect glory He sees His face clearly reflected in the purified metal. So shall we be like Him, seeing and reflecting Him as He is.

4. The seeing of God is an art that to some degree is capable of being taught. This instruction is indeed the chief work of the prophet; for the prophet is the man who speaks for God and God would have men shown how to behold Him.

Man's greatest intellectual need is to find God; greater by far is the spiritual need. Sometimes men are deeply conscious of this. They cry out like Job; "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him!" They say with Philip; "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us." In the hearts of all, we may believe, is something of this desire. Though there may not be such an eager thirsting after the living God as is to be likened to the panting of the hart after the water-brooks, though the man may deny having any desire; yet strange would it be if the capacity for seeing did not lead to some reaching out for what is to be seen. When I was coming to Japan for the first time, there were among the passengers some who gave expression to sceptical views, and old Commodore Maury, whom some of you may remember, said to me: "I very often hear people on my steamer saying, 'There is no God;' but when the wind is blowing great guns, no such talk is ever heard." Fear may reveal to a man what is in his inmost heart, and in the deepest experiences of life when men long for help, comfort, peace, it is God whom they long to see.

Thus the world seeks, or at least needs, instruction in the art of seeing God. Those who claim to be teachers of religion must show their fitness to tell others how to acquire the art. Surely they cannot be successful teachers of what they themselves have not learned. We cannot believe that the young king of Judah would have been much helped by Zechariah unless the prophet had himself seen God. You remember the story told of the German sculptor Dannecker, who, after working zealously for two years upon his statue of Christ, called to his studio a little girl and pointing to the completed work asked her, "Who is that?"—"I do not know; it must be some great and noble man." The artist felt that he had failed. A few months later he called the child once more and bringing her before the statue on which he had been working asked again, "Who is it?" The child looked in solemn awe upon the form before her; then, with tears in her eyes, softly said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." The artist had succeeded. It was ever his firm belief that in those hours of study and labour he had been visited by Christ Himself, and had thus been enabled to represent in marble the form that he had actually seen. When afterwards Napoleon wished him to make a statue of Venus for the Gallery of the Louvre Dannecker refused, saying: "A man who has seen Christ would commit sacrilege if he employed his skill in depicting a pagan goddess. My art is henceforth a consecrated thing." Fanciful though we may regard the sculptor's thought that he had seen Christ in bodily form, shall we not believe that through his study of the Gospels, through prayer, and through meditation, he had been enabled to see Christ in a deeper than a physical sense; yes, and more truly than if his eyes had gazed on the body in which Christ's spirit once tabernacled? He had come to such a personal knowledge of Jesus that he was able to make the lifeless stone express the loving, gracious character of the Lord, and thus he showed to others what he himself had seen.

Dr. Bushnell once said to a friend, "I feel better acquainted with Jesus Christ than I do with any man living in Hartford." Was not that a great source of power to the preacher? The man who has an acquaintance with God is the one fitted to introduce others to Him.

As the seeing must be by each person for himself, so to a great extent must the instruction be to men as individuals. The idea of renovating society in a mass is very popular at the present time. There is much truth in such a thought, but unfortunately it often finds expression in terms and methods that neglect the individual. In Japan we hear considerable said about Christianity as the renovator of society. Young men in our theological schools are talking about the needs of society, how they shall gain power to move society, and so on. Well and good. The country, the world, mankind as a whole, need to receive some powerful influence that shall be renovating and uplifting; but we must remember that He who has done most for society compared Himself to a shepherd who, leaving the ninety and nine, goes to seek the one lost sheep. Some of His greatest discourses (as to Nicodemus and to the Woman of Samaria) were to audiences of one; and His teaching was chiefly given to a company so small that He could come into close personal relations to each, thus giving to individuals such a view of their Lord and Teacher as enabled them to see in Him the Father also. At times He seemed almost indifferent to efforts for society; loving more the country than the crowded city; escaping from the throngs of Israelites into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, yet there speaking graciously to the Syro-Phoenician woman; leaving Jerusaleum, the point from which to move the nation, and going to the home in Bethany where he gladly taught the woman who, having chosen the good part, sat at His feet to receive instruction; and after His ascension appearing not in imperial Rome, nor in commercial Corinth, nor in the busy cities of Asia Minor, but to one man who was so transformed by the vision that he spent the rest of his life in preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles.

Thus, to a great extent, must it be with Christ's followers in their work for social betterment. The coming of the kingdom must be by the vision of the King. But society has no eyes, no soul. When the individuals of which it is composed behold, then may it at last be said to see and to be transformed by the vision, even as the dark cloud is made glorious with the bow of promise only when the raindrops, each for itself, catch and reflect the rays of the sun.

There are great social movements that make it easier or harder for men to enter into right relations with God: but such movements start with individuals and their force depends upon how far individuals choose to yield to the influences about them. Society was moved on the Day of Pentecost; but it was only

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those who heeded Peter's exhortation, "Repent and be baptized every one of you," who came out from the multitudes and were numbered among the three thousand souls that gave permanence to the movement. Man cannot lose his personal identity in the general mass. There is a sense in which society shall be judged; yet the great judgment is when "everyone of us shall give account of himself to God"; or, as the Japanese version strongly expresses it, "Warera ono ono onore no koto wo Kami ni uttou beshi."

And now let us bring the subject a step nearer to ourselves. These multitudes about us in Japan, differing in many respects from those in the lands of our birth, have this in common with all mankind, that their spiritual natures can never be satisfied except as they look upward and see the Father's face. To some extent there is a consciousness of this need. Japan is a nation in search of a religion. Signs of this are to be seen on every hand. There is hardly a newspaper or magazine that does not frequently refer more or less directly to religious matters. The Japanese are too much given to thinking aloud to conceal that which is most constant in the human heart. The religious problem will not down. Taking, like so many subjects, a nationalistic form, the question is asked again and again: "What shall be the religion of Japan? Many write and talk as though the system to be desired were one devoid of theistic and supernatural elements; but perhaps a fuller perception by them and by us of what is implied by their search would show that really they are seeking God, much as they may shun His very name.

You saw the statistics published last year concerning the religious views of students in higher institutions of learning. With much that was saddening there were some encouraging features. Of the 625 young men who were without religion, 491, or over 78 *per cent.* expressed a wish for it (*Shukyo wo motomuru kokoro ari.*) Only 14 *per cent.* declared that they were without any such desire. Why was Mr. Mott so enthusiastically received by the young men of Japan? The Buddhists have a saying which signifies that a person cannot receive a doctrine unless he has an affinity for it. There was in the students that which had an affinity for the truths proclaimed by Mr. Mott, or he would not not have met with any such response. These young men may not have known the meaning of that unsatisfied feeling in their hearts; but when the light came, they reached forth for it as do the plumules from a seed when the sun's rays are admitted into the cellar where it has been germinating.

It is said that St. Bernard had written upon the walls of his cell words that we may translate, "Bernard, wherefore art then here?" and often while engaged in his studies he would lift his eyes to those words which deepened his sense of responsibility to do aright that for which he had been sent into the world.

My associates of the Japan Mission of the American Board, does not that question of St. Bernard often arise in our minds? Why are we here? There are multitudes who sneer at the work in which we are engaged. Even among professed followers of Christ, there are some who have little sympathy with foreign missions. Many say that we are not needed in such a land as Japan, whose people are so attractive, intelligent, and progressive. Perhaps sometimes the doubt may momentarily arise in our own minds whether we have chosen well our work in life. Why, then, are we here?

The answer is involved in the simple statement which all can use who have any right to be here,—We have seen God. Not in burning bush, nor seated on a throne high and lifted up; but just as truly has God revealed Himself to us as He did to Moses and Isaiah. We have seen Him and know Him as our Father. But with the vision comes duty. The voice from the burning bush bade Moses go back to Egypt. He before whom the seraphim cry "Holy, holy, holy," bade Isaiah go with his message to men of heavy ears and closed eyes. When the light shone upon Saul, he was told to go to one who should tell him that he was chosen to carry the Gospel to the nations. To us, too, has come a call to service, and we would not be disobedient to the heavely vision. We wish others to see what we have seen. We are not indifferent to what this nation already possesses, nor to the progress it is making; but what shall it profit a nation if, in addition to keen wit and the power to make beautiful pottery or embroideries, it also gains railroads, extended commerce, parliaments, universities, and yet loses its own soul because its people are not brought to the possession of spiritual life?

Why are we here? It is that, with all due humility for our own imperfect knowledge, we may give instruction in the art of seeing God. For this we stand before audiences, large or small, and tell of the Heavenly Father's love. For this in sabbath schools, Bible classes, and meetings around the *hibachi* we teach this Book which is a lamp to the feet, showing the way to the mountain of vision. For this we issue our books and papers. For this we have our kindergartens and schools of various grades, believing that all we can do to keep pure the hearts of the young and to increase their intellectual powers will help them to behold Him who in a thousand ways reveals Himself to those whose eyes are quickened to behold. For this we engage in works of healing and philanthrophy, desiring indeed to save men from their afflictions and sorrows, but longing most of all to impart that knowledge of God which will enable them to endure hardship and rise above all earthly sorrows.

Nothing less than the accomplishment of this can satisfy us. Without it we may be teachers, philanthropists, social reformers, preachers; but we are not *prophets*; we are not in the fullest sense *missionaries*—men sent forth by Christ as He was sent forth to declare the Father.

Our work is not primarily to teach any particular set of dogmas. No description of God can take the place of seeing Him. Creeds have been valuable helps to our own sight, and we think that they may be of use to others; but we care more that people should see what we see than that they should look through our glasses or describe the vision in the same words that we use. The scientist in trying to point out the animalculum in the water may say, "Do you see at that point what appears like a slight change in the tint of the water—a very dim purple hue?"—"No, but I now see what appears like a faint curved line: Yes, I can trace it all around. Now at last I see." One may not detect the purple hue, the other may not be able to trace so clearly the contour; but both are aware of the same being, and rejoice in each other's knowledge. So of the greatest as of the smallest object of man's thought, two persons may see in different ways and yet behold the same divine Being.

Our aim is not to build up churches of a particular kind. We ourselves are not all Congregationalists. We remember that when Mark Hopkins was President of the American Board he said that its aim was to make Christians and then leave them to adopt such forms of church life as they may find best for their spiritual development. This is not denying the value of creeds and forms; it is only insisting that the body is more than raiment, and that the body itself is of less importance than the soul of which it is the tabernacle. Even the strongest Congregationalist among us will not greatly mourn if the churches growing up in connection with our work adopt methods unlike those of Congregationalists in America, provided these methods help the Japanese to see God more clearly. We care but little whether reflecting or refracting telescopes be used, so long as they enable men to look on the sun.

Why are we here? Not for the exaltation of any denomination, society, or school of thought; least of all for our own glory. Much as we should be glad to see the Board that sends us forth crowned with new laurels, pleasant though it would be to know that we had won the esteem and love of those among whom we labour; we can be satisfied if we are as lightly esteemed as was the Samaritan woman by the men of the city when they said to the one who had told of the Prophet, "Now we believe, not because of thy saying; for we have heard him ourselves." Enough for us if the Japanese will hear and see for themselves so that they may say with Job, "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth Thee." Oh, for clearness of vision that we ourselves may see Him more perfectly: Oh, for power so to tell of our God that others may desire to behold Him!

Who is the man that shall see the Lord;
And who shall behold the King in His glory?
He who hath a pure heart,
And whose soul hath been cleansed from iniquity;
To him shall the Lord unveil His face,
On him shall our God lift up the light of His Countenance.

Come, let us seek after the Lord that we may behold Him,
That we may know Him who is the God of our salvation.
Open Thou our eyes, O God,
Grant us that holiness without which no man can see the Lord.
Hide not Thy face from us,
Let not the clouds come betwixt us and Thee.
Then shall we teach others that they also may behold,
That they with us may know, even as also we are known.

Anent the recent falling-off in the price of Japanese bonds on the London market, the *Asahi* says that this was chiefly owing to transactions in water works-bonds lately effected between Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., and the Yokohama Water Works office at a remarkably low price.

PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" has recently issued from Baltimore an interesting history of its work, bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Gibbons, says the *Literary Digest*. This society, as is explained in the report, should not be confounded with the "Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith," which is a department of the general administration of the church, established in 1622. The society "takes no part in selecting missionaries nor in appointing them their field of work, nor in training them for it," and it does not concern itself with the interior administration of missions. Its aim is "to support missionaries who are chosen, trained, and sent forth on their mission by the usual authorities of the church."

The enterprise has grown out of very humble beginnings. Its organization, which was effected in Lyons in 1822, was due in no small measure to the influence of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans. Only twelve persons were present at the first meeting of the Society, and the receipts for the first year amounted to about four thousand dollars. Soon after its foundation a central council was established in Paris, and words of encouragement were received from nearly three hundred bishops in different countries. Finally, Pope Gregory XVI. published an encyclical in the year 1840, recommending the Society to all churches and placing it in the rank of "universal Christian institutions."

The following table shows the contributions made from 1822 to 1900, and gives some idea of the remarkable financial support that the Society has received:—

1822	France, French Colonies	$42,076,905.00
1825	Belgium	3,701,140.00
1827	Germany and Austria	5,862,666.00
1827	Italy	5,260,135.00
1827	Switzerland	775,457.00
1827	Balkan States	287,943.00
1833	United States	1,120,421.00
1833	Canada, Mexico, West Indies	1,143,476.00
1833	Great Britain and Ireland	2,301,764.00
1837	Holland	1,167,634.00
1837	Portugal	445,371.00
1837	Russia, Poland	68,754.00
1839	Spain	523,608.00
1840	Central and South America	515,706.00
1843	Oceania	85,875.00
1848	Asia	74,068.00
1857	Africa	256,536.00
	Countries not named	22,558.00
	Total	$65,690,017.00

The money collected was distributed as follows:—

America	$ 9,973,916.00
Europe	9,799,854.00
Asia	25,932,446.00
Africa	8,815,953.00
Oceania	6,011,630.00
Special gifts sent to missions as directed by the donors, transportation, and travelling expenses of missionaries, publications, and management of the Society	5,156,218.00
	65,690,017.00

The total sum given to the cause of missions in the United States during the same period was $5,807,393, though the receipts from this country have been only $1,120,420.

The missions now assisted number several hundred. Those in the United States are chiefly among the Indians, and Asia has a greater number than any other continent. Regarding the number of missionaries in the field, the report says:

"We may safely assert that there are at least 15,000 priests and religious, 5,000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 sisters labouring as missionaries, not to speak of the priests, brothers, and sisters native to the regions where they work, catechists and others who make up the personnel of a mission, and the labourers among the Oriental Rites. Probably the estimate is much too small, but be it so. At the lowest computation there are, at the opening of the twentieth century, about sixty-five thousand missionaries; sixty-five thousand men and women who have left their country, their brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the blessings they hold most dear in this world, to bring the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived of it. Assuredly it is an astonishing number, which may well rejoice our hearts; and all the more because a century ago those missionaries scarcely numbered one thousand, all told.

"Sixty-five thousand missionaries is a noble army; but what victories are yet to be won! Almost fifteen hundred millions of human beings inhabit the earth; and only about four hundred millions are baptized Christians. The immense majority of more than a thousand millions have not yet acknowledged Christ, and are divided among the many sects of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Fetichism, and infidelity."

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THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

Report of the Directors to be submitted at the Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1902.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1902, accompany this Report.

The net profit for the half year, including balance brought forward from December 31st, 1901, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, bonus to Manager, and Sundry Creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to ..... Yen. 59,048.85

which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of *yen* 9.00 per share for the half year..... 22,500.00

For Depreciation 15,120.98

Carried forward to new account 21,427.87

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 29th day of July, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. Hall, Marshall Martin, } Directors.

Yokohama, 12th July, 1902.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, 1902.

Liabilities.	Yen.
Capital 2,500 Shares at *yen* 100.....	250,000.00
Sundry Creditors	14,875.34
Debentures	10,000.00
Kurumaya Security Fund	200.00
Unclaimed Dividends	646.04
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	12,701.85
Profit and loss account.....	59,048.85
	347,472.08

Assets.	
Cash in hand.....	619.12
Fire Insurance Value of running policies	3,797.63
Ground (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897, *yen* 85,000)	60,000.00
Buildings (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897 *yen* 170,000)	110,855.54
Furniture (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897, *yen* 53,900).....	54,120.98
Electric light Plant	13,000.00
Steam Launch	7,000.00
Wines in stock	5,000.26
Provisions in stock	3,479.81
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock	1,726.10
General stock	722.61
Sundry debtors	11,162.15
New Buildings accounts	75,987.88
	347,472.08

Profit and Loss Account on 30th June, 1902.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Insurance Account		3,789.16
To General Expenses		32,324.39
To Directors' and Auditor's Fees		1,400.00
To Bonus to Manager		1,000.00
To Taxes Account.....		2,707.11
To Interest Account		1,033.50
To Balance available for division: *yen* 59,048.85		
To be dealt with as under:—	Yen.	
Dividend at *yen* 9 per share.	22,500.00	
Written off Furniture.....	15,120.98	
Carried forward to new Account.....	21,427.87	59,048.85
		101,303.01

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from 31st, December, 1901	4,837 07
By Transferred from Working Account...	95,142.76
By Balance of Rent Account	914.55
By Share Transfer Fees	14.00
By Share Warrant Fees	.50
By Sale of Old Material	394.13
	101,303.01

Yokohama, June 30th, 1902.

Marshall Martin, M. Kaufmann, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

J. F. Cox Edwards, Auditor.

Yokohama, July 11th, 1902.

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL, LIMITED.

Report of Directors.

The Directors beg to lay before the Shareholders a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the six months ended 30th June, 1902.

The Receipts show a decrease of *yen* 18,455.00 from those of the corresponding period of 1901, owing to the generally depressed state of business in Nagasaki, particularly during the first three months of the current year.

It will be noticed that in consequence of the fall in silver exchange the Investment Account has depreciated to the extent of *yen* 2,375.

The property of the Company has been well maintained and is in excellent condition.

Mr. A. L. Jordan having resigned from the position of Director on leaving the port, the vacancy was offered to Dr. R. I. Bowie, who having accepted same the appointment requires confirmation by the Shareholders.

During the absence of Mr. J. M. Dow through ill-health, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. M. Wood at the Directors' request.

Robt. I. Bowie, E. A. Measor, } Directors.

Nagasaki, 8th July, 1902.

Balance Sheet to 30th June, 1902.

Liabilities.	Yen.
To Capital	130,000.00
,, Debentures, 1st Issue.....	170,000.00
,, ,, 2nd Issue	93,000.00
,, Sundry Creditors.....	7,928.78
,, Profit and Loss	1,423.16
	402,351.94

Assets.	Yen.
By Ground	54,250.00
,, Building.....	194,102.86
,, Furniture	79,328.42
,, Electric Light Plant	28,531.96
,, Refrigerating Plant	5,007.42
,, Stock on Hand	17,524.31
,, Repairs and Renewals	1,454.64
,, Fire Insurance	1,170.88
,, Land Rent.....	342.43
,, Sundry Debters	4,002.61
,, Investment Account	12,000.00
,, Cash in Hand	375.00
,, Holme Ringer & Co. Current Account.	4,261.41
	402,351.94

Working Account from January 1st to June 30th, 1902.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To General Expenses, including Wines and Stores		44,316.33
,, Profit carried forward to Profit and Loss Account.....		4,476.47
		48,792.80

Cr.	Yen.
By Gross Receipts	48,792.80
	48,792.80

Profit and Loss Account for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1802.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Fire Insurance		1,000.39
,, Land Rent		226.74
,, Directors' Fees		375.00
,, Auditors' Fees.....		150.00
,, Taxes Account		1,158.91
,, Investment Account		2,375.00
,, Balance		1,423.16
		6,709,20

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from December 31st, 1901	1,790.36
,, Dividend on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	442.37
,, Profit on Working Account.....	4,476.47
	6,709.20

E. & O. E.

Robt. I. Bowie, E. A. Measor, } Directors.

Nagasaki, June 30th, 1902.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books, Bank Pass Book, and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

W. M. Wood. Auditor.

Nagasaki, 8th July, 1902.

THE ORIGIN OF COINAGE.

In "A Short History of Coins and Currency," contributed to the "Home and School Library" (J. Murray), Lord Avebury tells an interesting story of the development of the British money and monetary system, which is made yet more attractive by numerous photographic illustrations. Barter, of course, was the earliest method of doing business, and the Chinese appear to have first devised a metallic equivalent, by making, about twelve centuries B.C., metal models of common objects, such as pieces of cloth and knives, the latter being really the ancestor of the coin still current under the name of Cash. The earliest Greek money, about twenty-six centuries old, was a small stamped ingot rather than a true coin, and Lord Avebury shows us the gradual development into those exquisite medals which were struck about 400 B.C. The oldest British coins, after a time superseded by Roman money, were rude copies of Greek models. For the first silver pennies, struck by Offa, those of Pepin served as patterns, 240 going to a Saxon pound of silver. Pounds, shilling, and pence were then in use, though the second, until the reign of Henry VII., was only a money of account. John first struck a silver halfpenny, Edward III. the groat or fourpenny piece, and Henry III. a gold penny, but this metal was not restored to general use till Edward III. Then florins, current for 6s., and afterwards nobles, valued at 6s. 8d., were struck, with their halves and quarters. The sovereign was first coined by Henry VII., and the guinea by Charles II. A copper farthing of James I. first gave the baser metals a place in the regular coinage. Milled, as distinguished from hammered, money was introduced by Elizabeth, but coins of modern aspect were first struck by Oliver Cromwell. An interesting sketch of the origin of banknotes and banking the former in the present sense of the term, dating from 1694 (the foundation of the Bank of England) concludes a very attractive and useful little book.

CORONATION HONOURS.

London, June 25.

The *London Gazette* contains the list of Coronation honours.

Peerages are conferred on the Right Hon. Wm. Jackson, Conservative member of Parliament for North Leeds, and former Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., Liberal member of parliament for the Clitheroe division of Lancashire, and an educational reformer; Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward; Arther Hugh Smith Barry, chairman of the National Union of Conservative associations; Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta; Algernon Bertram Mitford, the diplomat and trustee of the Wallace collection.

The Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada; Lord Rothschild, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, Sir Edward Greer, Liberal, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Ernest Cassel, the merchant and financier; and Lt.-Col Sir Albert Henry Hime, Prime Minister of Natal, are made privy councillors.

Sir George Henry Lewis, the well-known lawyer; the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale; Sir Andrew Noble, Vice-Chairman of Sir W. C. Armstrong Whitworth & Co.; Col. Sir Edward Bradford, the commissioner of police of London; Sir Francis Henry Evans, Liberal member of parliament and partner in the firm of Donald, Currie & Co.; Sir Francis Henry Laking, physician-in-ordinary to the King; Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, and Sir Charles Hubert Parry, director of the Royal College of Music, are created baronets.

Chas. Wyndham, the actor, Oliver Joseph Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham; William Jameson Soulsby, private secretary to the Lord Mayor of London; Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, a Puisne Judge of Canada; John Isaac Thornycroft, Vice-president of the Institute of Naval Architecture; Hon. Robert Boak, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and E. D. Shaw, of Newfoundland, are made knights.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, Judge Advocate-general; Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, Keeper of the Privy Purse and extra equerry of the King; Hon. Bernard Sieric Barrington, private secretary to Lord Lansdowne; Clinton Edward Dawkins, a partner in the firm of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and Sir William Selby Church, president of the Royal College of Physicians, are made Knights Commander of the Bath.

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Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the novelist: Gilbert Parker, the novelist; Francis C. Burnand, the editor of *Punch*, and Leslie Stephen, President of the Ethnical Society, are made knights.

Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, is made a privy councillor.

Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King, and Sir Thomas Leighton, are created baronets.

The Order of the Garter is bestowed on the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Sutherland.

The Duke of Roxburghe and the Earl of Haddington are made Knights of the Thistle.

The Earl of Enniskillen and Baron De Ros become Knights of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, who recently resigned, is raised to a Marquisate.

Lord Milner is raised to the rank of Viscount.

The King has instituted a new Order of Merit, to which he has appointed Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, the Right Honorable John Morley, the Liberal statesman, and George Watts, the Royal Academician.

His Majesty has also instituted a new order for civil servants, entitled the Imperial Service Order.

Lord Rayleigh, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution; Right Hon. Wm. Edward Leckey, member of parliament for Dublin University, and Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, who commanded the forces engaged in the first international attempt to relieve Peking in 1900, are appointed to the new Order of Merit.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Japan Mail.")

AMERICA AND THE TIENTSIN QUESTION.

London, July 10.

The efforts made by Mr. John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, in accordance with the recent appeal of China that America should use good offices to secure the evacuation of Tientsin, have proved successful. The foreign generals will receive instructions to evacuate the city.

FRESH ERUPTION IN MARTINIQUE.

July 11.

A fresh eruption took place on the evening of yesterday, lasting for four hours, and the population of Fort de France is in a panic. Fears are felt for the safety of a British scientific mission.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The *Lancet* says the King's general health is satisfactory. The wound is granulating slowly and well.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, July 11.

The *Lancet* says that "in view of the cruel rumours now prevalent, it is our duty to say in the clearest possible manner that the King is free from cancer."

COLONIALS IN LONDON.

The Prince and Princess of Wales held a brilliant reception at St. James' Palace on the 10th inst. Nine hundred colonial visitors were present.

THE CORONATION.

London, July 12.

No formal invitations to the Coronation will be sent to foreign courts.

KING EDWARD.

The King is improving in every respect.

THE WEST INDIES.

The British scientific mission to Fort de France is safe.

PROBABLE DATE OF THE CORONATION.

London, July 12.

It has been officially announced that the Coronation will be held on a day between the 8th and the 12th of August. The procession that was to have been held on the day following the Coronation has been cancelled.

BOER SURRENDERS.

On Tuesday last the number of Boers who had surrendered totalled 20,000.

LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS.

London, July 13.

Lord Salisbury resigned office on Friday. Mr. A. J. Balfour has been appointed Premier.

THE KING.

The King is making excellent progress. Bulletins will henceforth be issued only on alternate days.

RETURN OF LORD KITCHENER.

The steamer *Orotava* arrived at Southampton yesterday morning but Viscount Kitchener, General French, General Hamilton and staff were alone allowed to land on account of a case of small-pox on board. These Generals were received with a storm of cheers.

The Mayor of Southampton welcomed them and presented them with the freedom of the city.

The Prince of Wales greeted them warmly at Paddington Station (London) and then drove them to St. James' Palace to luncheon. The Queen viewed the brilliant procession from the balcony of Buckingham Palace. The route through Hyde Park was lined by Indians and Colonials.

Viscount Kitchener afterwards visited the King and Queen.

MARTINIQUE.

An outburst of flames at Mont Pelee, on Wednesday night, set fire to the ruins of St. Pierre. Simultaneously there was renewed activity at the Souffrière in St. Vincent. There was another eruption of Mont Pelee on the 11th inst.

THE KING RECEIVES KITCHENER.

London, July 14.

The King, who was on his couch, received Viscount Kitchener in the warmest manner and offered him his personal thanks for his services. His Majesty also handed the General the decoration of the new Order of Merit.

BOTHA'S OPINIONS.

Louis Botha, interviewed, says that he believes that if justly treated the Boers will speedily settle down.

A RUSSIAN MISSION.

Prince Mertscherski has been sent to investigate the disturbances and grievances in Kharkhoff, Kamerinoslav and Poltava.

THE KING'S IMPROVEMENT.

Later.

The King embarks in his yacht to-morrow and proceeds to Cowes, where the vessel will moor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain is progressing satisfactorily.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

London, July 15.

The famous campanile of St. Mark, at Venice, fell in ruins this morning. There were sudden signs of decay yesterday.

NEW ENGLISH PREMIER.

A crowded meeting of Unionists has been held at the Foreign Office. Mr. Balfour was enthusiastically cheered.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

London, July 14.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned.

London, July 15.

It is probable that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will consent to remain in office till the autumn session.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE KING.

The King, at Friday's audience, conferred on Lord Salisbury the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, the star of which was set in brilliants.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. A. J. Balfour had audience of the King this afternoon and was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (the office just relinquished by Lord Salisbury).

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

London, July 16.

The King and Queen were conveyed from Victoria Station, London, to Portsmouth yesterday, where they arrived at 47 minutes past 1. The King was conveyed on board his yacht, which then proceeded to Cowes. He bore the journey without being fatigued. He was greatly pleased with the change.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir Marcus Samuel has been nominated (by the Court of Aldermen and the Common Council) Lord Mayor-Elect of the city of London.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

London, July 16.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking in the House of Lords, said that Lord Salisbury desired him to undertake the leadership of the party in the House of Lords.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

The Czar and the King of Italy have reviewed 38,800 troops at Tsar-selo, the Czar leading his own regiments past the King.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, July 17.

Mr. Chamberlain is progressing favourably.

FRANCE AND SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Sir Ernest Satow will report shortly on the whole question relating to the French position in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Saigon, July 10.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposition for the conversion of the 3½ per cents into 3 per cents.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Prince Royal of Siam has arrived in Paris, where he was received officially. He visited President Loubet, to whom he declared that the good relations between France and Siam would become more and more intimate, and that nothing could disturb them. The President in reply reciprocated these wishes, and he subsequently returned the Prince's visit.

FINANCE.

Saigon, July 11.

The Senate has voted the direct contribution and the conversion of the 3½ per cents.

Saigon, July 12.

The Senate has adopted the proposal relating to peppers coming from Indo-China.

APPOINTMENTS.

The election of M. Deloncle as Deputy for Cochin-China has been confirmed.

M. Dubail, at present Minister of France in Tokyo, replaces M. Beau at Peking.

MARTINIQUE.

Saigon, July 15.

New and violent eruptions have taken place at Mont Pélee. There are no victims.

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ITALY AND RUSSIA.

The King of Italy arrived yesterday at Peterhof to pay a visit to the Czar.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

ITALIAN SILK CROP.

Mr. Oyama, Japanese Representative in Rome, telegraphs under date of the 11th instant that the crop of silk this year in Italy is inferior to that of last year. The present price per kilogram is 3.43 lira and the tendency is upward. The best quality commands 4 lira per kilo.

(Received in Tokyo.)

TIENTSIN.

The principal changes made in the conditions relating to the restoration of Tientsin are that whereas the former protocol forbade the posting of Chinese troops within 35 kilometres of the city, that distance is now altered to twenty *li* (Chinese); and the veto that no troops must be posted within 30 kilometers along the Peking-Shanhaikwan road, is altered to 2 miles (English). There are other minor alterations. It is expected that the Chinese will soon accept this protocol and that the restoration will be effected.

RISING IN NORTH CHINA.

A telegram received in Tokyo says that the officer commanding in Shingking recently obtained 8000 rounds of ammunition from the Russians, and equipped a force which he despatched against the insurgents in Tung-hwa-hien. The troops were waylaid and driven back with the loss of all the ammunition. It is expected that the rising is of no consequence and that it will be quickly quelled.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE BOILER QUESTION.

London, July 10.

A Committee appointed by the British Admiralty in its report says there are many disadvantages in connection with watertube boilers, and recommends the adoption of cylindrical boilers for general use.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen of England has opened a bazaar for the benefit of children's charity hospitals.

TIENTSIN.

Owing to the successful efforts of the American Government with regard to the transference of the Tientsin administration, only minor points now remain to be solved before the final settlement.

SHIPPING BUSINESS ON THE ATLANTIC.

London, July 11.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has accomplished a friendly union with the Japan-American Steamship Companies on the Atlantic with a view to avoiding a lowering of freights in the future. The British-German Steamship Companies will also join the union. As to France, it still remains unknown what course her steamship lines will take.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS' UNION.

The Lancashire Cotton Spinners' Union was organized to-day. They propose to curtail the output.

LORD KITCHENER.

London, July 12.

Viscount Kitchener has arrived in London and been welcomed with great enthusiasm. Members of the Headquarters Staff and other high officers assembled to welcome him on his return, as also did various Princes and principal personages from India. The Prince of Wales, in place of King Edward, welcomed the Viscount and invited him to a banquet in St. James Palace.

KING EDWARD.

The King's condition is gradually improving. The Coronation will probably take place within four weeks from now.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS.

The cotton spinners of Lancashire have reduced working hours by two-thirds.

ERUPTION IN THE WEST INDIES.

Mont Pelee in Martinique again became active yesterday.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS AT THE "ZOO."

London, July 14.

A garden party was held at the Botanical Gardens in Regent Park to-day in honour of Admiral Ijuin, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Coronation Squadron, and the officers belonging to the *Asama* and *Takasago*. The function was largely attended.

LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS.

Lord Salisbury has resigned office and Mr. A. J. Balfour is appointed Premier. The British House of Commons received the news with satisfaction.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH RESIGNS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned.

COLLAPSE OF ST. MARK'S CAMPANILE.

The campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, Italy, has collapsed and some persons were crushed to death. The citizens of Venice are much grieved by the loss of the tower.

THE KING.

London, July 15.

The King has left London for the Solent where His Majesty embarked in the royal yacht. He was in excellent spirits during the trip.

CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.

The Japanese warship *Asama* and *Takasago* have decided to remain in England to take part in the Coronation naval review to be held at Spithead in the beginning of August.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

MANCHURIA.

London, July 10.

A Russian Edict excludes Russian Jews from Manchuria. It admits foreign Jews only when their national passports are supplemented by permits from the Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Finance and the Interior.

The Cossack settlements along the Manchurian railway are receiving free grants of land, with exemption from taxes for twenty years.

THE CORONATION.

London, July 10.

It is expected that the coronation will take place in August.

THE CORONATION.

London, July 11.

It is expected that the coronation will take place on August 9th.

THE PHILIPPINES.

London, July 12.

Regarding the negotiations between the United States and the Vatican concerning the Friar's lands, it appears that the trouble relates to Art. 9 of the treaty with Spain, preventing the Friars from being ousted from the Islands.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has visited San Sebastian, taking with him the Order of the Chrysanthemum for presentation to King Alfonso.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French ex-Premier, and the Kaiser have exchanged visits at Odde (?).

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

London, July 14.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned, and other changes are possible.

Mr. Chamberlain Colonial Secretary, has sent a message to a meeting of the party, highly eulogising Mr. Balfour's services and assuring the new Premier of the loyal support of himself and the party to which he belongs in the House of Commons.

MARCUS ISLAND.

A New York despatch states that the United States Government has granted a title to Marcus Island (south-east of the Bonin Islands) to Capt. Roschill, who organised an expedition to take possession. On arrival of the transport *Sheridan* at San Francisco it was reported that the expedition had been stopped, the Captain reporting that he touched at Marcus Island, but that the Japanese soldiers ordered him off. The officer commanding showed the Government orders to take possession. Secretary of State Hay has cabled to the U.S. Minister in Tokyo to report.

[The foregoing message is obscure in several places in the original, and it is uncertain, among other things, whether the words "officer commanding" refer to the American expedition or to the Japanese troops.—Ed. *J.M.*]

(From the "Deutsche Japanpost.")

KAISER WILHELM.

Berlin, July 10.

The German Emperor started to-day on his annual trip to Norway.

HAÏTI.

The leader of the northern party in Haïti has been proclaimed President of the republic.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency wires that the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops has not yet commenced.

THE EVACUATION OF TIENTSIN.

Berlin, July 12.

The Foreign Ministers in China have come to an agreement about the conditions concerning the evacuation of Tientsin by the foreign troops, the German Minister also assenting.

PLAGUE.

The plague at Constantinople is extinguished.

WEST INDIAN HORRORS.

In the neighbourhood of Fort de France (Martinique) new volcanic eruptions have taken place. The town is in great danger.

MACAO.

The report stating that Macao had been sold to Germany is unfounded.

MINING ACCIDENT.

In Pennsylvania a great mining accident has occurred: 300 men are missing.

GERMAN NEWS.

Berlin, July 15.

The famous campanile of St. Mark's at Venice has collapsed. Fortunately there are no fatalities.

The King of Italy has been received by the Tsar at St. Petersburg with great splendour and cordiality.

Berlin, July 16.

The whole German press speaks most sympathetically about Balfour's being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs (? Prime Minister; Lord Lansdowne is Foreign Secretary.)

During the military review held on the Champs Elysées at Paris on the 14th instant in honour of the national festival, hundreds of men were sunstruck.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

SANDHURST.

London, via Bombay, July 11.

In a debate in the House of Lords on certain incidents that had taken place at Sandhurst, Lord Roberts defended the punishments that had been inflicted on the military students, and said there had been a series of misdemeanours showing a relaxed state of discipline, which necessitated measures to put an end to an intolerable state of affairs, but he promised to examine individual cases.

(From the "China Mail.")

MURDER AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, July 7.

On Saturday, about midnight, a Frenchman engaged a ricksha to go to the Docks, and, it is alleged, murdered the ricksha puller. The Frenchman has been arrested.

(From the "Shanghai Mercury.")

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, June 12.

The Vatican in replying to Governor Taft's proposals with regard to the disposal of the Friars' lands, refuses to recall the priests within the period fixed by Gov. Taft, declaring that such a recall would be unjustified and contrary to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and would be placing the Holy See in conflict with Spain. The Vatican, however, promises to introduce clergy of other nationalities into the islands and agrees to the sale of the Ecclesiastical lands.

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(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

BASUTOLAND.

Berlin, July 10.

An insurrection of the natives is reported to have taken place on the frontier of Basutoland.

DEATH OF A DUCHESS.

H.H. the Duchess Friederike of Anhalt, the widow of the last member of the house of Anhalt-Bernburg, died at Ballenstedt aged 91 years.

THE CALAMITY AT CHEFOO.

The following telegrams from the *Shanghai Mercury* and *N.-C. Daily News* describe the sad affair at Chefoo, already briefly reported:—

Chefoo, July 8, 9.15 a.m.

Ten schoolboys belonging to the China Inland Mission School at this port have died of ptomaine poisoning. It appears that one of the courses served to the boys and teachers at the school at tiffin on Sunday was chicken pie. There were several pies cooked and one of them was evidently bad. A number of the boys were taken ill afterwards, and it was thought that cholera had broken out in the school, but it turned out to be ptomaine poisoning, and as soon as it was found out proper remedies were applied. The names of the poor little fellows who succumbed are as follows:—

Gershom Broomhall, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hudson Broomhall of the China Inland Mission, home on leave.

Ellsworth R. Fitch, son of Rev. J. A. Fitch, American Presbyterian Mission, Weihsien.

Nicholas Gray, the son of a Russian merchant in Japan. He has a brother at the school.

Marit Sandstedt, son of Mr. E. W. Sandstedt, captain of the C.M.S.N. Co. hulk at Hankow.

Stewart Kay, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kay, who were massacred in Shensi during the late troubles.

Norman Gray Owen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen of the China Inland Mission.

Norman Whitfield, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, late of Messrs. Liddell Bros. The father has been home some time and the mother left for home lately.

Howard Fishe, the youngest son of Mr. C. T. Fishe, of the China Inland Mission.

Claude Hartwell, son of Rev. J. B. Hartwell, D.D., American Southern Baptist Mission, Tengchowfu, near Chefoo.

Herbert Parry, son of Dr. H. Parry, China Inland Mission.

There are two other boys who are still seriously ill, viz:—

Hugh Gray Owen and Frank Parry, brothers of the boys mentioned above.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Chefoo, 1 p.m.

Two more deaths have taken place at the school through poisoning. They are

F. W. H. Momsen, son of Mrs. (Capt.) Muir, stepfather at Chefoo, mother in Shanghai.

Hugh Gray Owen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of the China Inland Mission.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Shanghai, July 8.

The following information has reached the China Inland Mission, from Chefoo;

On Sunday, all the teachers and scholars in the Boys' School partook of chicken-pie at tiffin. One pie appears to have been bad, which resulted in twelve cases of ptomaine poisoning. The teachers again partook of one of the same pies in the evening without any bad result. It is with the most profound sorrow we learn that, up to 9 o'clock this morning, ten boys had succumbed. Their names are as follows:—

Gershom Broomhall, Nicholas Gray, Norman Gray Owen, Stewart Kay, Claude Hartwell, Ellsworth R. Fitch, Marit Sandstedt, Howard Fishe, Herbert Parry, Norman Whitfield.

Other two boys are now seriously ill, viz., Frank Parry and Hugh Gray Owen.

Chefoo, 1.10 p.m.

F. W. H. Momsen and Hugh Gray Owen passed away.

Chefoo, Wednesday, July 9, 9.16 a.m.

The body of Hugh Gray Owen, who died at noon on Tuesday, has been sent to Shanghai for post-mortem examination, the official enquiry having been postponed until the result is known. The doctors and nurses of the U.S. Navy are rendering valuable assistance at Chefoo. Another boy, Cyril Molloy, the son of Mr. E. Molloy, of the Customs, Chinkiang, is seriously ill.

Chefoo, July 10, 9 a.m.

Cyril Molloy, aged nine years, who was taken ill with the other boys, died at 10 o'clock last night.

Young Parry is progressing favourably.

Chefoo, July 10, 8.56 a.m.

Molloy died yesterday at 10 p.m. Parry and Newcomb are progressing favourably. Three other boys, Ewing, Squire, and Davault, who had been slightly ill, are now quite well.

6.30 p.m.

Molloy's case does not negative ptomaine. His symptoms identical with those of eighteen others who were ill.

The following telegram has been received by the China Inland Mission from Chefoo, dated 11th July, 8.05 a.m.:—

"Parry convalescent; others well, all moving to hospital to-day. Doctor considers the crisis safely over."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou 1	Sa.	July 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 2	M.	July 21
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China 3	W.	July 23
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle 4	Tu	July 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Yarra 5	Tu	July 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan 6	Th	July 24
America	P. M. Co.	China 7	Su	July 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M	July 28
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 8	W	July 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M.	Aug. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	M.	Aug. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Th	Aug. 7
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu	Aug. 12
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21

1 Left Kobe on the 13th inst.
2 Left Shanghai on the 16th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 12 h inst.
5 Left Shanghai on the 17th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst
8 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 12th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer		Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Emp. of China	W	July 23
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W.	July 23
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	W.	July 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th	July 24
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Emp. of Japan	F	July 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa.	July 26
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	Sa.	July 26
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M	July 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M	July 28
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Tu.	July 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	W.	July 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Doric	Tu	Aug. 5
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu	Aug. 5
America	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Sa	Aug. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th	Aug. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F	Aug. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Anna, Austrian steamer, 1,317, R. Stuparich, 11th July,—Iloilo via Nagasaki, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 11th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 11th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 12th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 12th July,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 12th July—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 12th July,—Nemuro via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New York (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, 13th July,—Nagasaki.

Robert Dickinson, British steamer, 1,341. E. Parry, 13th July,—Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 13th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 13th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fook Sang, British steamer, 991, Anderson, 13th July,—Shanghai via Kobe, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Bombay, British steamer, 2,041, H. S. Bradshaw, 13th July,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 13th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 14th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Kishi, 15th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,677, F. Davies, 15th July,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 15th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 16th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th June, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 16th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 16th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 17th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, K. Iwanaga, 17th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 17th July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 1st July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 17th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 11th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jumna, British steamer, 2,692, G. H. Clark, 11th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Sale & Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 12th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 12th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompsen, 12th July,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 12th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, H. Nobeta, 13th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 13th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 14th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 14th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 14th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto-14th July,—Otaru, via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 14th July,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails & General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer. 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 15th July,—Seattle via Victoria B.C.. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 15th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese stpamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 16th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese, steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 16th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 16th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 17th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Robert Dickinson, British steamer, 1,341, E. Parry, 17th July,—Balak Pappan, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

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Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 17th July—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mrs. Nicolson, Mr. Nicolson, Mrs. H. Mandle, Mr. V. Berger, Mr. E. Berger, Miss Birch, Miss Chandeler, Mrs. F. Cayad, Mrs. George McBain, Mr. George McBain, Miss McBain, Miss Bielfeld, Mrs. Rassich, Mr. du Louchet, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Alf. Haschi, Mr. Forster's 2 children, Miss L. Seeds, Miss M. Seeds, Mrs. G. Cayad, Miss Newell, Mrs. McBain's 8 children, and 1 Chinese in cabin ; Mr. P. Depukes, Dr. Sojiro Teteichi, Mr. G. O. Gergy, Mr. D. Yokohata, Mr. T. Oda, Mr. Wong Hee Chong, Mr. Fukubori, and Mr. Otsu in second class ; 22 Japanese, and 26 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. Herbert Bent, Mr. N. P. Bradbury, Mr. E. B. Clegg, Mr. C. Duncan, Mr. Boattiher, Mr. Anderson, Mr. A. Conil and servant, Mr . Engelbrecht, Mrs. J. C. Epperley, Mr. E. H. Kimrod, Mr. J. C. Harrell, Rev. H. B. Johnson, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Klinch, Miss Klinch, Lieut. Louis Kranse and servant, Mrs. Lamsze and son, Miss McDougall, Mr. H. Mandle and servant, Mr. S. H. Matsuura, Mr. K. Fukushima, Mr. G. H. Noyes and servant, Mr. E. J. Parrish, Mr. A Tison, and Mr. George Watt, in cabin. For San Francisco ;—Mr. A. Bannon, Mr. R. H. Bruce, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Mr. M. H. Coggeshall, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mrs. Fulton Gifford, Mrs. V. Lathan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gleason, Mr. F. S. Jacott, Dr. J. Fryer, Mrs. H. B. Johnson and three children, Mr. H. Lehmann, Mrs. Leck and infant, Mrs. A. A. Larken, Miss C. McCandlish, Dr. Padelosky, Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, Mr. E. Warlomont, and Miss Wieland, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawata Maru*, from Australia via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. John Winter, Mr. Morgan, Miss Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. D. Y. Twomey, Mr. J. B. Godkin, Mr. Redmayne, Mrs. Redmayne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Berry, Mr. Adcock, Miss Adcock, Mrs. Deacon, Miss Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Pyne, Mr. Murayama, Mr. Squire, Mr. K. Newman, Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. T. Tamba, Mr. M. Hamada, and Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, in cabin ; Mr. W. G. Bailey, Mr. Longford, Mr. A. Peres, Mrs. N. Yamashita, Mr. T. Sugiura, Mr. S. Shiraishi, and 1 Chinese, in second class ; 13 Japanese, 8 Chinese, and 3 Russians, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kinshiu Maru*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. S. Hunter. For Portland :—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Teager and child. For Montreal :—Miss Ross. For Seattle :—Miss Rust. For San Francisco :—Miss Hill, in cabin. For Seattle :—Mr. T. Lamb in 2nd class ; 39 Japanese and 82 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Miss A. C. Barkworth, Mr. J. H. Block, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Dr. J. E. Janes, Mrs. Janes, Mr. Chas. E. Miller, Mr. M. Nakahama, Miss H. N. Gratent, Mr. A. Sato, Mrs. Sato, Miss Sato and servant, Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mr. Gerald Smith, Mr. R. P. Goebold, Dr. Y. Takaki, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge, Mr. P. J. Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Beveridge, Miss Phyllis Beveridge, Mr. W. W. McGregory, Mrs. McGregory, Mr. Lewis P. Hawe, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Derber, Mr. Emar Goldberg, Miss F. J. Vernon, and Miss Isabel Vernon in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. G. A. Derby, Mr. J. H. Levi, Mr. H. C. Melone, and Mr. T. S. Yen in cabin. For Hongkong :—Miss I. M. Remmele, Mr. L. D. Bruckart, Mr. Mint, Mrs. Mint, Mr. R. T. Daly, Mrs. A. Rouff. Mr. C. Brigicke, Mr. P. C. Cook, and Mr. P. Walker in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. H. J. Grant, Mrs. H. J. Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. Jno. W. Storkes, Mr. S. W. Hedges, Mr. L. Grimmesey, Mrs. Grimmesey and 2 children, Mrs. H. S. Ensign, Mr. Jos. Featherstone, Mr. E. L. Jarves, Mr. F. A. Caine, and Mr. E. M. Warden, in cabin. In Transit :—Miss Josie Newlands, and Mr. F. P. Hett, in cabin ; Mr. K. N. Morse, in second class ; 25 Japanese, and 20 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steames *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. A. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Miss R. Bottenheim, Miss Ella Bottenheim, Miss G. Bottenheim, Dr. Herman Bryan, Mr. T. A. Christensen, Mrs. T. A. Christensen and 2 children, Miss J. M. Christensen, Mr. J. V. Knights, Mrs. J. V. Knights, Mrs. B. Lyons, Mr. C. E. Le Munyon, Mr. J. Orange, Capt. A. B. Shattuck, Mrs. A. B. Shattuck and 3 children, Mr. E. W. Tilden, and Mrs. E. W. Tilden, child and amah, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. Long Wai Chee, Mr. M. J. Moses and servant, Mr. C. H. Thorn, Mr. T. Nishimatsu, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mess and amah, Mr. Ed. L. van Nierop, Mrs. Vera Lementovsky, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. Zarnke, Mr. C. C. Osborne, Mr. J. J. Woodruff, Prof. S. Migami, Mr. Sawayagi, Mr. Kuwada, Jr., Mr. Eugen, Hoersch, Mr. Paul Romer, Mr. F. Staniland, Mr. Renno Rosendorn, and Mr. H. Martin, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, for London via ports :—Master Reginald Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Field, Prince T. Tokugawa, Mr. L. Sharpe, Master I. Yatsui, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. J. Gorevan, and Lieut. K. Inouye, in cabin ; Mr. H. Imamura, Mr. K. Tamamushi, Mr. H. Furusawa, Mr. M. Ikeda, Mr. T. Kitamura, Mr. A. Yamaguchi, Mr. N. Ishii, Mr. R. Tsuruhara, Mr. T. Nakamizo, Mr. T. Santo, Mr. S. Shibuya, Mr. Y. Nishiro, Mr. M. Ishikawa, Mr. D. Singh, Mr. Y. Tabaso, Miss S Kokusu, Miss K. Hirano, Mr. J. Hosoya, Miss Mine Yemi, Mr. R. Kuwahara, Mr. T. Futaki, and Mr. F. Doi, in second class ; 76, in steerage.

Per British steamer, *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—H. I. H. the Grand Duke Boris of Russia, and valet, Mr. A. Bannon, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Mrs. J. N. Boyd, Mr. R. H. Bruce, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. H. R. Collender, Mrs. H. R. Collender, Mr. M. H. Coggeshall, Dr. Ad. Cuntze, Mr. J. M. Doherty, Mr. F. E. Ellis, Lt. Friderici, Dr. J. Fryer. Capt. Gansser, Mrs. Fulton Gifford, Mr. W. H. Gleason, Mrs. W. H. Gleason, Lt. A. Greaves, Mr. C. Greaves. Mrs. A. J. Harrell, Col. N. D. Hodge, Mr. F. S. Jacott, Mrs. H. R. Johnson, Master H. R. Johnson, Master C. Johnson, Master A. Johnson, Rev. H. Kozaki, Mrs. H. Kozaki, Mrs. J. F. Larkin, Mrs. V. Latham, Mrs. Leck & child, Mr. H. Lehmann, Mrs. McDougald, Miss Cora McTavish, Mr. Jas. R. Morse, Lt. H. C. Poundstone, Dr. Robert Roxburgh, Dr. E. Rudel, Mrs. E. Rudel, Chev. de Schaeck, Miss H. C. Simpson, Lt. Strandtman, Mr. E. Thielmann, Miss Mamie Wadman, Mr. E. Warlomont and Miss A. Wieland in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Mr. A. Komura, Mr. Bardnet, Mr. M. Miura, Mr. T. Nomura, Mr. K. Oki, Mr. A. Notomi, Mrs. K. Notomi, Mr. F. Maki, Mr. H. Scheuten, Miss H. Nomura, Viscountess H. Nomura, Mr. Allix, Mr. Lenoel, Mrs. Lenoel, Capt. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Daly, Mr. L. F. Kundson, Mr. N. E. Roberts, Mr. E. Kirk, Mr. C. R. Graham, Mr. Dussouchet, and Sub-Lieut. S. Tanaka, in cabin ; Mr. D. Kamiya, Mr. T. Maki, Mr. Y. Masutomi, Mr. K. Iriye, Miss S. Tsumaki, Mr. S. Matsuda, Mrs K. Matsuda, Mr. H. Kumashino, Mr. Fu Shi Yei, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pearson, Mr. Pearson and three daughters, and one Chinese, second class ; 102, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There has been just enough business in Yarns to keep prices firm ; there have been fair clearances and some real demand from the interior. In Shirtings transactions have been few, and a slightly better feeling prevails in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8⅓lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y.2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y.0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is quiet in tone and demand is very meagre.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y.4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

The market is dull.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There has been a fair business and prices are practically unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Supplies are now coming in more freely and there has been some buying during the week, more especially for America. Lyons is still dull, and there is very little enquiry for that market. Holders are firm, anticipating still better news from New York before long. In the meantime prices for best Re-reels are strong, and maintained at a level equal to good Shinshu Filatures. Kakedas have appeared on the market but prices are too high to admit of much business.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	990 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 3	
Kakedas—Extra	960 to 965
Kakedas—No. 1	930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1½	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	870 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2½	840 to 850

WASTE SILK.

Supplies are coming to hand slowly and we give quotations for new fibre. At these prices some tentative purchases have been made, but the market is not fully open as yet.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	160 to 170
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 125
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	

TEA.

Settlements to the 15th amount to 21,210 piculs and the market has been kept well supplied with most grades. Total settlements for the season are 116,067 piculs to July 15th as against 127,623 for the same period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 26

FISH OIL.

During the last fortnight some 10,000 piculs changed figures, but demand then fell off and the market is now weaker.

COPPER.

There is nothing to report in copper, holders being firm and disinclined to consider home prices.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 17.

Club Hotels changed hands at *yen* 70. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Kirin Breweries, sellers at *yen* 165. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Offers wanted for Helms. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117	Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250	Buyers.
Club Hotel	70	Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125	Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70	Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	165	Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 17.

Silver from London and sterling quotations from China being unaltered there has been no change in local rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 9/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263
— — 6 months' sight	264½
Hongkong—Bank sight	15% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 7/8
— Private 4 months' sight	51 5/8
Germany—Bank sight	209½
— Private 4 months' sight	214½
Bar Silver (London)	24 7/16

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE, SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 17.

MORNING. July.	Aug.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. July.	Aug.
—	—	Nippon Railway ...	—	—
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	22.65
56.00	56.40	Sanyo Railway	56.00	56.40
42.00	—	Kansai Railway ...	42.15	42.60
—	56.30	Kiushiu Railway ...	55.85	56.50
73.70	74.35	Tanko Railway.....	—	74.80
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
—	18.50	Tobu Railway	18.50	18.50
—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	26.15
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	21.15	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	111.95
53.80	54.30	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	54.13	54.75
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
75.75	76.70	Nippon Yusen	76.10	77.00
—	—	Toyo Kisen	28.20	—
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	25.45	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Electric Light	54.20	54.95
28.00	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
124.75	126.90	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	126.60	127.95

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama. No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 17.

Club Hotels have changed hands at 70 and are wanted at this rate. Kirin Breweries are offering at *yen* 165. Yokohama Docks have changed hands at *yen* 41.50. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Grand Hotels, buyers offer *yen* 250. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
		Yen.		Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	117 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 31.12.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	65 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference.....	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	72½ S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½ 30.6.1901	45 S.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1902.

DEATH.

At Yumoto on July 29, JULIUS WITKOWSKI, for many years a resident of Japan.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE will of the late Earl Fitzwilliam has been sworn at over three millions sterling.

PRINCE KOMATSU has wired home that he and his party left Berlin on July 27th for St. Petersburg.

MR. INOUYE KATSUNOSUKE, Japanese Minister in Paris, will return to Japan shortly on leave of absence.

IT is estimated that the English railways lost over one million sterling by the postponement of the Coronation.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. HIDAKA has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Standing Squadron in place of Vice-Admiral Tsunoda.

THE trustees appointed by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes to administer his will desire that the colonial scholars under the special scholarships should go into residence at Oxford in October, 1903.

ON July 28th two passenger trains came into collision at Omuda station on the Kyushu railway and over ten persons were injured more or less seriously.

PRINCESSES TSUNE AND KANE will start for Nikko on the 28th, leaving Uyeno Station by the 11.45 a.m. train. Their Highnesses will remain at Nikko during the hot season.

THE *Manila Times* of the 7th inst. states that Aguinaldo was set at liberty at 11.30 a.m. on the 5th inst., and, immediately after packing up his effects, left for parts unknown.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI, Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James, has been ordered to represent Japan at the Coronation in place of Prince Komatsu, who is now on his way home.

THE Chinese Envoy to the Coronation of King Edward, who is now on his way home, is expected to arrive in Yokohama shortly. His Excellency will remain in Japan for about ten days.

GEORGE READ, of the East Sydney Swimming Club, recently won the half-mile race in the Thames at Surbiton by 50 yards, the time being 9min. 12¾sec. This is the local record.

MR. KIMURA RIYEMON, a rich merchant of Yokohama, was appointed on July 29th a member of the House of Peers as representing the highest taxpayers of Kanagawa Prefecture, in accordance with Art. I. of the Rules relating to the Upper House.

MOUNT Shirane, a dormant volcano on the boundary line between Shinshu and Kotsuke, began to emit smoke on July 19th. On the 23rd the valcano emitted lava and earth to a height of over 30 feet and is still sending out dense columns of smoke.

A TYPHOON which burst over Hongkong on the morning of the 18th July, and raged all day, did considerable damage. Fortunately the Observatory gave ample warning and the shipping escaped to places of safety in time. Some 20 lives were lost on shore and afloat.

MR. IIJIMA WAICHI, teacher of the Yokohama Commercial School, accompanied by Messrs. Shibuka Kumazo and Takahashi Korefuku, students of the third year course of the institution, left Yokohama on July 24th for Vladivostock via Tsuruga on a tour of commercial inspection. They will visit various ports of Korea on their way home.

THE Han-Shin (Osaka-Kobe) Electric Railway Company, at a special general meeting held on July 29th, passed a resolution to prolong the term of the Company's business from 30 to 99 years and to present a petition to the Government for sanction. This step has been rendered necessary for the purpose of obtaining funds from the capitalist (Mr. Brady) with whom the company has been in negotiation.

TWO steamers, the *Portland* and *Jeanie*, bound from Puget Sound to Nome and having on board between them some 200 passengers the non-arrival of which at their destination had caused much anxiety, have been found locked up in the ice some eighty miles north of Cape Prince of Wales. The vessels were discovered by the U.S. revenue cutter *Thetis*, which had gone out to search for them, and which was reported at Nome by a whaler to be standing by the imprisoned ships. Both were within 50 miles of Nome on May 21st but were caught and carried northward through Behring Straits. All were well on board.

THERE will be manœuvres in Kyushu their autumn on a large scale. The operations will be taken part in by troops of the Sixth Army Division and soldiers from various barracks in the neighbouring districts. Several days ago, an official of the Imperial Household Department accompanied by staff officers proceeded to Kumamoto to make arrangements for the sojourn of the Emperor, who will inspect the manœuvres.

MR. YOKOYAMA TORAICHIRO, Mayor of Nagasaki, sent in his resignation on July 29th in connection with the work of repairing the Nagasaki harbour. It is alleged that some dishonesty charged against certain of the commissioners in charge of the undertaking has caused the Mayor to retire from office. Messrs. Yamamoto Shikanosuke and Watanabe Ko, as representatives of the commissioners, are now in Tokyo relative to the affair.

A TRAGEDY involving the death of one man and injuries to four other persons is reported from Osaka. On the night of July 25th a man named Fujimoto Kakichi, of Nishiku, armed with a sword entered the house of Tatsuno Nakazo, in the same place, and killed the latter on the spot. The unfortunate man's wife, her daughter and one other person were also severely cut, though not fatally. The murderer was at once arrested.

THE first shots in the Boer campaign were fired on the night of Oct. 12, 1899, 30 hours or so after the expiry of the Boer ultimatum, at Kraaipan, a station on the railway 40 miles south of Mafeking. The last shots of the war appear to have been discharged at Vereeniging on June 4, 1902. Lieut. McKeich, of the 2nd Brigade 9th New Zealand Contingent, was killed, and Lieut. Payne, of the same corps, was slightly wounded.

FEARS are entertained by the Yokosuka Naval Authorities that the workmen belonging to the Shipbuilding Yard there may follow the example of the strikers at Kure. A Japanese paper says that signs are not wanting that the Yokosuka workmen are very likely to go on strike sooner or later, and in consequence the Authorities are keeping vigilant watch over the doings of the ringleaders. It appears that the exchange of communications is at present busily going on between the workmen of Yokosuka and Kure.

THE third children's picnic projected by the *Jiji Shimpo* has just been concluded. A party of over 50 poor girls, ranging in age from about eight to thirteen, were taken by train from Shimbashi to Kugenuma, Shoshu, early on the morning of July 21st. After spending four enjoyable days, during which period the juvenile party visited various places under conductors who volunteered their services, they came back to Tokyo on the evening of the 24th. The expense of the excursion is said to have been *yen* 226.

AMONG various objects to be erected in the compound of the Fifth Domestic Exhibition at Osaka will be a Mount Fuji which is to be entirely made of Formosan salt under the direction of Mr. Oguri Tomijiro, a Japanese salt merchant in Formosa, who intends thereby to make Formosan salt known to the world. The spot where the mountain is to be erected will be converted into a garden representing the banks of the River Fuji, the material to be employed being also salt. The Formosan Government will also exhibit various kinds of salt obtained on the island.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, July 26.

It has been a subject of speculation ever since the China Japan war whether the Peking Government would take any steps to provide another fleet for the country. Before that war China ranked as a formidable naval Power in the Far East, but after the battles of the Yalu and of Wei-hai-wei, she became practically shipless, and during the seven years that have elapsed since that time, she seems to have been contented to leave her seas at the mercy of any Power. Last spring she decided to appropriate a sum of 1¼ million taels annually to the rehabilitation of her navy, but that was obviously a ludicrous resolve which like the proverbial Manx cat's tail, might be regarded as a futile superfluity. So thinks Viceroy Yuan, evidently. On the 11th instant he is said to have addressed to the throne a strong memorial, urging that proper and adequate steps should be at once taken to reconstitute the Navy; that there should be a standing squadron and a reserve; that the dockyards should be subjected to regulations calculated to develop their usefulness for naval purposes, and that there should be naval stations at Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Kianying and Kwanchou. It is not yet known what reception this memorial received at court, but if China decides to appropriate any adequate sum—say 200 million taels—to the resuscitation of her navy, she will find some of the foreign Powers difficult to persuade of her inability to pay the Indemnity in full.

Monday, July 28.

There is a good deal of talk about the Hang-yang mine. This is the mine from which the Japanese Government hopes to obtain cheap supplies of ore for the purposes of the Wakamatsu Foundry. Obviously it would be most desirable that the mine should be in Japanese hands. Some of our Tokyo contemporaries allege that the possibility of effecting an arrangement in that sense has been discussed officially, and that the views of the Chinese Government have been informally sounded. But a difficulty is presented by the fact that some other Power—the name is not mentioned—has long had an eye on the mine, and that an application for a lease of it was made and refused some years ago. To grant now to Japan what has been withheld from a third party might cause complications. How the matter is likely to end there is no prediction. It appears that Mr. Tokura also has been employing experts to make a report on the mine. Mr. Tokura is the capitalist who put up 2 million *yen* some time ago for the purpose of working a coal mine at Sien-ching in Anhui, in conjunction with Taotai Sheng.

According to news telegraphed to London on June 17th by *The Times'* correspondent, Russia's objections to the arrangement for the restoration of the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway had been removed, and a document in that sense had been signed by the Russian, Chinese and English authorities. But Japanese newspapers now allege that the matter has not been settled. Russia resolutely maintains her objection to the power that England would thus acquire, and declares that if she and England are not placed on an equal footing in this matter, she will not restore either the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang line or Manchuria. The officials who negotiated the agreement to which Russia objects were Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Ku Hung-ki. Both were punished, *more sinico*, for their share in the transaction. But Yuan, it is said, insists that he was right, and that however many times he be punished his opinion will not change. On the other side are Yung Lu and Kong Kang, who show equal obstinacy. According to the same authority, Belgium and France are ranged on Russia's side, whereas America and Japan side with England. The rest are neutral. We hesitate to comment on this news, pending confirmation.

Reuter's brief telegram that the Chinese Government had agreed to abolish *likin* throughout the empire in consideration of an increase of tariff on imports and exports, is supplemented by a cablegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, which says that import duties are to be increased to 12½ per cent., that export duties are to be revised, and that salt and opium are to be excluded from the *likin* exemption. The only internal dues levied on goods will therefore be transit and terminal taxes. It may be presumed that some agreement will be come to about these also, for evidently the local officials will otherwise have no difficulty in compensating themselves for the loss of *likin* by making an addition to the transit dues or the terminal taxes.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent sends a strange telegram saying that Russia, much discontented with Viceroy Yuan's attitude of reliance on Japan, is hesitating whether to inspire leading Chinamen to impeach him, or to take steps for purchasing him. Not much imagination is needed to concoct a tale of that kind.

The *Nippon* publishes a bitter complaint against the methods of Russian Custom House officials at Vladivostock. It amounts to this, that our contemporary charges them with being arbitrary, irregular and corrupt. Instances are given, but they are all more or less vague. The *Nippon* alleges, *inter alia*, that outward cargo from Vladivostock has become virtually unprocurable in consequence of the imposts.

The *Hochi Shimbun* observes that earnest and zealous as the Chinese visitors, Messrs. Wu and Yu, are showing themselves in conducting investigations, it can not be hoped that they alone will effect much in pushing China into the path of progress. What China wants is to employ a number of foreigners, Japanese, English, German and so on. She will learn more in that way than in any other. That was Japan's method and it succeeded.

Tuesday, July 29.

Particulars as to the *likin* abolition arrangement show that it is not to go into operation until January 1st, 1905. Thereafter all imports will pay 12½ per cent. duty, and will receive from the Custom House at the place of importation a certificate franking them to every part of the empire without being liable to *likin* at any point. As to exports, they will pay 7½ per cent. *ad-valorem* duty at the first tax-station they pass and will thenceforth be free of all further charges. There will not be any removal of the present *likin*-collecting offices, but neither will there be any increase of their number. Salt and opium will be treated independently, paying *likin* at special stations. Another condition is that machine-made cotton yarn and cotton fabrics will pay an *ad-valorem* duty of 10 per cent., and that raw cotton from abroad will pay 2½ per cent., Chinese cotton being untaxed. With regard to silk, silk-works and tea, the arrangements have still to be made. One point is somewhat obscure as explained by the telegraph. The statement wired is that Chinese goods will pay provincial and city transit-dues, from which source the loss to the local revenues by the abolition of *likin* will be compensated. That sounds like robbing Peter to pay Paul. *Likin* is not in itself more objectionable than transit dues; and nothing would be gained by increasing the latter *pari passu* with the former's reduction. But it may confidently be assumed that this ambiguity is due to defective transmission only. The commissioners have surely given full attention to these matters.

There has been an explosion of a powder factory at Fuchow, but the number of casualties is not stated.

The telegraph says that an Anglo-French syndicate has obtained a charter for working all the mines in Yunnan, the conditions being, payment of 5 per cent. terminal tax; 25 per cent. royalty to the State, and 10 per cent. provincial tax, or 40 per cent. in all. That sounds very heavy, but, on the other hand, unless tourists and explorers are greatly mistaken, the mineral wealth of Yunnan is enormous. Transportation will be the great difficulty.

Mr. John Barrett has reached Peking and has been received in audience by the Emperor, the United States Representative introducing him.

It is now stated that some slight changes having been effected in the conditions for the restoration of the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway, the line will be given back shortly. We are inclined to think that the conditions were arranged some time ago.

Mr. Wu Yu-lun is said to have sent a report from Tokyo to the Peking Government, describing the extremely cordial reception given to him in Japan, and saying that the Chinese students in this country are leading very quiet, orderly lives, and have shown no signs of becoming imbued with democratic sentiments.

The telegraph has given so much perplexing information lately about appointments of Chinese Ministers Plenipotentiary that the following note from the leading Shanghai paper will be welcomed as an elucidation:—

In a recent parograph in these "Notes" it was stated that reactionaries in Peking were trying to obstruct the appointment of Sir Chên-tung Liang Chêng, K.C.M.G., as Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, and that it would be an exceeding pity and a loss to the country if those bigots got their way. It is a pleasure therefore to state now that official confirmation has been received regarding the news that has been published by the "Universal Gazette," to the effect that at the special recommendation of Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office—Waiwa Pu—the "Emperor," *i.e.*, Empress Dowager, had been "pleased to appoint H. E. Sir Chen-tung Liang Chêng, K.C.M.G., at present on tour abroad with Prince Tsai Chen, Special Ambassador to King Edward's Coronation, as First Secretary and Chief Adviser of the Embassy, to succeed H. E. Wu Ting-fang, whose term as Chinese Minister to the U.S., Spain and Peru expired in June last. Besides the appointment of Sir Chên-tung to the three countries named above, the appointment of the son of the enlightened Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai, the expectant Taotai, Sun Pao-ch'i, to succeed Minister Yü Kêng (Manchu) in Paris, and the expectant Taotai, Hu Wei-tê, to be Minister at St. Petersburg, vice Yang Ju, deceased, is also announced. Apropos, there is not much to record concerning the latter named two new Ministers except that the official appointed to Russia is supposed to be a Russophile and was recommended by a Russophile to the Empress Dowager. All of the three new Ministers have been further specially bestowed the brevet button of a 3rd grade Court Officer which

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places them on an equality with the Governor of a province.

Wednesday, July 30.

Extensive official changes and appointments are telegraphed to have taken place in Peking, but the meaning of them is difficult to decipher, the telegram being in a very abbreviated form. They do not appear to have much significance.

Apparently England and America are the only two Powers that were disposed to agree to the payment of the Indemnity in silver. The proposal has therefore been abandoned.

Mr. Hwang King, chief of the agricultural bureau of Chili, has left Peking for Japan. He was to embark in the *Sagami Maru* at Taku on the 28th instant. This official's purpose in coming to Japan is to investigate matters relating to agriculture.

The Chinese commander in Kirin telegraphs—according to the *Jiji*—that the Russians are apparently making preparations for evacuation. Their troops are assembling at Harbin, preparatory to leaving the country.

The German Representative in Peking is now on a visit to Japan. His Excellency was received in audience by the Emperor on the 28th instant.

Friday, August 1.

The Boxers in Szchuan do not seem to be quelled by any means. The latest telegram says that an engagement has occurred at a place 3 miles from Chengtu, and that 200 of the Imperial troops have been killed. Of course if the Government's troops are really fighting, the Boxers can not effect everything serious. The trouble in 1900 was that the troops only made a pretence of fighting and often not even that.

The Shanghai Branch of the China Association was to hold a meeting on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of discussing the proposed arrangement with regard to *likin*.

Viceroy Yuan is reported to have expressed unbounded admiration of the manner in which the civil government of Tientsin has been carried on by the foreign board of officials. He avows his intention of following this excellent example. Perhaps the object lesson may prove really useful.

WAR BONDS.

Japanese War bonds are now quoted on the London market at a price 10 *yen* higher than the selling figure in Japan. The bonds offered in London, however, are specially endorsed by the Government, whereas those circulating in Japan have no such endorsement. The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that some Japanese capitalists, discerning an opportunity to reap a considerable profit, asked the Treasury whether the Government would endorse any bonds sent to London from Japan by private individuals, but that the Treasury, after consideration, replied in the negative. It is easy to understand the reasons influencing the Treasury, but inasmuch as, endorsement or no endorsement, the bonds are State securities, all equally valid, we are disposed to think that if the mere fact of endorsement unlocks the foreign money market, every one of the bonds ought to be endorsed at once. The Treasury incurs no additional liability whatever by endorsing, and we do not suppose that there is any pledge to the original purchasers of the bonds now selling in London.

KOREA.

Admiral Grenfell in the *Albion*, with three other ships, arrived at Chemulpo on the 23rd instant and proceeded to Söul on the 24th, accompanied by the captains of all the vessels.

Eight cholera patients are reported in Wiju. It is supposed that the disease has come from China.

According to a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from London the *Novoye Vremya* expresses dissatisfaction because many Japanese are settling in Korea and gradually converting it into a Japanese colony, and because the procedure of the Japanese there is so active as to give them a leading position. Such things appear to us to be inevitable. We have often pointed out—and indeed the fact must be apparent to every one—that Korea, owing to its position and to the relations that have always existed between it and Japan, is bound to be a receptacle for the latter's surplus population. Indeed it is partly because the peninsula offers such an opportunity for emigration that Japan could not suffer it to fall into the hands of a Power which would inaugurate a restrictive policy. One can easily comprehend that the advantage enjoyed by Japan, an advantage incidental to geographical situation, can not be viewed with absolute equanimity by Russian journals, but, after all, it must be remembered that whereas the preservation of Korean independence is essential to Japan's national security, Russia's interest in the peninsular empire is that it forms an important link in her programme of Far-Eastern expansion. Whatever Japan can accomplish by peaceful and legitimate means to secure the preservation of her interests in Korea, she is bound to accomplish. Russia is not so happily situated, and the complaints of the *Novoye Vremya* constantly sound querulous rather than reasonable.

Mr. Kato Masuo's position in Korea is becoming an interesting topic for correspondents. The latest story was that he had been appointed adviser to the Water Facilities Bureau, a curious nomination which no one seemed to comprehend clearly. Now comes news that he is to be adviser to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with a salary of 600 *yen* per month and an engagement for 30 years. The thing is beginning to assume a farcical character, and Mr. Kato has just reason to complain of the Korean Government's vacillation. Evidently there are wheels within wheels.

Admiral Grenfell and the officers that accompanied him to Söul left that city on the 26th instant. Several Korean officials proceeded with them to Chemulpo and visited the *Albion*.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram from Söul, saying that the military and civil elements in Pyong-yang have combined against the Japanese residents, and are disposed to drive them out of the place. It is a brief statement considering the nature of the news. The correspondent might have indulged in some further particulars.

The Japanese company formed for reclaiming the foreshore at Fusan held a celebration on the 28th instant in connection with the commencement of work. There were present the Consul, Mr. Narahara, and several guests, and the usual banquet and speechifying took place. One of these fine mornings we shall wake up in Yokohama to hear that a foreshore reclamation company is about to inaugurate its opening operations here also. The bund is not a perennial luxury. It will disappear whenever its disappearance promises to be sufficiently profitable.

THE BOXERS IN SZCHUAN.

The following account of the last Boxer rising in Szchuan is given by the *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent in that province :—

On June 20th I wrote you something of the beginnings of the Boxer movement in this region, and of the attack on the peaceful Christian community of T'ienkuch'iao. Since then further heart-sickening details have come to hand from day to day. The chapel was built in the country two or three miles from a village. There were forty members and seventy-five probationers, together with a large number of enquirers, a part of them living in the immediate vicinity and others in several surrounding villages. The preacher, a bachelor of about sixty, much loved and respected, lived in a room adjoining the chapel. Rev. W. E. Manly, the missionary in charge, had spent the Sunday with them two days before the attack, ministering to a full house. The assailants, with faces blackened as a disguise, approached from three sides at once, and the sleepers, awakened by the blood-curdling Boxer yell, found themselves already completely surrounded. Springing from their beds in wild terror they rushed forth, some of them to a violent death. The preacher was killed before he had gotten out of the chapel door. Head, hands and feet were cut off and the trunk disembowelled and mangled most fiendishly.

The chapel and its furniture were set on fire, but only partially burned and the homes of eighty-nine people, with all their contents, completely consumed. The survivors fled in all directions, homeless and penniless. The officials have provided money for temporary necessities, but it is difficult to find shelter, since even friends and relatives, through fear of the Boxers, often refuse to receive them. Considerable numbers of converts from other villages have fled from their homes, and in some cases looting and burning have occurred. The Boxers have been watching the roads, seeking especially to catch and behead the leading Christians of each place. The village nearest the place to which the Boxers retreated would have met the same fate as T'ienkuch'iao on the night, had not they been seen and a messenger sent to give the alarm. The converts are not the only sufferers. Crowds of non-believers have been pouring into this city, abandoning all but what was most valuable and could be most easily removed.

For the last few days the Boxers have been increasing in number daily, while the soldiers have been hurried on from Chêngtu in several detachments. The telegraph wires were cut, but have been repaired. The few soldiers have not only been unable to afford protection to refugees, but have had to exercise caution lest they be cut off. The Boxers want the two foreigners here and threaten the life of the official himself. A defeat at this juncture would greatly intensify the danger, and might result in the capture of the city. A day or two ago some of the first soldiers to arrive from Chêngtu, over 300 li away, marched, some sixty in number, to the village nearest the Boxers, intending to take up their quarters in a temple. But while their guns were stacked and they off their guard, they suddenly found themselves surrounded and fiercely attacked. Being soldiers who had seen fighting, they fought their way out, killing and wounding several, and losing only one killed and wounded, being compelled to retreat in the direction from which they had come.

Late to-day has come news of the anticipated battle fought this morning. The arrival of so many soldiers had alarmed the Boxers, so that nearly all had fled when their fortified rendezvous was surrounded. There was no battle. A score or more of the Boxers were killed and a few captured, the remander dispersing or fleeing to two other hills of refuge. The one death among the soldiers was due to a quarrel over the spoils. It is likely that the Boxer depredations will be somewhat checked, but we fear that the victory will be followed up with so little energy that the fire, smothered for a time, will burst forth again more fiercely than ever. It would have been stamped out before if the officials had done their duty. But from the Viceroy down there is a disposition to temporise, and in some cases covert sympathy with the Boxers. Village elders, if not in sympathy, risk their lives if they show any friendliness to Christians. One such was accused of being a Christian because he had no ancestral tablet in his home, and being commanded to burn incense and bow down before an idol, had his head struck off in the very original from

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THE LABOUR QUESTION IN JAPAN.

In order to show the full scope of Mr. Consul-General Bellows' remarks on the labour question in Japan, our contemporary, the *Japan Gazette*, publishes the remainder of Mr. Bellows' article by way of supplement to the extract which evoked some criticism from us in a recent number. As a matter of much interest and also of justice, we too reproduce this remainder :—

For more than two years political economists have been concerned to find the cause of the business depression prevailing in Japan, and various diagnoses of her case have been made by Japanese statesmen and by foreign merchants doing business in her ports. The dullness which has been a noticeable feature in trade circles has been ascribed to the disparity between exports and imports, to want of capital, to lack of faith in the business integrity of native dealers, to the law prohibiting alien ownership of land, to the natural reaction after a period of extraordinary activity, and to various combinations of these causes with each other and with others more remote, but one contributory cause of great importance has been quite generally overlooked. The weight which is holding Japan down, hindering her attempts to expand her commerce, preventing her from taking the place she covets among the foremost ranks of civilized nations, is her cheap labour.

The Japanese labourer does not receive an average of fifty sen, or twenty-five cents American gold, a day. A native of good education, well qualified to form an accurate estimate, said that from six to eight dollars per month would be about the avérage of the combined earnings of a man and wife. This exceedingly low price does not mean that the employers are enriching themselves by grinding down the toiling masses. The low prices are in part a survival of the different standards of value which ruled while Japan was isolated from the rest of the world, but labour is cheap mainly because its productive power issmall.

A foreigner going about the streets, visiting the workshops, the wharves and docks, or passing along the county roads, is continually impressed by the waste of human force. A pile is to be driven, and eight or ten men are employed to lift a weight by means of a primitive pulley, and let it fall on the head of the pile. A ship is to be coaled, and a swarm of men, boys, women, and girls appear to carry the coal in baskets from the coal sheds to the ship's hold. Men take the place of horses for drawing loads ; the former uses only the simplest implements, and does work with the greatest expenditure of labour for the least return. Everywhere, one sees the same careless disregard of the conservation of human energy. Besides this misapplication of strength, the Japanese is not usually a hard worker ; he stops to talk or to smoke, he wastes his time in studying some unimportant detail, so that it frequently takes four or five men to do the work which one American would easily finish.

The difference in productive capacity is strikingly and yet fairly shown by a comparison of the exports of Japan and the United States. In 1900, Japan, with a population of 41,089,940, exported goods to the value of $107,035,100, or an average of $2.60 to each inhabitant. The same year, the exports of the United States, which has a population of 76,304,799, amounted to $1,478,050,000, an average of $19.37 for each person, or more that seven times the average for Japan. This cannot be taken to mean that Japanese labour is only one-seventh as productive as American, for we have no means of ascertaining what proportion of the product of labour was retained at home, but the standard of living among the labouring classes of the Island Empire being necessarily very low, it is very conservative to place the productive capacity of one American as equal to that of four Japanese.

This indicates that nearly all the energy the people are capable of putting forth is needed for mere existence, and very little can be utilized for making progress along industrial and commercial lines, or for education and culture. While the nation continues able to produce only so small an amount for export, and all except a few of the higher classes are too poor to buy more than the barest necessaries, commerce cannot increase, foreign investors are unlikely to place their funds where so low a rate of production prevails, and progress along every line of development is hindered.

As to the comparison instituted by Mr. Bellows between the exports of the United States and those of Japan, and his inference that the productive capacity of one American is equal to that of four Japanese, it appears to us that the cardinal difference of conditions between the two countries must be more carefully considered. The great staples of American exports are food stuffs and raw cotton. Japan has very little of the former and practically none of the latter to place in foreign markets. By and by, when manufacturing processes in Japan become better developed, her exports will doubtless make a very different showing, but at present since she can offer to other nations virtually none of the raw products which America sends abroad in such immense quantities, it seems misleading to make a comparison of exports the basis of a conclusion as to the productive capacity of labour in each country. At the same time, we do not by any means seek to traverse Consul-General Bellows' views in their entirety. His analysis is valuable and, we venture to think, correct on the whole. For our own part, what we should be disposed to criticise in this country is defective appliances for utilizing labour and defective organization. The former point must strike every foreign observer. Many of the implements in common use in America and Europe are not available to the labouring classes in Japan. As Mr. Bellows justly says, what would be effected easily and quickly by a mechanical contrivance in the West is accomplished here, in many cases, by sheer force of manual toil. But there have been marked improvements of late years. Where heavy works of excavation or levelling have to be accomplished, we no longer see two men carrying between them a load of earth in a rope net, when three times the same quantity might be transported by one man on a wheeled vehicle by the simple expedient of making the ground carry the weight. What we now see is a Decauville railway and a string of capacious trucks. The rope net does still exist, and will always exist, for its usefulness under certain circumstances can not be equalled by any Occidental contrivance. Then again, in slinging heavy weights on waggons or in prising the latter out of ruts, the labourer is no longer limited to a troublesome arrangement of free levers and brick-box pillows. He uses a lifting jack, and even a crane. But it must be admitted that these improvements have not yet come into wide use. They are in the possession of big contractors only. The smaller contractors and all individual labourers have still to be content with their primitive tools. The results they attain with them are wonderful, but that is a matter of contrivance and long practice. The waste of labour remains. What is the root trouble in this case? Want of capital, we think. The ordinary Japanese can not possibly afford to procure expensive "tools of trade" : he must continue to toil with the old cheap but uneconomical implements. Organization alone can correct that. The individual labourer working independently is a thing no longer known in the West except for household or agricultural purposes. Everything is accomplished by organized cöoperation, and when a labourer is employed he finds himself an unit in a big combination with all its parts adjusted so as to give the maximum of efficacy to the whole. That has to come in Japan, but it is coming, slowly indeed yet surely.

As to the question of strenuousness in labour, what Mr. Consul-General Bellows says will be endorsed by most observers. But it is well to note the very marked difference between day labour and task labour in Japan. A day labourer at this time of year begins to work at 8 a.m. and knocks off at 6 p.m. ; having rested 2 hours in the interval, namely, one hour for dinner and 30 minutes—the maximum—on two occasions for a smoke. He therefore does 8 hours' actual work, for which he receives about 56 *sen*, or 7 *sen* (1¾d.) per hour. If the same man is on task work where his earnings depend upon his diligence, he will commence work at 6 a.m., at latest, and he will not knock off until 6.30 p.m., at earliest, his periods of rest in the interval being 30 minutes for dinner and two "smokes" of 10 or 15 minutes' duration each. In short, he rests one hour out of 12½, and for the 11½ hours' toil he probably receives 90 *sen*, or about 8 *sen* (2d.) per hour. There is not much fault to be found with the task-worker, nor do we think for a moment that an American labourer could accomplish a result four times as great in the same time with the same appliances. Be that as it may, however, where we differ from Consul-General Bellows in in his estimate of Japanese industry and Japanese thrift. We are very far from thinking that there is any lack of labour-loving energy among the bread-winning classes in Japan, or any lack of the spirit of thrift. We may add one point which we omitted to mention when speaking on this subject in a previous issue, namely, that according to the present Civil Code of Japan, a man is not allowed to become *inkyo* before attaining his sixtieth year. We may also add that men like Consul-General Bellows are rendering most valuable service to this country when they invite public attention to subjects of such vital importance.

MARCUS ISLAND.

Saturday, July 26.

Japanese journals say that Minamitori-shima lies south-east of Yokohama at a distance of about 1,000 nautical miles, and east by south of the Bonins, at a distance of 650 miles. It is triangular in shape, some 6 miles in circumference and not more than 60 feet above the sea. There is no harbour worthy of the name, nor is there any supply of spring water. At present the lessee of the island, Mr. Mizutani, is living there with about 50 other Japanese subjects—some authorities say 15 or 16, which seems more likely—, including two or three women. Their principal employment is catching birds and exporting the plumage or the stuffed carcases. Two schooners are owned by Mr. Mizutani, the *Eisho Maru* and the *Motoya Maru*. Each is about 100 tons. They ply regularly to the Bonins, carrying thither cargoes of plumage and of birds for transhipment by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's lines. Last month the *Eisho Maru* brought 8,000 *yen* worth in 40 cases. Minamitori-shima lies to the south of the Sulphur Islands, which consist of Iwo-jima (originally St. Alexander), Naka-iwo-jima (originally Sulphur Island) and Kita-iwo-jima (originally St. Augustine). These three islands were annexed by Japan in the year 1891, having been discovered in 1882. The Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Takasaki, proceeded thither in person and planted posts on the coast, which posts, it may be mentioned, are now at some distance inland. The annexation of Marcus Island followed in 1898, as already stated. Mr. Koizuka Kyo was Governor of Tokyo at the time, and his public announcement of the fact was made on the 24th of July in that year. The Government does not take any rent from the lessee of the island. He is merely required to furnish a report every half year. These reports show that the production totalled 13,864 *yen* in 1898-9 ;

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22,593 *yen* in 1899-1900; and a smaller amount (which is not stated) in 1900-01.

Monday, July 28.

The telegraph says that the United States Government seems disposed to tacitly admit Japan's claim to Marcus Island. That might have been anticipated. It would be a very remarkable departure from the policy of the United States if its Government attempted to annex a far-off island under such circumstances. Far-Eastern countries have learned to expect not only just, but also moderate and sympathetic treatment from the Washington Authorities in all questions, and we do not imagine that there is to be any departure from that fine record on the present occasion.

Wednesday, July 30.

News from Honolulu, received by the *Asahi*, shows that Captain Rosehill left that place on the 10th instant in a schooner the name of which we can not decipher in its transliterated form. It appears that the Captain had succeeded in enlisting the aid of a capitalist of Hawaii, Mr. Peacock, by whom money was put up to procure and equip a vessel and form a company called the Marcus Island Guano Company. The ship carried 5 sailors, 5 guano-diggers, 1 navigator, 1 cook, Captain Rosehill, and two experts, Messrs. Bryan and Sedgwick. Apparently it was well understood by the projectors of the enterprise that a number of Japanese had settled on the island, and that any attempt to oust them or to interfere with their property might create an international complication; but Captain Rosehill claimed that the island had been discovered by him; that he held a grant duly made by the United States Government, and that all the right was on his side. Of course he is persuaded of the validity of his title, but the facts, as known in Japan, do not support his claim. The *Asahi's* correspondent avers that the captain and his companions declared their intention of asserting their rights unflinchingly. That, however, is incredible. They will be fully justified in subsequently preferring a claim against the grantors of an invalid title, but there is not the least probability of their proving so rash as to resort to force, especially in presence of the *Kasagi*. The *Asahi* adds that the island has an area of 1,867,905 *tsubo* (1,556 acres). There are three roads, all crossing the island, and from all of them access can be obtained to a hamlet called Mizutani-mura, on the west coast. Our contemporary says that the building land measures 3,403 *tsubo*, the arable land 2,625 *tsubo* and the hill land 51,765 *tsubo*, the remainder being moor and forest. The island was leased to Mr. Mizutani for 10 years from December 6th, 1898, having been included in the Bonins by official announcement on the 12th of July of the same year.

INSURANCE IN TOKYO.

At a meeting held on the 23rd ultimo in the Uyeno Seiyoken to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, made an interesting speech. The question of fires in Tokyo and of insurance against the terrible losses that the people suffered in consequence, began to engage official attention in 1876, when Count Okuma was Minister of Finance. It led to many discussions. Mr. Paul Mayet was then in the employment of the Government, and as he was thoroughly familiar with insurance business, his services were engaged by the Finance Department as adviser. The first fact to be faced was the endless succession of conflagrations in Tokyo. How did they happen, what was their origin, and could any system of insurance be successfully inaugurated in the face of such calamities? These were the questions that had to be answered, and there were no data available for answering them. The first thing then was to collect statistics, a work which occupied several years. These statistics, when examined in 1884, showed that the scale of danger from fire had in its lowest place thatched houses; then came shingled buildings; then tiled, and finally godowns. Within the limits of the city proper there were virtually no thatched houses, but forty per cent. of the buildings had shingled roofs. The investigations showed that Kanda was the centre of conflagrations in Tokyo, and that in the Kanda district the part called Otama-ga-ike was the most liable to such calamities, but why such should be the case it seemed impossible to discover. Extensive plans were elaborated for improving the nature of buildings and providing methods of segregation. The subject was under constant investigation or discussion. As to insurance, it seemed impossible to hope for any rapid development of private enterprise in that line. Capital was not forthcoming and security for borrowing purposes was not available. After much thought it was proposed that the work should be officially undertaken, and that insurance should be made compulsory, every house in the city being required to pay a *pro-ratâ* premium. (That, it will be remembered by all old residents, was Professor Mayet's plan. He believed firmly in universality of effort and in State supervision, and he published some admirable essays in support of his thesis). The scheme was actually drafted in all its details, but it encountered strong opposition and had to be abandoned. Thus things remained in *statu quo* until 1887, when the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company came into existence, entering upon a prosperous career which has now reached its fifteenth year.

JAPAN AND THE "LIKIN" QUESTION.

Some comments appearing in Tokyo journals suggest that the *likin* question is variously and not quite correctly interpreted in this country. Nor indeed can that be wondered at, for the telegrams reaching Japan on the subject are conflicting and confusing. An article in the *Jiji Shimpo* takes the line that according to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between China and Japan signed in Peking in 1896, a commutation payment of one half of the import duty chargeable on any article frees that article from all transport charges *en route* to an inland market, and our contemporary, evidently including *likin* among transport charges, argues that with a 5 per cent. tariff it would therefore be reasonable to fix the total duty at 7½ per cent., *likin* being included in that sum, and to add another 2½ per cent. on account of "terminal tax" or other charge, thus making the total 10 per cent. From that point of view the sum fixed by the British negotiators, namely 12½ per cent., seems too high. The *Jiji* further remarks that the imposition of a duty of 12½ per cent. would tell very hardly on such an article as Japanese coal, which does not go to inland markets, and which, under the new arrangement, would suddenly be required to pay 12½ per cent. *ad-valorem* duty. Now in the first place, it can scarcely be admitted that "transit dues" include *likin*. The word *likin* signifies "thousandth money," or "thousandth contribution." It was a tax originally of one cash per tael upon all sales, and it was voluntarily imposed on themselves by the Chinese people for the purpose of making up the deficiency in the land tax resulting from the Taiping and Nienfei troubles. In fact, it had nothing whatever to do with transport duties, and although subsequently, for the sake of fiscal convenience, it came to be collected at the same stations and by the same officials as transport taxes, the Chinese would assuredly not agree to its inclusion in the latter category. Practically speaking, however, the point is of minor importance so far as concerns the treaty of 1896, for the eleventh Article of that treaty provides that on payment of a commutation tax equal to one half of the import duty, "a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever." *Likin* may not be included in transit dues, but it certainly is included in "all inland charges whatsoever." In fact, Japan's treaty of 1896 entitles her to claim exemption from *likin*, transport dues and all internal imposts, for goods *en route* to an inland market, on payment of a commutation tax equal to one half of the customs duty. The treaty was framed with that intent. But Japan has never attempted to enforce it. Apparently it has not been her desire to take the lead in subjecting China to any financial embarrassment. However, she has a strong position now if she chooses to occupy it. One important point remains to be observed, namely, that the treaty speaks of the conveyance of imported articles "to an inland market," and the Chinese Government have always argued, with much show of reason, that the goods are not thus exempted from taxes after reaching that market. "Had it been intended," they say, "to exempt the goods from every impost in the interior of China, nothing would have been said about their conveyance to an inland market." On the strength of that contention they claim that the treaties do not preclude the imposition of a consumer's tax or a producer's tax, and their present purpose—to which the British commissioners seem to have assented—is to impose a consumer's tax of 7½ per cent. on imports, and a producer's tax—of still unsettled magnitude—on exports. Hence, an imported article would have to pay 20 per cent. in all before it went into consumption. On the other hand, it would then be freed from every other duty, impost or tax of any kind whatsoever. Certainly the measure may be called drastic. If there was any absolute certainty that 20 per cent. would cover every payment, foreign merchants would doubtless view the project with more equanimity. But they do not trust the Chinese. We observe that Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, welcomes the change as an undoubted step of progress on the ground that it will tend materially to check the system of squeezing, which is China's bane.

THE EAST-CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The *Niroku Shimpo* is devoting its columns to a protest against the action of the German Authorities in expelling from Truck Island a party of nine Japanese who were engaged in trade there. The story told by the *Niroku* is that these men belonged to the *Nanyo Boyeki Ikeki Kabu-*

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shiki Kaisha, which was the sole surviving business concern among several Japanese enterprises established in that part of the world during the past 12 years. On the 4th of last January a German ship suddenly came down upon these people, and the commander, having arrested them, proceeded to search the premises, making seizure of a small quantity of powder and some sporting guns. The Japanese were all carried off to the vessel, but subsequently two of them were allowed to return to the island, the other seven being taken to another island, the seat of German jurisdiction. There they were arraigned on a charge of supplying weapons and munitions of war to the natives, who were in revolt against the Germans, and the charge having been proved to the satisfaction of the judge, he imposed fines varying in amount from a thousand marks to ten, and ordered all the Japanese on Truck Island to dispose of their belongings and clear out within a brief period. The *Niroku* claims that the Heki firm had not really committed any offense, and that the sole reason actuating the Germans was a desire to secure the monopoly of the trade of the East Carolines for a company which enjoys the protection of the Berlin Government. The Heki firm is represented as having attained considerable dimensions at the time of this raid. Such is the *Niroku's* story. Doubtless there is another side, which will become known by and by. Our own information is that the Japanese were selling arms and munitions of war to men in revolt against the Germans.

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

An explanation is furnished of the stoppage of the smelting furnace at Wakamatsu. It appears that the only section of the works really completed is the smelting section. The steel manufacturing and the forging sections are not yet in working order, nor can they be put into working order without a further expenditure of money which is unprocurable until the next section of the Diet. Hence no use exists at the Foundry for the pig iron produced at the smelting furnace, and as twenty thousand tons have accumulated, the authorities propose to stop the furnace, sell the iron, and apply the proceeds to the equipment of the steel-making and forging sections. This Wakamatsu Foundry has been a costly affair, but now that it has been brought within sight of the "one more hodful" of Mencius, it would be a great economical blunder to withhold the necessary funds.

FORMOSA.

Fighting is evidently in progress in Formosa. The recently announced disturbances have had an aftermath. It is announced by telegram that the Japanese troops, with a loss of six wounded, have captured a very strong position held by the rebels near Nansho.

It would seem that there has been some unrest in Taipeh. Seventeen Japanese subjects have been ordered to quit that place for three years, under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Regulations. One forgets that there is any such law in the statute book as the Peace Preservation Regulations. Indeed they no longer exist in Japan proper, though in Formosa they are still liable to be put into operation.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Thursday, July 31.

There has been some trouble between the Chinese students in Tokyo and the Chinese Minister. On the 28th ultimo a party of students numbering about 26, proceeded to the Legation at 3 p.m. and asked for an interview with the Minister. The students were under the leadership of Mr. Wu, who appears to have much influence. The Minister declined to receive so many visitors, but as the students showed no sign of withdrawing, a message was sent by telephone warning the police that their services might be required. Ultimately at 5 o'clock the Minister gave audience to the students. It would seem that what they wanted was to have the Minister go security for them in order that they might obtain admittance to the *Seijo Gakko* (a military school), but doubtless they had also some grievances to complain of. The Minister retired without giving any reply which they considered satisfactory, and as they declined to leave the Legation without a definite answer, the assistance of the police had to be sought when the lads dispersed. The police, however, asked Mr. Wu to accompany them to the station in order to explain the facts, an operation which took several hours, for no interpreter was immediately procurable, and it became necessary to communicate in writing only. This incident seems to have been misconstrued by Wu's comrades. They imagined that he had been arrested at the Minister's instance, and 56 of them repaired to the Legation on the 29th to seek redress. They do not appear to have behaved in any disorderly manner, but it was ultimately found necessary to send for the Principal and some of the faculty of the *Seijo Gakko* in order to induce them to retire. Apparently the present Chinese Representative is not a *persona grata* with the students.

Friday, August 1.

The Chinese students do not seem to be yet satisfied. They invaded the Legation again on the 30th ultimo, and had to be "admonished" by the police before they consented to disperse. The Minister has issued a statement, explaining that the whole question in dispute is the admission of certain students to the *Seijo Gakko*. These students arrived in May. They applied to the Minister to go security for them in order to get them into the school, and he answered that he would see to the matter. Before he had time to make the necessary arrangements, the students, headed by a lad named Wu, came to the Legation, behaved with great rudeness, and refused to listen to the remonstrances of either the Minister or Mr. Wu Ju-lung, the eminent educationist who is now in Tokyo. Thus it became necessary to appeal to the police. The students' story, however, is that when they asked the Minister to go security for them, as is usual, Mr. Tsai required them to furnish a sworn bond signed by five of their number. This they did, but no result ensued. Then they went to the Head Quarter Staff to make inquiries, and found that their bond had been sent there by the Minister without any engagement of his own. Such procedure could not, of course, be endorsed by the Head Quarter Staff, and the students came to the conclusion that the Minister had broken his word. Apparently the whole thing is a misunderstanding. Probably the arrangements which proved sufficient when the students were few will not bear the strain of the greatly increased number now coming to Japan.

CHOLERA.

July 26.

Moji seems to be suffering badly. Nine new cases were reported on the 24th inst. and seventeen on the 25th.

Shimonoseki had 3 cases on the 24th and 1 on the 25th.

Up to the 24th instant the number of patients in Fukuoka prefecture had been 196 and the number of deaths 115. If we add the returns for the 25th, at Moji, the total number of cases becomes 213.

There are reports of sporadic cases in Oita, Nagasaki, Hiroshima and Tokushima.

Tokyo has had one fresh case in the Kyobashi district, a boatman.

There has been an outbreak of dysentery in the Normal School of Yamanashi Prefecture. The School has been closed.

Arrangements have been made for supplying boiled and filtered water to the floating and shore population at Moji.

July 27.

There has been another case of cholera in Tokyo, but whether it should be classed as belonging to the Shiba or to the Kyobashi district is difficult to determine. The man was attacked in the latter district but belonged to the former.

Cases are also reported from Saitama and Ehime, one each.

Fukuoka's record is now said to be a total of 320. The places that suffer most are Moji and Wakamatsu.

July 28.

Cholera continues bad at Moji. There were 10 new cases on the 26th instant. Strenuous sanitary measures are being taken.

There have been 2 cases at Shimonoseki. All public meetings, theatricals, &c., have been suspended. Other cases are reported from rural districts in the same prefecture (Yamaguchi).

No fresh cases are reported in Tokyo.

August, 1.

The commander of the *Kokura Maru*, which has just reached Moji, says that cholera is raging at Harbin, and that fully a thousand deaths have occurred there. It is most unfortunate that this terrible disease should prevail just as Russia is concentrating her troops for purposes of evacuation. There will probably be much suffering.

Moji had eleven new cases on the 30th ultimo and Shimonoseki two cases.

There have also been two new cases in Tokyo, but one of them, though said to be in Tokyo, occurred really in the Hachioji suburb.

THE HOUSE TAX.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that it has now been officially agreed that the basis of arbitration in the house-tax question shall be the house-tax uniquely. Hitherto the agreement on the subject had been preliminary only, but now the protocol has been definitely accepted by England, France and Germany, the only problem included being whether the treaties between those three Powers and Japan exempt the holders of perpetual leases from paying taxes on the buildings standing on the land held under the leases. This is somewhat stale news, except in so far as the official character of the agreement is concerned.

It is reported from Utsunomiya that about 3 p.m. on July 27th the bridge near the Urami Cataract, Nikko, fell with the result that one foreigner and a Japanese were injured.

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TIENTSIN.

The Tientsin question seems to be now virtually settled. But who knows? Meanwhile it is well to put on record a phase of it represented by *The Times'* Peking correspondent on June 16th—a phase to which we also drew attention briefly at the same time:—

The six Ministers represented on the Tientsin foreign Government have not yet submitted to their colleagues nor to the Chinese the conditions upon which they will consent to restore to the Chinese Tientsin city. Our attitude on the question seems difficult to defend and deserves reconsideration.

On September 7, 1901, the final protocol was signed with China. By this England and the other Powers formally agreed that, China having complied to their satisfaction with the conditions laid down by them, all the international troops would, with the exception of certain localities the occupation of which by foreign troops was permitted in order to ensure communication between Peking and the sea, withdraw from Chi-li province by September 22nd. To-day, nine months later, we admit that the chief city of North China, the city which is the seat of government, a city larger than Liverpool, and an extensive area including the most thickly-peopled portion of the metropolitan province, are still in foreign possession.

During February and March the British Minister repeatedly informed the Chinese that we would agree to restore Tientsin city on May 1st, provided that the other Powers acquiesced. On April 12th the six allied commanders, under the presidency of the British general, looking at the question from a purely military point of view, unanimously decided not to restore the city until four weeks after China had agreed to a whole set of new conditions. These conditions, with some unimportant modifications, have been accepted by the British and the five other Ministers, including the Japanese Minister, who is reasonably supposed to have been influenced in his decision by his British colleague. One of these conditions is that no Chinese troops shall be permitted within 30 kilomètres of Tientsin city, though foreign troops shall pass freely over this area. At a meeting of the Ministers the British Minister protested against the injustice of this condition, but voted for it because his colleagues did. Another stipulates that within this area, covering more than a thousand square miles and containing a population numbered by millions, with a large boat population and much river piracy, the Viceroy is forbidden to employ more than 2,500 police and a personal bodyguard of 300 soldiers. With this inadequate force he is expected to maintain order to the satisfaction of the foreign Powers.

Among the conditions one clause, no doubt unintentionally, may mislead the home Governments—namely, that the Chinese garrisons within this area shall not be increased beyond the strength maintained on April 1, 1902. But this is an unreal concession, inasmuch as at that date there were no Chinese garrisons within the area nor any Chinese soldiers. Unfortunately, the blame for action that seems inconsistent with her protestations falls somewhat heavily upon England, whose general, as senior general, is held chiefly responsible for devising the new conditions, and whose Minister, while expressing both to his colleagues and to the Chinese his disapproval of them, yet voted for them because, presumably, we must never act independently in China, but must subordinate our interests to the wishes of Germany and other Powers.

The Viceroy had reason to hope for our assistance in strengthening his authority. Can one wonder if he distrusts our resolution? His belief now is that America will insist on a modification of the conditions and will expedite the return of Tientsin city to the Chinese in accordance with the explicit promise signed in the protocol. She will gain thereby the credit which we are willing to lose. If she cannot do so, it is suggested, in order to prevent misunderstanding in the future, that final protocols between China and foreign Powers should contain a clause stating that protocols are binding on China only.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

The arrangements for the purchase of the Shinagawa Electric Light Company's plant and business by the Tokyo Company have been completed. The price to be paid is 225,000 *yen*. It will be handed over in installments, the first, 66,000 *yen*, being paid on the 1st of August, and the second, 160,000 *yen*, on the 25th of December.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

As we anticipated, the story about a wholesale stoppage of Hawaiian emigrants in Yokohama turns out to be a misstatement. What happened was that 26 persons were obliged to land, it being found that they were leaving the country without having taken the precaution of placing themselves under the protection of an emigration society. The Government does not actually forbid emigration which lacks the above arrangement. But experience has shown that persons going independently fall into trouble and ultimately become a charge to the State. The only way to prevent such mishaps is to insist that the emigration companies shall be utilized, and, at the same time, to limit each company's number of emigrants. At present the limit is 30 emigrants per company and 600 per steamer. Those that do not comply with the requirements of this system but go independently, are necessarily found to be in excess of the steamer's complement, and are consequently liable to be turned back. That is what happened in the case of the 26.

Sir Henry Thompson, who contributes a chapter on "Motor-cars and Health" to the new "Badminton" volume, and treats the subject at greater length in his very interesting little book on *The Motor-Car* built round the framework of the correspondence in the *Times* which he initiated last autumn on the question of automobilism in relation to horses, assures his readers that the "easy jolting" which results when a motor-car is driven at a fair speed has the same advantages in "acting on the liver" as a trotting horse. The actual physical benefit of motor-driving, apart from its facilities for seeing the country and making long or short journeys, he thus expresses:—

"The exhilaration which accompanies driving in a motor is particularly helpful to people who are somewhat enervated. I have known instances of ladies suffering from defective nerve-power who have derived great benefit from the invigorating and refreshing effect of meeting a current of air caused by driving in an automobile. Veils of varying thickness, according to the temperature, should, of course, be worn by ladies, but much of the benefit to nervous patients is caused by the air blowing on the face. The facial nerves are acted upon with beneficial results, well known to have a restorative influence on weak and so-called nervous individuals. Furthermore, the action of the air on the face, and the continual inspiration of fresh air, tend to promote sleep, and I should have no hesitation, speaking generally, in regarding daily exercise in a motor-car as aiding towards the prevention of insomnia."

Of course, there could be no higher authority on these subjects than Sir Henry Thompson, and as his own experience is wholly derived from the use of a petrol motor, it seems possible to admit that the ill-effects of vibration have been exaggerated. The use of the automobile is gradually extending in Japan, though the progress here is necessarily very slow. The Army have taken the vehicle up experimentally, but the general public finds them far too expensive at present.

On the 29th July a fire broke out in the Itabashi Powder Mills. It had its origin in friction engendered when cutting cubes of smokeless powder. Under the influence of a strong wind the flames spread rapidly, and the ordinary powder magazine ultimately became involved. At half-past eleven a.m. it blew up with a tremendous explosion. Six men were killed and 4 seriously injured.

Apparently the Government has decided to make a naval station at Ominato in Awomori. There has been talk of this for some time, and we now observe from the *Official Gazette* that a torpedo corps is to be posted there, and that a slip for repairing ships will be at once built. These are doubtless preliminary measures.

On June 10th the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Viscount Hayashi at Cambridge University. *The Times* makes the following reference to the event:—

In presenting Viscount Hayashi, the Orator described the recent treaty between England and Japan as a happy alliance between "the land of the rising sun" and the land on whose widely-extended Empire the sun never sets." His Excellency's father had been among the first to prompt the opening of Japan to foreign nations. He had himself been educated in London, and had accompanied the Japanese Envoys when they visited the principal Courts of Europe on a tour of general inquiry. In the internal affairs of Japan he had been mainly interested in the promotion of the new school of engineering and in education in general.

There are now ten Japanese students at Cambridge University.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo emerged from prison on the morning of the 26th July at daybreak, having expiated his offence of yawning in court. He was received by quite a crowd of friends outside the prison gates, and there was a general jollification. It is to be hoped that prison life has improved his faculty of discretion.

Mr. Yamakawa, an assistant teacher of the Imperial University, has instituted legal proceedings against Major-General Sato, the ground of complaint being that whereas Mr. Yamakawa entrusted to the Major-General for revision a biography of the late Lieut-General Yamaji, the Major-General published the work on his own account and is pocketting the profits. Major-General Sato is one of the heroes of Pyong-yang. It will be difficult to persuade the public that he has been guilty of any such act.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the names of twenty-one Japanese who are permitted to receive Orders from foreign States. Among the names we observe those of Count Inouye (a Korean Order), Viscount Aoki (a Danish Order), Mr. Uchida (a Chinese Order), Mr. Motono (a Belgian Order), and Major-General Arisaka (a French Order). Two nurses who served at the Hiroshima Hospital receive French Orders.

It is stated that Prince Sü, who is at the head of the Police Department in Peking, has finally resolved to employ a Japanese in the capacity of adviser. That measure had been contemplated by him for some time, but it is said to have encountered Russian opposition, which we think very unlikely.

H. I. H. Prince Komatsu will not attend the Coronation of King Edward, inasmuch as foreign States are not to be represented by special envoys. H. E. Viscount Hayashi has been instructed to act for Japan.

The Prince was received by the Emperor and Empress of Germany on the 25th instant.

Baron Shibusawa, according to a telegram sent to the *Jiji Shimpo*, has been entertained by the London Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Mr. William Keswick, M.P. The Baron seems to have dwelt upon the inspiriting effect that the alliance should have upon the trade between England and Japan, and to have expressed a strong hope that English capital and English enterprise would be freely utilized for the development of Japanese resources. A member of the Chamber appears to have pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese trade shows signs of decline. Baron Shibusawa did not under-

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take to discuss that point immediately, but expressed his intention of considering it.

We find the following translation from the *Kölnische Zeitung* in a recent copy of the *Globe* :—

It must be said of the British forces, that they have been thoroughly and completely changed since the outbreak of the war, and that they bear but a slight resemblance to the army which landed on the coast of South Africa in 1899. The mobile columns are only a very little, or even not at all, behind the Boers in mobility, and the forced marches made by the mounted columns in recent times are simply without parallel in the history of the war. Thus, the Rawlinson troop covered recently 79 miles in 25 hours. Of course, such efforts caused an immense loss of horses. Is it not foolish to deny, as so many Continental journals have done, any possibility of reorganising the British Army on a new system? Let us beware of being dazzled by our own self-conceit, for we have seen how much money and blood this war has cost Great Britain."

The report for 1901, published by the Rhenish Missions, says, in speaking of its activity in South Africa, that it has been astonishing to observe the prejudiced admiration expressed by the Germans for the Boers during the war. "If the British burned the farms they deemed it necessary in the interests of war. Germany has waged no war for 32 years, otherwise we should have heard fewer condemnatory judgements passed upon Great Britain. The highly-coloured German criticism upon the conduct of the war has done us Germans no good either in the eyes of the British or in the eyes of the Boers. In our interests we ought to have attached greater value to our criticism, for the passionate attitude of the German Press strengthened the Boers in the foolish delusion that Germany would go to their aid."

There has occurred an interruption on the Sanyo Railway owing to an inundation. The point affected is between Wake and Mafu.

It has been decided, we learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that the next general meeting of the Red Cross Society is to be held in Tokyo. The last meeting—recently concluded—was in Russia. It was attended by Mr. Ariga, as Japan's representative. Next year being the year for the Osaka Exhibition, the convening of the Red Cross meeting in Tokyo will fall very opportunely.

Prince Komatsu left Berlin on the 27th July for St. Petersburg. It appears that His Imperial Highness was not received in audience by the Emperor. He conveyed to the Empress the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram saying that the principal smelting furnace at the Wakamatsu Foundry has been stopped, owing to the accumulation of twenty thousand tons of metal for which no sale has yet been found. This decision seems to have been arrived at by the director of the Foundry and the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. It means, apparently, that the Foundry is doing more work than the country wants, which is a state of affairs that was fully anticipated by onlookers.

M. Dubail having been appointed to represent France in Peking, where he will doubtless make a fine record, will probably be replaced at the Court of Japan by M. Harmand, whose return has always been a possibility. Japanese newspapers announce that M. Dubail received formal notice of his appointment on the 25th instant, but of course the news had been known telegraphically for some time.

It is stated that Baron d'Anethan's return to Japan may be looked for this autumn.

We learn that His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the following decorations in connection with the Chinese troubles: To Lieutenant-General Baron Yamaguchi the 1st class of the Order of the Iron Crown; to Major-General Fukushima the 1st class of the Order of the Iron Crown with the Decoration of War of the 1st class; to Rear Admiral Dewa the 2nd class of the Iron Crown with the War Decoration of the 2nd class; to Colonel Harada the 2nd class of the Iron Crown; to Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba the 2nd class of the Iron Crown with the War Decoration of the 2nd class; to Major Samato the Knight Commandership of the Order of Francis Joseph; to Lieutenant Yoshimura and to Regimental Surgeon Dr. Nagano the Order of Knight of Francis Joseph; to Governor Sufu, of Kanagawa Ken, the Grand Cross of Francis Joseph; to Marquis C. de Nembrini Gonzaga, of Kanagawa Ken, the Knight Commandership of Francis Joseph; to Mr. Tsukahara, President of the Uraga Dock Co., the Cross of Officer of Francis Joseph, and to Mr. Sakurai, Manager of the Uraga Dock, the Cross of Knight of Francis Joseph.

The Russo-Japanese Society declares that it has no political motive whatever. What it aims at is, (1) to make the peoples of the two countries known to each other; (2) to promote the study of the Japanese and Russian languages; (3) to conduct investigations into commercial and industrial affairs connected with the two countries; and (4) to render every possible assistance to the development of trade and manufacture. Among the promoters of the Society we observe the names of Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Count Okuma, Baron Kaneko, Viscount Yenomoto, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Murota, Mr. Ariga, Mr. Komuchi, Mr. Tokutomi, Mr. Okura, Mr. Shimomura and other notables. With such support the Society must be regarded as a highly important institution. Its projectors are Mr. Asahina, Mr. Nakada, Mr. Uchida and others.

While at Moji *en route* for Tokyo, M. Pablov is said to have explained—according to an *Asahi* correspondent—that he is going home on four months' leave of absence. He intends to spend two days in Tokyo, visiting his friends, and he will then return to Nagasaki, taking ship thence to Vladivostock, and proceeding by the Siberian Railway. There are no clouds at present, he says, in the political firmament of Korea, nor is there any probability that clouds will arise in the near future. The usual intrigues and quarrels are taking place among rival families, but that is neither strange nor disquieting. M. Pablov concluded by saying that he would return to his post immediately on the expiration of his leave.

Prince Tsai, who went to England for the purpose of representing China at the Coronation Ceremony, is to call at Japan on his return journey. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the date of his arrival. The *Nichi Nichi* does not mention any date; the *Nippon* names the 2nd of September, and the *Asahi* and *Jiji* say "in a few days." All agree, however, that the Prince will be a guest of the nation and that he will remain in Japan about 10 days.

Price Tsai is a son of Prince Ching.

The first general meeting of the Industrial Bank was held on the 28th instant in the Bank's Assembly Building, Sakamoto-cho. There was a good attendance of shareholders, although, the bank having been established as recently as the 27th of March, no feature of special interest was to be looked for in the report. Mr. Soyeda. the President, addressed the meeting. He explained that the Bank had been actually working for only 81 days, and that no transactions of any consequence had been undertaken. Things were quiet in industrial circles, and there had not been any considerable applications for accommodation. The report showed that the gross earnings of the Bank had been 74,205 *yen*, and the gross expenditure 62,727 *yen*, leaving a net profit of 11,478 *yen*, which, together with the Government's subsidy, enables the Directors to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year. Concerning the large ratio which the outlay bore to the income, the President explained that such a result was unavoidable at the beginning of the Bank's career, but that future reports would bear a different complexion in that respect. The accounts and report were passed unanimously

Four and a half millions out of the 10 millions which the Government recently placed on the market in the form of Exchequer bonds, have been subscribed by the general public, the remainder being taken by the Bank of Japan. The Government had determined that 1.8 *sen* should be the highest rate of daily interest (6.57 per cent. annually), but it does not appear that any subscriptions were offered below that figure. Some were above it, but the majority were exactly 1.8. The Osaka Savings Bank was the largest applicant; it took a million *yen*. Of course the Government can not reasonably hope to get money at rates lower than those ruling in the market. The best banks are paying 6½ per cent. now on fixed deposits, and there is no difficulty in getting 7 per cent. by special arrangement. It is only when a sum is too large to be conveniently dealt with in that manner that the Treasury is likely to receive it.

Last year the Diet refused to grant an increase of salaries for judicial officials. But the question will have to be reconsidered. It appears that the ranks of the judges and public procurators are undergoing a process of thinning, which, if it continued unabated, would totally deprive the country of a judiciary in 64 years. The average annual deficiency is 144, and even by recourse to expedients which involve more respect for quality than for quantity, the Government has not been able to fill more than 122 of the vacancies. Thus there is a steady diminution of 22 per annum, and as the total establishment of judges and procurators is only 1400, it is a matter of simple arithmetic to discover that 64 years will see the country without any judicial officials at all. On the other hand, the number of cases that come forward for hearing shows a marked increase, so that the situation is very disquieting. The Government is said to have decided to enlist the services of the whole 35 students who recently graduated in law at the Imperial University. It is singular that the Diet should show so much reluctance to be wisely liberal in this matter. But, after all, the Diet never showed any promptitude of generosity except when it increased the salaries of its own members from 800 *yen* to 2,000.

The *Official Gazette* announces that from the 1st of August traffic will be opened on the Nojiro-Gojonome line. This is a branch of the main trunk line, now in course of construction, from Awomori along the Western side of Japan *via* Echigo to Fukushima, where it joins the Nakasendo road. The distance to be opened on the 1st instant is between 17 and 18 miles.

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ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

PERIODICALLY, though happily at long intervals, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is obliged to invoke the assistance of the law for the purpose of protecting against abuse the large measure of credit it habitually gives to its European and American customers. A great financial authority has said that in the true theory of banking far more importance attaches to the character of the man seeking accommodation than to the nature of the security he is able to offer. That is the principle upon which all first-class banks proceed, and it has invariably been the principle governing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's procedure. When transactions conducted in accordance with such a system are carefully analysed, they inevitably display an appearance of looseness. That is in the very nature of the thing. For if a merchant be assisted by a bank because his integrity is trusted, the whole of the business between him and the bank naturally takes on a complexion of mutual confidence. Did one of two parties insist on scrutinizing every detail of an operation based originally on the trust that each reposes in the other, it is plain that the whole character of the operation would be changed. On the other hand, if the Bank finds that its confidence is abused and that the liberty it grants is perverted into licence, then it is imperatively bound to make an example of the defaulter. It is bound to do so, not merely in the interests of its own business, which would be at once dislocated were breaches of trust inferentially condoned by immunity, but also in the interests of its honest clients who have a right to expect that the facilities granted to their integrity shall not suffer by any undue leniency on the Bank's part to others.

We are referring of course to the HERB case, in which judgment has just been delivered by a Court of first instance. Whether Mr. HERB deserved to forfeit the confidence of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and whether he in particular deserved to be prosecuted for fraud—these are questions better left undiscussed. But as to the motive of the Bank's action and as to the method of its transactions with Mr. HERB, there is nothing difficult of apprehension. Counsel for the defence, however, seems to have found considerable difficulty in apprehending. He allowed himself to speak of the Bank's "happy-go-lucky" manner of doing business; of its "lax and loose methods"; of its "carelessness" and of its "ill-advised, spiteful and heartless action in prosecuting the accused." A great deal of license—a great deal too much—is permitted to barristers when conducting the defense of a person criminally accused. But Mr. DE BECKER altogether exceeded any legitimate measure of latitude, however elastic, when he adopted such language. That he should have conceived the idea of basing his client's innocence on the fact of his accuser being equally guilty, may have seemed to him a sound line of argument. That is a matter of opinion. But that he should accuse the Bank of lax and loose methods and of ill-advised, spiteful and heartless action, showed either that he did not understand the situation or that he deliberately fell back upon the resource proverbial under certain circumstances, abuse. Still more unpardonable was his reference to the Manager of the Bank, Mr. DAVID JACKSON, whom he denounced as a Judas Iscariot because Mr. JACKSON bade a friendly farewell to the accused shortly before the latter's apprehension on a charge of fraud at Mr. JACKSON's instance. It would not have been unreasonable to infer that Mr. JACKSON did not at that moment believe in Mr. HERB's guilt, or that he had not at that moment resolved to prosecute. But even if he did believe or had resolved, he was under no moral obligation to make a public display of resentment or condemnation pending the decision of a legal tribunal. Probably if the law absolved Mr. HERB of guilt, Mr. JACKSON would be among the first to shake hands with him, for while a banker is bound by official duty to draw the line at certain *laches*, he may have his own private opinion about the degree of guilt attaching to them in special cases. The effect of such gratuitously insulting comments as those of the counsel for the defense in this instance, is to provoke public indignation against himself, to deprive his client of public sympathy, and to narrow the range of the Bank's public usefulness. Mr. DE BECKER's speech was in many respects an admirable forensic effort. His arguments were well marshalled and his points were driven home forcibly and clearly. Under any circumstances such a speech would have merited praise, but it becomes doubly laudable when we remember the limited opportunities that the speaker had enjoyed for delivering addresses before courts of law. It is therefore the more regrettable that an otherwise fine essay should have been disfigured by indiscretions.

THE CORONATION.

The telegraph says that King Edward has declared that the 9th August shall be a bank holiday. We presume that it will be a bank holiday here also. Since the foreign residents passed under Japanese jurisdiction, permission for a bank holiday has to be obtained, we believe, from the Finance Department, and there appears to be an idea that the British Consulate is the proper channel through which to apply for such permission. It should not be necessary to point out that no such channel is required. Japanese banks make their applications direct without employing the services of any official intermediary. Foreign banks are entitled to do the same. The celebration on the 9th can not be a very grand affair, but at least it should be a holiday for every British subject.

Kobe comes out very strong on the subject of postponement. It will have none of it. The *Kobe Herald* very justly remarks that we do not abandon our labours in August because of the heat—at least those of us that have to toil do not—and there is consequently no valid reason why we should abandon our celebrations, with the exception of the children's fete, which could not safely be held under a hot August sun. There has been, in short, quite a revolt of the British community against the idea of postponement, and, as is not unusual under such circumstances, people have been found to discuss the matter somewhat bitterly, and to hint that the authors of the suggestion were influenced by purely selfish motives, being unwilling to return from their cool retreats among the hills for the purpose of attending a sweltering ceremonial. It is a pity that such silliness should be imported into the business. Yokohama residents, at all events, ought to know from experience that questions of distance or personal inconvenience do not weigh with British officials where duty or the interests of the community are in the other side of the scale. There are many obvious arguments in favour of the November proposition, and the whole trouble has been, so far as we can see, want of tact in not consulting the community before announcing the project of postponement. It seems extravagant to talk as some commentators have allowed themselves to talk. Two thoughts alone have influenced any official, we venture to say, namely, the convenience of the community itself and the success of the fete. If one half only of Yokohama could be expected to be present, the celebration must fall flat, and that was doubtless the apprehension entertained by the proposers of postponement, for they probably think—and who will venture to contradict them?—that those who clamour loudest about the selfish pleasures of mountain resorts are precisely the persons that will seek those pleasures in preference to shouting under a flag or viewing fire-works on a steamy August evening in Yokohama.

The *Takasago* and the *Asama* are not to make a tour of European ports as was at first contemplated. They will attend the naval review, which is to take place on the 16th instant, and will then return immediately to Japan. Apparently the original forecast was that the Coronation would be postponed until the autumn, perhaps the end of September, in which event the two ships would have had ample time to visit various European ports in the meanwhile.

YOKOHAMA.

We have been favoured with the following by Mr. E. Flint Kilby, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer of the Coronation Festival Committee:—The Coronation Festival Committee, representing the British Communities of Tokyo and Yokohama, at a meeting held on Friday afternoon, decided to celebrate His Britannic Majesty's Coronation on Coronation Day, Saturday, the 9th August. The Festival will necessarily be curtailed and only British Subjects will participate. It will comprise a Church Service in the morning, Decoration of the Bund, Yacht Races and an Evening Fete with Fireworks. It is proposed to hold an Afternoon Fete for Children later in the Year when the weather will be more suitable.

KOBE.

The following letter was received by the *Kobe Herald* from Sir Claude MacDonald, through the courtesy of the British Consul, Mr. J. Carey Hall:—

SIR,—I have to inform you that the ceremony of the coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. has now been fixed to take place on August 9th.

As, however, the date falls in a period in which the climatic condition of Japan are unsuited for public celebrations, His Majesty has graciously been pleased

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to allow the celebration of the Coronation to coincide with that of his birthday.

In view of the fact that November 9th of this year will fall upon a Sunday the two auspicious events will be celebrated on the preceding Saturday, November 8th.

I am etc., (Sd.) CLAUDE MACDONALD.

J. C. HALL, Esq.,
H.M. Consul, Kobe.

Tokyo, July 21st.

At a meeting of the Coronation Celebration Committee, which was held at the British Consulate, said the *Kobe Herald* of July 25th, a motion was brought forward in favour of postponing all festivities to the King's Birthday, that is the 8th of November, the birthday falling on a Sunday this year. The proposal, which subsequently proved to have the countenance of His Ex. Sir Claude MacDonald, was rejected, and despite protracted argument on the part of the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Hall, H.M.'s Consul, for the purpose of inducing the meeting to be content with a request to Bishop Foss to hold a religious service on Coronation Day, postponing the celebration proper to the 8th November, it was finally resolved by a vote of 11 to 3 to hold the celebration on Coronation Day, August 9th. The intention is to have the official religious service in the morning and a fête and concert in the evening, leaving the Children's Fête for the King's Birthday, when the weather is not likely to be too hot for young people to play about out of doors during the afternoon. The decision resulted in Mr. Hall resigning the Chairmanship, but in deference to the unanimous and earnest wish of the Committee he subsequently consented to continue in office.

NAGASAKI.

A meeting of British residents was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagasaki, on July 23rd in connection with the celebration of the Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. The Committee appointed to carry out the local festivities on the original date handed in their resignation, and with it a statement of the money which had been expended in the course of their work. Mr. R. G. E. Forster, British Consul, who was in the chair, mentioned the three courses which lay open to the meeting—to hold the celebration on August 9th, to abandon it altogether, or to defer it until such a date as (say) November 9th, the King's Birthday. It was unanimously decided that the celebration should be deferred to Nov. 9th. It was resolved to call another meeting for the election of a new committee.

Unkind persons have written to our Nagasaki contemporary calling attention in terms of sarcasm to the fact that the 9th of November falls upon a Sunday.

WEI-HEI-WEI.

Coronation festivities were held at Wei-hei-wei on the 25th June and the following three days, the British Navy and the crew of the Japanese cruiser *Yakumo* providing sports and entertainment galore.

HONGKONG.

Even in sultry Hongkong the residents intend to celebrate the King's Coronation on the proper date. According to the plans of Gen. Gascoigne, who is administering the Government of Hongkong during the absence of Sir Henry Blake, on August 9th there will be a torch-light procession and a garden party at Government House; on Sunday, the 10th, the ordinary service in the Cathedral is to be turned into a service of thanksgiving for the recovery of the King. On Monday, the 11th, the fireworks that were originally purchased by the Coronation committee are to be let off, and something of the original programme will that same day take place on the Cricket Ground, with the Chinese fish procession to close the function.

SHANGHAI.

A meeting of the General Committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Coronation of King Edward, to consider what action should be taken in Shanghai to commemorate the event, which is now fixed to take place on 9th August, was held at the British Consulate recently, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. After some discussion, the following provisional programme was drawn up:—A service will be held at the Cathedral at 9 a.m.; a salute will be fired by the volunteers at noon; at 6 p.m. there will be a general parade of the volunteers and troops, at which the sailors on the warships will be asked to join, and at 9 p.m. the members of the fire brigade will hold a torchlight procession. It was decided only to decorate and illuminate the foreshore, but it is expected that all the hongs on the Bund will decorate for the occasion. The Garden party has been abandoned. The children's fête is postponed till some date approximate to the 9th September. The Chamber of Commerce will ask the Banks to close on the 9th August, so that the day will be observed as a public holiday.

YACHTING.

The 21-raters raced over the Lightship—Widow Buoy Course in excellent if rather light weather, with the result that Mr. Averill's new boat showed her heels to the rest of the fleet. Following were the times:—

	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Winsome	4.52.10	4.52.10
Pele	5.03.35	5.03.35
Edna	5.00.13	5.00.13
Stella	5.04.25	5.02.49
Vixen	5.04.20	4.59.22
Sadeska	5.07.15	5.02.17
Wettinge	5.02.45	4.54.05
Bonito	5.11.10	4.59.46

The first prize and two record points were taken by *Winsome*, *Wettinge* being second with one point, *Vixen* third and *Bonito* fourth.

The 12-raters also raced over their usual course, with the result that *Thelma* finished first at 3.42.40 and *Madaleine* at 3.45.55.

CRICKET.

K. F. CRAWFORD'S XI. *v.* E. B. S. EDWARDS' XI.

Summer-weather has been so long delayed this year that the sudden setting in of something like seasonable heat on Friday seemed to militate against the possibility of a decent match on Saturday. But 'tis the unexpected that always happens, and so cricketers who signed the list earlier in the week were rewarded for their loyalty to the best of out-door summer sports by the thermometer tumbling down several degrees, and the game was played amid the most favourable conditions for the end of a Japanese July, a cloudy sky and an intermittent breeze. To the casual onlooker there may not have been much to distinguish the game from the usual ruck, save that the scoring was unusually fast for Yokohama, and that F. E. White seemed to have recovered the form of two or three years ago. But the match may not be dismissed so easily. Kingdon bowled splendidly, better in fact than the figures seem to show, and often he had White and Crawford in difficulties: if only his field had played up to him!

Crawford's team went first to bat, sending out F. E. White and P. B. Clarke to face the bowling of Stuart and E. W. Kilby. Both men started with a single and their next hits were 4's, then they settled down to work and 39 was reached ere Clarke's bails were sent flying by Kingdon. Clarke, by-the-way, was not in good form, never seeming at ease during the whole of his innings. Dr. Martin filled the vacancy, but after breaking his duck with a modest single he was bowled by Edwards. W. S. Moss joined White and the score rose to 60, when Edwards dismissed the new comer—60-3-3. Then Crawford partnered White and a stand was made, the bowlers being knocked about in all directions. At 162 White was capitally caught by E. W. Kilby, the veteran, though completely tired, stepping out to a wide ball which he skied. His score included seven 4's; six 3's; and twelve 2's, and with the exception of his very last hit he gave no chances. The Rev. W. P. G. Field made a very short stay, being stumped by Allcock, off Stuart, before scoring, and then Lammert went to the wicket. He had knocked up 11 by half past four, when the side declared their innings closed, Crawford carrying out his bat for 43, including two 4's., four 3's., five 2's. and a 6, which he made through the wild over-throwing of E. W. Kilby. Score:—

MR. CRAWFORD'S ELEVEN.

F. E. White, c. E. W. Kilby, b. F. O. Stuart	89
P. B. Clarke, b. A. Kingdon	19
Dr. Martin, b. Edwards	1
W. S. Moss, b. Edwards	3
K. F. Crawford, not out	43
Rev. W. P. G. Field, st. Allcock, b. F. O. Stuart	0
F. Lammert, not out	11
H. Goddard, C. E. Libeaud, F. Pollard, W. Graham	Did not bat, innings declared closed.
b. 8, l.b. 3	11
	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	N.	W.
F. O. Stuart	54	37	1	2
E. W. Kilby	54	28	—	—
A. Kingdon	72	33	1	1
E. B. S. Edwards	48	16	3	2
H. W. Kilby	12	13	—	—
Capt. Krickenback	30	18	1	—
G. G. Brady	30	13	1	—
O. Strome	12	8	—	—

With two hours of play before them Edwards' Eleven had an easy task to win. It was soon seen that the fielding of Crawford's side was of the weakest, while the bowling had little or no sting in it. A curious feature of the game, indeed, was that out of seven bowlers engaged, five were left handed. H. W. Kilby and G. C. Allcock began the batting, both opening with a boundary hit for 4, the first off P. B. Clarke, the other off Lammert. Then they settled down to run getting and the score had been taken to 137 ere a separation was effected, though Allcock had no less than five lives given him, the first when he had only reached 15, by Clarke, who, later in the game, caught E. W. Kilby brilliantly. H. W. Kilby's century was a very meritorious piece of work, displaying fine cricket from the very start; not a chance was missed, or given, which is saying a lot. By the time stumps were drawn 211 had been knocked up by the side and only three wickets had fallen. Score:—

MR. EDWARDS' ELEVEN.

H. W. Kilby, not out	100
G. C. Allcock, b. Lammert	68
E. W. Kilby, c. Clarke, b. Libeaud	21
Capt. Krickenback, b. Clarke	16
E. B. S. Edwards, not out	1
A. Kingdon, F. O. Stuart, G. G. Brady, O. Strome, J. F. Marques, S. Kuhn	to bat.
b. 3, l.b. 1, w. 1	5
	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	P.	M.	W.
P. B. Clarke	30	34	—	1
F. Lammert	84	69	—	1
F. E. White	42	15	—	—
C. E. Libeaud	48	36	1	1
H. Goddard	24	25	—	—
Dr. Martin	6	11	—	—
W. S. Moss	18	16	—	—

THE MAKADO CONCERT.

A capital concert was given on Saturday evening at the Makado Hotel. The Imperial Guards Band was in attendance and played from 5 till 10 p.m., with a brief interval during the dinner hour. The house and lawn were beautifully decorated with lanterns, etc., and the music was greatly appreciated by the large number of guests. Also it should be said that though several diners had, in expectation of a crush, taken their own servants, these, in consequence of the excellent attendance provided, were found to be quite unnecessary. With the assistance of fine weather the Makado concerts should be quite a feature in the social life of the foreign community, and so far Mrs. Hahn is to be congratulated on the success of her arrangements.

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AFRICAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

The amount of land-grabbing that has gone on in Africa since 1875 is vividly illustrated in an article on the recent history of Africa in the new volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, now in course of issue in England. Here are the figures, showing the "Spheres of Influence" in 1875 and 1900:—

	1875. Square Miles.	1900. Square Miles.
British Africa	241,461	2,713,910
French „	168,250	3,804,974
Portuguese „	34,387	790,120
Spanish „	853	169,150
German „	—	933,380
Italian „	—	188,500

Independent Africa figures with 1,491,000 square miles, and out of this the Congo Free State counts 900,000, but the freedom of the Congolese if only half the tales be true that are told of their Belgian administrators is a doubtful quantity. The French total is enormous, but it includes nearly two million square miles for the Sahara. On the other hand, Egypt and the Soudan are counted under the head of Turkish Africa. They amount together to a little more than a million. This territory may be reckoned to Britain at least as legitimately as Tunis is reckoned to France. The general aspect of the matter is not unsatisfactory; if British readers were to go into details, and compare the relative values of the British, French, and German spheres, they should find still less to complain of.

DEATH OF MR. WITKOWSKI.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Julius Witkowski, the sad event occurring at Yumoto on Tuesday. The deceased had for long occupied a prominent position in the mercantile world of Yokohama and for many years was the virtual leader among the Jewish community here. His acute knowledge of affairs and men, his fine scholarship and breath of view made him many friends, while his philanthrophy was as wide as it was unostentatious. Mr. Witkowski's unexpected demise will cause much sorrow among an extended circle.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. Julius Witkowski were laid to rest in Yokohama Cemetery on Thursday afternoon amid many expressions of sincere grief. There was a large attendance and the floral offerings were very numerous, particularly from Japanese friends. The last sad rites were impressively conducted in accordance with the ancient Hebrew ritual, and when the coffin had been lowered into the grave, Mr. Jas. Walter delivered a short funeral oration. He said:—

We have met here to-day to render the last service of respect that we can on this earth to our dear friend Julius Witkowski, one of my Hebrew friends, whom we have now laid to rest here in God's acre. As a leader of your own people you have naturally had a much closer relationship with the man we mourn than I could possibly have, but it has been my privilege to have had his personal friendship for a great many years. On many occasions having had to seek his advice and assistance for charitable objects he was always found foremost in giving up his time to investigate matters of that kind brought before him and ever ready with an open hand to aid in alleviating distress. The widow and fatherless children never appealed to him in vain. Quiet and unostentatious only Jehovah in whom he trusted can ever know all the good he did on earth. He has his reward, we feel sure, and now we place him to rest with his people whom he loved and ministered to. Assuredly we can all say of him, "Here lies a Benefactor, may he rest in peace and we will ever respect his memory."

PRINCE CYRIL.

Prince Cyril of Russia arrived in Yokohama shortly after 10 a.m. on July 30th by the Russian cruiser *Admiral Nachimoff* from Vladivostock via Hakodate. Among those who went on board to welcome His Highness were Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa, Mr. Iwasa, Superintendent of the Yokohama Water Police, Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Kagacho Police, the Russian Consul in Yokohama and others. The Imperial visitor was expected to land in the evening. The cruiser is anchored inside the breakwaters.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Geschichte des Christentums in Japan, von Pfarrer Hans Haas. I. Erste Einführung des Christentums in Japan durch Franz Xavier. Tokyo, 1892. Rikkyo Gakuin Press.

This handsome volume of over 300 pages, embellished by a good reproduction of an old portrait of Xavier, is the latest publication of the German Asiatic Society in Tokyo. It is a most painstaking investigation based throughout on primary sources and critical study. By way of introduction the author has given special attention to the history of the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, a subject closely connected with the biography and literary labours of the famous adventurer, Jesuit and "liar," Mendez Pinto. By comparing Japanese and European sources with the extant letters referring to this event a satisfactory solution of the complicated problem is arrived at. In future the 23rd of September, 1543, will be generally accepted as the date of the first arrival of Europeans at the shores of Japan, and the distinction of being the "discoverer" of the wonderland of the Far East will not, in critical historical works, any more be connected with Pinto's name. The 49 pages devoted to this enquiry form a valuable monograph in themselves. The fourth chapter leads us to the baptism of three Japanese at Goa in India, which became the stepping-stone for Xavier's heroic resolution to plant the seeds of Christianity in Japan. The restless activity of the great Jesuit Missionary at Kagoshima, Hirado, Kyoto, Yamaguchi and in Bungo is carefully traced in all its interesting detail, and the judicious handling of the material still preserved to us deserves special praise. The author enlivens his critical reproduction of the old rhetorical accounts by depicting the political, religious, moral and social condition of Western Japan as far as it formed the background from which the figure of the foreign missionary stands out in bold relief. Although a great deal has already been written about the beginnings of Christianity in Japan, we have never met with such a laudable combination of comprehensive knowledge and cheerful laboriousness with so much open-minded sympathy with, and insight into, the actual circumstances of life in that memorable phase of Japanese History. The continuation of a work so well inaugurated promises to fill a much-felt gap in our historical literature about Japan. We hope that the author will find sufficient leisure to bring the narrative down to 1651. His hardest task is, of course, the period from 1552 to 1598; after that year the valuable annalistic work by Léon Pagès will greatly facilitate his labour of collecting materials. The bibliographical hints given throughout the seventeen chapters of the work and the commentary notes in the Appendices Nos. II. and III. are especially commendable. We may also be permitted to say that the German Asiatic Society deserves credit for its enterprise in publishing a work of such monumental proportions as a "Supplement" to the "Mittheilungen." The volume sells at 3 *yen* at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama, or at the Library of the Society in Tokyo, Kanda Imagawakoji, Ichome, 8.

Flashes from the Far East · by Howard Swan. Tokyo, the Hakubunkwan.

The author of this work, who is a professor in the Tokyo Higher Commercial College, lays stress on the fact that these "Flashes" are merely "first impressions and passing incidents of the journey from England across Canada to Japan;" and one of his objects is "to give to Japanese readers an insight into the English visitor's thoughts and impressions of this country." Mr. Swan announces that in pursuit of this object he has chosen a simple and colloquial style of English with the express desire of giving to the students of Japan a book which while it perhaps may interest and amuse, will at the same time supply useful idiomatic phrases and current words of all descriptions in common everyday use in scenes and situations which most travellers abroad, wherever they go, will usually have to encounter. In short the volume is a text-book of a new pattern, furnishing students of English with a vocabulary of familiar words and idioms.

We trust Japanese students of English will appreciate and largely avail themselves of the provision made for their advancement in that language. But though it cannot be denied that the book is largely written in an easy colloquial style, we must confess that we have some doubts as to its reception. What will a Japanese, studying this work to improve his English, think when he reads of huge upstanding towers quarrying the sky? And will not he be inclined to regard the style as a bit too easy when the author says that at Shimbashi station he asked for information about the gentleman with whom he intended to board, in these words: "Water cooshy warno coo-coo-ra Chickweed San, Skeegee—is this address enough Kaa?" And that the reply to this was "Go see my sign." On the whole we are afraid Mr. Swan's style will not appeal to Japanese students. But there are, we think, many American and English people who will read with interest his account of the trip to this country; who will value the missionary's account of the Chinese in general and the Boxers in particular; who will roar over the author's rendering of Japanese words—especially his "go an see my sign" for *gozaimasen* (we presume)—or who will have fits over the reply made to him by a soldier whom also he accosted. To such the book may safely be recommended.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT HAKONE.

The annual session of the summer school at Hakone began on Friday, July 18th. The Committee on arrangements had engaged rooms for the European guests in two Japanese hotels, where board, served in European style, was provided. The first day was spent in getting the guests settled, but by Saturday, the conference was in good running order. The general order of exercises was a short devotional service, immediately after breakfast, followed by a lecture. At half-past one in the afternoon, another lecture was given, and occasionally there was a third lecture in the evening.

During the conference, Mr. Gauntlett spoke

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four times on "The Teaching of English;" Mr. Gleason spoke twice on "Personal Work for Young Men;" and four lectures on the "Self-consciousness of Jesus" were delivered by Dr. Albrecht. Mr. Fisher spoke three times about the best way to conduct Bible classes for Japanese students and Mr. De Haviland gave an hour's talk on teaching English. Mr. Harada, of Kobe, gave a very useful talk to the English-speaking members of the school, on certain Japanese customs, which foreigners are likely not to observe. And the lecture by Professor Chamberlain, on the study of Japanese, given at some personal inconvenience, was greatly appreciated.

Simultaneously with the English lectures, lectures in Japanese were delivered to the Japanese members of the Summer School. Lectures on the following subjects were given:—"Turning points in the life of Christ" by Professor Kashiwae, "The Self-consciousness of Jesus" by Dr. Aoki, "Christian Charity" by Mr. Motoda, "Real Christianity" by Mr. Miyagawa, "The Christian Association Secretaryship" by Mr. Niwa, "The Christian Ministry" by Mr. Kyama, and "The Council of Nice" by Mr. Ibaka. Mr. Wada and Mr. Sasao also spoke on "Some Intellectual Problems of the Christian Faith."

These lectures were well attended by the Japanese students, and apparently were much enjoyed. Both the Japanese and the European guests spent a part of one day together, on an excursion to Ojigoku. On Sunday morning, July 27, Mr. Axeling conducted the church service, and Sunday night a closing prayer meeting was held.

The meetings were distinguished from those of previous years, by an unusual promptness in coming together, by the pre-eminence given to personal work, and by the introduction of Association conferences. And for the first time, an attempt was made to bring about a union between the student and city departments of the Association work. The conference, as a whole, was well planned, and the Committee on Arrangements is to be congratulated over the successful way in which the plans were carried out.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The twenty-sixth semi-annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Limited, took place on Monday at 4 p.m. in the Grand Hotel. Dr. C. H. Hall was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. C. K. M. Martin, L. Mottet, and M. Kaufmann, Paymaster M. McDonald, Mr. A. M. Knapp, Mr. B. C. Howard, and Mr. C. F. Heinlein.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary (Mr. G. Booth),

The Chairman remarked that as the shareholders had had aimple time for the examination of the report and accounts the reading of these would be dispensed with unless there was any objection to that course. You will note, he continued, with gratification the evidence presented therein of the company's prosperity. A large part of this been derived from increase of travel but in nearly equal proportion it was due to greater efficiency of administration. The directors hope to further increase this efficiency by measures now preparing. The new wing is now virtually completed and, but for disappointing defects in some of the lavatory pipes, would be ready for use. The required changes are now making there and the rooms will be ready for occupation in a few days. Since our last meeting a new office lobby has been completed and put into use. I think you will agree that it is a handsome room, and its construction timely. For convenience in accounting, the various disbursements for the new wing, the office lobby, the verandah terrace and the banquet room are grouped temporarily in the item "New Buildings accounts" but when all the payments for the new wing have been made the whole will be distributed among the proper items of the assets. The method of making payment for the work—that is to say out of Working Account—explains the comparatively small overdraft at bank notwithstanding the rather large operations. If expected conditions are realised the final overdraft on account of this work will be wiped out at an earlier date than was originally estimated. The directors have to report the resignation of Mr. Guinness as auditor and the appointment of Mr. J. F. Cox Edwards of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to fill the vacancy. You will be pleased to know that our veteran Manager, Mr. Eppinger, who was made seriously ill by a hasty journey half round the world, is now regaining strength and will be able to resume his duties in a few days. Mr. Sanford resigned in April, and Mr. Jovansen was appointed to discharge the same duties. As Acting Manager for the past three months Mr. Jovansen has shown commendable zeal and efficiency in a position which tries the abilities of the best. These are all the matters we have to lay before you to-day and I will now move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Paymaster McDonald seconded.

Mr. Heinlein asked whether it was necessary to have Mr. Jovansen there as assistant manager.

The Chairman had some difficulty at first in understanding the question but on his requesting that it should be put in another form,

Mr. Heinlein asked whether Mr. Jovansen was capable of filling the position.

The Chairman—I have just stated the fact that he does so with zeal and efficiency.

Mr. Heinlein—As a shareholder I don't think he does.

The report and accounts were then put to the meeting and adopted.

This concluded the proceedings.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited, was held on Thursday at 4 p.m. in the offices of the company. Among those present were Messrs. B. C. Howard, C. B. Bernard, E. Frazar, C. K. M. Martin, E. Berger, B. Gillett, W. K. Tresize and J. W. Weaver.

In the absence of Mr. J. Johnstone, Chairman of the company, Mr. C. B. Bernard was, on the motion of Mr. B. Gillett, voted to the chair.

The Chairman said:—As Mr. Johnstone our chairman, is at present absent from Yokohama, I have been requested to take the chair in his stead, and will now do so, with your permission. Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, I desire to express our sense of the loss we have experienced in the death of Mr. Swan, who for a few months filled the post of Secretary to the Company. Mr. Swan, although not having had a strictly business education, proved his aptitude and ability during the short time he was with us, and there is no doubt that had he lived he would have been of exceptional value and assistance to the Company. Mr. Bell has been engaged as Secretary, and enters on his duties from to-morrow.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by Mr. Gillett,

The Chairman suggested that the minutes of last meeting and the report and accounts be taken as read.

REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts for the Year which ended 31st May, 1902.

	Yen.
The amount of the balance brought forward from 31st May, 1901, was	98,434.63
Out of which amount an interim dividend was paid on 30th August last of *yen* 50 per share on 1,300 shares	65,000.00
	33,434.63
The net Profit on the Company's Working for the Year, which ended 31st May, 1902, after writing off for depreciation of Buildings; Plant; Machinery and making provision for bad debts; and payment of Directors' and Auditors' fees, amounted to	10,646.62
Leaving a balance to credit of Profit and Loss Account of	44,081.25
The Directors now propose to deal with this amount of *yen* 44,081.25 as follows, viz.:—	
By the payment of a dividend of *yen* 10 per share, which will absorb	26,000.00
By the payment of a Bonus to Employees of	701.00
By carrying forward the balance to credit of 1903 account, viz.	17,380.25
	44,081.25

Board of Directors.—Messrs. C. B. Bernard and B. Gillett retire by rotation in accordance with the "Articles of Association" but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Fearon and Guinness having left Yokohama, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. F. J. Hall and Mr. J. F. Cox-Edwards in their stead; said appointments require confirmation by the shareholders present at the yearly General Meeting.

James Johnstone,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yokohama, 23rd July, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST MAY, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital, 2,600 Shares (@ Y.50	130,000.00
Sundry Creditors	11,966.56
	141,966.56
Balance, Profit and Loss Account	44,081.25
	186,047.81

ASSETS.	
Property (Estimated value, in 1898 Y.62,000)	20,100.00
Plant and Machinery	45,855.00
Steam Launches	25,144.00
Stock as per Inventory	61,439.95
Sundry Debtors	9,936.18
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	22,842.94
Yokohama Specie Bank	228.94
Cash in hand	500.80
	186,047.81

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31ST, 1902.

			Yen.
To Interim Dividend Y. 50 per Share paid			65,000.00
To Property Account Depreciation of Buildings 5 per cent.			1,043.04
To Plant and Machinery. Depreciation 5 per cent.			2,265.98
To Fire Insurance			1,164.98
To Wages and Expenses			112,159.70
To Rent			4,212.50
To Interest			281.22
To Directors. and Auditors' Fees			1,900.00
To Bad and Doubtful Debts			60.09
To Balance		Y. 44,081.25	
To be dealt with as follows:			
Dividend Y. 10 per Share	26,000.00		
Bonus to Employees	701.00		
Carried forward to new account	17,380.25	44,081.25	44,081.25
			232,468.76

1901.		Yen.
June 1.	By Balance	98,434.63
1902.		
May 31.	By Gross Earnings	133,995.13
	By Transfer fees	39.00
		232,468.76

1902.		Yen.
June 1.	By Balance	17,380.25

James Johnstone,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

C. Guinness, F. J. Hall, } Auditors.

Yokohama, July 19th, 1902.

On the motion of Mr. Martin seconded by Mr. Frazar this was agreed to.

The Chairman then said: I think that there is very little for me to say at this meeting, as the somewhat difficult points connected with the readjustment of Capital Account, which occupied our attention last meeting have now all be satisfactorily arranged. The business of the company is progressing favourably, but owing to the dullness of busines generally, during the past twelve months, the volume of work has not been so large as in previous years. We are, however, getting our fair share of what is going, which will increase as the business of the port improves. I shall be glad to answer any question with regard to the accounts.

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Mr. MARTIN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. FRAZAR seconded and the proposal was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Tresize, the retiring directors, Messrs. C. B. Bernard and B. Gillett, were re-elected.

In place of Messrs. Fearon and Guinness, who have left Yokohama, Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox-Edwards had been appointed as auditors by the directors, and on the motion of Mr. Martin seconded by Mr. Frazar this was confirmed.

The next business was to settle the amount of the directors' fees which, on the motion of Mr. Frazar seconded by Mr. Martin, were fixed at the same figure as before—*yen* 1,500 per annum.

The fees of the auditors for the same period were, on the motion of Mr. Frazar seconded by Mr. Martin, fixed at *yen* 400.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that dividend warrants would be issued the following day.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman on the call of Mr. Howard concluded the proceedings.

LAW CASES.

Legal proceedings have been instituted, says a Japanese paper, by Mr. James Johnstone, a British resident of Yokohama, against Mr. Yoshida Sadakichi, owner of a gold mine in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu, claiming recovery of some *yen* 60,000. It appears that in November last year an arrangement was effected between the parties under which the foreigner was to buy the mine for *yen* 80,000, and as a result Mr. Johnstone dispatched a foreign expert to inspect the condition of the mine. The expert brought back to Yokohama a favourable report of the mine and accordingly the plaintiff paid *yen* 60,600 to Mr. Nakamura on condition that should the mining business be conducted with success the remaining sum would be handed over. It has been lately discovered, however, that a certain quantity of gold had been placed in the mine when the inspection was made by the expert. The owner of the mine, Mr. Nakamura, and a few others concerned have been arrested by order of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho at Negishi, Yokohama, where they had been staying.

HIOKI v. SPECIE BANK.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Danno, was heard an action brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama, against the Yokohama Specie Bank claiming *yen* 15,871.74.

The plaintiff appeared in person and the defendants were represented by Mr. S. Takahashi.

The plaintiff stated that prior to the foreign firm being declared bankrupt the firm exported 780 boxes of tea to New York through the Yokohama Specie Bank, for which the firm obtained a bill of lading. On February 1st this year, the firm's debts to the Specie Bank stood at some *yen* 110,000, but the greater portion of the debt was refunded in several instalments afterwards. In January this year, the firm obtained from the Bank a loan of *yen* 60,000 by offering the firm's property as security and with this sum they repaid to the Bank debts amounting to *yen* 36,125.11. Afterwards the firm also repaid the remaining debts to a certain extent, leaving a balance of *yen* 15,871.74, in which is included the price of the sale of the 780 boxes of tea exported.

Counsel for defendants contended that whenever the foreign firm intended to purchase and export tea abroad the Specie Bank offered every possible convenience, by purchasing, for instance, the tea on behalf of the firm which then exported the article. It had been therefore arranged between the parties that the receipts obtained by the foreign firm should be handed to the Bank so far as the latter was concerned in the transactions. Under the circumstances, the Bank had no money which ought to be refunded to the firm. The proceedings were adjourned until August 21st.

HIOKI v. PIGOTT.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday morning, by Judge Kano, in the case brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama, against Mr. H. C. Pigott, claiming recovery of *yen* 1,250 from the latter. The defendant was ordered to refund the money to plaintiff and to pay the costs of the case.

HIOKI v. BECKER.

Judgment was also rendered in the Court the same morning, by Judge Kano, in the case brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in in estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., Yokohama, against Mr. J. de Becker claiming recovery of *yen* 300. The defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff the sum claimed, costs of the case to be borne by defendant.

Particulars of the above cases appeared in the *Japan Mail* of July 24th.

Concerning the report that a police-inspector of Kobe and a resident of Tokyo were arrested in Osaka several days ago, on a charge of fraud, the *Asahi* says that further arrests were made in Tokyo on July 27th in the cases of Matsumoto Shozaburo of No. 1, Nichome, Minami-sakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo, and of Tsukamoto Jin-yemon of No. 313, Kita-nakadori, Kobe. The latter was at once escorted to Osaka for trial.

An action brought by Mr. M. Raspe against Mr. Yamashina Tsunekichi of Onoyecho, Yokohama, which was expected to be heard in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday morning, has been postponed indefinitely. The plaintiff claimed *yen* 240 from the defendant.

On July 29th Sha Fuku, a Chinese employé of Messrs. Otto Reimer & Co., No. 198, Yokohama, and two Japanese coolies named Ishizuka Takuzo and Nishiyama Tsunejiro, were arrested by the Kagacho Police on a charge of having stolen 300 bags of sugar, valued at about *yen* 3,000, from the godown of the firm during the past few moluths. They were at once sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial.

Yoshida Fusanosuke, a native of Minami-Tsugaru district, Iwate Prefecture, was arrested in Tokyo on July 26th by a detective of the Central Police Office charged with having counterfeited ten *yen* notes of the Bank of Japan. He is now undergoing trial at the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho. Meanwhile news comes from Kyushu that Suyematsu Kiichi, of Oita Prefecture, and 14 others were arrested several days ago by the Oita Police on a charge of having forged ten *yen* notes of the Bank of Japan to the amount of over *yen* 100,000. The Tokyo Police are of opinion that Yoshida Fusonosuke must be an accomplice of the Kyushu forgers.

On July 25th two police constables, Shinowara Takeichiro and Sakayori Chiyokane, belonging to the Shiba Police, Tokyo, were taken into custody on a charge of fraud. The following day six other policemen of the Shiba Police were suddenly dismissed in connection with the matter. The origin of the affair seems to be that in March this year a native of Chiba Prefecture was robbed of *yen* 950 by several gamblers in a tea-house called Unagiya, Hongo, Tokyo, where the countryman had been staying for some time. The unfortunate rustic, through some person, applied to Shinowara Takeichiro to trace the gamblers and recover the money from them. Shinowara finally succeeded in finding the gamblers, from whom he privately obtained some money. In order to deep the matter secret, he distributed the money among his fellow-officers. The matter was, however, brought to light several days ago with the result stated above.

Quite a sensation was caused in Osaka a few days ago when two persons were arrested by the Osaka Police on a charge of fraud. One of the accused, says the *Asahi*, is a local police-inspector named Taura Sadaji, belonging to the Kobe Police, and the other is a resident of Tokyo named Yamaguchi Tanekichi of No. 13, Imaicho, Azabu. It appears that the accused, together with several others, have been canvassing through Tokyo, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Moji and other places since April this year on the plea that they were officially directed to raise a number of emigrants for Manila and they fraudulently obtained commission at the rate of *yen* 25 per person. The money collected by this means amounts to over *yen* 20,000 altogether. Of course the canvassers in disguise soon concealed themselves and the money, to the great consternation of the intended emigrants. The local police in the western districts have since been searching for the offenders and after some months have been successful in arresting two. It is stated that among others involved are two more police-inspectors.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Osaka Gas Company have decided to issue 29,200 shares for subscription in Japan, in accordance with its recent resolution to increase the capital. So far as we know, applications for subscriptions must be made from August 1st to the 23th of that month, and *yen* 2.52 must be paid as guarantee per share when sending in applications.

The semi-annual general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan) took place in the Company's hall, Tokyo, on July 24th. The chair was occupied by Mr. Takahashi, President. After reading various reports dealing with the first half of this year the following accounts were presented and passed :—

	Yen.
Total receipts	741,796
Total expenses	536,018
Net profit	205,777
Brought from last account	46,198
Total	251,976
To reserve	32,000
Reserve for equalization of dividend	8,000
First dividend (five per cent. per annum)	62,500
Second dividend (ditto)	62,500
Bonus	18,500
Carried to next account	68,476

Negotiations for amalgamation are in progress among representatives of the Okayama, Kasaoka, Kibe and Chugoku Cotton Spinning Companies in western Japan. In this connection, they have applied to Mr. Yasuda Zenjiro for a loan of *yen* 480,000, and it is stated that should the application be acceded to the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue.

During the month of June *yen* 160,664 worth of silk known as kai-kinu were exported from Yokohama, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Kin.	Yen.
United States	343,250	134,431
Germany	58,100	19,785
Egypt	6,377	1,889
France	2,900	1,164

An Osaka report says that at a special general meeting of shareholders of the Osaka Club Hotel Joint-stock Company held on July 26th it was resolved to wind up the concern and to dispose of the Company's property. A committee was then appointed to adjust the accounts with a view to refunding the money to the shareholders.

The Sobu Railway Company, at the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held on July 26th passed the following accounts for the first-half of this year :—

	Yen.
Net profit	210,225
To reserve	10,200
Dividend (nine per cent.)	189,000
Bonus	8,500
Carried to next account	2,525

The Yokohama Juzen Hospital had a microscope stolen between June 19th and July 26th. The thief has not yet been arrested. The article is valued at *yen* 195.

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THE HERB CASE.

SIX MONTHS' MAJOR IMPRISONMENT.

Franz Carl Herb, a well known merchant of Yokohama, appeared on Tuesday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, to hear judgment given in the criminal proceedings instituted against him. The accused sat at the lawyers' table, as also did his Counsel, Mr. J. de Becker, and the Court Interpreter, Mr. Hattori.

The President of the Court, Judge Danno, his Associates, Judges Kobayashi and Mabuchi, and Procurator Midzutani who appeared instead of Procurator Honda, took their seats on the bench about twenty minutes to two o'clock, at which time there was a very small audience, including one foreigner, apart from the local reporters. The President at once began to read the judgment of the Court, which was afterwards rendered into English by the interpreter for accused's benefit. Five days are allowed in which Mr. Herb may appeal.

Below we give a translation of the judgment :—

Franz Herb,

aged 53 years,

Swiss citizen engaged in import and export business in sundry goods at No. 177, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City.

The case in which the above-mentioned person has been accused of having committed fraudulent bankruptcy is heard and judgment given as follows :—

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

The accused is sentenced to six months major imprisonment. The articles which have been taken will be returned to the respective producers.

REASONS.

The accused Herb had been engaged since 1890 in import and export business at Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, jointly with Conrad Wagen under the name of F. Herb & Co., the greater part of the capital of the Company being paid by the said Wagen. In 1894 Wagen died and the amount of capital invested by him was drawn out by the executor of his estate. By this time the capital advanced by the accused had been already expended and the business capital was entirely gone. Consequently the accused consulted Kawagita Naozo of No. 60, Bentendori Sanchome, Yokohama, and obtained from him a loan of six thousand *yen* and with this he continued doing business alone. However, shortly after this out of the loan thus made, two thousand *yen* were caused to be returned and as to the remaining four thousand *yen* merchandise corresponding in value to that amount was always being taken delivery of. On this account the accused could not make use of the loan by turning it into business capital. In 1896 the accused opened transactions with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation of Yokohama relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes thus obtaining pecuniary means. However, little profit only was realised out of business and the accused sustained losses and increased his debts year by year. In January, 1900, his debts came up to *yen* 38,160. Moreover about June or July of the same year the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank cut down the amount of advances generally, circulation of money being thereby again disturbed. In January of the following year (1901) he was indebted to the Bank only to the amount of *yen* 64,300. Being in such business adversity the accused fell into such a position as to compel him to suspend payment. In order to postpone the time of suspending payment he sold to Iwasaki and other customers between about the 3rd of September, 1900, and about the 7th of November, 1901, the goods which were imported from Boye and Lembecke and other firms and which were in his hands, at prices cheaper than the market value by which he obtained means of making payment and responded to urgent needs. In spite of this, however, the wheel of fortune the accused had expected to turn in his direction did not do so and at last he failed to make payment on due date of a promissory note for *yen* 1,490 drawn payable three months after date on the H. & S. Bank under date of Sept. 16th, 1901, and on Dec. 27th of the same year he was adjudged bankrupt at the First Civil Division of this District Court, which adjudication has been confirmed.

The above-mentioned facts are confirmed by,

The admissions made by the accused to the same effect before the Court,

No. 2 of Public Trial Exhibit No. 1 and of Public Trial Exhibit No. 19 which has been taken and admitted by accused.

The facts relating to business transactions given on pages 50-74 of Public Trial Exhibit No. 27 (Stock Book) which had been taken and recognized to be the business books of the accused which correspond to admissions made by the accused.

The evidence given by Kawagita Naozo, witness, mentioned in the Record of Preliminary Examination which says "since the time the accused was doing business together with Wagen I undertook the exclusive sale of watches; Wagen died in 1894 and the funds invested by him were drawn out. I was on this account requested by the accused to lend him money. He said he thought of continuing business but that he was short of capital. About the winter of the year in which Wagen died I lent the accused *yen* 6,000. At this time the son of R. Schmid came out here from home and was engaged jointly with the accused in the sale of watches but soon after this it came to pass that that man alone was to engage in the watch business. On this account the sum of *yen* 2,000 deposited with the accused as guarantee money was received from him out of the *yen* 6,000 lent to him and given to Schmid. The remaining *yen* 4,000 was deducted by the cost of merchandize and the loan disappeared since April 15th, 1901."

The evidence given by Cecil Guinness, witness, mentioned in the Record of Preliminary Examination, which says "The accused has had current account with the Bank. When the accused ordered goods from abroad a bill of exchange was drawn through the Bank. The term of payment was commonly 90 days sight and it was usual for the accused to deposit with the Bank, before the bill fell due, a contract (letter of hypothecation) and take delivery of the goods. If the goods were not sold before the bill became due the accused drew a promissory note on the Bank. The accused was indebted to the Bank in March, 1897, to the amount of *yen* 6,710; in January, 1898, *yen* 9830; in January, 1899, *yen* 22,860; in January, 1900, *yen* 38,160; and in January, 1901, *yen* 64,390. The Bank cut down the advances generally about June or July, 1900, owing to stagnation of trade."

The evidence of Sato Hakuai, witness, given at the public trial was to the effect that the accused Herb was adjudged bankrupt on the 27th of December, 1901, and that the witness became bankruptcy administrator, the accused failing to meet a promissory note for *yen* 1,490 drawn on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 16th of September, 1901, and made payable three months after date.

In considering the case the Court does not find in the defendant any act of fraudulent bankruptcy but in the face of the facts already explained examination must be made with regard to the accused's responsibilities in connection with them. Probably what the Procurator has prosecuted against the accused would be for the fundamental facts of the case and not for the mere name of the offence on which the accused was charged.

In applying the law to the case the act of the accused falls under the scope of Art. 1031 of the Commercial Code which says "If a debtor who has been adjudged bankrupt committed any of the following acts before or after suspension of payments or adjudication of bankruptcy he shall be punished by a penalty relating to bankruptcy by negligence," also the provision in clause 2 which says "When funds for payment are obtained by making transactions which bring losses for the purpose of postponing suspension of payment," &c., and also provision 2 in Law No. 101 issued in October, 1890, which says "Persons who become bankrupt by negligence shall be punished by major imprisonment from two months to four years." The offence should be punished within the term stipulated in this provision and as to the articles seized Art. 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be applied. Judgment is therefore delivered as stated in the formal adjudication.

Given in the presence of Procurator Honda Goroku at the vacation section of the Yokohama District Court this 29th day of July, 1902.

DANNO YOSHIYUGI,
Presiding Judge.

We learn that the Public Procurator has appealed against the sentence pronounced by the Judges of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho upon Mr. F. C. Herb (six months' major imprisonment), and that Mr. J. de Becker on behalf of the accused has likewise lodged an appeal.

THE "HAMBURG" CASE.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

We (*Kobe Herald*) learn that an appeal has been taken against the judgment of the Kobe Chiho Saibansho in the *Hamburg* case, by which L. H. Petersen, captain of the vessel, who was fined *yen* 200 and confiscation of the vessel ordered in respect of a contravention of the Shipping Law, committed when the vessel was taken into an unopened port in the Inland Sea.

The full text is now to hand of the judgment delivered by the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on the 23rd inst. in this case. The judgment reads as follows:

L. H. Petersen, German subject, the master of the steamship *Hamburg*, the defendant in this case, is ordered to pay a fine of *yen* 200; and the steamship *Hamburg*, in the possession of C. Nickel, Kaigan-dori Nichome, Kobe, is confiscated.

The following are the reasons for the above judgment :—

On the 17th May last, the defendant, while in charge as master of the steamship *Hamburg* which, is registered as a German ship, not having its register in Japan, in the employ of C. Nickel, also a German subject, resident at Kaigan-dori, 2-chome, Kobe, received an order from his employer to tow the British ship *Dumfriesshire* to Innoshima, in Hiroshima prefecture. On the following day, the defendant (in the *Hamburg*) left Kobe, towing the British ship, and arrived at the destination on the 20th of the same month. On the following day he entered the port of Habu, Innoshima, which is not open to foreign vessels, without obtaing a special permit from the Minister of the Department concerned not having experienced distress at sea, and not with the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy and there the vessel was docked at the yard of the Innoshima Dock Company.

Of the facts so far cited, all with the exception of the statement that "the vessel did not experience distress at sea," were admitted by the representative of the defendant in this Court. In the minutes of the proceedings of the preliminary examination of this case, it is mentioned that C. Nickel, a witness, stated that he was the owner of the steamship *Hamburg* and that she was registered at Hamburg in Germany. He engaged the defendant, Petersen, about a year ago as the captain of the vessel. As the time the steamer was docked at Habu, Innoshima, in May last year, the defendant had charge of the vessel as captain. In the records of the case of infraction of the Shipping Law, preferred in this Court last year against Takeda Tokichi (then alleged to be the captain of the *Hamburg*), H. Zapf, witness in the preliminary examination, stated that he had left Kobe in the *Hamburg* towing the British ship *Dumfriesshire*, and three days afterwards arrived at Innoshima, on the 20th May, 1901; and on the following day the *Hamburg* was docked till the 24th of the same month, undergoing repairs. In the same record, Matsutani Sakaye stated that the *Dumfriesshire* reported the fact to the Itosaki Marine Office on the 21st May, 1901, and entered the dock at Innoshima, but he did not remember whether the *Hamburg* made such a report or not. The latter vessel, however, was docked at Innoshima.

The defendant pleaded that shortly after he got under weigh at Yokoya the rope by which the *Dumfriesshire* was towed became entangled with the propeller of the *Hamburg*, and her starboard engine got out of order which rendered the navigation of the vessel extremely dangerous. In consequence, he put into the port of Habu, for the purpose of examining the damage done, this being the duty of the master of a vessel in such a case. He was thus compelled to put into the port in consequence of "distress at sea." In the first examination of the defendant in the preliminary examination of the case, however, he stated that the reason the *Hamburg* was docked at Habu, on the 21st May, 1901, was because the towing rope had become entangled with one of the propellers off Yokoya, and in consequence the motion of the propeller shaft ceased and the vessel was docked to be repaired. But (the witness continued) as the *Hamburg* was a twin-screw steamer, if one propeller got out of order, the voyage could be continued, though with some difficulty, in fine weather by the other propeller. On the day in question the weather was fortunately calm, and the voyage was made by one propeller. The propeller got out of order from time to time, but the voyage was continued. The rope which was entangled with the propeller off Yokoya was taken off by a sailor of the steamer, and he (witness) left Kobe with the conviction that the steamer would be safe. The minutes of the preliminary examination of witness Takeda Tokichi contain the statements that on the 17th May, 1901, the *Hamburg* left Kobe towing the *Dumfriesshire*, for Innoshima. The witness was on the *Hamburg*, and owing to a strong wind and current the vessel proceeded stern first for a time. The boiler got out of order, the sounds made by the engines became acute, and a rope was entangled with the propeller; but the vessel did not experience such danger as to threaten the safety of the crew or the vessel itself. In the records of the case against Takeda Tokichi (the original defendant), it is mentioned that the witness, H. Zapf, stated that he was the engineer of the *Hamburg*. She towed the *Dumfriesshire* from Kobe to Innoshima. Off Yokoya the towing rope became entangled with the propeller of the steamer, but the rope was at once taken off and no damage was done. The engine was heated, however, and a fire was made (*Kikwanbu ni netsu zo okoshi hi wo dashitaru ni tsuki*). It was considered dangerous and the steamer was docked at Innoshima to be examined. But the damage caused by the fire and the damage done to the propeller were so slight

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that repairs could be effected by the men on the steamer Again, in the record of the trial of first instance of the same case (against Takeda), the 17th May, 1901, the *Hamburg* left Kobe towing a British ship for Innoshima. On the way the towing rope became entangled with the propeller of the *Hamburg*, but it was taken off by a sailor, and upon examination no damage was found to have been done to the propeller. When the steamer reached the west of Hyakkah Island, Holstein and another German ordered it to be put into the port of Habu, and the steamer entered there accordingly.

All the evidence heretofore cited agrees in showing that a rope was entangled with the propeller of the *Hamburg* in the course of the voyage, but that the accident was not so serious as to warrant the description of "distress at sea." Furthermore, the witness Sugitani in the preliminary examination replied that on inspecting the *Hamburg* in the dock at Habu, he found no mark of the vessel having been in "distress," only the *nawatori* (rope catcher) was damaged. From this evidence, the plea of the defendant referred to in this document is a mere subterfuge, and it is rejected. The evidence is sufficient to convince the Court of the illegal action before referred to.

Referring to the law, the action of the defendant is in violation of Article III. of the Shipping Law, and renders him liable to a fine of from *yen* 200 to *yen* 2,000, and the confiscation of the vessel which entered a port not open to foreign trade, according to Article XXIII. of the same Law. The articles seized in connection with the case shall be disposed of according to Article 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and the costs of the Court shall be determined according to Article 45 of the Criminal Code and Clause 1 of Article 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The judgment is signed by Judge Tanaka Seiju, presiding, and Judges Ota Chise and Watanabe Hoken.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Kyôiku Kôhô*, Dr. Murakami Sensei institutes a comparison between the nature and the objects of education and religion in the following terms:—(1) Education has principally to do with this world; religion with the next. (2) Education aims at the development of intelligence; religion at the creation of faith in supernatural beings of some kind. (3) Education has the interests of the State as its main object and its principles are determined accordingly. Religion is essentially cosmopolitan and is more or less connected with the whole creation. But Buddhism has in several countries served political purposes in a striking manner, and it may be said to be one of the functions of the creed to support and assist the State in various ways. In the Nara and Heian eras the political power of Buddhism was very great. When Buddhism was first introduced into this country it was known as the religion that "protects the country and gives solace to the people" (*Gokoku-anmin*, 護國安民). From the titles borne by numerous books that appeared in ancient times it is evident that the connection of Buddhism with the control and management of the State was universally recognised. But nobody pretends that it is the chief function of either Christianity or Buddhism to influence politics. (4) Education has to do with children; religion with adults. Japanese Buddhism has become to a large extent the plaything of old men and old women. (5) Education treats men as men; religion considers them as something more, as possessing divine elements, or as capable of partaking of the divine nature. It is, moreover, an instrument for developing a superior kind of intelligence, —a knowledge of things spiritual. Having enumerated the points in which education and religion differ, let us pass on to consider the particulars in which they agree. (1) The principal work of both the educationist and the religious teacher is with the poor. The middle and upper classes obtain education for themselves and are sufficiently intelligent to do without religion to a large extent. Religion and education alike are for the bad rather than the good, for the ignorant rather than for the enlightened. "Towards the lower classes! Towards the lower classes!" must ever be the motto of both religion and education. (2) The object of both religion and education is mind development and enlightenment. It is not the chief object of education to impart information only, but to train the minds of the young. So a religion that seeks by gorgeous ceremony to impress the senses of the ignorant only is deceiving its votaries by giving them forms instead of realities. (3) In both education and religion knowledge and practice must accord with each other. The importance of this has been insisted on by both Christ and Shaka as well as by Wang Yangming. (4) A spirit of benevolence should actuate both the school teacher and the teacher of religion. Knowledge is like the morning sun shining in the distant heavens. Kindness is like water that finds its way to the lower places, giving new life to all with which it comes in contact. The unkind, the impolite, the insolent, the wicked—those are the proper objects to be dealt with by the educator and the religious teacher alike. (5) Both education and religion aim at developing and adjusting the various parts of man's complex nature, at determining what are the laws that should govern his actions. Thus it is seen that education and religion have much in common, and it would be greatly to the interest of the community at large were they to work together in this country as they have done elsewhere. But since the beginning of the *Meiji* era not a few have laboured to keep them apart and excite hostility between them. Educationists seem only to note the drawbacks connected with religion and to overlook its advantages. Religious teachers are to a certain extent guilty of the same want of discernment. Each party seems to dwell on the defects and weaknesses of the other. The educationist says that religion is mere superstition and that in education its moral effect is *nil*. The religious teacher denounces the teaching carried on in ordinary schools as secular, godless, and productive of scepticism, and so mutual recrimination never ceases. It would be almost impossible to find in any Western country school teachers who know so little about religion as those employed in our Japanese schools.

* * *

In the *Kyôiku Kôhô* appears a long report of a speech made by Mr. Darmapala on "The present State of Indian Society." Much of what Mr. Darmapala said need not be reproduced here, as it was a statement of well-known historical events. Mr. Darmapala told his audience that though a native of Ceylon he had spent many years in India and as the result of long investigation had come to the conclusion that as regards progressive thought Ceylon is ahead of India, the reason of this being that this island has not suffered from the Brahman caste system and the pernicious effects of Mohammedanism in the same way as India. Mr. Darmapala is of opinion that many of the superstitions prevailing in India owe their influence largely to the countenance given to them by the Brahmans, whose object it is to keep the lower orders in a state of profound ignorance and servility. Christianity in India has, Mr. Darmapala says, proved a failure, the reason being the great contrast that exists between the teaching of the Missionaries and the lives of professing English Christians resident in the country. Mr. Darmapala represents the masses as oppressed and as no better than slaves and calls upon Japanese Buddhists to effect their rescue. Exactly to what class of slaves he refers is not clear. If the slavery be of a political kind it is difficult to see how Japanese Buddhists can afford any assistance. We observe that Mr. Darmapala gives the number of Brahmans as 20 million. He says that they are the real rulers of India. On the beneficent work of the English Government for nearly half a century he had nothing to tell his audience, and by his silence left the impression that if India is to become enlightened the work of reform must be effected by Japanese Buddhists. Much of what Mr. Darmapala said at the meeting referred to was new to the Japanese, who are as a rule remarkably ignorant of Indian affairs, but whether he will succeed in founding a Japanese Buddhist Society for carrying on permanent mission work in India, from all accounts seems to be very doubtful.

* * *

According to the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi*, Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, formerly President of the House of Representatives, was duly installed as President of the Dôshisha on June 27th last. The following account of the ceremony we take from the columns of this paper:—The visitors present on the occasion, numbering about 200, included the Governor of Kyôtô, Mr. Omori, and the President of the Kyôtô University, Mr. Kinoshita. In addressing the meeting Mr. Kataoka said that he considered it a great honour to have been chosen for the post. He recognised that both in learning and educational experience he was deficient. What led to his appointment was, he believed, the desire of the trustees to obtain a good business manager of the affairs of the Association. He believed that he had a call from God to fill the office and he looked for the cooperation of all who were interested in the welfare of the institution.

Mr. Yuasa Kichirô said that in his opinion since Mr. Niijima's death no such suitable president as Mr. Kataoka had been appointed and that much was expected from him. The work which for years past the Dôshisha had set itself to do consisted of two parts; one being the teaching of English, the other the propagation of religion. For the teaching of English many other schools existed, but the exact function performed by the Dôshisha in the spread of Christianity was not fulfilled by any existing body. In reference to the question of whether it is desirable to make religion the basis of the ethics to be taught in schools there was great difference of opinion, and he did not think that an immediate answer could be given to that question. There were not a few who looked to the Dôshisha for light on that subject and he hoped that it would be thoroughly investigated by the new President and his fellow-workers.

Mr. Kinoshita said that all interested in education could not but welcome Mr. Kataoka's appointment to the Presidency of the Dôshisha. It was recognised that his predecessors in the office had failed. There were causes for this, and if they were not careful these causes would make Mr. Kataoka's success impossible. It was one of the defects of the Japanese that they were slow in yielding for the sake of union. At the same time they expected great things from individuals holding positions of trust. Mr. Kataoka had spoken very humbly of his attainments and his ability, but it was a fact that he had filled an important and a difficult post in the political world efficiently, and the troubles which he had gone through and overcome had qualified him to undertake the guidance of the Dôshisha at a critical time in her history. Mr. Kataoka was in earnest and he was sincere, and if he were to give his undivided a tention to his new work he would succeed. What Mr. Kinoshita feared, however, was that party exigencies might again sweep Mr. Kataoka into the sea of politics. Then addressing the meeting as the head of the Kyôto Education Society, Mr. Kinoshita said:—Throughout the whole country the insufficiency of Middle and High Schools has been felt, and hence I regard with great satisfaction the establishment of Middle and High Schools by the Dôshisha, which will help considerably in meeting demands which the Government schools are quite unable to cope with. It is not necessary that Dôshisha principles should in any way be compromised in these schools. By such a compromise you would be parting with the very qualities which render your Association valuable. (*Dôshisha no shugi wo suteyo to iu ni arazu. Shugi, kôrei* (綱領) *wo sareba, Dôshisha no Dôshisha taru atai naki ni itaru*).

Commenting on the above, the *Fukuin Shimpô* observes that while congratulating the Dôshisha on obtaining such a suitable President, it would remind the Association that the development of Christian faith is its chief object, and how far this object will be realised under the new management is a question to which no very decided answer can be given.

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The *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* has a good deal to say on the views of Mr. Ebina Danjô and his followers, under the title of *Kinji no Kirisutokyô Shisô* (Recent Christian Thought), of which the

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following is the purport. In the June number of the 新人, *Shinjin*, Mr. Ebina's organ, he states his views in a most unmistakable manner, and with considerable earnestness of tone. He says that before very long the Kumiai Churches will all be self-supporting, but that as regards independence of thought, that is far more difficult of attainment. He recognises that in some respects it is quite impossible for Japanese Christians to be independent. The faith which they possess has been received from foreign countries and has been developing itself elsewhere for nearly nineteen hundred years. But Mr. Ebina tries to show that while the orthodox have no independence of thought his party possesses it. To us it seems that he and the orthodox are all in the same boat. Both he and they have adopted trains of thought that have come from the West. Mr. Ebina tells us that in religious feeling he agrees with the orthodox and the German Church, but that his intellectual leanings are all in the direction of Unitarianism and Liberalism. Thus it is seen that like the image that Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream the material with which Mr. Ebina constructs his creed is by no means of equal value, and hence his structure is likely to fall to pieces before very long. Men holding such views as those of Mr. Ebina cannot possibly keep in touch with orthodoxy and free thought at the same time for very long. What there is of orthodoxy in Mr. Ebina's religious sentiments is the relic of past experience and teaching. His liberalism is new. Mr. Ebina seems to us like a man trying to ride two horses that are going in different directions. The feat is impossible. Mr. Ebina condemns orthodoxy as a whole in an unfair manner. We grant that there are some orthodox Christians that are cumberers of the ground, whose Christianity is a mere form, but there are others whose belief is sincere and whose lives are perpetually influenced by their religious convictions. Mr. Ebina seems to assume that the liberty of thought for which he contends has the invariable tendency to deepen faith. But is this so? Do the Unitarians, for instance, show any remarkable Christian devotion and zeal? "Is it not a fact that liberal views and the decline of religious fervour too often go together?" asks the *Maishû Shinshi*.

The *Manshû Shinshi* is glad to observe that there are many signs that Buddhists no longer regard Christians and Christian doctrine with the enmity that used to be displayed. As an illustration of this, this organ quotes from the 政教時報, *Seikyô-jihô*, the views of Mr. Chikazumi Jôkan, who has lately returned from a foreign tour undertaken with the object of finding out what is the actual state of the religious world in the West. Under the title of *Eikoku oyobi sono Shukyô-sekai* (England and its Religious World), Mr. Chikazumi gives his impressions of English society in general and of Christians in particular. The English, he says, are a serious-minded people and no flippancy is to be observed in English national life. As regards religion, while the country is studded with non-conformist churches, the Church of England commands the respect of everybody. Notwithstanding the general progress of thought in England, it shows no signs of decay. Wherever the British flag flies, all over that empire on which the sun never sets, the Church of England has her ministers and her sacred edifices and the religious element in her national life contributes in no small degree to the stability of her empire. Though in Germany thought is more advanced and organization more complete, the Germans have failed to get rid of many unseemly practices. In England no sooner is an abuse discovered than the nation insists on its being reformed, but the same earnest spirit does not actuate the Germans. That Mr. Chikazumi should, though a Buddhist, write in such eulogistic terms of a Christian country is an indication, says the *Maishû Shinshi*, that at last Japanese Buddhists are getting rid of the narrow-mindedness and prejudice which have clung to them so long.

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Count Otani, the Chief-Abbot of the Hongwanji, wields enormous power in this country, but for many years past he has not succeeded in keeping his subordinates in order, and the altercations among the Hongwanji Buddhists seem never to cease. The chief control of the affairs of the Otani-ha is in the hands of the *Shitsuji*, or manager. It will be remembered that some years ago, as recorded in the Summaries written at the time, Atsumi Keiyen occupied this post, but that, owing to the various mal-practices of which he was guilty, he was dismissed from office, and one Ishikawa Shuntai was appointed to succeed him. Mr Ishikawa disgraced himself in connection with the rejection of the Religions' Bill in the House of Representatives. He spent large sums of money in bribing members to vote against the bill and mortgaged the property of the sect to such an extent that the most serious financial embarrassment ensued. Whether as a result of this misconduct of Mr. Ishikawa or for some other reason, Mr. Ishikawa has been dismissed and, wonderful to say, Mr. Atsumi has been appointed to succeed him. The whole sect is, there is no doubt, honey-combed with corruption. Among the priests who belong to the Otani-ha there are a number of unscrupulous speculators who use the sect as a *dashi* whereby to obtain money, who under pretence of collecting money for this object and that manage to fill their purses with the pence of the poor and the unwary. But it seems, according to various Tôkyô newspapers, that the reappointment of Atsumi has aroused the greatest opposition. A short time ago, armed with a letter written by the Chief-Abbot himself, Atsumi called a large meeting in Nagoya and began to plead for subscriptions, but he encountered unlooked-for hostility. He was constantly interrupted and eventually was dragged from the platform and had to flee from the town. Certain questions were put to him at the meeting which he refused to answer. These referred to the debt of 2,481,757 *ren* contracted by the Hongwanji. The feeling of those present at the meeting was that nobody knew what had become of the money that had poured into the coffers of the sect during the past ten years. There was no confidence in the management of such men as Atsumi and Ishikawa. They had lied to their supporters again and again and the latter were not in the mood to entrust any more money to their hands. "First clear up the accounts, and then read the Chief-Abbot's autographic epistle;" said the Nagoya audience. These and other particulars, published in the *Yamato Shimbun*, show the sect to be in a great state of disorder. It is hardly to be wondered at that devout souls like Doctors Inoue Enryô and Murakami Sensei should be ashamed of the body to which they have hitherto belonged.

* * *

Mr. Sakuma Hideo is the author of a Japanese work entitled *Shûkyô Igai no Dôtoku* (Morality without Religion), which is founded on a book lately brought out in America by a Mr. Gilman on the same subject. It seems that a Society exists in the United States whose chief object it is to discuss and further non-religious morality, and that a short time ago it offered a prize of $1,000 for the best essay on the subject. Mr. Gilman's essay was awarded the prize, and it is this essay that forms the substance of Mr. Sakuma's Japanese work. A writer in the *Fukuin Shimpô* who signs himself "T. Tom" expresses the following opinions on the feasibility of possessing effective morality without reliance on religion:—Though in theory it is possible to separate religion and morality, in practice they are joined to each other. Though the late Matthew Arnold and Mr. John Morley among others have rejected Christianity, these men breathed Christian air long enough to be Christian in spirit, and the high position which they hold as moral teachers is largely owing to the fact that they were born and educated in a Christian country. It is quite true that at the present time morality can get on without religion in the West, but this is the effect of the teaching of Christianity during many centuries. Though Christianity may be dropped out of a moral creed, it leaves behind it distinct effects. But it is a question whether a system of morality that has been divested of religious elements can last any length of time in a state of efficiency. What about the non-Christian systems of civilisation of Greece, Rome, India, and China? Morality robbed of its Christian basis is like a house without a solid foundation. Though in all human beings there are moral roots and buds, they need the Christian sun to enable them to bear fruit. Take an illustration of what I mean, though in both Buddhism and Confucianism kindness to animals is encouraged, it was not till Christianity had come to this country that a society was formed for preventing cruelty to animals. Since the arrival of Christianity Buddhism has dressed itself in new fashions and has figured as having always insisted on certain doctrines taught by Christianity, but whatever life she has succeeded in putting into her system has been largely derived from the Christianity which is being taught in this country. Professor Goldwin Smith said a short time ago that, though he could not foresee what would be the fate of Japanese modern civilisation, "the fire of the Japanese civilisation had come from the Christian furnace." "T. Tom" concludes with the assertion that no existing morality is of much value unless Christianity forms its basis—a view that is not likely to be endorsed by widely-read men anywhere, least of all in this country.

"T. Tom" protests in the *Fukuin Shimpô* against the claptrap methods (so they are described) adopted by the Taikyo Dendô evangelists; whose mountebank proceedings are, according to "T. Tom" and other writers, creating a strong prejudice against Christianity in the minds of sober people. "T. Tom" does not object to special evangelistic efforts, but he condemns the imitation of Salvation Army tactics. He represents the evangelists spoken of as acting in a crazy manner and as violating all the rules of Christian propriety and sobriety. Such proceedings, he asserts, will produce more scepticism than already exists, but will never lead to genuine Christian belief.

* * *

Discussing the present state of Shintô under the title of 還原ヵ改善ヵ, *Kwangen ka, Kaizen ka*? "Shall we return to primitivism? Or shall we reform?" The *Taiyo* says:—Under the auspices of the Home Department Bureau that controls Shintô temples and shrines the Jinja Kyôkai has lately started a new magazine. In the opening number the chief objects of the Association are said to be (1) "To make clear in what the chief value of Shintô shrines consists; (2) to strengthen and render permanent ancestor-worship and the ideas associated therewith; (3) to investigate the history of various shrines; (4) to attend to the organisation of the priesthood and thus to make the nation's worship of the gods to be something real and true." Under the first heading we have a Shintô shrine defined in the following manner:—*Jinja wa ôyake no matsuri ni shite, sosen wo sôkei suru no basho nari.* "Shintô shrines are places where the gods and ancestors are publicly worshipped." *Kami* (上) *wa daidai no tenshi, kôsoku yori, shimo* (下) *jimmin no oi naru tegara aru sosen wo matsureru. Yuye ni sono matsuri wo tsutsushimu wa hôhon, hanshi* (顚本反始) *no makoto wo itashite, sono Kami no on wo haisha suru yuyen nari.* According to this the proper objects of worship at Shintô Shrines are Emperors, deceased members of the Imperial family, and ancestors whose merits are universally acknowledged. But in reality at a large number of shrines a great variety of less worthy objects are worshipped. There are shrines where nature is worshipped; shrines for the worship of animals, plants, bodily organs, relics, spirits. As regards ancestor-worship, as Dr. Hozumi has shown, it has prevailed in this country as elsewhere from time immemorial. Dr. Hozumi says that he believes in the real existence of the spirits of the departed and that he obtains comfort and encouragement from the thought that they take an interest in his life. The shrines that exist for the purpose of keeping alive the spirit of reverence for the dead resemble those sacred Egyptian edifices where in ancient times the devout assembled and poured forth their supplications. Now this ancestor-worship is certainly a most important part of what is known as Japanese religion. So that it is absurd to exclude the Shintôists who

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superintend and control this worship from the pale of religious sects. If ancestor-worship is not religious, then the Japanese have no religion. Is it possible, moreover, to disconnect Shintô from those various accretions which in the course of ages have been embodied in the creed? Does not the Bureau which has charge of Shintô Shrines show great ignorance of the whole question in attempting to return to pure primitive ancestor-worship and to ignore all else that goes by the name of Shintô in this 35th year of *Meiji*? asks the *Taiyô*. Can the authorities, moreover, afford to ignore all the abuses that exist under the above name? To shirk reform and pretend to return to primitiveness, what is this but a makeshift that only reveals the ignorance of those who resort to it? How can development be ignored in religion more than in anything else? It is not by such devices that the cause of Japanese religion is to be furthered. The attempt to place Shintô outside the pale of religion was a blunder that only those would commit who failed to see the logical consequences of the adoption of such a course. If worship be one of the principal practices of religious people, then Japanese ancient and modern worship must be so designated, and to say that a sect whose sole object it is to encourage and further this worship is not a religious sect is a contradiction in terms.

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The *Tetsugaku Zasshi* has the following comments on the Second Edition of Dr. Christlieb's book entitled *Kirisutokyô Yoryô Kôgi*. The material of which this work is composed is derived from a series of lectures delivered to University students and others by Dr. Christlieb before his departure for Europe. It consists of a very calm and impartial exposition of historical Christianity, and of an account of the points of difference between the orthodox and the unorthodox. The book has the merit of being thoroughly rational and lucid from cover to cover, and though it is not calculated perhaps to produce faith in Christianity where it does not exist, as a history of Christian thought and teaching it has few if any equals in the Japanese language. In that controversy over the nature of Christ which has caused such a stir in certain Japanese churches of late, Dr. Christlieb takes the side of those rationalists who contend that Christ was only the son of God in the sense that all men are God's sons. The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity Dr. Christlieb rejects as an outgrowth of Greek speculation among the early Christian writers. In the last chapter entitled "Christianity is an ethical Religion" Dr. Christlieb disappoints us, observes the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*, and shows conclusively that he has not succeeded in getting rid of the prejudices and association of his early education. Instead of basing morality on man's universal nature, he deduces his system of ethics from Christian doctrine only, which from a philosophical point of view is most unsatisfactory. To argue that there has been and can be no ethical development apart from Christianity is to ignore facts and plainly shows that the learned author of the treatise on Christianity which we are reviewing, though free in so many other respects, in his ethical views is still the slave of tradition.

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Mr. Yamaguchi Kinsaku is the author of a lengthy review of the late Dr. Morita Kumato's *Shûkyô Shiron* (History of Religion) published in the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi*. Dr. Morita was Professor of Philosophy in the Dôshisha for some little time. He was one of the most brilliant of the scholars who took part in the work of the institution in its palmy days. He did not live to see the whole of his history published, but we are told by Mr. Yamaguchi that Dr. Morita completed the manuscript and that the latter part will appear later on. We extract from Mr. Yamaguchi's review an account of the contents of the book, which is designated *joron* (introductory). In Chap. I Dr. Morita defines religion and shows that its history resembles ordinary secular history in many respects. What it is most important to record is the manner in which the same religion has developed itself in various countries. The study of comparative religion is of great assistance to the ecclesiastical historian. In Chap. II. the connection between the history of religion and the history of religious psychology is discussed. In Chap. III. the distinction between the history of religion and philosophy is carefully drawn. According to Dr. Morita they have quite different objects. The former has only to record facts; the latter is concerned with the investigation of principles, of causes and effects, of the relations of various principles and events to each other. For philosophical investigation special powers of mind are necessary, consisting chiefly of analysing and generalizing power. In Chap. IV. the various definitions of religion are discussed. Kant's definition is represented as erring in the direction of laying too much stress on justice and righteousness; Hegel's as doing the same in regard to truth, and Schleiermacher's as attaching too much importance to comfort of mind. Kant's definition is pronounced to be narrow, Hegel's to be illogical and Schleiermacher's to be vague. According to Dr. Morita "Religion is the life of faith and conduct produced by a feeling of union between mankind and the supernatural unknown." Chap. V. deals with the origin of religion considered ethnologically, historically, philosophically and psychologically. There are those who say that religion proceeds from superstition, those who say that it proceeds from intuition, and others who say that it originates in the germs with which Heaven has endowed us. Chap. VI. deals with the development of religion and with its relation to civilisation, science, philosophy, the intellectual powers of races, and such like. Chap. VII. discusses differences of opinion in reference to religion, the views of Hegel, Hartmann and Schelling. Chap. VIII. deals with objects of worship, which are classified under the following headings: (1) The Greater Nature; (2) the Lesser Nature (chô-shizen); (3) Ancestors; (4) Spirits; (5) Idols; (6) the Great Spirit. Chap. IX. traces the progress made in the character of the objects worshipped. Chap. X. treats of religious rites and ceremonies. Dr. Morita was a most polished writer and the numerous articles he contributed to magazines were a model of conciseness, lucidity and gracefulness of style. His death was a great loss to Christian literature.

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We take this occasion for stating that any religious publications whatever sent to the Writer of the "Monthly Summary of the Religious Press"; care of *Japan Mail*, will be noticed in our review.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Transvaal Boers forwarded a telegram expressive of sympathy with His Majesty the King.

Traffic on the Shinyetsu railway which has been interrupted for some time in consequence of the recent heavy rainfall, was resumed on July 24th.

The thorough-bred chestnut stallion, "Imp. Mistral II." was sold by Mr. Jno. W. Hall by public auction yesterday at No. 61 Main street and fetched twelve hundred *yen*.

News comes from Sakai that Mr. Fujimoto Shotaro, the inventor of the well-known Sakai *dantsu* (rug), died at his residence in Sakai on July 28th. The deceased was 54 years old.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo, the eccentric ex-M.P., who emerged from the Sugamo prison on July 26th, has received *yen* 30 from sympathizers in Gumma Prefecture and *yen* 35 from farmers in Tochigi Prefecture.

Operations with the view of raising the despatch-boat *Yaeyama* are going on in the north. Owing to the difficulty of the work at least one month must elapse before the vessel can be floated.

The Yokohama Hanjoki Hensanjo write us that having received influential support in Tokyo and Yokohama, they are going to compile "A History of Yokohama," which under its Japanese title will be known as the "Yokohama Hanjoki." The promoters seek the aid of foreign institutions and firms to render their history accurate and full.

It is reported that four Japanese doctors who had been engaged by the Hongkong authorities to attend the pest patients there will return to Japan about October this year in view of the possibility of the malady being stamped out by the autumn.

On the afternoon of July 23rd, when the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *America Maru* was about to leave Yokohama for America, seven stowaways were found in her bunkers by the Water Police and sent at once to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. All are natives of Kyushu.

Yet another member of the Shanghai Foreign community has fallen a victim to cholera (says the *Mercury*). Dr. Sarah Kerr, of the Margaret Williamson Hospital at West Gate was suddenly seized by the dread disease on the morning of July 15th and passed away at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The British steamer *Yiksang*, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the local agents, ran aground near the No. 1 fort, Yokohama, about 9 a.m. on July 25th when coming to Yokohama from Kobe. The steamer was, however, floated shortly afterwards and entered the port at 4 p.m. the same day. No damage was sustained.

A golfing magazine tells a story of man who applied for the secretaryship of a club. "You understand," said the captain, "we want a secretary who is thoroughly accustomed to managing men." "In that case," answered the applicant, "I'm afraid it's not me you want, but my wife." He was bunkered.

On the supposition that the rice crop in Japan will not be large this year Mr. Abe Hikotaro, of Osaka, is reported to have made arrangements with Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., of Yokohama, for the supply of 18,000 bags of Saigon and Rangoon rice. The grain is expected to be delivered at Yokohama either toward the end of August or early in September.

Two yachts have changed hands during the last few days. The well-known *Spray*, belonging to Mr. C. S. Averill, has, we learn, been purchased by Mr. A. Groener, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and the *Ideal*, built by Mr. Boyes and since owned by different people, has gone into the hands of Mr. Belts, who is a yachtsman of considerable enthusiasm and intends to name his purchase *Virginia*.

A dispatch from Otsu reports that a united regatta will take place on Lake Biwa on August 4th under the auspices of the Butoku-kai (Association for promoting Physics and Morality). There will be fireworks and various other amusements. The races will be rowed by crews selected from students of the First High School and other institutions in the country.

Many letters, says the *Asahi*, are received by Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, from patriotic people who earnestly advise him to apply the proposed third naval expansion programme as soon as possible. The Minister of the Navy, who is also in favour of expansion, has consequently held a consultation with the Minister of Finance on the subject with a view to obtaining fresh funds for the purpose. It is stated that the subject will be brought up for discussion at a Cabinet Council shortly.

On the night of July 24th (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) a collision occurred on the river, outside the lightship, between the M. B. K. S. *Atagosan Maru* and the C. N. S. *Wuhu*, but fortunately little damage was done. Both ships were proceeding outward, and the *Atagosan Maru* had six or seven plates bulged on the starboard side. The *Wuhu* proceeded on her voyage, but the Japanese vessel returned to port and is now anchored opposite the *New York*.

The tramp steamer *Ness*, Captain Peart, carrying coal from Moji to Hongkong for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has established a good record by

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bringing down in six months no less than twelve cargoes, remarks the *Daily Press*. A fair average for the trip is considered to be sixteen days. Her average is about a day less than that, a very creditable feat considering that she has had to run up in ballast against the prevailing monsoon. The *Ness* belongs to the Mercantile Shipping Co. of London.

Mr. Masujima, on behalf Mr. Th. de Berigny, on Tuesday instituted an action in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho against Mr. Yamada Keisuke of that city. Mr. Masujima claims the cancellation of the decision given by the Kobe Chamber of Commerce in the arbitration of the railway sleepers case. Mr. Masujima alleges that the judgment of the arbitration is unjust and that he cannot accept it.

There is a proposal to issue pictorial post cards in connection with the opening of the Fifth Domestic Exhibition at Osaka next year. The plan was first conceived by the commissioners in charge of the coming Exhibition and the Government seems to have endorsed the proposal. It is stated that cards posted in Osaka will be specially designed as on the occasion of the recent celebration of the 25th anniversary of Japan's adhesion to the International Postal Union.

About 8 a.m. on July 26th a fire occurred in a lodging-house called Daikoku-ya at No. 75, Shichome, Ishikawa Nakamachi, Yokohama. Fanned by a stiff breeze the flames spread to the adjoining buildings before the fire brigades arrived on the scene. As a result six houses, including the building in which the fire originated, were destroyed and nine others damaged before the flames could be extinguished. In the fire, Police-inspector Yamazaki and two constables of the Kotobukicho Police received injuries, the former somewhat badly. The fire was accidental.

There is some talk, says the *Jiji*, that changes in the diplomatic service will take place in the near future. Mr. Inouye, Japanese Minister to Germany, who had represented Japan for many years, will return home shortly. Mr. Makino, Japanese Minister to Austria-Hungary, will also be recalled. Mr. Takahira, Japanese Representative to the United States, will return home on account of ill-health. As to Viscount Hayashi' Japanese Minister to England, Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to Russia, and Mr. Motono' Japanese Minister to France, there will be no change in their cases for the time being.

Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, barrister-at-law, Hongkong, has been appointed King's Counsel. Mr. Sharp is a son of Professor Sharp of Japan and a nephew of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, well-known in Hongkong. He was admitted a member of the Inner Temple in November, 1887; was called to the Bar on 22nd April, 1891; and was admitted to practice as a barrister in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on 2nd April, 1894. During his term of practice in the Colony Mr. Sharp has made himself known as a clever, painstaking lawyer, a keen debater and an able pleader.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, reports that M. Rocher, the French Consul-General at Yunnan city, representing an Anglo-French syndicate registered in London, has secured a concession for 60 years of 85 coal, copper, nickel, quicksilver, petroleum, tin, and other mines, covering one-third of the surface of the province of Yunnan. The syndicate has also secured the right to build branch railways for the carriage of minerals, and to build roads and construct canals for the same purpose. An Imperial edict has been issued approving of the concessions granted.

The plan of cutting a tunnel through the Bluff, Yokohama, which was much spoken about a year or so ago, seems likely to become an accomplished fact in the near future. It is now confidently stated by Japanese papers that as a result of investigations made in connection with the scheme it has been decided to cut a tunnel between Daikan-zaka and Uyeno-machi, and so to effect speedy communication between Yokohama and Negishi. The expenditure is put at *yen* 50,000. Among the promoters are Messrs. Miwa Saburo, Ishikawa Tokuyemon, Ishikawa Seiyemon, Tanaka Rikizo and others.

Prince Cyril of Russia, who arrived in Yokohama on the morning of July 30th by the *Admiral Nachimoff*, landed on the evening of the same day and attended a banquet given in his honour by the Russian Consul in Yokohama. After dinner, His Highness returned to his ship.

With a view to encouraging the marine products industry the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been making investigations in Hokkaido, especially with regard to herring, salmon and *masu*, as well as the artificial rearing of fish. The plan proposed is said to be that the authorities should establish a number of stations in Hokkaido, where the system of artificially rearing fish is to be adopted. As to fish-curing a good method has been devised and will be put in practice at once. The undertaking will be spread over five years and the total expenditure is estimated at about *yen* 120,000. The authorities will also establish hatcheries in Mutsu and Echigo provinces next year.

Messrs. Wu and Yu, Chinese visitors, were entertained at dinner by Prince Konoye in the Botanical Garden, Tokyo, on the afternoon of July 26th. There were present many persons of note, including Viscount Nagaoka, President of the To-a Dobun-kai, Viscount Enomoto, the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, Baron Hanabu a and others. During the proceedings, Prince Konoye addressed the assembly in a brief but well chosen speech expressing the hope that the two countries may remain friends forever and that they will do their best to proceed along the path of progress. Viscount Nagaoka next spoke. The guests responded and thanked their host for his hospitality, adding that the kind treatment they everywhere received in Japan would be inscribed on their memories.

According to investigations made by the authorities, 3,547 emigrants, including 460 contract labourers, left Japan for Queensland, Hawaii and other foreign lands during last year. Below is a table showing the names of the emigration companies, and the number of emigrants collected by them:—The Kaigai Toko Kabushiki Kaisha, 629 free emigrants; the Toyo Imin Goshi Kaisha, 343 contract emigrants; Mr. Morioka Shin, 193 free emigrants; the Kumamoto Imin Goshi Kaisha, 244 emigrants, both free and contract; the Teikoku Shokumin Goshi Kaisha, 323 free emigrants; the Nippon Imin Goshi Kaisha, 162 free emigrants; the Aioi Imin Goshi Kaisha, 518 free and contract emigrants; the Tokyo Imin Goshi Kaisho, 263 free emigrants; the Chugoku Imin Goshi Kaisha, 231 free emigrants; Mr. Takata Heibei, 223 free emigrants; the Kobe Toko Goshi Kaisha, 219 free emigrants; and the Hiroshima Imin Goshi Kaisha, 199 free labourers.

A cable has been received at Auckland, New Zealand, dated Suva, July 18, and containing the following information:—"The steamer *Wanaka*, which passed Hunter Island, reports that the latter is in a state of eruption. Cracks were observed on the east side of the island, and sulphur and smoke were seen issuing from the crater. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Fiji at 1.35 this morning." Hunter Island is uninhabited. It is directly in the track of the steamers from Sydney to Fiji, and, being volcanic in character, has often been observed to be active by passing vessels. It is described as a volcanic block, 975ft. high, at its base half a mile, north by south, by one-third of a mile across. From the abrupt wooded slopes jets of sulphurous vapour issue, but it is evident from the cable news that there has been some fresh outbreak. There are 40 fathoms of water within half a cable of its base, and no outlying dangers. It is situated in latitude 22deg. 24min. south, longitude 172deg. 5min. east.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Kansas City *Star* says that one of the largest cotton mills in the world is to be built within twenty miles of Kansas City. Ten million dollars is to be invested, $3,100,000 of which has already been subscribed by eastern and western men. The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms.

In March last the total resources of banks of deposit and discount in New York state amounted to $395,324,626, or $32,285,915 more than on June 10. On March 12 the amount due depositors was $282,176,068, and from that amount there has been a decrease during the past three months of $28,764,071. The surplus of the institutions has during that period $723,973.

The world's fair at St. Louis will have an exhibit of special interest to Biblical antiquarians in the series of models of the Temple of the Jews prepared by the German scholar, Dr. Schick, who made the temple area his life study. The models have been secured through Mr. Walter Williams, a representative of the exposition, from Dr. Schick's son-in-law, Dr. Schoenecke. They are laborious reconstructions, in wood, of the three Jewish temples, the pagan temple, the two Christian, and the two Mohammedan churches that have successively occupied this holy place.

"A remarkable phenomenon," remarks *Knowledge*, "was recently observed on the Californian coast. One day last July a streak of 'red water' was noticed some distance off the mouth of San Pedro harbour, which subsequently broke up into a number of patches, each of several acres in extent. In the course of a few days these patches reached the shore, when the red colour was found to be due to the presence of countless myriads of animalcules belonging to the 'flagellate' group. At night the sea was brilliantly phosphorescent over the red area. The most extraordinary fact connected with the visitation was the death of a large number of marine animals, including rays, sharks, and sea-cucumbers, which were apparently poisoned by the animalcules. The bodies of these creatures when cast upon the beach exhaled a most pestiferous odour. At least two hundred miles of coast came under the influence of the 'red water.'"

The *Age of Steel* recalls that twelve years ago a notable statistical event occurred. For the first time in history the production of pig iron in the United States exceeded that of Great Britain, the figures being 9,202,703 and 7,904,214 tons respectively. For several years the U.S. had been a very respectable second, then in 1890 took the lead which it has since maintained continuously except on two occasions—in 1894 and in 1896. In 1901 a statistical event even more notable than that referred to above occurred. The production of pig iron in the United States exceeded that of Great Britain aad Germany combined. The output in the United States was 15,878,354 gross tons; that of Great Britain, as recently reported by the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, 7,761,830 gross tons; that of Germany, as reported by the statistician of the Association of German Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 7,860,893 metric tons, or 7,736,663 gross tons; a total of 15,498,493 gross tons for Great Britain and Germany, or 379,861 tons less than the production of the United States.

According to the *Railway Age* the railway mileage of the United States has passed the 200,000 mile mark. The figures at the close of 1901 were approximotely 199,525 miles, and the construction for the first six months of 1902 brings the total up to 201,839 miles, the track laid during the first half of this year on 155 lines aggregating 2,314 miles. This is nearly 500 miles in excess of the new mileage for the first six months of 1901, when 1,817 miles were built. The total for the twelve months last year was 5,222 miles, and if the same ratio is maintained this year it will readily be seen that the construction for the year 1902 will easily exceed 6,000 miles. Track-laying thus far this year has been distributed throughout forty-one states and

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territories, the following states reporting no new mileage, although lines are under construction in all of these, with the exception of two or three New England states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho.

Few of the people who go up and down the streets of the geat city of New York realize, says *Bradstreets*, the progress that has been made with the rapid-transit subway. As a matter of fact, the great work is now half done. Already the city has paid one-half of the contract price to the contractor, and, as the payments are based on quantities of work actually done and measured, the advance the work has made may be easily understood. So far, it appears, about fourth-fifths of the earth required to be removed has been displaced, and about half the rock excavation has been completed. The work is required to be completed by September, 1904, but the indications are that it will be finished before that time. So far the undertaking has been in progress nominally since February, but actually since June of the year 1900, so that two years have actually rolled over since the work began. There is no doubt whatever that the work will be completed within the time set; some people think that the subway will be in operation long before the expiration of the time limit.

According to the *National Provisioner* there is killed in the United States about as much hog meat as of both beef and mutton. Official and unofficial abattoirs and farmers kill about 10,000,000 cattle and calves annually. Placing the average of the dressed carcasses of all at 600 pounds, the States kill annually 6,000,000,000 pounds of beef per year. We also slaughter about 40,000,000 sheep and lambs per year. Averaging their carcasses at 65 pounds each, it gives an annual kill of 2,600,000,000 pounds of mutton. The same slaughterers kill fully 40,000,000 head of hogs each twelve months. Averaging these carcasses at 200 pounds, dressed, the yield is 8,000,000,000 pounds of pork as the annual kill. The hog differs from the steer or the sheep in that the feet and head are also eaten. Taking the above as a fair average of the heavy and light carcasses, it will be seen that we kill 8,600,000,000 pounds of beef and mutton, and 8,000,000,000 pounds of pork per year. The hog is popular with the table.

"What is bird's-eye maple?" asks *The Scientific American*. "That is a question which just now seems to be baffling not only people who use furniture made of this particular wood, but even woodworkers themselves. In a recent number of a woodworking magazine an article was published which stated that bird's-eye maple was not a peculiar maple, but simply ordinary maple cut in a certain way. In a recent issue of the New York *Sun* that statement is refuted. It is there stated, on the authority of a woodworker, that bird's-eye maple and curly maple are both cut only from the logs of the rock maple-tree, *Acer saccharinum*, in which a beautiful lustrous grain is produced by the sinuous course of the fibres. This tree is not at all the common hard maple. It is a hard maple, but it is full of little gnarls called eyes. Men looking for bird's-eye maple logs go through the standing timber and pick out the bird's-eye maple-trees, paying for them from $30 to $50 a thousand feet in the woods. Ordinary hard maple logs are worth only from $6 to $7 a thousand feet. It would be impossible to cut a piece of veneer with eyes in it from a common hard maple log, and would be equally impossible to cut a bird's-eye maple log, no matter how you cut it, so that it would not show the eyes."

The rice-cleaning and polishing industry is being transferred from the south Atlantic states to Louisiana and Texas. In 1900 there were eighty establishments engaged in this industry, and they employed $2,401,352 capital, while the value of their output amounted to $8,723,725. Since 1880 the number of establishments increased 264 per cent., capital 363 per cent. and value of products 178 per cent. The eighty establishments cleaned 398,602,018 pounds of rough rice. From this were obtained 243,031,200 pounds of clean rice and 155,570,818 pounds of by-products. Included in the quantity of rice milled are 39,414,459 pounds of foreign rice, received principally from China and Japan, and handled by mills on the Pacific coast, in New York city and in New Orleans. The large production of 1899 reduced the net imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, to the very low figure of 75,380,764 pounds, which was only 24 per cent. of the consumption. Besides furnishing 76 per cent. of its total consumption in 1899, the U.S. exported 12,947,009 pounds of clean rice, or 5 per cent. of the total production.

Massachusetts has an executive secretary who has been in office twenty-five years Edwin F. Hamlin has served in that capacity under eleven Governors. There is no other State in the Union where a similar record has been made.

Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, former president of the University of Wisconsin, is very ill at his new residence in Redlands, Cal., and there is said to be little hope for his recovery. He is afflicted with kidney trouble, from which specialists told him before he left Madison that he could never recover.

The tricentennial of the discovery of the Hudson river by the entrance of Hendrik Hudson into New York harbour falls on the 11th of September, 1909, and arrangements are being made to celebrate the event, although it is yet seven years off. A board of governors has already been formed to manage the affair.

Francis MacMillan, the sixteen-year-old violinist from Marietta, Ohio, who won the first prize at the annual contest for the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music, also secured the Van Hall prize of 528 francs. The jury added that MacMillan showed the greatest distinction. The critics frankly characterize the boy as an exceptional player.

San Francisco has the reputation of being the most cosmopolitan city in the world, but it will surprise most people to learn that the census reports of 1900 show that New York, Boston and Chicago have, each in the order named, a larger proportion of foreign-born inhabitants. New York's proportion is 37 per cent, Boston's 35.1 per cent, Chicago 34.6 per cent, and San Francisco 31.2 per cent.

At Secretary Moody's suggestion, the American Cabinet has adopted names for the six new ships of war authorized by the naval appropriation bill. The four large ships, two battle-ships and two armoured cruisers, will be named *Louisiana*, *Connecticut*, *Tennessee* and *Washington*, but it is not settled which state shall be chosen for the battle-ships, and *vice versa*. The two gunboats provided for in the act will be named the *Paducah* and the *Dubuque*.

The Rev. Max Halpern, cantor of the Hebrew Congregation of Beth Israel, of Boston, has just unearthed a number of sacred tunes and airs of ancient Jewish composition, known as "The Lost Chords of Solomon." They are contained in some very aged manuscripts and have remained hidden because of the profound learning necessary to recognize and translate them. These newly discovered hymns, which, says an American contemporary, are unquestionably of Solomon's time, exceed in excellence any more recent compositions and furnish evidence of the high attainments of the Jews of old. The key to the songs consists of the arrangement of accents above the letters of the text, and its discovery is a highly important one.

There is probably no American railroad which can boast of so many stock-holders of royal blood as can the Great Northern Railway. In the offices of this road are the signatures of the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Lorne, and of most of the other dukes and duchesses, princes and princesses, marquises and marchionesses in whose veins runs the traditional blue blood. The only one who holds no stock in this road is the head of the family—King Edward VII. Another distinguished stockholder is "Bobs," Field Marshal Lord Roberts. Most of these people were induced to invest in Great Northern stock through the efforts of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.—*New York Times*.

For the comfort of Uncle Sam's sailors when they are in New York a fine hotel is building and is nearly finished. It is another expression of the magnificent philanthropy of Miss Helen Gould, and it is on Sands street, in Brooklyn, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The building belongs technically to the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Gould made her gift through the Women's Auxiliary of the association. She erected the hotel as a memorial to her father and mother. The structure alone has cost $415,000, which was provided by Miss Gould, and its furnishings will cost about $40,000 more. The work has been done under the joint auspices of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Brooklyn association.

An underground theatre is proposed by some New York capitalists and is thought to be a great novelty, and maybe it is for Gotham. But Boston has had a "touch" of the underground theatre in Keith's, for an interesting part of that beautiful play-house is "down below." I cannot say, however, that a real subterranean auditorium wouldn't make the nervous more so, and if all this scraping the skies and digging into the earth's bowels is not unnecessarily venturesome. When Father Knickerbocker started the village that is now second to none he made a dreadful mistake to locate on a narrow island. New York must go up or down before long, and this scheme of subterranean theatres may involve hotels and churches in the near future. Once begin to burrow and where will the ambitious magnates stop?—*Boston Herald*.

According to the Massachusetts *Ploughman* the high price of cattle is leading many New England farmers to raise their calves and to use more steers and oxen on the farm; and, in fact, to be in line to have more cattle to sell year by year. "This is a healthy sign for New England agriculture, as nothing seems to be such clear gain as turning off a pair or two of fat cattle every year. Cattle raising has been too much neglected in the New England states during the past twenty years, and it is a pleasure to note that on many farms cattle husbandry is again coming to the front No better beef in the world is raised than that which is pastured on New England hillsides, even if it is topped off with western corn, though we believe that cattle husbandry will lead to larger areas of corn fodder and corn to be harvested in the grain. Nothing seems to improve the farm faster than increased attention to the producing of beef and raising the necessary fodder crops and grain crops."

The total iron-ore production of the United States in 1901 is given by the Geological Survey at 28,887,479 tons, a gain of 5 per cent. over 1900 and a gain of 49 per cent. over 1898. The total value of this ore at the mines was $49,256,245, a mean value of $1.71 per ton, and a decrease of 29 per cent. from 1900 price. Twenty-five states and one territory contributed to the above total, but Minnesota produced 11,109,537 tons, or 38 per cent. of the whole. Michigan, which held first place for twenty years, fell to second place in 1901, having produced 9,654,067 tons, or 3 per cent. less than in 1900. Alabama occupied third place, with a production of 10 per cent. of the total. The greater part of the iron ore, of course, was produced in the Lake Superior region, the proportion of the whole output being 74 per cent., and of this the Mesaba range produced 9,303,541 tons, or nearly one-third of the whole. Of the Lake Superior output 18,090,618 tons passed through the "Soo" canal, and the ports of Ashtabula, Cleveland and Conneaut received over 3,000,000 tons each. The total stock of ore in the country on hand

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December 31, 1901, was 4,239,823 tons, an increase of 14 per cent. over the year before. The imports of iron ore in 1901 were 966,250 tons, of which 552,248 tons came from Cuba, while there were 64,703 tons exported, nearly all of which went to Canada.

On July 10th it was reported from New York that Mr. John W. Gates had cornered the July corn market. In Chicago the price had risen twenty-eight cents and corn is now selling at ninety. It is estimated that Mr. Gates controls the visible supply of ten million bushels.

A terrible outrage has just been perpetrated by a body of miners out on strike in America. The mine was being worked by non-unionists. The strikers threw several charges of dynamite down the shaft, the explosion of which killed five men and maimed others. They then opened fire upon the survivors as they emerged from the shaft, killing and wounding several.

Cholera is raging with alarming virulence throughout the Philippine Islands, and in Manila and several of the towns in Luzon many Americans have succumbed to the disease. In Manila on the 5th inst., there were 42 cases and 28 deaths; on the 6th, 50 cases and 36 deaths. At Dagupan on the 7th inst., 44 cases and 35 deaths. At Dagupan on the 7th inst., there were 102 cases and 64 deaths.

A new 1,000-barrel per day sugar refinery will be completed shortly. It is located on the Hudson river, a short distance south of Yonkers. The feature of the new refinery is that it will be operated under a patented process, which eliminates bone dust as a purifier and very materially reduces the cost of building refineries. The new process is to mix the sugar or sugar solution with a defecating or cleansing composition produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon bodies such as resins, resin oil, essential oils, fats, fatty oils and fatty acids in such proportions that there are no injurious effects upon the sugar from the sulphuric acid. Sulphonated bodies such as sulphonic acid or sulphonic acid bodies are produced which have greater affinity or absorbent properties for the earthy or metallic salts and for the invert sugar and caramel ordinarily found associated with sugar or sugar-bearing bodies than has the sugar itself. Subsequently the sugar is easily separated from the defecating or cleansing composition containing the absorbed impurities.

A new scientific institution, known as the Sharon Biological Observatory, has been founded at Sharon, Mass., by Dr. George W. Field, instructor in economic biology at the Masachusetts Institute of Technology, and a number of Boston men, for the study of biology on the broadest scale. An extensive tract has been acquired, partly virgin forest and partly covered with a young growth of trees; dry uplands; rocky hillsides, exposed and protected; fields, pastures and moist valleys; orchards, old and young; springs, brooks, meadows, swamps and ponds, and some arable land under cultivation. The lands will be used as a preserve for native trees, wild flowers and plants, wild animals, such as insectivorous and game birds, rabbits, squirrels, fishes and frogs, for experimental and field investigation in natural history, biology, etc., on the methods employed by Darwin. Associated with it will be a summer school for the benefit of teachers and others. The teaching staff of the observatory are all members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and it is likewise provided with an advisory board of distinguished New England naturalists.

It is understood that plans that were first taken into consideration about a year ago have been developed in the last few months to the point where some of the great packing establishments in Chicago have begun experiments on what may prove a revolution of the cattle industry of the country. The project involves the settlement of several hundred thousand acres of what is at present nearly valueless land in northern and northwestern Florida and southern Alabama, the cultivation on a large scale of the cassava root and its use in feeding cattle and hogs. If the plan develops, as it is now in the minds of the leading packers, the southern states will become a great cattle-raising center. It is stated that arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of a considerable number of cattle to be shipped from the stock yards in Chicago to northern Florida to be fed on cassava root. The results of the fattening process will be compared with similar work in the west, regarding which the conditions and the cost are already definitely known. The result obtained will determine the future of the cassava experiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORONATION FETE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I read, in your issue of the 26th instant, an announcement that the Committee in charge of the Yokohama celebration have decreed that it shall be held on the 9th August, but that "only British subjects will participate." From that I gather that no guests—either official or private—of other nationality than British, are to be invited, or admitted, to Christ Church, or the Navy Yard, on this auspicious occasion. Can this be true? After sending out invitations to our fellow-residents for the 26th June, are we coolly and insolently to snub our guests, by telling them that they are not wanted on the 9th August? John Bull is not such a curmudgeon as that, and against any such invidious exclusion I most emphatically protest. To take one branch of the case: what will our friendly and hospitable Japanese allies (whose invitations to Garden-parties, Birthday-ball and other functions are so freely extended and so readily accepted) think of us if on this unique occasion, we deliberately flout them?

I feel sure that the generous motives and intentions of the subscribers, are thoroughly misrepresented by such miserly and mean action of the Committee. As for myself, I decline to go near the fête, if it is to be a hole-and-corner affair of the kind indicated. I will ask some of my friends to dine with me, and spend the evening at home; rather than pose as a stingy Briton who takes drinks at his neighbours' expense, but who refuses to reciprocate in his turn, when he has such a chance.

Yours faithfully, JOHN GRIFFIN.

Yokohama, 30th July, 1902.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Referring to the letter from Mr. John Griffin in this morning's issue, with reference to the Coronation Festival, it may assist your readers, British and others, to assess the same at its true value if I mention that Mr. John Griffin is not a subscriber to the Coronation Festival Funds.

Yours faithfully,

E. FLINT KILBY.
Hon. Treasurer, Coronation Festival.

Yokohama, July 31st, 1902.

CECIL.

Ye little elves, who haunt sweet dells,
Where flowers with the dew commune,
I pray you hush the child, Cecil,
With windlike song.

O little elves, so white she lieth,
Each eyelid gentler than the flow'r
Of the bramble, and her fleecy hair
Like smoke of gold.

O little elves, her hands and feet
The angels muse upon, and God
Hath shut a glimpse of Paradise
In each blue eye.

O little elves, her tiny body
Like a white flake of snow it is,
Drooping upon the pale green hood
Of the chill snowdrop.

O little elves, with elder flower,
And pimpernel, and the white hawthorn,
Sprinkle the journey of her dreams:
And, little elves,

Call to her magically sweet
Lest of her very tenderness
She do forsake this rough brown earth
And return to us no more.

Walter Ramal.

THE CHINESE TROPHY.

A TRUE NAVAL YARN.

How that gun was originally captured, and to whom it rightly belonged after its capture, deponent knoweth not; nor would he care to have to adjudicate in the matter. Let it suffice that this true story of the gun's subsequent career is going the rounds of naval circles in the Far East. To-day the subject is a sore one for the officers and men of a certain cruiser lately home from Chinese waters, and the matter of it is as follows.

A beautiful brass cannon was commandeered by the Naval Brigade during the recent fighting about Tientsin and successfully convoyed down to the place of embarkation. Then the trouble began. Which ship was to have the honour of mounting it as an ornament on her quarter-deck? Two cruisers, sister ships too, claimed the trophy as peculiarly their own, and, after an acrimonious dispute, one of them succeeded, either by force, fraud, or superior diplomacy, in carrying it off in triumph. The other ship lay low; not that the claim was abandoned by any means, for at frequent intervals representatives from the ship that deemed herself to have been robbed boarded the robber in a friendly way to inspect the fine brass piece that shone so brilliantly on her quarter-deck. "Ah!" they would say, "keeping our gun nice and bright, I see. Hope you fellows will turn it over to us in really good condition when you leave the station next month." "Yes," the robbers would reply, "our gun certainly does begin to look nice. How it will be admired this summer at Spithead. Come down and drink to our speedy passage." Then there came a night—a nasty, cold, drizzly rain fell and a damp mist hung about the harbour.

On board the robber all was peace. The officer of the watch had just been his rounds, and had retired to the charthouse that he might consume a cup of comforting cocoa with which to fortify himself against the remaining hours of his watch. The petty officers on duty had taken, against the weather, shelter behind the screen bulkhead. The sentry on the forebridge marched sleepily up and down on his interminable sentry-go, and thought of comforts to come when paying-off day arrived. In fact, the whole ship dozed as ships will on a wet calm night in a friendly harbour. Presently a clatter of voices arose, and a boat full of gesticulating humans grew out of the mist and made for the bows of the ship. "Boat ahoy" roared the sentry, galvanized into life at a proceeding so completely at variance with his instructions. "Boat ahoy! Sheer off at once." No notice did the boat take, not the least, but calmly laying hold of a bolt just under the bed of the starboard anchor lay there, its occupants quarrelling among themselves. Between the distracted shouts of the sentry and the internecine strife below, a row was made that speedily brought first the quartermaster, then the corporal and signalman, and finally the officer of the watch himself forward to see what was the matter. Then they all talked and hailed and threatened without avail. The boat remained, and its occupants gibbered. At last a hose was rigged, and after some delay brought to bear—then only did the chattering cease, and the boat with wonderful alacrity sheered off and slipped into the vagueness of the night.

So after ten minutes' excitement, the watch-keepers returned to their stations, and the ship sank back into repose. But, alas! the bright brass howitzer was gone. That ten minutes excitement on the fo'c'sle had been fatal to the reputation of the ship. For as the row swelled under the bows and curiosity took all the ship's guardians forward to investigate, a small sampan crept up astern, and made fast to the Jacob's ladder under the counter. Up the side then swiftly climbed four men, who, with bare feet and in dead silence, made for the treasured trophy. It was not heavy—only a few hundredweight altogether and in less than a minute it was dismounted from its carriage, and lowered over the side into the sampan. The mounting followed in pieces, and in less than five minutes the robbers were on their way back whence they had come.

. . . . .

Over the scene next day let us draw a veil. Merely hinting at the dismay and chagrin of the robbers, now the robbed, and the triumphant surprise of the erstwhile robbed when next day it was found that a Spirit of the Night had wafted the beautiful brass gun from one quarter-deck to another, where, they say, is still remains, the treasured trophy of a war, and monument so long as the commission lasts to the enterprise of certain daring and unscrupulous youths.—*The Globe.*

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TYPHOON IN HONGKONG.

The typhoon which passed to the eastward of Hongkong on July 18th caused considerable loss of life and damage to property in the colony. The first typhoon gun was fired at 5.30 a.m. and early in the forenoon steamers and other and smaller craft took refuge in Typhoon, Causeway and Kowloon Bays. Shortly before 3 p.m. it became evident that the centre was passing to seaward of the colony, and soon after the Kowloon ferry service was stopped with the result that more than half the European business population were storm-stayed in Hongkong. During the night the wind blew with full typhoon force and rain fell heavily. The *China Mail* of July 21st said:—The estimated loss of life by Friday's typhoon is about 20. Indeed, almost this number has already been accounted for, and, if the fatalities that must have occurred inland and on the waters of the Colony and are not reported to the police are also counted, the number mentioned may be a little less than the actual death-roll.

"CANALS" ON THE MOON.

Professor W. H. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory, U.S.A., has found astronomers and that still larger section of the public which nowadays takes an interest in everything celestial a new topic to talk about. "Canals" on the planet Mars we have heard a good deal of, and on their undoubted existence—whatever they may imply—as proved at the telescope by numerous independent observers, many fanciful ideas of the condition of our neighbouring world have been built. Mr. Pickering detects markings very much of the same nature on the moon, respecting which everything that has been noted hitherto has only strengthened the conviction that it is a dead world. Applying to these the same deductions which have been drawn from a study of the observations of Mars, he reaches some rather startling conclusions. He makes some large demands on our credulity, but coming from so painstaking and conscientious an astronomer, his theories, apart from the charm of novelty they possess, are sure of consideration and discussion.

The first matter to cause surprise is that there should be anything new to be found concerning the moon. Thanks to its near proximity to the earth, it has been mapped with a minuteness of detail which it is impossible to bestow upon any other orb in the skies. A century of the closest observation has not shown that one of its volcanic vents is active, but exactly the reverse. As it was when Gallileo turned the first telescope upon its round face, and discovered to his amazement the mountains of the moon, so it is to-day. Every crater, every isolated peak, every crack in its rugged surface, every desolate plain, so far as we are able to tell, has remained unchanged. It has seemed the personification of death and solitude. But knowledge concerning the conditions at the moon's surface has not remained still. So far from its long day being characterised by a fearful scorching from the sun, while its night is passed in the grip of an icy coldness more intense than anything which can be experienced beneath our earth's atmosphere, it is now pretty well assured that the temperature at the moon's surface at no time is higher than that of freezing water. It has always been denied an atmosphere, because air of anything like the density that we know it could not possibly exist on the moon. Of late years, however, since finer methods of research have been employed, it has become a generally accepted belief that air in an extremely rarefied condition may yet linger within the deep recesses of the huge crater rings.

In the clear skies of Jamaica last year, Professor Pickering enjoyed the opportunity of examining very closely the spaces enclosed within the crater walls. Particularly he paid attention to a large crater known as Eratosthenes, favourably situated near the centre of the moon's disc, and a little north of its equator. Spots or markings within this crater had been detected by other observers. Professor Pickering's drawings of them are given with an explanatory article from his pen in the June number of the "Century Magazine," and their similarity with the so-called "canals" on Mars is strikingly apparent. There are the same darkened lines, both curved and straight, radiating from various centres in much the same manner—alike, but differing in this, that the lines within the lunar crater are shorter and thicker proportionally than the Martian "canals." An explanation that at once suggests itself is that they are merely shadows caused by the formation of the ground within the volcanic crater. This will not do, however, because from full moon until lunar mid-day at the crater, or seven days after sunrise, it is geometrically impossible for any shadows to be visible, and for a day or two before and after that. the shadows would be too small to be recognisable. Yet the markings were plainly seen at all these epochs, so we are bound to accept the conclusion that they are due to some surface discolouration, whose intensity and shape varies with the interval during which it has been exposed to the sun.

Satisfied by his observations that our moon possesses features which are like, though on a much smaller scale, the mysterious "canals" on Mars, Professor Pickering applies to them the same reasoning that has been applied to the Martian phenomena. On good and sufficient grounds, the early idea that the "canals" on Mars are great excavations to carry water for irrigation, dug by a race of gifted human beings, has long since been abandoned, if ever it was entertained seriously. It is considered much more likely that neither the "seas" nor "canals" that we see on the planet are the actual water, but that the former mark the larger areas where vegetation flourishes, and the latter the banks on either side of streams on which plant-life grows, a vast part of the planet being arid desert. But in endeavouring to explain on the same lines the "canals" on the moon, we are at once driven on to a paradox, for one thing certain is that the moon has no free water—air it may have in a minute quantity, but water can only exist, if at all, in a frozen or gaseous state.

Yet inquiry is not necessarily stopped by this difficulty. Carbonic acid gas is to plants what oxygen is to animals. It exists in very small proportions in our atmosphere in which the supply is chiefly maintained by volcanic craters and springs. In the rare atmosphere in the recesses of the lunar craters, in which places the gas exuding through vents and cracks would collect, its proportion may be much larger. Botanists are aware that certain forms of desert vegetation can survive for several years without water, though it is problematical if they would continue to exist were the supply absolutely cut off. On the Antarctic continent, however, a lichen grows where the temperature rarely, if ever, reaches the melting point of ice. This probably represents pretty closely the condition of affairs upon the moon, where it is possible that water vapour, or hoar-frost, deposited upon the vegetation, would be sufficient to supply all its needs.

A way has been shown in which the numerous observers who devote their chief attention to close study of the moon may assist in attacking an old problem. It is curious, to say the least, that the similarity in the "canals" which Professor Pickering finds on the moon and those of Mars has not been previously noticed and discussed, and inquirers into lunar things may be expected to say that the American astronomer is a little too positive in his assertions and similarities. Still, no line of investigation that offers any promise of results can afford to be neglected now-a-days, and it will be interesting to find if the Professor's deductions receive any support from independent observers. They do not disprove that intelligent life may exist, either on Mars or anywhere else in the universe. That consolation, at least, is left to us, though they weaken the argument for that highly gifted race of Martians. Most interesting of all, if the "canals" as evidence of vegetable growth both on Mars and our moon are accepted, is the conclusion to which we are forced, that the moon is not the dead, cheerless world that we have been taught to believe, but in its desolation is yet, in its gloomy recesses, the support of life in one of its lower forms.—*The Globe.*

AGUINALDO LIBERATED.

A Manila telegram of July 6th said:—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty of July 4th the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house in which Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino to-day to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting between the American General and the leader of the Filipino revolution. Lieutenant William E. W. McKinlay of the Ninth Cavalry acted as interpreter.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

The former Filipino leader then asked General Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. General Chaffee replied that he had no authority to grant this request, and advised Aguinaldo to make a social call upon Acting Civil Governor Wright. This Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight.

The release of the former Filipino leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of General Luna, who was a Filipino leader whom Aguinaldo caused to be killed in 1899.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

COURTS MARTIAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 24.

A Royal Commission proceeds to South Africa on August 9th, composed of Lord Alverstone, G. C. M. G. (Lord Chief Justice of England); the Hon, Sir John C. Bigham (a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division); and Major-General Sir John Ardagh, to enquire into the sentences imposed by the military courts under martial law, and to report whether it will be expedient that those sentences should be remitted or reduced.

ANTI-CLERICAL MEASURES IN FRANCE.

There is growing agitation in France owing to anti-clerical measures. Riotous demonstrations have taken place in Paris. Francois Coppée and Deputy Legrolle have been temporarily arrested.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

July 25.

The Colonial Conference concludes early in August, though there will be subsequent informal conferences of the Premiers and the Admirality and War Office officials on details of imperial defence.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A sharp fall has taken place in French Funds on the Paris Bourse, in consequence of apprehensions of disturbances in connection with the anti-clerical measures.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

London, July 25.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* says that China has agreed to abolish the *Likin* dues throughout the Empire in return for an increase in the import and export duties.

Lord Cranborne, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that he shall certainly insist on equality of treatment for British, French and German postal packages to China.

THE AGITATION IN FRANCE.

The (clerical) agitation continues throughout France.

MARCUS ISLAND.

It is considered improbable at Washington that the United States will interfere in the matter of Marcus Island if Japanese are found working the guano deposits there as reported.

KING EDWARD.

London, July 26.

The King circumnavigated the Isle of Wight to-day and returned to Cowes.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

There is a serious cholera epidemic in Cairo. The British regiments are going into camps in the desert. A devastating epidemic in Egypt is predicted.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

London, July 26.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speaking at the Mansion House, said that the next Budget should bring a very considerable remission of taxation. The first tax to be considered would unquestionably be the Income Tax.

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CHOLERA AT CAIRO.

There were 118 cholera cases at Cairo on Thursday.

THE CORONATION.

July 27.

The King has held a Privy Council on the Royal yacht and signed a proclamation fixing the Coronation for August 9th, and making the day a bank holiday.

THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the London Rifle Brigade, is the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley (£250 and gold medal).

CRICKET.

Australia has won the fourth test match by three runs.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

London, July 28.

The relations between Italy and Switzerland are about to be resumed, through the mediation of Germany.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

The demonstrations yesterday in Paris were mostly confined to shouting. Some stones were thrown and blows were exchanged.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

London, July 28.

The King is not yet upon his feet, nor is the wound healed. The prospects of his going through the Coronation on the 9th August are much more assured, but only as an invalid.

London, July 29.

The King is able to leave his couch and sit in a wheeled chair. He propels himself.

UNQUIET RUSSIA.

Prince Merstcherski, who was reported in Reuter's message of the 14th as having been sent to investigate the disturbances and grievances in Kharkhoff, Kamerinoslav and Poltava, reports that secret agents disguised as friars and pilgrims are inciting the peasantry to revolt by representing that a new partition of the land would result.

COUNT MATSUKATA AND PRINCE KOMATSU.

Count Matsukata has arrived at St. Petersburg; Prince Komatsu arrives there to-morrow.

THE FRENCH DISTURBANCES.

London, July 29.

The agitation in France is subsiding.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons on the occasion of the debate on the Colonial vote, said, in the course of a long speech, that he believed the Conference of Colonial Premiers would mark an important step towards the entire union of the Empire. The British Government intended to observe both the spirit and the letter of the peace terms and they desired the Boers to preserve their old traditions and unite with us in securing South Africa. Full self-government for the new colonies would not be delayed a moment longer than necessary.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

London, July 30.

At a conference held at the Foreign Office, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Gerald Balfour were the leading official representatives of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade respectively. The representatives discussed the proposed revisions in the Chinese Customs duties and Lord Lansdowne submitted communications received from the British Representative at Shanghai, Sir James McKay.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

Saigon, July 25.

During some gunpowder experiments at Sacory, near Versailles, an explosion occurred, killing a sub-lieutenant, an adjutant, and three non-commissioned officers, and wounding five others.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Saigon, July 26.

A decree has ordered the closing of the offices of 26 congregational establishments of the Seine which have not conformed with the law.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Saigon, July 29.

A decree authorizing a loan of 70,000,000 francs for Indo-China has been issued.

FRENCH DISTURBANCES.

There been several demonstrations in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, organized on behalf of the Catholic women, and counter demonstrations by the Socialists. The police maintain calm.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

PORT ARTHUR INFECTED.

The Japanese Consul at Chefoo telegraphs that the Russian Consul at that port announces that the Russian Government has declared Port Arthur a cholera-infected place. The authorities at Chefoo have made a similar declaration.

KOREAN NEWS.

The Japanese Consul at Fusan telegraphs under date of the 30th instant that all vessels arriving at Fusan from Japan are to be medically inspected.

The following forecast of the Korean crops is officially published:—

Pyongyang—Rice, a fine crop; other cereals good.

Masan district—Barley, average; autumn beans, full crop; rice, full crop.

Fusan—Rice, full crop; summer beans, more or less indifferent.

Söul—Rice and barley, full crops.

Wönsan—All crops full.

Songching—Millet and sorghum, half crop; beans and barley, average; rice, 80 per cent.

Chinnampo—Rice, full crop.

Mokpo—Rice and barley, full crop.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE REBELS.

The rebels of Tunghwa, in the province of Moukden, are increasing in strength. Since the force sent against them lost its ammunition no effort has been made to quell them. The reason of this is that, Manchuria not having been restored to the Chinese Government, the latter has no power to take active measures, while on the other hand as the Russians are on the eve of evacuating the place they do not feel bound to take any military steps.

THE RESTORATION OF MANCHURIA.

With reference to the statement that Russia would not restore Newchwang until Tientsin was given up, it appears that since the restoration of Tientsin has now been decided upon Russia will give up Newchwang about October 1st, when she completes the first part of her evacuation programme.

Accident to an American Mail Liner.

"CITY OF PEKING" BREAKS DOWN IN THE INLAND SEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kobe, July 28, 10.05 a.m.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking* has broken down in the Inland Sea. She has anchored near Imaharu (Shikoku). Her thrust shaft for one length, and the main shaft thrust block are broken.

There is little information at the disposal of the local agency of the Pacific Mail. The steamer is anchored about a hundred and twenty-five miles from Kobe and there she must remain till assistance reaches her. How long she may be delayed by this accident it is at present impossible to say.

The *Peking* was on her last trip to the Far East, being about to be relieved by the new steamer *Korea*.

Kobe, July 29, 9.20 p.m.

The *Glenroy* is leaving at midnight to tow the *City of Peking* to port.

Kobe, July 31, 8.31 a.m.

The steamer *Glenroy* and the steamer *City of Peking* have just arrived.

There is a little additional information that may be given in connection with the disabled Pacific Mail liner, said the *Kobe Herald* of July 29th. The Company have decided, in the first place, not to divert the *China*, which will accordingly leave here at 10 o'clock to-night for Hongkong with the mails. Efforts are being made to secure the services of the Glen Line steamer *Glenroy* and if they are successful she will leave here for the neighbourhood of Imabaru in the Inland Sea to night. Mr. Tilden, the Company's agent, proceeding with her. Much depends on the Agent's ability to obtain a steel hawser from the tug-boat *Hamburg*, which vessel appears to be the only one here with suitable gear for the towage of so large a vessel as the *City of Peking*. It was not known at a late hour this afternoon whether this hawser could be obtained or not. In this connection we are sorry to have to record an instance of strange illiberality on the part of the local Marine Office (Kaimusho), which, on being applied to for permission to despatch the *Hamburg* to the assistance of the disabled mail steamer, refused on the ground that the *Hamburg's* permit provided for her use as a pleasure boat merely. But for this obstructiveness—for such we must be permitted to term the Marine Office's action—Mr. Tilden would have been on the scene by this time as every preparation was made for a departure last night. It is passing strange that a steamer fitted up at much expense in order to be able to render prompt assistance to vessels should be prevented from leaving the harbour owing to the obstructiveness of officials.

(RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.)

FORMOSA.

According to a telegram from the Governor-General of Formosa, dated the 27th instant, the casualties on the Japanese side in the engagement at Nansho, where a detachment of our troops encountered the insurgents, were one private killed, one dangerously wounded, five severely wounded, and three slightly wounded—ten in all. The insurgents were badly defeated, but as the Japanese troops have been working for several days among precipitous mountains in the malarial season, they are much tired and have several cases of sickness. Therefore a half-battalion of infantry, a battery of mountain artillery (without horses), and a company of engineers have been sent to relieve them.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

London, July 23.

The British Government is considering the Russian proposal for adjusting the trust system and also of restricting influences upon international commerce.

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NORTHERN ATLANTIC S.S. COMPANY.

Negotiations for the purchase by Mr. Pierpont Morgan of the British North Atlantic Transport Company have been suddenly postponed. The Company has declared a dividend conditionally.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

London, July 24.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that in consequence of the increasing number of Japanese immigrants into Korea, the latter will ultimately be made a protectorate of Japan, and adds that the Koreans have been taken by surprise at the energetic movements of the Japanese.

KOREA.

London, July 26.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in its issue of yesterday, reported that a treaty has been concluded between England and Japan with regard to the protection of Korea. The statement was withdrawn to-day by order of the Authorities.

THE CORONATION.

The Naval Review has been fixed to take place on August 16th. Preparations for the Coronation are in progress and all kinds of decorations have again been started. There has been a rehearsal of the procession.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

The diplomatic complication between Italy and Switzerland has been amicably settled through the mediation of Germany.

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

Baron Shibusawa delivered a speech yesterday at the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. William Keswick, M.P., occupied the chair. The Baron expressed the earnest hope that by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese alliance the trade between Great Britain and Japan will attain further development and that the knowledge, experience and capital of civilized western countries may be introduced into Japan in order to develope the latter. After this, opinions were exchanged relative to the falling off in the volume of trade between the two countries. Baron Shibusawa finally said that he would consider the question.

THE "ASAMA" AND "TAKASAGO."

London, July 28.

The *Asama* and *Takasago* have left Antwerp for England to take part in the Naval Review.

KOREA.

It is believed that the rumour recently circulated in St. Petersburg as to the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese agreement for the protection of Korea was simply intended to divert attention from French designs in Siam.

PRINCE KOMATSU AND COUNT MATSUKATA.

Prince Komatsu has started for Mecklenburg. Count Matsukata is at St. Petersburg.

MARCUS ISLAND.

The New York *Tribune* and the *Sun* discuss unfavourably Captain Rosehill's claim to Marcus Island. There is a plain disposition on the part of the United States Government to avoid contention with Japan.

KOREA.

London, July 29.

The *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the Korean situation in a strong article, deeply regrets the diminution of Russian influence in Korea and insists on the adoption of some immediate step to oppose Japan's influence. The paper advocates the opening of Russian banks in Söul and the establishment of Russian Consulates in various Korean ports with a view to demonstrating the naval strength of Russia. In conclusion, the journal expresses regret, on behalf of Russia, over the fact that Great Britain and Japan are about to establish a naval station on the southern coast of the peninsula.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has arrived in St. Petersburg.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A conference of Chambers of Commerce in England discussed Sir James Mackay's proposals and the treaties between Great Britain, Japan and China.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

VISCOUNT WATANABE.

London, July 24.

Viscount Watanabe, having visited the greater part of Europe, has arrived in London. Being interviewed, he said that he had no special mission, but had closely studied financial and commercial questions.

MARCUS ISLAND.

Londou, July 25.

It appears that America has acquiesced in Japan's claims to the possession of Marcus Island.

FIRE ON THE "SATSUMA."

The steamer *Satsuma*, bound from Yokohama to New York, has arrived at Aden with her cargo on fire; the outbreak, however, is confined to the third hold.

[The *Satsuma* is an English steamer belonging to the Barber Line, for which Messrs. Dodwell & Co., are the local agents. Her tonnage is 2,690 tons, and she is commanded by Capt. W. Chubb.]

THE FAR EAST.

London, July 28.

M. Doumer, formerly Governor of Indo-China, and now a member of the French Cabinet, is visiting Russia to submit to the Emperor and the heads of the Naval and Military Departments his views on the Franco-Russian situation in the Far East.

MARCUS ISLAND.

The *Tribune* and the *Sun* discuss unfavourably Captain Rosehill's claim to Marcus Island.

The *Standard's* New York correspondent says there is a plain disposition on the part of the United States Government to avoid contention with Japan.

COUNT MATSUKATA.

Count Matsukata has visited Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PRINCE CHEN.

Prince Chen, the Chinese Ambassador to the Coronation, has departed *via* America.

RUSSIA IN KOREA.

London, July 30.

The *Novoe Vremya* declares that it is now time for Russia to act in Korea. She has studied the peninsula quite enough and possesses more information than Japan.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

THE "PRIMUS" DISASTER."

Berlin, July 25.

The excursion boat *Primus* has been raised. Result of the inquiries—112 people are missing, 26 bodies have been recovered, 46 people are saved.

KING OF SAXONY.

King George of Saxony is suffering from bronchial catarrh.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has arrived at Berlin.

THE LEIPZIGER BANK CASE.

The Leipziger Bank trial is finished. The Directors are convicted, Exner to 5, and Gentzsch to 3 years of hard labour. The other defendants to pay fines. Director Exner has lodged an appeal against the sentence.

RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

Berlin, July 26.

The next meeting of the Red Cross Association will be held at Tokyo.

THE KAISER.

Emperor Wilhelm curtailed his Norway journey on account of the bad weather.

RISING IN WEST AFRICA.

In Portuguese West Africa—it is not said, whether in Guinea or in Angola—a rising of the natives is reported. 400 foreigners were murdered.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

From Vienna details of the new Triple Alliance are reported which prove to be utterly false and bearing a marked tendency.

KIAUTSCHOU.

The Kiautschou Government has engaged Professor Paul Tuczek as head-master of a German Higher School at Tsingtau. Mr. Tuczek leaves Germany on the 10th of October.

ITALY, GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Berlin, July 29.

The Italian press welcomes the end of the conflict existing for some time past between Italy and Switzerland, and expresses sincere thanks to Germany for having assisted in overcoming the difficulties by friendly intervention.

DISASTROUS STORM.

In Rhenish Prussia a heavy storm has caused much damage. At Aix-la-Chapelle signs of an earthquake have been observed.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The balance sheet of the Elektrizitäts-Aktien-Gesellschaft vormals Schuckert & Co. at Nürnberg for the current year shows a loss of 15½ million marks, which is however, covered by the reserve fund.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ELBE ACCIDENT.

Berlin, July 30.

The Emperor has returned from his annual trip to Norway. In Hamburg he expressed to the Mayor his deepest regrets on account of the Elbe accident.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The English Cardinal John Gott, former bishop of Truro, has been appointed General of the Cardinals' Congregation of the Roman Propaganda of Faith.

FRENCH ADMIRALS RETIRE.

The French Admirals Servais (? Gervais) and Beaumont have left the service.

ADMIRAL BENDEMANN.

The Emperor Francis Josef bestowed the first class of the order of the Iron Crown on the German Admiral Bendemann.

EMPLOYMENT FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The Prussian Minister of War is instituting enquiries about the employment which the German soldiers returning from China have found.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

London viâ Bombay, July 19.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs., run at Sandown on the 18th instant, was as follows:

The Duke of Devonshire's br. c, Cheers, by Persimmon—Applause II. 1
Colonel H. McCalmont's ch. c. Rising Glass, by Isinglass—Hautesse 2
Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. c. Royal Lancer, by Royal Hampton—Lightfoot 3

GORDON'S STATUE FOR KHARTOUM.

The Duke of Cambridge unveiled a statue of General Gordon, which will be removed shortly to Khartoum to be erected on the spot where Gordon fell.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

London via Bombay, July 20.

The English team won the Elcho Shield at Bisley.

THE WAIMA INCIDENT.

London via Bombay, July 22.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that the arbitrator in the case between Great Britain and France arising out of the incident at Waima, had awarded to Great Britain £9,000.

THE LATIN LEAGUE.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that he had no knowledge of any so-called Latin League between Italy, France, and Spain for regulating the political situation in the Mediterranean and in Morocco.

THE CORK REGATTA.

London via Bombay, July 24.

The Leander crew defeated the Berlin crew of oarsmen in the final heat for the Challenge Cup at Cork Regatta.

VISCOUNT WATANABE IN LONDON.

London, July 24.

Viscount Watanabe, formerly Japanese Minister of Finance, having visited the greater part of Europe has arrived in London. When interviewed he said that he had no special missien, but intended to closely study European financial and commercial questions.

[This differs somewhat from the version published here.]

ADVICE FROM BOER LEADERS.

London via Bombay, July 24.

At a reception held at the Dutch Church, Cape Town, General Botha said that he wished to impress upon Africanders the necessity of working hand in hand with their fellow residents, as South Africa was the only country they could call their home.

General Delarey also said that they had buried their Mausers and their flag, but not their traditions.

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CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, July 18.

The cholera situation here is becoming more critical. Reports from the provinces state that the epidemic is increasing, the death-rate being alarming. Every effect is being put forth towards stamping out the dread disease. Thousands of dollars are being expended by the health authorities. Strict quarantine against the provinces is being maintained.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT AT KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang, July 22.

The current caught the Indo-China steamer *Suiwo* as she was leaving for Shanghai this afternoon at 1.30, and she collided with H.M.S. *Pique* and H.M.S. *Mutine*. Her damage was slight, but the *Mutine's* head gear was demolished. The British gunboats *Rosario* and *Bittomart* had narrow escapes.

HENLEY REGATTA.

London, July 10.

All foreign and Colonial competitors at Henley have been defeated.

In the Diamond Sculls final Mr. Kelly beat Mr. Etherington Smith.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

London, July 23.

The Times Rome Correspondent telegraphs that Lord Lansdowne's recent speech has not pleased the Italian official world. King Victor Emanuel's statesmen consider that the speech indicates disapproval in Great Britain of Italian ambitions in Tripoli.

WEATHER AT HOME.

After a spell of oppressive heat the weather has again become cold and wet.

CHOLERA AT PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, July 23,

Owing to the rigid sanitary measures enforced by the authorities, this port has hitherto enjoyed an immunity from the scourge now visiting Shanghai and other places in China. Unhappily one or two suspicious cases have come to light and while no official announcement has been made, it is feared and currently reported that cholera has broken out. If these reports are confirmed there will be considerable delay and inconvenience in regard to mails and steamers.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

London, July 25.

Rumours are circulated to-day in the city that the tide of events is not flowing so smoothly with the Shipping Trust as those interested would have the public believe. Such rumours have received a large measure of credence. It is stated that news has leaked out from an authoritative source that a hitch has occurred in certain negotiations with outside concerns whose aloofness and independent policy must be inimical to the interests of Morgan and his friends. The British combination is mentioned in this connection. The utmost secrecy is being observed, but the matter is being followed with the keenest interest in commercial circles.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The New York *Sun*, one of the most prominent of American journals, in its issue of yesterday, voices the sentiment of the thinking section of the commercial world in recognising the potentialities of South Africa under the new order of things.

It warns Americans that they may look for a great agricultural and industrial development. The British Government may be relied on to foster the growth of the country. Every aid will be given to the British, Dutch and new settlers, and no long time will elapse before the United States will find its supremacy challenged by a most formidable rival.

SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Mundane matters have been forgotten for the moment. The interest of London has been focussed on St. Margaret's, Westminster, where a fashionable company assembled to witness the marriage of Alice, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. William Court Gully, K.C., Speaker of the House of Commons, with Lieut. Carleton Salkeld (of the 10th Prince of Wales' Own) Royal Hussars, of which H.M. the King is Colonel-in-Chief. The presents numbered over 601 including a superb opal and a diamond tiara necklace presented by 250 Members of Parliament.

EXPLOSION IN FOOCHOW.

Foochow, July 25.

There has been a tremendous explosion in the powder magazine outside the West Gate of the City of Foochow. There is great excitement. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, July 26th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	19,335,414
Amount of convertible notes issued	186,207,378
Government deposits	19,897,298
General deposits	3,426,722
Exchange liability	28,571
Total	258,895,384

CR.	
Discount notes	21,932,684
Foreign discount notes	9,999,965
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary ,, ,,	19,000,000
General loans	40,860,000
Exchange liability	2,128,014
Government bonds	60,176,892
Property	2,672,336
Bullion and Specie	80,124,922
Total	258,895,384

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past-week:—

Amount of convertible notes	184,699,253
Excess-issue	—
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	76,864,113
Silver	1,500,000
Total	78,364,113
Securities:—	
Government bonds	36,843,443
Finance Department notes	9,842,100
Government notes	41,000,000
Security notes	2,836,554
Commercial notes	15,813,043
Total	106,335,140

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	215,552	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	623,917	—
Government deposits	72,316	—
General deposits	—	900,903

WATER TUBE BOILERS.

Especial interest attaches, says *Engineering*, to a return giving the number of ships and power of the various types of water-tube boilers in alphabetical order. There are nineteen navy vessels fitted with the Babcock and Wilcox type. The greater number are American ships. Fourteen ships belong to the United States Navy and five to the Royal Navy, no other country having taken up this design. There are 144 Belleville boiler ships, nearly one-half, or 58, being British. The French fleet comes next with thirty-four vessels, then Russia twenty-seven ships, Japan ten, Austria, Italy, and Chili four each, Germany two, and Argentina one ship. The majority of these Belleville boiler ships are important vessels, 103 of them having horse-power running into five figures. The Bleckynden boiler is alloted to eight vessels, and the White boiler to four. None are large craft. The Dürr boiler, which possesses a good deal of interest for us at the present time, has only been included in the design of eight naval ships—six German and two Austrian. Two ships just reach five figures in the indicated horse-power, and one goes up to 15,000. The Guyot-Du-Temple boiler has been alloted to four French vessels; one, the armoured cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc*, being an important ship of 28,500 indicated horse power. The Lagrafel D'Allest boiler has 22 ships to its credit; all French, excepting two Brazilians and one Bulgarian. The most important vessel is the *Guichen*, of 24,000 indicated horse-power. The Laird boiler accounts for five vessels, and the Niclausse for 34. In view of the fact that it was recently said in public that no one knew anything about the Niclausse boiler, it is interesting to note that vessels of the French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, American, German, Argentine, and, finally, of our Navy, have had the Niclausse boiler included in their design. The majority of these vessels are of high power. The Normand boiler has been given to 35 ships and eight torpedo-boats; the Normand-Sigaudy boiler to five vessels. The Reed boiler has been included in the designs of 22 vessels, all for the British Navy, the greater number being destroyers. The Schichau boiler has but one ship—a Russian protected cruiser; the Oriolle boiler has been allotted to four French torpedo craft, and the Schultz boiler to six German ships and one Russian vessel. The Thornycroft boiler has been installed in 56 vessels, the majority being British. They are chiefly torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats, but there are two German battleships and two American battleships, the latter of 15,000 and 16,000 indicated horse-power respectively. There are also two protected cruisers. The Yarrow boiler has been included in the design of 44 vessels of different nationalities, and ranging from the size of a battleship to destroyers and gunboats, and with machinery from 14,000 indicated horse-power downwards. Eight of these are of 10,000 indicated horse-power or upwards.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the report of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., for the year to 31st December last:—

The Chairman and Directors have the pleasure to present to the Shareholders herewith Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1901.

Including the amount brought forward from 1900 there stands at the credit of Profit and Loss £370,125 14. 7d.

After payment of Income Tax to the amount of £10,905 0s. 10d. (as against £8,650 in the year 1900), Management Commission (including office rent, salary and expenses) and Directors' and Auditors' Fees to the extent of £23,579 15s. 10d., Interest to the extent of £16,138 7s. 0d, and providing £92,770 18s. for depreciation of Steamers and Installations, there remains to be carried to the Balance Sheet the sum of £226,731 18s. 11d. Deducting the interim dividend declared in June. and after payment of the dividend distributed on the 1st January of this year (in all £200,000, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), there remains to be carried forward the sum of £26,731 18s. 11d.

No credit has been taken for Interest (namely, £35.534 10s. 2d.) on cash advanced to the Nederlandsch-Indische Industrie en Handelmaatschappii.

During the year the properties held by the Nederlandsch-Indische Industrie en Handelmaatschappij in Borneo have been further developed, but are by no means yet complete. The Accounts of that Company as received do not show a sufficiently clear distinction between Capital and Trading expenditure; and therefore the profit shewn thereby has not been taken into this Company's Accounts.

Nevertheless, the products therefrom bought and marketed by the "Shell" Company have contributed to its profits.

In view of the continued fall in the value of Illuminating Oil and of the freights current during the year, the Directors consider the volume of profit shown as satisfactory.

The Alliance of Eastern producers referred to at the last General Meeting has recently been finally concluded, and will materially strengthen the Company's position.

LEO XIII.'S PONTIFICATE.

A Rome dispatch of July 6th said:—Fetes were held at the Vatican in celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the coronation of the Pope. The entire papal court and boards of members of all the Catholic societies represented in Rome assembled at 6 o'clock that evening in the great Belvidere court of the Vatican and paid homage to His Holiness. The court was beautifully adorned with tapestries and a profusion of plants and flowers.

The Pope occupied an especially constructed and richly decorated gallery. When His Holiness entered the library, he was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations and the band played the pontifical march. A chorus, composed for the occasion, was sung by a choir of several hundred pupils from all the clerical schools in Rome, who filed by the Pope carrying banners. The Vatican officials, a number of ladies and the members of the diplomatic corps witnessed the court.

The fete was brought to a close by the Pope pronouncing a pontifical blessing, after which he was again acclaimed. A great flock of pigeons sent to Rome from all the chief towns in Italy was then released. The pigeons flew off to their homes, each one bearing an announcement that the ceremonies had taken place.

The Pope, who was delighted with the fete, was in excellent health, and his physician announced that he has improved both in health and spirits in the past year.

A dinner in celebration of the anniversary was given in the Vatican at noon to-day to 150 of the poor of Rome.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 1		—
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern 2	Sa.	Aug. 2
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 3	M.	Aug. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian 4	M.	Aug. 4
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynésien 5	W	Aug. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic 6	Th	Aug. 7
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Hyades 7	F	Aug. 8
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M.	Aug. 11
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 8	Tu	Aug. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th	Aug. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th.	Aug. 14
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Th.	Aug. 14
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 9	F.	Aug. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21
America	P. M. Co	Peru	Th	Aug. 21

1 At Kobe on the 31st ult.
2 Left Kobe on the 1st inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 26th ult.
5 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
6 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
7 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 21st ult.
8 Left San Francisco on the 8th ult.
9 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer		Date
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking		—
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Clavering	Sa.	Aug 2
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Doric	M.	Aug. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu	Aug. 5
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th	Aug. 7
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa.	Aug. 9
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	Sa.	Aug. 9
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa	Aug. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa.	Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M	Aug. 11
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu	Aug. 12
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu.	Aug. 12
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Polynésien	Th	Aug. 14
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F	Aug. 15
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F.	Aug. 15
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa.	Aug. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th	Aug. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Seneca, British steamer, 3,171, C. R. Beynon, 25th July,—New York via Shanghai, 19th July, General. —Standard Oil Co.

Veijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 25th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 25th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 25th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yiksang, British steamer, 1,238, Bonker, 25th July, —Cardiff via Singapore, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 26th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 26th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 26th July—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, F. Mosca, 26th July, —Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,124, H. McClelland, 27th July,—Madras via Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 27th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese, steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 27th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 27th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,060, M. Yagi, 27th July,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 27th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 28th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Benwerlich, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 28th July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 28th July,—Victoria, B.C., via Tacoma, Wash., 12th July; Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, Fuchs, 29th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Roerden, 29th July, —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 29th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 29th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Admiral Nakhimoff (18 guns), Russian cruiser, 8,500, Capt. Stemmann, 30th July,—Hakodate.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 30th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 30th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 30th July, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Heathburn, British steamer, 2,740, H. R. Kelley, 31st July,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indramayo, British steamer, 2,709, Price, 31st July, —New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 31st July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 15th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 31st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 25th July,—Otaru via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th July,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Asama, British steamer, 2,671, F. F. Bement, 25th July,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Solace, U.S. transport, 2,362, Capt. Singer, 25th July, —Chefoo.

Iltis (10 guns) German gunboat, 895, Capt. Sthamar, 25th July,—Kobe.

Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Lueneschloss, 26th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,677, F. Davies, 26th July,—London via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 26th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 26th July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Queen Cristina, British steamer, 2,804, E. Ritson, 26th July.—Moji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, F. Wawn, 26th July, —New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benglor, British steamer, 1,933, Potter, 26th July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Anna, Austrian steamer, 1,317, R. Stuparich, 26th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 27th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New York (14 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, 26th July,—Manila.

Don Juan de Austria (8 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,159, Capt. C. G. Bowman, 27th July,—Nagasaki.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,281, J. Edmondson, 27th July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Seneca, British steamer, 3,171, C. R. Beynon, 28th July,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, F. Mosca, 28th July, —Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Zeir, Austrian steamer, 2,103, G. Randfish, 28th July, —Moji, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 28th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Veijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 28th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 28th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 29th July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 29th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, S. Wada, 30th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,084, Charbonnel, 31st July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 31st July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 31st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,124, H. McClelland, 31st July,—Madras via Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yik Sang, British steamer, 1,238, Bonker, 31st July —Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenalmond, British steamer, 1,810, R. J. Smith, 31st July,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss E. Jameson, Mr. W. E. Tiddy, Mr. J. Penniall, Miss Mitter, Mr. R. Masujima, Mrs. G. W. Mason, Mrs. Dedrigney, Master Miller, Miss J. A. E. Gurich, and Mr. G. B. Palmer, in cabin; Mr. Gang-ching, and Mr. Woo Yung-gai, in second class; 16 Japanese, 2 Europeans, and 16 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. Buckmann, Rev. D. C. Rankin, Lieut. K. M. Bennett, Mrs. J. Carothers, Mr. Geo. Borck, and Mr. S. Kimura, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. R. Morimoto, in cabin. For Nagasaki: —Mrs. A. C. Perkins, and Miss M. C. Perkins, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Mr. W. J. Alward, Miss G. Gilman, Mr. E. Kempffer, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. F. S. Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dollar, Mrs. F. J. Randolph, Mr. P. Wing and family, Mr. Sing Ching Yang, Mr. Yang Tsung Chong, Mr. Louis Machado and 3 children, Mr. Jose Choken, Mr. Liu Chung Hoon, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. W. Moss, Mr. V. M. Boolmer, Mr. Stubel, Master Stubel, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Lloyd and Mr. C. S. Down in cabin; Mr. Y. Noguchi, Mr. C. Tamaru and Mr. T. Awoki in second class. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. N. Blackman, Rev. F. J. Wilson, Mr. M. R. Charles, Mr. L. N. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Lightfoot and Mr. I Nishikawa in cabin; Mr. Y. Yasuda in second class. For Victoria:—Mr. John Nicolson in second class; 141 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Loodiana*, from Madras via ports:—Miss J. Breeves, Miss K. Fales, Mrs. H. R. Lee, Capt. W. W. Harts, Mr. J. Kernan, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. J. W. Brethness, Mr. S. F. Seabury, Miss H. Domingo, Miss A. Balagtas, Mr. A. F. Skiles, Mr. A. F. Hackes, Mr. Jose Riag, Mr. Fred. Dill, Mr. Henry Denking, and Mr. T. Maruyama, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Atkinson, Mrs. W. L. Ballard and child, Capt. E. G. Bellairs, Mr. John Bevan, Mrs. John Bevan, Miss Bevan, Mr. C. H. C. Bickenton, Lieut. Boetticher, Mr. Karl Brenner, Mr. E. A. Brigg, Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. G. H. Bryant, Mr. L. Camera, Com. H. J. Davison, R.N. and valet, Mr. E. Earnshaw, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mr. W. G. Filer, Mr. Willett Foster, Mr. E. A. Frost, Dr. Grunenwald, Mr. A. G. Halifax, Mr. T. E. Hardy, F.R.G.S., Mr. L. D. Hargis, Miss I. M. Hargreave, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Helmer, Mrs. Helmer, Rev. G. Hunawa, Dr. J. W. Holland, Lieut. E. F. Holland, Mrs. Hoopes, Mr. J. M. Kepner, Rev. M. B. Madden, Mrs. M. B. Madden, Master H. Maden, Master E. Madden, Mr. E. Mast, Mr. S. E. Mast, Mr. K. Matsukata, Mr. J. Matsumoto, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Mawson, Miss Merrill, Mr. E. Mildeberger, Lieut. H. W. Miller, Mr. S. Nonaka, I.J.N., Lieut. H. Pflughoft, Miss Pilkington, Mr. Alan D. Pilkington, Mr. Louis H. Porter, Mrs. Louis H. Porter, Mr. A. Kingsley Porter, Mr. L. E. Ross, Lieut. W. R. Ross, Mr. R. Shields, Prof. W. J. Simpson, Mrs. H. W. Slade, 2 children and amah, Rev. E. E. Ward, Mrs. E. E. Ward, Capt. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Mr. S. Weiss, Capt. Wintz, R.N., and valet, Mr. M. Yamamoto, Mr. C. G. Young, and Mrs. C. G. Young, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Richardson, child, infant and amah, Mr. von Schoenberg, Mr. A. Junker, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. Alex. Thaler, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. J. Mulkay, Mr. O. Lord, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. J. L.

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Janson, Mr. M. Blumer, Mr. B. Poole, Mr. W. McMillan, Mr. A. Giese, Lieut. Boissiere, Mr. J. S. W. Schroeder, Major Mueller, Count Stosch, Mr. George Yamey, Mr. Ed. Hanggi, Mr. C. A. Da Silva, Mr. J. Blierenick, Mr. Falck, and Mr. Charles Morton, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, for London via ports :—Engineer A. Takeda, Mrs. and Miss Takeda, Miss Sadie Patton, Miss Martha Patton, Mr. S. Soga, Major Onogi, Major Watanabe, Lieut. Sudzuke, Mr. Graham Gow, Rev. H. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Philipp and child, Mr. S. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Moses and child, Mr. B. von Nemuthy, Mr. F. Gil, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Terry, Mr. Thomas S. Thomson, and Mr. M. Saito, in cabin ; Mr. and Mrs. R. Kondo and child, Mr. B. Takahashi, Mr. T. Nomura, Mr. H. Kawasaki, Mr. G. Kageyama, Mr. T. Kusakabe, Mr. K. Sugeta, Miss Masa Nakamura, Mr. T. Nojiri, Mr. P. Single, Mr. D. C. Bailey, Mrs. Ko Kei chin aad child, Mr. A. Politeo, and Mr. A. Williams, in second class ; 16, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. H. J. Alward, Mrs. P. G. Anderson, Mr. F. W. Atkinson, Mrs. F. W. Atkinson, Major A. U. Bewley, Mr. F. S. Boyes, Mr. Jose Choken, Mr. Yang Tsung Chong, Mr. T. D. Clark, Mr. Robert Dollar, Mrs. Robert Dollar, Mrs. J. C. Epperley, Miss G. Gilman, Mr. E. Goldberg, Lieut. C. D. Hitchins, Mr. Lin Chung Hoon, Mr. H. E. H. Jachene, Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Mr. E. Kempffer, Mr. Thomas Kershaw, Mrs. I. Klinck, Miss Klink, Mr. Louis Machada and 3 children, Mr. R. Morimoto, Mr. D. Oliver, Mrs. D. Oliver, Mrs. A. C. Perkins, Miss M. C. Perkins, Mrs. F. I. Randolph, Mr. D. Wing, Mrs. D. Wing and 2 children, and Mr. Aui Ching Yang, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports :—Lieut. Kranze, Mr. Oliver Macy, Mr. P. Gelis, Mr. T. H. Towell, Mr. C. Embarger, Mr. H. P. King, Mr. Tison, Mr. Mackintosh Gow, and Mr. Nosawa and 3 children, in cabin ; Mr. Barbagelata, Mr. J. Hallbeck, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Mr. Abdool Karin Flour, and Mr. Alesea du Gougray, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Rear-Admiral K. Kimotsuki, Mr. K. Shiba, Capt. K. Soyeda, Mr. K. Nanbu, Admiral Ito, Rear-Admiral Uryu, Com. T. Kato, Lieut. S. Takenouchi, Mr. H. Nakano, and Mr. Boarsky, in cabin ; Mr. Y. Oka, Mr. C. Yamaguchi, Mr. H. Copel, Mr. Mosoboshi, Mr. R. Torii, Mrs. S. Kadaoka, 3 children and student, in second class ; 50 in steerage.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. Theodor Kopff, Mr. Heinr. Rothsprack, Mr. Oscar Buchholz, Mr. Karl Dolitzch, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barker, Miss Barker, Mr. Teikichi Shimidzu, Mr. Ferd. Suhr, and Mr. Alfred Schellenberger, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C. :—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New Yo & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong..	214	—	—	157	—	371
Amoy	1,401	—	—	—	—	1,401
Foochow ...	651	—	—	39	—	681
Shanghai...	742	562	4,207	247	—	5,758
Kobe	143	2,205	610	—	—	2,958
Yokohama..	1,542	2,880	314	—	—	4,736
Total...	4,693	5,647	5,131	434	—	15,905

From.	SILK. New York.	South	Manchester.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton...	236	.....	—	 236
Shanghai	737	.....	—	 737
Yokohama	1,025	.....	—	 1,025
Total	1,998	.....	—	 1,998

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Kiautschou* :—

	RAW. Canton, Option.	Lyon.	New York.	Marseilles	WASTE. Shanghai.	Marseilles	Milan.	Trieste.
Siber, Wolf & Co...	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sieber & Co.	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulysse Pila & Co...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longin & Co.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ed. L. van Nierop..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co,.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Eymard	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
Total.....	178	115	10	...	...	31	...	...

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Yarra* :—

	RAW. Option.	Italy.	Lyon.	Russia.	WASTE. Marseilles	Italy.	Shanghai.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sieber & Co.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Ulysse Pila & Co...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Bavier & Co.....	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Dell'Oro & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
	108	...	101	...	53	...	...

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is still little or nothing doing in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 ⅓ lb, 38½ yds. 30 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is dull and business has been on an insignificant scale.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

There is an improved demand in this market.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

Quotations are steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The week has been lively, and although telegrams continue to report dull markets in New York and Lyons, yet exporters appear to have the courage of their opinions and are hard at work. We revise quotations and the market closes strong at those prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	990 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1½	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 920
Re-reels—No. 3	
Kakedas—Extra	960 to 965
Kakedas—No. 1	930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1½	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	870 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2½	840 to 850

WASTE SILK.

Still very little doing, and holders are apparently keeping back supplies and waiting for better demand. Quotations are advanced in sympathy with raw silk and dealers are very firm in their attitude.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	170 to 180
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	90 to 100
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	125 to 130
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	

TEA.

A few third crop parcels are to hand but it is not yet possible to estimate the character of the leaf. There is still a large stock of second crop tea but it is of poor quality. Prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 26

FISH OIL.

The local market continues weak and only a few hundred cases have been taken up at gradually receding prices.

COPPER.

No business and no change to report.

MARUSE SHOTEN.

Telephone No. 1266.

RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, July 31.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	July.	August.	September.
1st Meeting.....	132.25	131.20	130.55
2nd Meeting	132.00	130.50	130.35
3rd Meeting	132.20	131.30	130.90
4th Meeting	132.10	131.40	131.15
5th Meeting	130.60	130.45	130.20

AFTERNOON.

	July.	August.	September.
1st Meeting.....	—	130.95	130.85
2nd Meeting	—	130.50	130.40
3rd Meeting	—	—	131.00
4th Meeting	—	131.40	130.95

MORNING. July.	Aug.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. July.	Aug.
73.50	74.20	Nippon Railway ...	—	—
55.85	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
75.70	76.10	Tanko Railway.. ...	—	75.95
56.85	57.50	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	57.45
43.40	43.80	Kansai Railway ...	—	43.50
20.85	21.15	Kioto Railway	—	21 15
112.80	113.20	Tokio Electric R'way	—	—
77.60	78.20	Nippon Yusen	—	78 20
28.65	29.00	Toyo Kisen	—	29.00
130.65	132.00	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	—	131.95

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 31.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower, no alteration in China sterling quotations and local rates all very firm.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 9/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263 @ ½
— — 6 months' sight	264½
Hongkong—Bank sight	15% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51½ @ ⅝
Germany—Bank sight	209½
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	24 5/16

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 31.

MORNING.		SHARES.	AFTERNOON.	
July.	Aug.		July.	Aug.
73 50	74.20	Nippon Railway ...	—	—
22.75	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
55.85	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
43.70	43.80	Kansai Railway ...	—	43.50
56.85	57.50	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	57.45
75.70	76.10	Tanko Railway.....	—	75.95
28.50	36.60	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Tobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
7.70	7.80	Boso Railway	—	—
27.20	—	Narita Railway.....	—	27.30
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
20.85	21.15	Kioto Railway	—	21.15
16.25	16.50	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
112.70	113.10	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
55.10	55.40	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	—	55.70
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
77.60	78.20	Nippon Yusen	—	78 20
28.65	29.00	Toyo Kisen	—	29.00
23 70	26.00	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	26.00
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
78.30	79.10	Tokio Gas Co.	—	—
53 50	54.20	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
130.65	132 00	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	—	131.95

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BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 31.

Indo-China—Mines has been done at Tls. 71. Club Hotels changed hands at *yen* 75. Kirin Breweries have changed hands at *yen* 160. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.		Closing Quotation.	
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.		Yen.	
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63		31.5.1901	117	Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½	31.3.1902	165	S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½	31.12.1902	250	B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½	31.3.1901	65	S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½	31.8.1901	120	Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½	31.8.1901	475	N.
do do Preference.....	750	100	...	...	1st year		103	N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½	30.6.1901	60	S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r	31.12.1901	215	N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r	30.6.1901	8.75	N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½	30.6.1901	72½	S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78		...	11	S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½	30.6.1901	45	S.

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Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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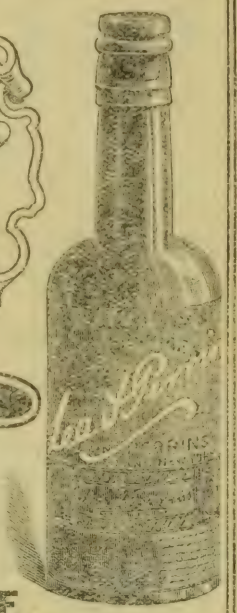
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1902.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., at 84, Bluff, Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK S. SHAW, a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

M. PAVLOV, Russian Minister to Korea, has been spending a few days in Tokyo.

IT is stated in Home papers that Sir Thomas Lipton will have another try at the "America" Cup next year.

PRINCESS KAN-IN gave birth to a son on the morning of August 3rd. Both mother and child are reported to be doing well.

THE Wake-Matomi section on the Sanyo Railway has been interrupted since the evening of August 5th in consequence of heavy rainfall.

CONCERNING the fall of the bridge near the Urami Cataract, Nikko, on July 27th, in which one foreigner and a Japanese rolled into the stream below, it is now stated that the accident was apparently due to the rottenness of the timbers that supported the bridge.

THE Crown Princess, now in Aoyama Palace, will leave Tokyo about August 15th for Hayama, where Her Highness will remain for some time.

MR. CHO GI-TO, new Chinese Consul for Yokohama, arrived at Yokohama station on the afternoon of July 31st and drove at once to the Chinese Consulate.

MAJOR VON ETZEL, who two years ago was attached to the general staff of the German chief command in East Asia, has been appointed military attaché in Tokyo.

THE Crown Prince, accompanied by his Chamberlains, left Uyeno Station on the morning of July 31st for Shiobara where His Highness will remain for over a month.

VISCOUNT WATANABE, former Minister of Finance, wires that he will leave San Francisco on August 26th for home. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama on September 15th.

OWING to the heavy rain-storm of August 4th, a report from Ikuno says traffic on the Bantan Railway has been interrupted since that morning on account of damage to the line at several places.

TRADE returns for Yokohama during the month of July show that there has been an excess of exports over imports by over *yen* 1,700,000. The value of exports and imports amounted to *yen* 8,907,683 and *yen* 7,110,441 respectively.

BY winning the public school cricket match this year, Harrow has increased its lead, the figures now standing—Harrow 33 wins; Eton 28; drawn 16. In 1900 Harrow won by one wicket; 1901 by ten wickets; and in 1902 by eight wickets.

RAIN began to fall soon after the baseball match began on the Yokohama Cricket-ground on Saturday, but despite this it was played out, eighteen runs being scored by each side. Needless to say there was plenty of fun for the few on-lookers.

IN consequence of the heavy rainfall of August 3rd No. 8 tunnel on the Yokosuka railway collapsed on the afternoon of the 14th to the extent of about 60 feet, thereby interrupting the traffic. Business on the line was expected to be resumed during the 5th.

A FAREWELL banquet will be given in honour of the German Minister to China, now in Tokyo, by Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 7.30 p.m. on August 4th at the latter's official residence in Kasumigaseki. The function will be largely attended.

THE usual river fete, better known as the *kawabiraki*, at Ryogoku, Tokyo, which was expected to take place on the evening of August 3rd has been postponed until the 14th in consequence of the fire-work makers having failed to execute their orders in time.

MESSRS. ANSAI TOKUBEI and Takeoka Zenshichi, Board of Auditors of the Yokohama Sanshi (Silk) Bank have resigned owing to the difficulty of adjusting its finances. The Bank will therefore convene a special general meeting in a few days to elect new Auditors.

NEWS from Ozawa, Saitama Prefecture, says that early on the morning of July 29th an engagement occurred between two parties of butterflies in the rice fields there with the result that nearly all were either killed or injured. This peculiar incident is generally regarded in the locality as a bad omen. A similar occurrence was witnessed in the 23rd year of *Meiji*, 1890, when a poor rice crop was recorded.

IN consequence of the interruption of the submarine cable between Tsushima Island and Fusan the Communications Department have issued a notice that telegrams between Korea and Japan as well as other countries will be carried by vessels for the time being.

STATISTICS compiled by the Sanitary Bureau on July 31st relative to cholera show that the number of cases and deaths from June 1st to the end of July totalled 508 and 274 respectively. Fukuoka Prefecture stands at the head of the list, with 341 cases and 193 deaths.

OWING to the death of Marquis Saigo, says the *Asahi*, Count Kabayama will shortly be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. It is further stated that Marquis Tokudaiji, Counts Matsutaka and Inouye will receive the Order of the Grand Cordon in recognition of their meritorious services to the State.

A PORTION of the Enoshima Electric Railway, namely the Fujisawa-Katase section, will be opened to traffic on August 5th. The fare on the section is 15 *sen* for first class and 10 *sen* for ordinary passengers. Return tickets will be issued at the rate of 25 *sen* for first class and 17 *sen* for ordinary seats.

MR. R. MASUJIMA, barrister-at-law, of No. 14, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, is reported to have been invited by the Lawyers' Association of New York, U.S.A., to deliver a speech on certain subjects at the coming meeting of the Society to be held there some time next year. Mr. Masujima has accepted the invitation.

ON the morning of August 4th the corpse of a lad was washed up on the beach of Ishikawa, Yokohama. Upon examination, it was identified as the remains of Mr. Torii Kyo, a student of the Hibiya Middle School in Tokyo. The unfortunate lad, while rowing in Shinagawa Bay, on July 30th, fell overboard and was drowned.

A TOKYO journal reports that a special dispatch has been received in Tokyo from Honolulu to the effect that as the result of inquiries conducted by the Hawaiian Courts, the Island Authorities have agreed to pay compensation of $370,000 in gold to Japanese residents in Hawaii, who had property destroyed during the pest scare there.

MONDAY, August 4th, being the birthday of the Empress Dowager of Russia a dinner was given by Prince Cyril on board the Russian cruiser *Nakhimoff* at noon in honour of the event. Among the *invites* were the Russian Minister to Japan, the Russian Consul-General for Yokohama, Mr. Rinoye, Secretary of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, and others, foreign and Japanese.

FRIDAY, August 1st, being the birthday of the Chinese Emperor the occasion was duly celebrated by the Chinese residents of Yokohama. Chinese and Japanese flags were hoisted at most Chinese houses in the former Settlement and elsewhere in honour of the event. During the morning, the members of the Consular Body and Mr. Rinoye, Secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho, representing the Governor, visited the Chinese Consulate to offer congratulations. In the evening China Town was brilliantly illuminated.

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THE CHINESE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Monday, Aug. 4.

Great Britain seems to have yielded to Russia's objections with regard to the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway. The conditions to which Russia took exception are understood to have been two: first, that the line should be superintended by a British military officer, assisted by German and Japanese officers, and that without the consent of these three no foreign troops should ever travel by the road; secondly, that any extension of the line to the Great Wall should be effected either with Chinese or British capital, and that if such extension had to be mortgaged to a foreign Power, England should be the mortgagee. On learning these conditions Russia is said to have intimated that unless they were changed she would not restore the extra-mural line—Shanhaikwan-Newchwang—, and, further, the indirect effect of the dispute was to prevent any agreement with reference to the city of Tientsin. The question is reported to have been complicated by China's action, for she sang one song to England and quite another song to Russia, promising each that it alone should be the favoured one both as to the appointment of railway superintendents and the furnishing of capital for extensions. This latter part of the story may be mere newsmonger's embroidery, but the other details appear to be accurate. The sequel is that England finally agreed to waive the claim of superintendence altogether, and to modify the other conditions in the sense that China should pledge herself to build any extension of the line with her own capital and to refrain from hypothecating such extension to any foreign Power whatsoever. Russia having signified her acquiescence in these altered conditions, it is now understood that the restoration of the extra-mural and inter-mural lines and of the city of Tientsin will all be effected on the same day, but whether that day is to be the 14th, the 15th or the 16th of August there appears to be some uncertainty. There will of course be some display of chagrin in certain quarters over this apparent yielding on England's part, but truly we do not see that she had any right to demand the monopoly of capital-furnishing for extensions of the inter-mural road. It should be enough for her purpose that China is pledged not to have recourse to any foreign Power whatsoever. The superintendence question also does not seem to be cardinal. There are at present only two ways by which the road could be used for the transport of foreign troops: one is *viâ* Manchuria; the other, from the Chili sea-board. The former route will be as much under the control of England as under that of any other Power after the Newchwang-Shanghaikwan line is restored to China; and as for the latter route, it does not enter the field of programmes practicable for States which England and Japan might desire to restrain. Thus the modified arrangement accomplishes everything necessary and has the further advantage of not wounding any national susceptibilities.

But what an object lesson all this is for China! If she ever entertained any doubt about the political significance of railway concessions and foreign loans, that doubt must be completely dispelled now. She has been taught in the least mistakeable manner that the Powers which importune her for railway concessions and press their money upon her acceptance, are not merely industrial and financial speculators. If hereafter she shows herself obdurate in refusing concessions, will foreign critics still have the assurance to construe her reluctance as a proof of blind-eyed conservatism?

In partial contradiction to the above, the *Jiji* publishes a telegram dated the 2nd instant at Peking, to the effect that no preparations for the restoration of Tientsin are yet visible. The Foreign Representatives in Peking and the foreign commanding officers in Tientsin are still at issue. It would seem that the sequence of events has been this:—In the first place the commanding officers were invited to submit a programme such as, in their opinion, would justify the restoration of the city. They therefore drew up a list of 29 conditions effectually tying China's hands, and rendering it impossible for her to subject Tientsin to perils such as it suffered in 1900, but, at the same time, rendering it also virtually impossible for her to protect the place against perils from other quarters or to control its population. The Foreign Representatives amended this programme radically and re-submitted it to the commanding officers, who, on their side, restored the elided clauses with verbal alterations and sent up the document once again. This time, however, the Representatives changed the conditions according to their own views without re-consulting the commanding officers, and came to an agreement with the Chinese Government on the new basis. Therefore the commanding officers are now dissentient, and agreement appears to be problematical.

It will probably occur to most people, as it does with us, that this arrangement about Tientsin resembles an attempt to mix oil and water. The military commanders and the Representatives have diametrically different points of view. With the former the sole and paramount consideration is to frame conditions such as shall effectually paralyse China's military action in the region surrounding the city. The commanding officers have no business to think of anything else, and as a matter of course, they will not accept the responsibility of endorsing a programme which, from a strategical point of view, is plainly defective. But the Representatives have to think of the Chinese Government's capacity to administer and protect the region. One side, in short, wants to tie China's hands; the other has to see that they are not tied. How can the two be reconciled? The incident seems to us to be an accentuated illustration of the general problem that has been harrassing the Powers for several years—how to preserve China's independence while depriving her of the means to defend it.

With reference to this Tientsin question, we quote the following from *The Times'* correspondence:—

Peking, June 20.

Russia announces that she withdraws from the Tientsin foreign Government, that she will take no further part in the discussion of the terms for the restitution of Tientsin city and district to the Chinese, and that she will not be a party to imposing upon the Chinese the new conditions drawn up by the British General and the allied commanders as a preliminary to permitting a friendly Viceroy to resume the government of his own yamên.

By this clever move Russia once more shows her dexterity in dealing with the Chinese, obtains a material advantage, gains credit for assisting China in a difficulty, and casts odium upon the British, whom she does not fail to represent as mainly responsible for the continued retention of the chief city of the province.

Last Saturday General Wogack, the Russian representative on the Tien-tsin provisional Government and one of the commanders who drafted the conditions to which Russia, now takes credit for refusing to assent, though her Minister, at the meeting of Ministers, did assent to them, left Tientsin on his return to Russia, and his place will not be filled. This leaves the Tientsin Government composed of the representatives of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. Surely our duty is clear; we should withdraw our representative and inform China of our intention. Italy and Japan would assuredly do likewise, since their policy is avowedly guided by friendship for China. France, all of whose recent dealings with the Chinese in North China have been characterized by a firmness and justice which have greatly added to her prestige and given much satisfaction to the Chinese, will follow Russia. Then Germany, watched by all the other Powers, will be left to cope with the situation alone.

We have repeatedly promised the Viceroy to do everything possible to strengthen his authority. The way we do it is to retain possession of his chief city, exclude him from the government of the most important portion of his province, and forbid him to employ sufficient men to maintain order, yet hold him responsible for its maintenance. Further to gain the Viceroy's confidence and will, our Government instructs the British General at Tientsin to draw up, with the assistance of his foreign colleagues, conditions equivalent to a supplementary protocol, then instructs the British Minister in Peking to express disapproval but to join his colleagues in agreeing to them, and afterwards instructs him again to join his colleagues in presenting the conditions to a friendly Viceroy and compelling his acceptance of them.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

One of the difficulties connected with arrangements for the restoration of the inter-mural railway to China is that there is reserved to the foreign Powers by the Peking Protocol the right to move troops and munitions of war by the line so as to maintain communications between the garrison in Peking and the sea coast. It was doubtless with the object of safeguarding that right that a clause was inserted in the conditions of rendition, providing that the line should have a British superintendent and two foreign assistant-superintendents, one a German and one a Japanese. China no doubt would prefer to have the line entirely in her own hands. That is quite natural, and as Russia's game at present is to placate the Chinese, St. Petersburg has objected to the foreign-superintendent clause. Russia is admirably skilled at what may be called gathering up the fragments of the diplomatic feast. She manages to step in and find some nutritious crumbs when the banquet seems to have ended completely. We recall in this context a forecast made by Sir Rutherford Alcock—then plain Consul Alcock—, writing from Shanghai in 1849. He said:—"Powers having no such great interests as England's to jeopardise are without this beneficial and needful check, and may therefore be induced to repeat at a semi-barbarian court the intrigues and counter-projects for the destruction of our influence and the injury of our trade in the East which are at work in our own times in every capital in Europe, as formerly in India and the Eastern Archipelago." If Sir Rutherford, when he penned that sentence, had already perused the confidential despatches sent by High Commissioner Lin to Peking in 1840,—which is, however, most unlikely—, the perspicacity of his statesmanship would be less remarkable. To him certainly belongs the credit of having foreseen exactly in 1849 what was destined to take place continuously at the Chinese Court from 1860 to the twentieth century.

Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The telegram sent eastward by the Special Service with regard to the Trans-Asian Railway is perplexing. According to the original programme the line was to have followed the course of the Amur which, from a place called Kaïdaloyo, makes a sharp turn northward, flowing thereafter by Blagovechtchensk and Khabarovsk—where it again turns sharply northward—into the Sea of Okhotsk at Nikolaievsk. The road

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would have been deflected southward from Khabarovsk to Vladivostock, but at any rate by following the Amur it would have described a big loop. Already the line had been constructed beyond Kaidalayo as far as Stretensk when the idea of running it straight through Manchuria was conceived —*pace* the believers in the Cassini Construction,—and thereafter, the necessary arrangements having been made with China, it was carried direct from Kaïdaloyo through Manchuria to Vladivostock *viâ* Tsitsikhar and Kharbin. Apparently the Russian Authorities have decided that the prosecution of the original enterprise is necessary for the development of Siberia, and they will therefore continue the building of the road beyond Stretensk along the Amur, ultimately carrying it, doubtless, to Khabarovsk and Nikolaievsk. But the statement that 16½ millions sterling has been granted for the purpose is scarcely credible. Such a sum ought not to be required, the distance between Stretensk and Blagovechtchensk not being more than 750 kilometres.

Friday, Aug. 8.

It is our business to record the course of events so far as they fall within range of our observation, and we therefore revert to the terribly hackneyed subject of the railways in North-China. The latest story is that France has entered the lists with a cartel to the effect that unless the construction of the Tientsin-Paoting line be given to the syndicate which already holds the Lu-Han concession, she will decline to be a party to the restoration of the Peking-Shanhaikwan road, which would mean, of course, that the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang line also must not be restored; *i.e.* must remain in Russia's hands. How are all these conflicting claims to be adjusted? Is it even certain that their adjustment is an object to all those concerned?

TORTURE IN JAPAN.

There are some things to which experience ought to have made us accustomed, and one of them is the extraordinary tenacity of life that error shows. Certain instances of the phenomenon are, however, so singular that they can not fail to excite surprise. An example is furnished by the *Kobe Chronicle* which, at this eleventh hour of the day, says:—"M. Boissonade de Fontarabie, engaged by the Government for the purpose of drawing up the criminal code of Japan, protested against the infliction of torture and threatened to resign if it were not abolished. His protest eventually had its effect, and torture was rendered illegal by a notification dated 10th June, 1876." Considering how thoroughly this subject was threshed out a few years ago, in connection with an erroneous statement published in "Things Japanese," it is really remarkable that a newspaper editor who was in his editorial chair at the time of the discussion, should now deliberately repeat the blunder. And even though the *Kobe Chronicle* had no immediate access to sources of information, might not the idea have occurred to it that when the Japanese Government engaged the services of a French jurist to compile a new criminal code on European lines, the continuance of the torture system had already been recognised as impossible? A little intelligence brought to bear on these questions would save publicists from blunders into which their ignorance might otherwise betray them.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* have found it necessary to issue an injunction urging the Party's candidates to abstain from suicidal competition. It is claimed that the election prospects are excellent, and that the Party is quite sure of returning a majority of members to the Lower House, but apparently disputes among rival candidates threaten to become so acute as to create an opportunity for the Party's opponents, and the Committee point out the foolishness of such a tactical mistake. Liberty of thought and opinion is all very well, they say, but party organization demands some measure of subordination.

Gradually the number of candidates for election has been reduced. There were originally over three thousand in the field. Then they dwindled to 1,200, then to 750, and now they aggregate only 594. Divided according to parties the numbers stand thus:—

Seiyu-kai	316 candidates
Progressists	160
National Unionists	35
Independents	83

Only 155 old members offer themselves for re-election.

The *Asahi Shimbun* undertakes to give a positive forecast of the result of the pending elections. It considers that the *Seiyu-kai* will carry from 180 to 190 seats. There is a good deal of want of discipline in the procedure of the *Seiyu-kai*, some election districts being the scene of vehement contests among rival candidates calling themselves *Seiyu-kai* representatives. But as these things are occurring in places where the *Seiyu-kai* people have the field entirely to themselves, the effect upon their representation in the House will not be apparent. The Progressists will carry from 85 to 95 seats. If they are rejoined by the Niigata seceders and the *Sanshi* Club, they may command about 110 votes in the House. Then come the Imperialists. They will carry from 15 to 25 seats, and that is all there is to be said about them. They have never been an appreciable force in the field of politics. To the Independents our contemporary assigns 65 to 75 seats, The *Seiyu-kai*, therefore, will have a working majority, supposing that they obtain a moiety of the Independents, which they will doubtless succeed in doing.

Mr. Kato Takaaki is still spoken of as sure to be returned for Kochi. He has not offered himself as a candidate: on the contrary he has not shown the smallest disposition to enter the arena and is living quietly in Tokyo entirely outside the range of the excitement. But the Kochi people seem determined to have him. They justly consider Kochi to be the seed-plot of constitutional government in Japan, and they want a model representative, which they certainly would have if Mr. Kato agreed to accept their mandate. The expectation is that they will unanimously elect him, and that it will then be difficult for him to refuse the honour. Of course if he enters the House he will be a great power there. We presume that he would be at once chosen President.

Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro, Mr. Shiga Choko, and Mr. Yokoi Tokiwo are also spoken of as certain to be returned. Mr. Yokoi was President of the Doshi-sha.

Dr. Eastlake, of Tokyo, is reported to have delivered a speech, in Japanese, at a political meeting held on Aug. 5th in Kuragano, Gumma Prefecture, in connection with the coming general elections. Apparently the professor spoke on behalf of Mr. Hinata Terutake, who offered himself as a candidate representing the *Seiyu-kai*. This is the first instance of a foreigner taking part in the elections in Japan.

FIRE IN FUKUOKA BARRACKS.

Monday, Aug. 4.

News from Fukuoka (Chikuzen) is to the effect that a disastrous fire occurred on the 1st instant at 4 p.m. in the barracks at that place. The conflagration broke out in a room where a detachment of men had been quartered, in readiness to start the following day for Formosa.

Later particulars of the show that it was a very terrible affair. Fifty-eight men, all chosen for service in Formosa, had been quartered temporarily in a tower of the old castle, and on the 1st instant they were enjoying their afternoon rest when an explosion suddenly occurred near the entrance of the building, followed by a fierce outbreak of flame. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery. One conjecture is that a quantity of powder, stored underground by the former feudal chief, was ignited by the electric light or by fire from a pipe; but that seems a fanciful explanation. At all events the fire enveloped the only point of exit, and when the men attempted to tear out a window, it defied their efforts. The result was that out of the 58 men no less than 47 were either killed or injured. Four died within the building either from the effects of the shock or from suffocation; nine were so badly hurt that seven of them expired almost immediately after being carried to hospital, and thirty-four received lesser injuries.

Tuesday, 5th Aug.

Eight deaths had resulted from the Shizuoka fire at the date of latest advices and other soldiers were in a critical condition. It has been suggested that the fire had its origin in a flash of lightning, but the *Asahi* gives a circumstantial account pointing to a different cause. That journal alleges that the catastrophe resulted from powder mixed with the earth under the floor of the building. It appears that in 1873 a revolt of peasants took place in Chikuzen, and the rustics having been subsequently joined by a party of *samurai*, the governor of the province summoned troops from Saga, and made arrangements to blow up the castle at Shizuoka in the event of its becoming untenable. The powder and other explosives laid for that purpose were never completely removed in the confusion that ensued, and the hypothesis now is that a quantity of this powder, strewn under the floor of the *yagura* where the detachment was quartered, became ignited from contact with tobacco ashes. The *Asahi* alleges that careful examination has disclosed the existence of gunpowder and fuzes similarly strewn under the floor of another building occupied by troops, and that the men have been placed under canvas. It is a most singular tale. That gunpowder should retain its destructive vitality during a period of 29 years when lying without being protected and in contact with damp earth under the floor of a building, seems scarcely credible.

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CHINESE NEWS.

It was supposed that when Sir James Mackay and Consul-General Warren recently visited Nanking and Wuchang, they obtained the consent of the two Yangtse Viceroys to a large extension of the privilege of navigating China's inland waters, the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai having already agreed. But a statement now comes by telegraph to the effect that though Taotai Shêng and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung gave their endorsement, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi dissents, his contention being that if foreign vessels are allowed free access to China's inland waters Chinese ships are likely to make fraudulent use of foreign flags, and foreigners themselves are not unlikely to cause disturbances. The Viceroy does not want to have another Lorcha-Arrow business on his hands, and he probably thinks also—as most reflecting persons, will agree—that so long as the extraterritorial system of jurisdiction continues, some precautions should be taken to limit foreign tradal operations to an area within reasonable range of the consulates. It is very well to allow missionaries and men carrying passports to visit the interior; they can be trusted to behave themselves. But when merchant sea-men have to be included in the category, a very different situation is created. It was by the crews of trading vessels that so many disgraceful disturbances were created on the coasts of China and Japan in the old days—disturbances which contributed materially to the anti-foreign feeling in both countries. Things have changed greatly for the better since then, it is true; but have they changed sufficiently to warrant any country in allowing that class of men to visit its riverine cities without making any adequate provision for their control? Suppose that half-a-dozen "jolly tars," after a *samshu* carouse in some far-away Chinese town, set about the operation of painting the place red, and that objections on the part of the populace led to acts of violence and even of killing and wounding? Then we should witness the restoration of a state of affairs such as existed in the Pearl River and on the Fuhkien coast in the days before the opium war. Viceroy Liu has read his country's history, no doubt.

The perplexing question of Tientsin is now complicated by a surprise in the shape of a telegram to the effect that the operation of transferring the civil government commenced on the 4th instant. Nothing of that kind was looked for by outsiders until the 15th of this month at soonest. As to Newchwang, the conditions for its restoration are said to have been agreed to and it will be handed over at the beginning of September, the extra-mural railway being restored on the 7th of October, which is the day when the first-evacuation periods expires. There have been such varied and contradictory rumours about all these things that one can not yet believe in anything like finality.

A Saigon telegram told us a few days ago that three hundred rebels had been killed in Szchuan, and that the disturbance there was effectually quelled. But yesterday's telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Peking convey a very different impression. They say that the Government is urging the new Governor-General to hasten to his post; that the rebels have burned more Christian places of worship and murdered more Christians, and that the Imperial troops have been worsted. Szchuan has been one of the principal arenas of Christian propagandism in China ever since the 18th century; the days when Didier Saint-Martin was taken away from his mission to be cast into prison and Pottier escaped by concealing himself for a month in such a small house that he "scarcely dared to cough or spit for fear of being discovered." So the story repeats itself. Canton, which enjoyed the privilege of oldest acquaintance with foreigners, became so notorious for anti-foreign feeling that other places which subsequently grew inimical were spoken of as "Cantonized," and Szchuan, the chief field of the propaganda, is now entitled to furnish an epithet on its own account, "Szchuanized."

Here is an item of news which will have much interest for our Japanese readers:—

It is reported from Peking that certain French and Russian capitalists have lately been trying to obtain from the Department of Railways and Mines in the capital, a concession to construct a railway between Foochow, the capital of Fuhkien province, and Hankow. The proposed railway on leaving the Fuhkien frontiers will enter and pass through Kiangsi and thence into the Hupeh provincial boundaries. The Foochow-Hankow (Min-Han) Railway will not touch the proposed Canton-Hankow, or Yuê-Han Railway, which will pass through Hunan province and thence into Hupeh.

Some hitch seems to have occurred in the negotiations at Shanghai. The Chinese Commissioners are said to have asked Sir James Mackay to re-open the discussion of two subjects supposed to have been disposed of at the Wuchang conference, namely, the questions of foreign residence in the interior and of the navigation of inland waters. These negotiations threaten to be never-ending, but considering their importance a considerable measure of deliberation is natural.

That exceedingly naughty Power, Russia, is at it again. She is now engaged supplying arms and munitions of war to the Boxer leader, Prince Tuan. The latter is in Kansuh, where he and General Tung Fuh-hsiang seem to be leading a sufficiently tranquil existence, safe, apparently, from the execution of the sentences pronounced against them by their Government. But Russia will not let them rest in peace. She is putting arms into their hands, clapping them on the back and telling them to go in and win. That is the latest story telegraphed to Tokyo by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent, and he assigns as his source of information a despatch from the Governor-General of Kansuh and Shensi to the Central Government, asking for instructions. Russia is a veritable Briæreus in the eyes of some news-collectors. The world is far too small to contain her. But how greatly the materials for interesting and exciting the public would be reduced if the romances of which she is the constant heroine were brought down to the level of common sense.

Very varied accounts reach Tokyo with regard to the *likin* question. Apparently an agreement has been reached, so far as England and China are concerned, but it is now said that America and France object, on the ground that the rate of import duty conceded to China in consideration of the abolition of *likin* is excessive. We can only repeat the opinion often previously expressed in these columns that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring the Powers into line with regard to this matter. The fact that England's convenience might be consulted and her trade encouraged by abolishing *likin* even at a heavy expense in the form of increased customs duties, would not constitute any inducement to all the other Powers: quite the contrary perhaps. What suits England must undoubtedly be most conducive to the benefit of commerce in general, but it is conceivable that the convenience of a thing to England might seem in some quarters a strong argument against it.

Meanwhile Sir James Mackay's projected departure for England seems to have been postponed. He at first attempted to peremptorily reject the proposal of the Chinese Commissioners that the questions of mixed residence and navigation of inland waters should be reconsidered, but he appears to have allowed himself to be persuaded.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

Tokyo is much interested, not to say excited, about the affair of the Chinese students. The latter continue to prefer applications in person to the Legation, but their admission is now prevented by the police. What the students want is that the Minister should go security for them in order that they may be able to enter the *Seijo Gakko*. What the Minister replies is that without making due inquiries he can not consent to become security. That is the gist of the matter. It will probably occur to our readers, as it certainly occurs to us, that there must have been some very flagrant mismanagement somewhere or this matter would never have become a topic of public discussion and police intervention. These Chinese students are not the first that have come to Japan for purposes of education. It must, or at any rate it should, have been perfectly well known that in order to gain admittance to Japanese public schools, security has to be given. If, in the first place, the great blunder was committed of sending the students to Tokyo without making due provision for that requirement, then surely the Chinese Representative should have used the telegraph freely in order to correct the omission without a moment's delay. It is intolerable that the students should be kept waiting month after month instead of being placed in a position to pursue their studies without delay. That is the light in which the matter presents itself to us. We are further disposed to think that Chinese students who incur the heavy expense of coming to Japan for educational purposes can not be regarded as waifs and strays on whose account there should be any difficulty in finding security or any hesitation in furnishing it. There are 600 Chinese students now in Japan and others are likely to arrive soon. It is most unfortunate that a movement of such national value to China should suffer any check, especially through easily avoidable blundering. This very *Seijo Gakko* to which the nine disappointed students seek admission, has already 50 Chinese among its pupils. Mr. Wu, who leads the students and acts as their mouthpiece, is said to be a "bachelor"; that is, he has passed the first of the public examinations held in China. He is also on his second visit to Japan, having gone back from Tokyo last spring and subsequently returned thither in charge of several younger students. It is really strange that such a man should be unable to find security for admission to a public school in Tokyo. Some arrangement should be possible, and in the absence of accurate evidence whereon to base a judg-

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ment, we can only fall back on the general proposition that if the Chinese Legation can not contrive to prevent these scandals, it must expect to be condemned by public opinion. The students are manifestly unreasonable when they claim that if the Minister can not make the necessary arrangements he ought to resign. They have nothing to do with the Minister's resignation. What they can do and are entitled to do is to submit their complaint to Peking, and that they are said to have done.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

His Excellency Mr. Tsai is undergoing some severe criticism at the hands of certain Tokyo journals, of which the *Nippon* and the *Chiwo* are the leaders. The position assumed by his critics is that at heart he is opposed to progress, being one of the Yung Lu party. Therefore he does everything in his power to obstruct the aims of the students arriving in Japan. The *Chiwo* says that Mr. Tsai obtained his present office by contributing a sum of a hundred thousand taels towards the expenses of the Court during the flight from Peking to Hsian, the money being sent through the hands of Yung Lu. That incident is related as though some reproach attached to it, but truly no such line of reasoning will commend itself to rational folks. If a conspicuous act of loyalty at a crisis in his country's history brought Mr. Tsai prominently into official notice, that is no discredit either to Mr. Tsai or to the officials that noticed him. But it is not to be questioned that he has been somewhat unsuccessful as a Minister. To prevent "incidents" from occurring is just as important a function of diplomacy as to deal with them when they do occur. Mr. Tsai can not be surprised that the old affair of the secret despatch is now again brought upon the *tapis*. The sentiments attributed to him, falsely or truly, in that document are in remarkable unison with the demeanour he seems to have shown towards these students. What the difficulty is so far as concerns the students' scholastic career, we are now somewhat puzzled to say, since it appears that no surety is required for lads entering the *Seijo-gakko*, that being a private school. But there is some difficulty, and Mr. Tsai either has the power to remove it or ought at once to take steps for getting the power to remove it. Zeal on behalf of the students is unquestionably not one of his virtues. No one has any right to doubt that His Excellency is acting in accordance with a policy which he believes to be conducive to his country's interests, but that can not be altogether a wise policy, we think, which exposes him to suspicion and unpopularity in the country to which he is accredited.

Friday, Aug. 8.

The agitation among the Chinese students with reference to the Minister's procedure has had an ending which is likely to provoke much criticism. Our readers are familiar with the details of the deputations sent by students to wait on Mr. Tsai, and with the fact that the latter deemed it necessary to invoke the aid of the police. Undoubtedly the students pushed matters to an extreme point when they refused to leave the Legation and when they demanded that the Minister should resign unless he agreed to comply with their wishes. But where is the responsibility to be placed for allowing things to culminate in such a complication? However, the sequel of the story is that the Minister of State for Home Affairs, having considered the whole circumstances of the case and having doubtless received a strong representation from the Chinese Minister, decided that the two leaders of the students, namely, Messrs. Wu and Sun, must be required to leave Japan, as their conduct was likely to prove prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and good order. The Department's decision was conveyed to the two gentlemen on Tuesday afternoon, and they were required to proceed at once to the Kajibashi Police Station, where they were lodged in the "Peace-preservation Section" of the building, the intention being to convey them to Kobe by the six o'clock train on Wednesday morning. This decision seems to have taken the students by surprise. They immediately held a meeting, and 140 of them signed a petition to the Home Department on behalf of the incriminated men. Mr. Wu Ju-lun, the renowned educationist, is also said to have used his good offices but naturally the Department declined to cancel its decision. Accordingly, the two gentlemen were placed in *jinrikishas* to be conducted to Shimbashi station. On the way, Mr. Wu asked to be permitted to buy some bread for use in the train. The police allowed him to alight, whereupon he immediately precipitated himself in the moat. The water was not deep enough to drown him and he was speedily rescued. Indeed the place and the time were so ill-chosen that some doubts are thrown on the sincerity of his purpose, but it will probably be concluded by thinking persons that such doubts are baseless. Wu can not be supposed to have known anything about the depth of the water, and it is evident that had the depth been such as he might reasonably have expected, death must in all probability have occurred before the police could procure a boat. However, the water being only waist-deep, the police, assisted by the *jinrikisha* coolies, had no difficulty in rescuing him. On his person is said to have been found a document setting forth the reasons that had induced him to die. It showed much literary skill being cleverly composed in rhymed couplets after the most approved Chinese style. That might have been expected, for both Wu and Sun have obtained the degree of *Chü-jen*; that is to say, they have passed all the examinations preliminary to the final test for entering the civil service. The testament set out by recalling the saying of Confucius that if the cry of a dying bird is sad, much more so the words of a man on the brink of the grave. If then went on to declare that the writer's thoughts were only for his country; that the power and liberty of the people are the only firm bases for a nation; that the writer, profoundly grieved for his country, offered his life by way of remonstrance; that his sorrow was on Minister Tsai's head; that Confucius had counselled men to sacrifice their lives on the altar of benevolence, and Mencius had counselled them to make the sacrifice on the altar of duty; that the prospect of the downfall of one's country was an occasion such as these sages contemplated; and that if his comrades worked to achieve his purpose, his death would not be in vain. This versified statement was followed by an explanation in prose to the effect that the salvation of China lies in sending her youth abroad to study; that it was to be sincerly hoped that the Japanese Government would not in any way check the movement, but would help China with neighbourly kindness; that never at any time had Chinese officialdom reached such a depth of corruption as when the Court fled from Peking two years ago; that if the Japanese Government worked hand in hand with these corrupt officials, not only would its own moral tone be lowered, but also the oppression of the yellow race by the white would be assured; and finally that the writer having given his life by way of expiation, he earnestly hoped that all proceedings against his comrades would be suspended.

The police having taken steps to have Mr. Wu medically examined, and finding that he was in no manner mentally deranged, it was decided that he and Mr. Sun should be sent to Kobe by an afternoon train for embarkation in the *Kobe Maru*, which vessel is now in that port. Their departure from Shimbashi is said to have been a very sad scene, and no wonder, for when we think what these unhappy men may have before them in their own country, we are tempted to wish that they could both have committed suicide in Japan. Mr. Wu leaves his wife and children in Tokyo; Mr. Sun takes with him his twelve-year old boy. We presume that the Japanese Government will feel itself compelled by the dictates of humanity to take some interest in the fate of these two men after they reach China. The educationist, Mr. Wu Ju-lun, is said to have telegraphed to Taotai Shêng and to Mr. Chan, Minister of Education in Peking, declaring that the deported men are in no sense dangerous characters. But will that save them from the vengeance of the Government in Peking if they are tainted with any suspicion of sympathising with the extreme reform party?

There is a possibility, if not a probability, that the testament said to have been found on the person of Mr. Wu is not what its publishers would have the public believe it to be. The *Nippon* is the only paper that inserts it. Of course that fact alone would not discredit the document. But is it conceivable that the police, finding such a paper on Mr. Wu's persons, communicated its contents at once to a newspaper, and would they have communicated it to the *Nippon* alone of all papers? If they did, they regarded their duty from a point of view which is beyond our comprehension. As for the document itself, it is, we believe, a Chinese composition. A Japanese might have written it, but he would have to possess remarkable knowledge of Chinese. That does not prove, however, that it was written by Mr. Wu.

Since writing the above we have ascertained that the document published *in extenso* by the *Nippon* and purporting to be Wu's last testament, his "farewell to the world," is an unblushing forgery. No such paper was found on Wu's person.

As for the reasons of the deportation, it is unquestionable that these students behaved with great violence. They forced their way into the Legation, they smashed a window, they burst open a door, aud they addressed to the Minister threats of personal violence. Their continued presence in Tokyo would have constituted a menace to the peace, and might also have led to the demoralization of the younger students, over whom they had much influence.

A STORM COMING.

The storm which had been lingering for some time about the coast of Formosa, seems to have reached Kinshiu on the 6th instant, and its passage up the main island is feared. It is an exceptionally low depression, the barometer reading 755 m.m. as a point which is not the centre of the disturbance.

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PRINCE CYRIL.

H.I.H. Prince Cyril landed at Yokohama on the 1st instant and proceeded to Tokyo by the 9.30 a.m. train. He was met in Yokohama by officials from the Household Department and by Governor Sufu, and in Tokyo by T.I.H. Princes Fushimi and Kacho, as well as by Count Tanaka, the Governor of Tokyo, the Chief of Police and the officer commanding the Gendarmes. At noon the Prince proceeded to the Palace and was received by the Emperor, but not by the Empress, who is indisposed. Luncheon was subsequently served, among those present being Princes Fushimi and Kacho, the Minister of the Household, Viscount Kagawa and the Russian Representative. On the 2nd instant the Prince lunched with Prince Fushimi at the latter's residence in Kioicho, and then H.I. Highness returned to Yokohama.

On the 2nd instant at 10.20 a.m. the Emperor proceeded to the Detached Palace at Shiba to visit Prince Cyril. His Majesty presented to the Prince an embroidered screen, which is said to be an object of great beauty. Various orders were conferred on the Prince's suite.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

Keen competition seems to have been inaugurated between the Government and the private railways in central Japan; that is to say, between the lines which establish communications from Nayoga to Kyoto or Osaka. The State road runs inland from Nagoya, and skirting the eastern shore of Lake Biwa, proceeds thence direct to Kyoto and Osaka. The Kwansei road, on the contrary, runs at first along the Gulf of Ise and then strikes inland, passing through many places of note and communicating at several points with the Government road. There is traffic enough for both lines, but of late the managers of the Kwansei line are said to have organized a system of touts at the various inns, and by that means are drawing off a great deal of the custom from the rival road. They have also made large reductions of fares, and on that ground the Government has met them. The result is striking. Our Tokyo contemporaries publish the following table :—

KWANSAI (PRIVATE) RAILWAY.
Return Fares between Nagoya & Kyoto (or Osaka).

	Former Fares.	Reduced Fares.
First class	5.88 *yen*	4 *yen*
Second class	4.42 „	3 „
Third class.....	2.94 „	2 „
GOVERNMENT LINE.		
First class	10.62 *yen*	5 *yen*
Second class	6.20 „	3 „
Third class.....	3.54 „	1.50 „

The Welcome Society, which does not desist from its little appreciated efforts to promote the convenience of foreign tourists, has now contrived that its system of reduced railway fares shall be extended to the Sanyo, Kakuhan and Nippon roads. Formerly the arrangement held good for State Railways only, but its scope has now been largely increased. The reduction is 20 per cent. A holder of one of the Society's vouchers can travel by first or second class for 80 *sen* where he would have to pay a *yen* under ordinary circumstances.

We may mention in this context that the Japan Railway Company has effected an improvement in its system of season tickets. Hitherto these have been issued for 50 days, the holder being entitled to make 30 journeys in that time, and to receive a rebate of 10 per cent. Henceforth they will be issued for 90 days and fifty journeys, the rebate being 20 per cent.

The Tokaido Railway authorities have posted a notice that persons desiring to ascend Fuji-yama can obtain tickets at a reduction of 20 per cent. The language in which this notice is couched elicits much praise from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Our contemporary observes that now for the first time have the authorities in charge of State railways descended from their eminence of official magnificence and consented to address their customers in polite phraseology. But they have not yet risen to the idea of advertising. They still deem it sufficient to post a notice in an obscure corner of a railway station on the off-chance that some one may see it.

The Kansei Railway Company have made a further reduction of fares in competition with the Government line. Our readers will remember that the Government had put down its Nagoya-Osaka return fares to 5 *yen*, 3 *yen* and 1½ *yen* for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes respectively. The Kansei have now announced that their corresponding figures will be 4 *yen*, 2½ *yen* and 1½ *yen*. It is a novelty in the history of Japanese industrial enterprise to find a private firm competing with the Government.

CHOLERA.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

On the 26th ultimo 4 cases of cholera occurred in Kyoto. The victims had taken part in a ceremony organized by the *Kinkokyo*, a Shinto sect, and had eaten some fish which is supposed to have conveyed the bacillus as it had come from an infected district.

Okayama sends a very disquieting report. On the 30th ultimo no less than 70 persons were attacked by cholera suddenly and almost simultaneously and the disease is said to be spreading.

Nagasaki reports 13 new cases during the night of the 30th.

Fukuoka has hitherto suffered most. Up to the present it has had 303 cases with 180 deaths.

There are no new cases in Tokyo.

Monday, Aug. 4.

There have been two fresh cases of cholera in Tokyo, one on the 1st and one on the 2nd instant.

Yamaguchi prefecture had 10 new cases on the 2nd, and in Kobe also there was a fresh patient.

The following extract from Kuelin (Kuangsi) correspondence in the columns of the *N.-C. Daily News* suggests a remarkable contrast between the state of things in a Chinese town and a Japanese when an epidemic of cholera makes its appearance :—

I write from a city stricken with a violent epidemic of cholera. In my last communication I mentioned that there was cholera. Since then it has increased to such an extent that people are dying by hundreds daily. Two days ago I heard that 405 corpses were carried out of the West Gate alone. Another report says that over a thousand have died outside the North Gate, where the suburb is not particularly extensive. There are no reliable statistics, but the mortality is certainly very heavy. Whole families are reported to have died. The beggars are by this time extinct. Among such people few can have survived. They are to be seen dying everywhere, and numbers more are put out to die. The top of the wall is a favourite place for such, as is also the King City Square in front of the Examination Halls. There, any day, numbers can be seen in all stages, dying and dead. It is most pitiable to see and to be powerless to do anything to help. The supply of coffins has long since been exhausted. Now all the tub and bucket makers and the carpenters are making any sort of coffins to try to meet the great demand. But still this is not enough, for I hear that numbers are being buried, merely wrapped up in matting, often two and three together.

The state of affairs in the Philippines is thus described by the *Critic* :—

"The aggregate number of cases and deaths, up to this writing, are worthy of serious consideration. Read them and remember that the first case was reported on March 21st. There have been reported from the city 2,157 cases and 1,690 deaths, equal to the full strength of sixteen companies of infantry, or a regiment and one battalion. From the provinces there have been reported 11,705 cases and 8,809 deaths. The aggregate figures, therefore, are 13,862 cases and 10,479 deaths, which is the full strength of a division of infantry. These figures are appalling, especially when the new cases and deaths are increasing from week to week. There is every reason to believe that not anything like all the cases have been officially reported, and that from the every nature of things. In remote barrios, even in many pueblos, the principals are ignorant, superstitious, and woefully devoid of a true appreciation of their duties. So gradual and insidious has been the spread of the epidemic that many people seem to have failed to observe or appreciate the growth in the extent of its ravages. The worst feature of the situation is that the cholera seems to have spread to nearly all the provinces of Luzon, and in the barrios and sitios of the provinces. With all the filth and ignorance which characterise their inhabitants, it is impossible to eradicate the pest without an army of doctors and sanitary employés. In Manila the epidemic was held well in hand until it was found necessary to discharge a large number of inspectors because of lack of funds. The Board of Health has done its full duty and no just criticism can be made of its actions. On the contrary it deserves much praise from the citizens here."

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

There have been three cases of cholera in Osaka between the 29th ultimo, and the 3rd instant. This is the first invasion of Osaka on the present occasion, and vigorous measures of sanitation are being taken.

It seems to have been a great exaggeration to say that 70 new cases of cholera had occurred in one day in Fukuoka. The truth is that there were 41 cases—11 of them ending fatally—in 3 days, the 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo.

There have been four deaths from cholera among prominent Japanese residents of Tientsin. The last sufferer was Mr. Oi Masujiro, an expert sent by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to study in China. He was regarded as a man of great promise and much regret is expressed that he should have perished on the threshold of his career. Steps have now been taken to procure a supply of Dr. Kitasato's cholera-prevention serum. The medicine seems to be largely used in Japan, and some people are disposed to think that the success which has hitherto attended Tokyo's efforts to hold the malady at bay, may be attributed to the *serum*.

Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Okayama continues to suffer badly. There were 224 new cases between the 29th ultimo and the 3rd instant. It is stated that the disease is terribly deadly and rapid in its operation, many of the victims dying without vomiting even once.

Osaka has had 4 cases in the town and eleven in the suburbs.

Yamaguchi reports 12 fresh seizures on the 4th instant. and Moji had 11 cases on the same day.

Friday, Aug. 8.

A case of cholera—the first this year—occurred in Sakuragi-cho, Yokohama, on the 5th instant. The sufferer was a stoker lodging at that place.

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The disease continues its ravages in Okayama. There were 70 new cases on the 3rd instant, of which 27 proved fatal. On the 14th there were 61 cases and 21 deaths. There is much anxiety owing to the malady having effected an entry into the Okayama and Bizen Cotton Factories and into the jail. Steps have been taken to inoculate the 1,300 prisoners.

From Takamatsu (Sanuki) comes news that there have been 6 cases.

FORMOSA.

The insurgents in Formosa, according to a report from the Governor-General dated the 30th ultimo, seem to have adopted a new device. Under pretense of a religious celebration some forty of them came together evidently with the object of committing depredations. The gendarmes and police were too much on the alert, however. Before the insurgents could accomplish anything they were dispersed, three of their number killed and twenty apprehended. One first-class Japanese soldier was shot in the affair.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* information is to the effect that these recent disturbances are not due solely to a rebellious spirit on the part of the insurgents. They are caused primarily by misconduct on the part of the camphor-collectors, who have failed to pay the monies invariably given by way of fees to the natives, and have also trespassed beyond the proper limits of their concessions. If that be true no punishment would be too severe to inflict on these unscrupulous adventurers who, for the sake of a few *yen*, cause serious disturbances and loss of life.

A violent storm visited Anping and Takao in Formosa on the 2nd instant at daybreak. Seventy fishermen are reported missing, and 14 corpses have been washed ashore.

There has been a bad flood in the south of Formosa owing to a violent gale of wind and rain which visited the island on the 1st instant. We reported in a recent issue that 70 boatsmen were missing. That was in connexion with this storm, and it is now stated that 14 corpses have been washed on shore.

THE "KASAGI."

The *Kasagi* returned on the 3rd instant, from her trip to Marcus Island. She had remained there three days, burning coal all the while, since there is no anchorage, and a vessel is obliged to keep constantly under weigh. During the period of her stay, Captain Roschill's schooner did not put in an appearance, and the *Kasagi* ultimately left the place, having landed a small detachment of marines and an officer. The party was provided with a statement, written in English, to the effect that the island is a Japanese possession, having been duly annexed by the Government of this country in 1898. Captain Rosehill's people will of course make no effort to take possession of the place under such circumstances, and the question of ownership will then have to be discussed between the two governments. The *Kasagi* reports that the island is of coral formation, in shape an equilateral triangle, 4½ miles in periphery. The sides are precipitous, with deep water up to the very foot of the crags, and there is nothing like an anchorage. Twenty-nine Japanese including three women are now living on the island. It appears that Mr. Mizutani, the lessee, left the place some time ago and has not since been heard of. He is reported to have been drifted a thousand miles southward, but what that means we do not understand.

TEA.

A curious discussion has been going on in New Zealand about the teas of various countries. The nature of the discussion will be gathered from the following letter, which appears in the *Manawatu Daily Times*, a well known "old resident" of Japan, Mr. A. S. Aldrich, being the writer, and we need scarcely add that, in our opinion, Mr. Aldrich is right in all his points :—

Messrs the Castle Tea Co.,
Wellington.

Dear Sirs,—I am much obliged for the sample of Java tea you were so good as to send me, and have duly tried it, and found it to much resemble a mild flavoured Ceylon tea, and to my taste preferable to much of the tea sold here as Ceylon. Ceylon tea is to me absolutely repulsive, and I import my own tea from Hongkong every year. I have the pleasure to send you a sample of same, which please try, made in an earthenware teapot with freshly-boiled soft water. You probably sent me the Java tea because of having seen some correspondence in the *New Zealand Times*, and perhaps Mr. Lucas is a member of your house. In his first communication, Mr. Lucas said :—"The Chinese and Russians drink China tea." As regards China this is as if he had said : "The New Zealanders eat New Zealand mutton ;" but, of course, it is quite correct. Then he said : "The Americans consume Ceylon and Indian teas." Perhaps they do some, but I am quite sure that the bulk of the tea consumed in America is Japanese tea. For the past 30 or 35 years there has been an immense export of Japanese tea to the United States and Canada, going into thousands of tons ; in fact, they took nearly all the export, very little going elsewhere. Not only did (and I believe still do) the several lines of mail steamers load largely with tea for San Francisco Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver, but British steamers came and loaded whole cargoes for transport to New York, via Suez Canal. I have before me the official statistics of the production of tea in Japan for the year 1899, and it amounted to 62,950,000lbs, or say, 28,102 tons ; the value of the quantity exported was declared to be *yen* 7,699,625, and of this there went to the United States a portion to the value of *yen* 6,326,806, or say £632,680 sterling ; to Canada, *yen* 1,203,962, or say £129,396 sterling ; to England, *yen* 18,115, or £1,811 sterling ; to other countries, *yen* 60,742, of £6,074, total *yen* 7,699,624, or £796,962 sterling. From these figures you can form an opinion as to the probable quantity of other tea imported into America. Mr. Lucas then proceeded to state that "the Japanese take Java and China teas," which is palpably foolish, and although he calls himself an "expert," it is apparent that he knew nothing about Japanese tea, or that tea was a staple product of that country. I had not heard of Java tea, and I think I am correct in saying that the production and export of tea from Java is a comparatively recent thing, and I (not being a tea expert) may be excused for not having previously heard of it. Mr. Lucas, however, seems to think that my ignorance of Java tea is far more discreditable than his ignorance (being an expert) of Japanese tea, and as to the tea chiefly consumed in Canada and the United States. In his latter communication Mr. Lucas states that "Canada consumes more Ceylon tea than any other foreign country except Russia," which implies that Russia consumes a very large quantity of Ceylon tea, although he had previously said that "Russians drink China tea ;" and this latter statement (first made by him) is, I believe, correct. There are several steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet largely employed in transporting tea from China to Odessa, and the Russians have a large establishment in Hankow for the manufacture of brick tea, which I have personally visited about six years ago. It is quite possible that Canada is the fourth largest Ceylon importing country, and Russia the next highest in the scale above Canada and yet they may take but little compared with their total consumption ; and it may be borne in mind that after Great Britain, Australasia, and the United States there are no large consumers of tea, other than Russia and Canada ; so that these countries might import very little Ceylon tea and yet occupy the positions assigned to them by Mr. Lucas. I had no desire to enter into any controversy about tea generally, but I could scarcely pass over such a gross mis-statement regarding the tea consumed in Japan as that put forth by Mr. Lucas.—I am etc.,

Yours faithfully, A. S. ALDRICH.
Palmerston North, June 15th, 1902.

"INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION."

It is only natural we suppose that a great deal of "intelligent anticipation of events" was practised by the London press with regard to the Coronation festivities. The feverish, head-long rush of modern life is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the mad endeavours of the daily and weekly newspapers to be thoroughly up-to-date. Now many of the weekly papers of London are printed on Wednesday and Thursday, though dated Saturday, and monthly journals go to press well in advance of publication day, and this leads to a lot of "enterprise" on the part of their editorial staffs. It is all right if the thing described comes off, but when, as in the case of the Coronation, the great event is postponed on the very eve of the stated day, then the result is somewhat direful. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that there is talk of a libel action arising out of an article which appears in the July number of *The Lady's Realm*. This magazine contains a thrilling account of the coronation in the Abbey on June 26! There is also a fine word-picture of the next day's procession! But what is specially objected to—and no wonder—is the description of the gala performance at the Opera on June 30th, which likewise never came off. The critic had risen nobly to the occasion, as witness the following gem from her article :—

Seldom have we had a worse chorus and even the stars of song must shine less brilliantly as the years go on. The unrivalled Jean has not the wonderful power he had once, and if Melba is delicious as ever she is no better. As for Caruso, he is a distinct disappointment.

This spiteful criticism of events that never took place is signed by "A Peer's Daughter." She must regret as much as her enterprising editor, that she ever put pen to paper the day she accomplished this.

THE HERB CASE.

The Herb case has naturally provoked some comments, but among them is one that certainly can not, by any stretch of complaisancy, be called natural. We refer to the comment of a local contemporary, which denounces the "extraordinary reasoning whereby a court asked to decide whether an individual is guilty or not guilty of a certain offence, declares that he is guilty of another and totally different offence, and sentences him accordingly." This remarkable dictum is accompanied by a scrap of that fringe of fine phrenzy which enables so many sillinesses to assume a brave appearance. Western communities and the practice of their law courts are referred to, and the judgment of the Yokohama tribunal is declared to be "dangerously lax." "If a man is to be tried for murder and sentenced for manslaughter on the mere say-so or authority of the bench, what security have the people?" inquires the *Japan Gazette*, and, truly, we can imagine that the momentous question was accompanied by the striking of an equally impressive attitude on the editorial stool. But is it not wonderful that people can live in this world of ours for 20 or 30 years and yet remain so delightfully ignorant of the events that happen there. "Tried for murder and sentenced for manslaughter!" Why the thing is as common as blackberries. The Court in Herb's case was asked to consider whether he had been guilty of "fraudulent bankruptcy," and its judgment, delivered on the strength of the evidence submitted, not on the strength of

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its own "say-so," was that fraud had not been proved but that negligence had, and it passed sentence accordingly. The *Japan Gazette* might as well affirm that a court of law has no competence to reduce the degree of an offence in consideration of the circumstances under which it was committed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has followed the example set by the *Jiji Shimpo* with so much success. It has organized a party of 150 students to visit Fuji. They started from Tokyo by the first train on Friday morning, it being considered that the weather is now definitely propitious. Of course the *Yomiuri* does not pay the expenses of the party. It merely arranges cheap means of transport and cheap lodging.

In a recent issue we alluded briefly to the fact that action at law had been brought by Mr. Yamakawa, formerly an assistant teacher in the Imperial University, against Major-General Sato, the ground of complaint being that the Major-General had appropriated and published in his own name a memoir compiled by Mr. Yamakawa. We now learn from Tokyo journals that the public procurator has rejected Mr. Yamakawa's suit, and that the whole business was a species of black-mailing. Major-General Sato, who served under Lieut.-General Yamaji and was on terms of the closest intimacy with that remarkable officer, desired to publish a memoir of him, and with that object dictated the matter to Mr. Yamakawa. The latter being a member of the *Gembun Itchi* Society, drafted the volume in colloquial and submitted it for the Major-General's inspection, but the Major-General, not liking the style, re-wrote the volume himself and decided to publish it in his own name. He suitably recompensed Yamakawa's work, but the latter, being, it is said, in embarrassed circumstances, pressed for a further payment, and when refused, instituted proceedings, not with any intention of actually carrying the case into court but merely in the hope of getting money. He accordingly sent an intermediary to the Major-General offering to come to an understanding, whereupon the Pyŏng-yang veteran intimated in the roundest terms that the sort of understanding he contemplated was to put Yamakawa into prison for false accusation. At this stage the public procurator announced that the case was rejected, and now the public is laughing at Mr. Yamakawa.

The explosion in the Mount Kembla colliery, at Wollongong, near Sydney, New South Wales, must evidently have been due to fire-damp. The coal mining industry of New South Wales is now carried on by 100 mines employing 11,333 men, and the quantity of coal raised in 1900 was 5,507,497 tons, valued at £1,668,911.

In spite of Lord Cranborne's explicit denial in the House of Commons, persistent rumours come from Macao, says the *Asahi Shimbun's* Shanghai correspondent, that France has made a purchase of land at Macao. This is a perplexing rumour. As for the sale of the whole of Macao to any other Power, that is an act from which Portugal is precluded by her treaty with China. As for the sale, however, of a plot of land in Macao to any one desirous of buying, we fail to see what objection can be made. The original rumour referred to a place not included in the Portuguese section, whereas the latest report points to a part of Macao itself. On the principle that there is no smoke without fire, we presume that the tale has a certain significance, but time must be trusted to unravel the perplexity.

Tokyo journals allege that there is much difficulty in collecting the taxes this year and that a severe injunction has been issued by the Government to the local authorities, directing that more stringent methods of collection shall be adopted, and that the cost of applications by post or of messengers shall be charged to the defaulting tax-payer, distraint also being resorted to with less hesitation than hitherto. No news of this nature had been published previously. It will doubtless serve as a handle to anti-tax-increase politicians.

The *Shinonome* has at length reached Saseho, escorted by the *Akashi* and the *Tsai-yen*. Nothing is publicly stated as to the amount of damage she is found to have sustained. The *Yayeyama* alone now remains to be floated off. Were she saved, the three catastrophes which recently befell the Japanese navy in such rapid succession, would soon be forgotten.

Prince Komatsu has given a certain *éclat* to his return journey by choosing the Trans-Asian route. His Imperial Highness is expected to reach Port Arthur by the 20th or the 21st. The *Yakumo* and the *Tokiwa* are to proceed thither to meet him.

Hongkong seems to have been visited by a severe typhoon on Tuesday, the 5th inst. The Observatory gave ample warning and the northern-bound P. & O. steamers secured shelter in time, but the N. P. steamer *Duke of Fife*, which evidently left harbour too late, got caught by the storm and had to put back to Hongkong to repair damages. Her departure from Yokohama is therefore indefinitely postponed.

There is intelligence that the Yokohama Water-works loan of 900,000 *yen*, guaranteed by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., produced offers aggregating 4 million *yen* in London, and that the scrip was sold considerably above 90, which was the price at which Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. took it.

A London telegram to the *Asahi* says that Siam has been included in the sphere of Franco-Russian politics, and that questions relating to it are about to be discussed in St. Petersburg. There has been of late some inflammatory and, as we venture to think, very foolish writing about Siamese affairs in French Far-Eastern papers, but it is difficult to imagine that any serious differences are likely to arise on such a subject. Moderation and fairness are the key-notes of French foreign policy at present, and peace is the aim of Russia. Siam will scarcely suffice to deflect either Power from its path. At all events the telegraph suggests that M. Doumer, the former Governor-General of French Indo-China, has some plan about Siam, which is to be submitted to the Russian Government, and that if it is approved, the French Representative in Bankok will be summoned home for consultation. Meanwhile Siam is said to be consulting with England as to the preservation of the neutral zone on the Mei-kong.

A Correspondent writes:—"I have only just returned from a country trip and therefore have only just read your Monday's telegram relating the news of the Liberal victory at Leeds. The Liberals are quite entitled to their jubilation at the result, for undoubtedly, though I notice you do not mention it, the parliamentary Division involved is that which the Rt. Hon William Lawless Jackson has vacated on his elevation to the ranks of the peerage. Mr. Jackson is one of the most popular Conservative statesmen ever bred in Leeds and the Yorkshire Tykes think great things of him by reason of his great administrative ability as Chairman of the Great Northern Railway, and his financial powers, which were once recognised by the Treasury in a signal manner while acting as Financial Secretary. But after his retirement from the thorny post of Irish Secretary in 1892, he fell out of the ranks of the Administration, to the great disappointment of his northern followers. At his last election, in 1890, he was returned at the head of the poll, receiving 7,512 votes to 4,995 cast for Mr. J. C. Hamilton. The Conservatives evidently thought the seat secure, but the Liberals this time put forward their strongest man, Sir John Barran, a former Mayor of Leeds, who was created a Baronet in 1895. Sir John has represented Leeds in Parliament before—in 1876-85, and after that he sat for the Otley Division of the West Riding from 1886 to 1895. No doubt the fight was a stiff one, but I can easily see that the Liberals left no stone unturned, while their opponents undoubtedly trusted too much in Providence—a weakly reed in political warfare."

Professor Ariga does not seem to have found the Trans-Asian Railway a remarkably rapid means of transit. Perhaps he journeyed leisurely. At any rate he left St. Petersburg on the 7th of July and reached Tsuruga on the 3rd of August, a trip of 28 days. His visit to Europe was for the purpose of attending the general meeting of the Red Cross Society. The Professor is accompanied by a Russian gentleman who is to serve in the Tokyo School of Languages. We interpret the transliterated name to be Yosehovitch, but it may be something quite different.

THE JAPANESE DIFFICULTY.

We have now an expression of opinion from the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as to the Japanese attitude towards the *likin* question. Evidently Japan's position differs somewhat from the position of other Powers. She is vitally interested in her exports of coal and cotton yarns to China. As to coal, it would be obviously unfair to impose upon it a heavy import duty by way of compensation for the abolition of *likin*, inasmuch as coal is consumed chiefly at the place of import and does not pass into the interior at all. Should the foreign mineral be required to pay an import duty of 7½ per cent. in lieu of *likin* from which it is already exempt in the nature of things, then native coal mined in Shantung and elsewhere will enjoy an overwhelming advantage. The same argument applies to cotton yarns. Unless some steps are taken to equalise the imposts on yarns manufactured in China and yarns obtained from Japan or elsewhere, the domestic manufactures will be unduly favoured.

These are obvious considerations and they will of course be duly taken into account when Japan comes to negotiate her new tariff with China. Every Power will look out for its own interests. Whether, after that process has been completed, there will remain a large increment of import duties to China, is another story.

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The Crowning of the King.

Within the time-worn walls of Peter's hallowed fane,
The ancient Abbey Church at Westminster,
Speaking to all of the Confessor's faith,
And now the great Valhalla of our cherished dead,
A King is crowned to-day.

Fair is the prospect spread before his gaze,
As he looks forth beyond the borders of his sea-girt isle,
For after weary years his wide-flung lands know peace,
The sword is sheathed, that bitter wounds may heal,
And Janus fast hath closed his ill-starred doors.

Yet greater cause have we this happy day
For goodly thankfulness.
Quite suddenly a cloud of evil portent hovered low,
O'ershadowing the Throne,
Threatening the life of him we hoped to crown as King.

To-day, in God's great providence,
Our fears have passed away
And Edward, guerdoned with his people's love,
Made doubly manifest through those hours of pain,
Advanceth to his crowning.

The storied walls of hoary Westminster,
Wherein our Kings are crowned,
Tell of tumultuous days,
Of Kings, and Lords, and Councillors,
With many a one of lowlier degree,
Who fill the bead-roll of the nation's fame
But take their last long sleep in undisturbed sanctuary.

Many the names emblazoned in this Shrine,
Speak of Worthies who nobly played the man
And ventured all, whate'er the cost,
To make our Empire what it is;
While others, holding high the charter of our liberties,
In dying left a legacy full, deep, and consecrate.

Thus Free-men are we all to-day because our fathers made us so;
Free-men to make our laws and choose our Kings;
Free-men to come and go where'er we list,
Free-men to pledge our faith 'twixt man and man,
Free-men to swear fealty to our Sovereign Over-lord.

Upon King Edward's brow to-day
Is set the circlet of the British Crown,
With all its burdens and its lonely state;
While in his hands most Sacred Things are placed—
Emblems of Mercy, Justice, Power and Equity.

And in this solemn hour,
In lands spread wide beneath the sun,
With loyal hearts the myriad millions pray:
That God will grant him length of days,
A faithful people and unbroken peace.

A.B.B.

Yokohama, August 9th, 1902.

EDUCATIONAL.

IT is pointed out by a Tokyo contemporary that the number of punishments inflicted on students in the public schools of Japan proves conclusively that there is something unsatisfactory about the schools. Thus from April 1900 to March 1902, the records of the schools show 6,037 pupils reprimanded, 1,909 rusticated or expelled, and 1,232 removed from the books. The last figure has no significance in this context, but the two first are certainly suggestive. The newspaper from which we take the returns is disposed to think that the Educational Department declines to see any fault in the teachers, who are persons appointed by itself, and lays all the blame on the pupils. If the opinion of an outsider be of any value we would suggest that the fault does lie very largely with the teachers. In many cases they are not competent to discharge the duties they undertake. No one is quicker than a school-boy to detect whether his teacher is qualified to teach. It is obvious that competent teachers can not possibly be obtained for the wretched salaries which the Educational Department has to offer. There have come under our own personal observation several examples of Japanese school-teachers who could not, by any stretch of complaisance, be termed competent. That is especially true when applied to teachers of foreign languages. Japan enjoys the distinction of being the only country in the world where the teaching of foreign languages is entrusted to natives. In England and America a native is never employed for such a purpose unless the circumstances are altogether exceptional. There are Englishman—few and far between—who by long residence in France or Germany and by years of careful study and close intercourse with Frenchmen and Germans, have acquired the French and German languages so thoroughly as to be quite capable of teaching them. But such men are not in the market offering themselves as school teachers. The same is true of other nationals. It may therefore be confidently asserted that in Europe and America alike teachers of foreign languages are invariably natives of the countries whose languages they undertake to teach. But in Japan it is different. In Japan the teachers of English, of French and of German in the Government schools are nearly all Japanese. That is a sufficiently defective state of affairs. Yet there is more to be said. These Japanese employed as teachers have not, in a majority of cases, more than a rudimentary knowledge of the languages they teach. Their pronounciation is execrable and they are not able to write a single sentence correctly and idiomatically in the foreign tongue they profess. There are many Japanese who speak English, German or French with considerably fluency; there are a few who speak these languages idiomatically and correctly, and there are still fewer—a very small number indeed—who can write them without committing blunders. We do not intend to suggest that the standard of Japanese acquirement in this respect is beneath the opportunities lying within reach of students or the facilities they enjoy. On the contrary we profoundly admire the earnest diligence of the Japanese student, and having watched him for many years in his toilsome, unflinching efforts, we have learned to entertain strong faith in the future of the country to which he belongs. But the point is that his opportunities are lamentably few and his facilities unfortunately restricted. The first thought of English parents who desire that their son shall be able to speak French or German is to send the lad to France or Germany. In Germany there seems to be another and a very excellent device in vogue: those that can not afford to send their children to England, provide English nurses for them. How many Japanese youths enjoy the advantage of going to Europe or America to learn a foreign language, or how many enjoy the advantage of having their young ears trained to the true sounds of a foreign language by the companionship of a foreign nurse? There are some, it is true, but in making that admission a further qualification is necessary, namely, that youths thus equipped never for one moment think of becoming ordinary school-teachers in Japan. The miserable pittance earned by the school-teacher and the inferior social position accorded to him effectually stifle any such aspiration. Thus it results that not even the few Japanese who might claim tolerable competence, are available for purposes of school-teaching. Only the riff-raff, only the men who know so little of English, French, or German that they can not hope to find a better market for their knowledge—only these men, as a last resource, apply for the poor post of teacher. We have known a considerable number of so-called teachers of English in Japanese public schools, and we have never known one, not a single one, that could by any stretch of imagination be called competent to teach. Of course this does not apply to University Professors and men high in the ranks of the educational faculty. We are speaking of the school-teacher with whom the average student is brought into contact. At once the student discovers how very meagre is his teacher's equipment, and simultaneously with the discovery his respect for the teacher disappears. He has no pity. Sympathy does not sharpen his imagination to conceive the long and cruel struggle endured by his teacher in order to reach even the lowly eminence on which he stands, raised barely above the level of starvation. Pity and sympathy are plants that do not flourish in a school-boy's bosom where his teacher is concerned. He simply loses his interest in study and there gradually rises up in his breast an insubordinate, rebellious disposition. Thus not the ultimate literary attainments of the student alone are at stake but also his morality. He learns to resist authority, which means also that he does

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not learn how to exercise it, for it is by obedience that men are taught to command. The effects of this evil are far-spreading, and the sum of the matter is that with such teachers as those now available in Japan, school discipline is impossible. The country must abandon its stingy attitude towards education. Nothing in this twentieth century is more pitiable them to see the eager, earnest, zealous students of Japan, hungry for knowledge and full of patriotic purpose, fed with such crumbs of cheap instruction as are now provided for them by their Executive and their Legislature.

RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTS.

WHATEVER may be the reasons for the telegraphically announced order of the Russian Government that the number of conscripts this year shall be a hundred thousand in excess of the usual figure, the fact is full of significance from an ethical point of view. What is to be said of a system of administration under which the Government, by a stroke of its pen, can condemn a hundred thousand youths to two years' hard labour—for the life of a conscript is little better than the life of a prisoner in jail—and can throw a hundred thousand families into mourning? We do not say that Russia's condition is any worse in this respect than that of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, or Italy. Doubtless in countries that have parliaments such a question could not be decided without reference to the legislature, and from that point of view the incident would be less shocking. But, after all, it is the conscription system, not the method of selecting or treating conscripts, that is barbarous. During the course of the South-African war a good deal was said in Germany about the mercenary army of Great Britain, and many German writers attempted to convince themselves and their readers that the system of conscription adopted in their country is ethically superior to the voluntary system pursued in England. All that kind of talk deserved to be pitied rather than resented. It is an old device that of abusing a neighbour's possessions in order to pull them down to the level of one's own. In their heart of hearts the Germans know well that the English system is incomparably more civilized than theirs, and there is assuredly not a moment of the day from year's end to year's end when some German family, bereaved of its son, does not pray that its country was in a position to dispense with conscription, or that Europe had emerged sufficiently from the semi-barbarous age to respect the liberty of her people. The Germans would be the first in Europe to abolish the system of conscription, if they could, and we do not question that many of their thinking men have been startled and shocked by this announcement of Russia's latest measure. Conscription places in the hands of an autocrat a weapon of appalling potentiality, and enables him, at the same time, to condemn whole sections of his subjects to one of the most irksome kinds of forced labour. The present Emperor of RUSSIA has given abundant proofs that he is a man of peace and that under his sway Russia will never embark upon any path of unscrupulous aggrandisement. This startling order of his is doubtless dictated by reasons of which we should all recognise the validity, did we know them—their validity, that is to say, Europe being what it is. There, however, is precisely the trouble—Europe being what it is. An old Chinese saying runs that men do not trip over mountains but over molehills. It is well illustrated in the history of the world to-day. The magnitude of a sin constitutes an ample excuse for its commission. If a Sovereign condemned one unoffending youth to two or three years of unrequited hard labour, even the most subservient people would protest; but when HIS MAJESTY treats a hundred thousand in that manner, the world simply wonders. We all have to guard against the sin which we so glibly lay to the charge of the Chinese, the sin of lifting up our eyes and thanking GOD that we are not as other men are, but it is certainly permissible for Anglo-Saxons to be grateful that conscription is not among their institutions.

THE KAISER.

WE often wonder what kind of staff the GERMAN EMPEROR has gathered about him. They must be men not merely of extraordinary industry but also of very exceptional initiative. For a time it seemed possible that the Kaiser's almost omniscient tactfulness was due entirely to his own busy brain, and that the innumerable acts of grace and wisdom with which he delighted and instructed the world were prompted by his own insight. But it is no longer possible to be satisfied with that view. Evidently His Majesty has succeeded in surrounding himself with a staff of men who not only keep him informed of every incident occurring whether in Germany or elsewhere, but also accompany the information with suggestions of the most valuable kind. The organization and the inspiration are the Emperor's own of course, but the range and volume of the work are beyond the capacity of any one man unendowed with supernatural qualities. The KAISER has succeeded in imparting a new character to Sovereignty. He has made it, not the master of the State, for that it always was—though history shows few instances of mastership as wholesome as that of the GERMAN EMPEROR—he has made it also essentially the servant of the State. There is no institution in Germany that serves her so well as she is served at present by Imperialism.

ON THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY PROF. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN BEFORE THE ENGLISH SUMMER SCHOOL AT HAKONE, ON JULY 26TH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I make no doubt that the Committee who sent me the flattering invitation to address you to-day, and you yourselves who pay me the still higher compliment of coming to listen to these imperfect remarks,—I make no doubt, I say, that you are all well aware that such lectures can help you but a very little on your arduous way. Good advice is proverbially ineffectual,—perhaps partly because it is not always so very good after all, though given out as such. But advice can help specially little in the present case. Though talking be the linguist's aim, *talking about* this talking will effect nothing. In the study even of words, what is required is, not words, but deeds,—hard work in fact, drudgery, what school-boys call, or used to call in my time, regular "grind," daily unremitting toil both when disposed for study and when not so disposed. And if this be true of the learning of all languages, I suppose we may call it true of Japanese in the superlative degree, because Japanese is probably — all things considered—the most difficult language on the face of the earth. No adult European can ever hope to master it thoroughly, in all its branches, as he might hope to master, say, German or Spanish. Our learning of Japanese is a mere question of degree,—what to take and what to leave, how far to go, what moderate grade of excellence to hope for, where to draw the line between our linguistic studies and other duties,—all questions evidently bound up with the particular temperament and the particular circumstances of each individual student, and therefore scarcely falling within the competence of advice, unless it be the advice of a few intimate friends who possess personal knowledge of these circumstances. This being so, please do not take anything I may say to-day too literally. A language is like geography:—one may begin it anywhere, anyhow. There are no axioms in its case, as there are in mathematics, and alas! there is no royal road. If you have any private system of your own, and it suits your particular bent, by all means stick to it.

Nevertheless, when this has been said, you will probably still wish for something more positive and definite. It is sometimes pleasant to talk over difficulties, even when one has the foreknowledge that nothing much can be gained thereby:—it is at least a relief to the mind. So, before coming to Japanese in particular, I would draw your attention to one cardinal fact—if you have not noticed it already—which may be predicated of all linguistic study. It is that, broadly speaking, there are two, and only two, systems of learning any language whatever. According to the first of these systems, which is the one infants go on, the language to be acquired is the only one taken into account:—it is conquered by means of itself. According to the second system, which is that naturally fallen into by adults, the language to be acquired is constantly referred, word by word, to another language already known, namely the student's native tongue, which serves as a prop to lean on at every step. Our grammars, our dictionaries, all adopt this second system. They take it for granted that the student thinks, not in the language he is learning, but in his own; they tie him for ever and a day to his mother-tongue's apron-strings, and thereby no doubt earn a gratitude which is deeper in proportion as the learner possesses less linguistic ability. Some few original teachers, on the other hand,—Ollendorf, for instance, in the old days, more or less tentatively, and Prendergast boldly and consistently in his splendid "Mastery System,"—have endeavoured to lead the pupil back to the first plan, directing him, though adult, to learn as if he were a little child. That this first system is the more successful of the two, admits of absolutely no doubt whatever, because we have millions of proofs daily before our eyes:—every child who learns

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to prattle in the language of those around it is a walking and talking demonstration of the fact. On the other hand, all the adults who study foreign languages are examples of the relatively poor success of the alternative system. We do not learn to speak Japanese like natives in twenty years,—for all our dictionaries, and our teachers, and our aching heads,—whereas our five-year-old children learn it perfectly, just as, if they were moved to Fusan or to Vladivostok to-morrow, they would in a few months have learnt Korean or Russian perfectly, or any other language under the sun. The question, therefore, is not :—which is the better of the two systems? but : is the infant system possible to adults? A grave question, assuredly, and one which, rather than attempt to answer categorically, I would recommend to your careful cogitation, in the hope that the clear posing of the question may help each, in his different way and degree, to some individual answer calculated to influence his manner of tackling his difficult task. I say it with diffidence, but my own impression is that some few adults *can* learn exactly as a child does, and that the men who do so are precisely those whom we admire as "great linguists." They do it, for the most part, unconsciously,—at least, so it has seemed to me in the few cases which I have been able to watch. Such master-learners—if so one may phrase it—unconsciously clear their minds of their mother-tongue; they start with a linguistic *tabula rasa*; and so, nothing else being there, the foreign idiom comes in and takes possession. Perhaps that is why people otherwise silly and empty-headed often excel their neighbours in the learning of foreign tongues. Mezzofanti, who spoke fifty-eight languages and ever so many dialects of them like a native, was otherwise quite a commonplace individual. I also incline to think that many adult persons who, without being Mezzofantis, possess a fair measure of the capacity for abstracting from the idiom of their native language, might cultivate and strengthen this capacity by practice, and thereby obtain better results than they at present do. On the other hand, there are no doubt many—especially such as do not begin till after 25 or 30 years of age, when the mind is set hard in its mould—to whom such mental gymnastics are impossible. This is especially apt to be the case when no foreign language of any sort has been learnt during childhood. Perhaps these would do best not to break their heads, sour their tempers, perhaps even injure their health, by attempting to learn Japanese at all; or at any rate they might restrict themselves to the few phrases needed when in conference with the cook or the washerwoman. After all, it is not necessary, even in Japan, for everyone to become a Japanese scholar. I have even heard it asserted that the Japanese prefer those of us who do not speak their language, and I do not doubt but that a considerable element of truth lurks in the assertion.

In any case, were it my duty to settle a curriculum for European students of Japanese, I should (excuse a slightly Irish method of expression) settle two. One of these curricula would exclude the Japanese written character and the book style altogether. It would restrict itself to Romanised Colloquial, unless indeed overpowering practical considerations, in the case of missionaries, made the addition of the reading of the Bible in *Kana* a *sine quâ non*. To these students I would give Imbrie's "English-Japanese Etymology" as their principal text-book, because it treats the language—and that with wonderful mastery and accuracy—from the point of view of those whose thoughts perforce remain enclosed within the pale of English idiom. The higher grade curriculum should be entirely different, and that from the very start. The details would, of course, vary according as the pupils were intended for missionary, consular, mercantile, or other work. But in any case they should (excuse the apparent indelicacy of mentioning my own books; I only do so because I cannot well avoid it in the present connection),—they should begin with the "Colloquial Japanese Handbook," where, subject to certain concessions dictated by practical considerations, the language is treated, so to say, from the inside. They should pass on without delay to the "*Moji no Shirube*," or at any rate to the study of the written character, both Chinese and *Kana*, in some form or other, and stress should be laid on the necessity of weaning themselves altogether from the use of Romanised texts. In Japan, more even than in Western countries, the traditional written system *is* the language. This is a fact which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Efforts have, it is true, been made to abolish this written system. But you know probably how signally the *Rômaji Kwai* failed in the attempt. Its failure is to be regretted, no doubt,—deeply to be regretted. If the Japanese employed our Roman alphabet, they would be in closer touch with the thought of the West, and the labours of their own school-children would be lightened. But as a matter of fact, the Romanisation movement did fail; it failed totally and ignominiously, and few prophecies are perhaps safer than that any future movement in the same direction will likewise fail. There are several reasons for this; but the overwhelming reason is that, as I remarked just now, the traditional writing here *is* the language. Some of you may think what I am going to say a paradox. It is nevertheless sober truth that the words here in Japan—great numbers of the words; at least—do not precede the writing, but that the writing precedes the words. The proper way of asking the question with regard to thousands of Japanese terms is, not "How is such and such a word written?" but "How are such and such characters pronounced?" It is not that an originally existent sound—*hô*, for example—has been taken and written in different ways to signify a "rule" (法), a "side" (方), an "answer" (報), a "treasure" (寶), a "cannon" (炮), a "country" (邦), "to let loose" (放), "to offer to a superior" (奉), etc., etc. That would not be the historically correct manner of describing the facts. The Japanese pronunciation, with its distressing homophony, is a relatively modern phenomenon. Many of these *hô's* are even now distinguished from each other in the pronunciation of the Chinese themselves, some being *fa*, some *fang*, some *fung*, and so on. For all we know, every one of the *hô's* may have been sounded differently in ancient days. In any case, each is quite a separate and distinct word, with an individual history of its own, and it is therefore written with a character of its own. The Japanese pronunciation is, so to say, an accident; to speak more scientifically, it owes its origin to a separate set of causes. Pronunciation apart, the characters are all there, have been there for hundreds or thousands of years, significations and connotations all complete,—mute symbols, but available for use, ready to start into conscious existence whenever some new technical term is required in any of the innumerable arts and sciences and business needs of modern life. All the most delicate gradations of thought are stored in them, and stowed away in drawers and boxes only requiring to be taken out. Without the characters, thousands, tens of thousands of words would not, could not, exist, because it is only from the characters that they derive their being. That is why I say that the written character is the original, the Japanese reading the derivative. This may seem a hard saying, and I have found by experience that persons fresh from home, however intellectual and cultivated, fail to appreciate it, doubtless because the Chinese character takes rank among those numerous subjects in which a certain amount of practical knowledge is an essential condition of intelligent theoretical discussion. A man entirely ignorant of Chinese characters is not in a position to ask intelligent questions about them, much less to understand the answers. But I venture to think that all the "old hands" will confirm to you the truth of the statement I have made. Moreover, any doubts on the subject can easily be resolved :—you have only to study the characters for a year, and you will not then ask for any further proof. All such stock objections as "If the Japanese understand each other when speaking, why can't they understand when the sound of the words is noted down phonetically?" will vanish of themselves. Scales will fall from your eyes, and you will see that the modern Japanese language without the Chinese characters is not thinkable, because it is a contradiction in terms. Don't mistake me. I do not mean to say that things *might* not have taken another course. The ancient Japanese language of twelve centuries ago is quite thinkable without the characters; and if China had not happened to be situated next door, and had not happened to become Japan's first school-teacher, the language would doubtless have developed along lines of its own. But it has not done so. Circumstances have caused it to develop along the lines of the Chinese characters; and now that the Japanese language is old and fixed in a certain groove, to try to get it out of that groove is a task as vain as were the attempt to get the inhabitants of London or New York to-day to speak Anglo-Saxon. In fact, as I have sought to explain elsewhere, the Europeanisation of Japan in thought and in *things* has produced, and goes on daily producing, an increased dependence on China in *words*, just as we Europeans—the more we go ahead with our telegraphs, our telephones, our photography, and what not, so much the more freely do we draw on the store of ancient Greek to find names for these modern inventions. The process, in both these cases, is perfectly natural and legitimate. Let us, therefore, if we want to know Japanese properly, study *first the characters, next the characters, and always the characters!* There is no other sure road into the intellectual heart of this nation. There is no other way of putting oneself on a level with even the average educated native,—I do not mean of course on a level with Japanese lawyers or professors; that is beyond the power of any foreigner,—but on a level even with the small shopkeepers and our very servants themselves. If the student's memory refuses to retain the whole of the necessary 2,000 or 3,000 characters, let him try to make it keep 1,000. If it won't keep 1,000, let him try for 500, for 250, for 100. Even that small number would be 100 times better than none at all. It would suffice to bring about a sort of internal change in his mind, by giving him a glimmer of insight into the intimate relation between the written character and the spoken speech. It would show him how, for instance, *minami-kaze* and *nam-pû* (南風) "the south wind," are not, to the mind of a Japanese, two distinct words for the same thing, but merely two pronunciations of the same way of writing. In fact, it would alter and adjust his point of view. His mind would come to be in Japan, as well as his body. If I had the management of young men brought to this country to work among its people, I would take a large hammer and a whole bagful of nails, each nail inscribed with a Chinese character, and I would drive them into their skulls,—a painful surgical operation, perhaps, at the moment; yet I feel sure that those young men would come and thank me afterwards.

* * * *

Well, I set out by pooh-pooh-ing the giving of advice, and here I am giving advice with a vengeance! *Shikata ga nai.* What else is a poor lecturer to do, when his subject is the proper method of studying Japanese?

Besides the one great, fundamental point of the Chinese characters, many minor items on which advice might possibly not come amiss, occur to my mind. For instance, do you sufficiently vary your attacks upon the enemy which you have set yourselves to conquer? Personally, I have found variety most useful, on account of the mental stimulus given by new interests. One day, maybe, one gets hold of some little Japanese poem or proverb, questions concerning which addressed to a native friend bring into view a new world of thought, and consequently of expression. Another day, perhaps, the policeman has come on his monthly round of enquiry, or the postman drops in apropos of an insufficiently prepaid letter or some other mistake. The natural impulse is to let one's "boy" go out and settle the matter. But why not rather face the occasion oneself, and almost certainly gain some new and practically useful term thereby? Or why not write down—if it be but in Roman—some of the songs sung by the school-children, for instance, the "Railway Songs" now so much in vogue? Or, again,

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why not tackle the signboards of the street one lives in, and so learn words, characters, and even manners and customs at one and the same time? Your teacher, as an educated man, will be too much ashamed ever to draw your attention to the stall of the fortune-teller or *nin-sô-mi*. But if you notice the inscription of this latter worthy yourself, you will have learnt at least two of the very commonest characters in the language (人相), and you can proceed thence to find out a good deal of what goes on in your house among the servants, who, ten to one, consult the said fortune-teller whenever anything is lost. In fact I, for one, being a little Bohemian by nature, should feel inclined to go off and consult the fortune-teller myself. He would at least give me a lesson in the language, which would be cheap at ten cents. Sitting in a shop or wayside tea-house, and listening to what the other customers say, is an excellent plan. In the railway cars, what else has one to do but listen to the chat of fellow-travellers? But it must be that effective kind of listening, which is itself half-way to remembering. I recollect getting an excellent lesson a few years ago, while paying a visit at one of the legations in Tôkyô, where a young lady, born in Japan and absolutely Japanese in speech, was acting as interpretress to the lady of the house. Said the latter, "Please thank Countess so-and-so for her great kindness in bringing me that lovely figured silk;" and as she uttered the words, I grew quite warm, thinking what an embarrassment *I* should have been in if asked to interpret such a remark, as I had not the faintest notion of what the correct Japanese for "figured silk" might be. But do you imagine that the fair interpretress construed her task so literally? Not the least doubt but that she was intimately acquainted with the technical term, not for figured silk only, but for each and every article of Japanese haberdashery and female adornment. But she did not use the word on that occasion, because that was not the way a Japanese would naturally express herself. What she did say, with the exact intonation and manner of a Japanese young lady, was simply *O miyage wo arigatô gozaimasu*, "Thank you for your kind present," which is the idiom consecrated by custom for use on such occasions. Of course, I knew the phrase well enough; but I had not thought of it, because the English idiom was ringing in my ears. I have never forgotten the lesson. It is by such means,—here a little, and there a little, one idiom to-day, another to-morrow, some sought out from books, others brought by chance, but only remaining with one if carefully watched and registered,—it is by such varied tactics that victory over this most difficult tongue may be gained.

The choice of a teacher, again:—What a weighty matter, and yet how often stumbled into haphazard, almost without deliberation! What are the qualifications for a good teacher of Japanese? Certainly not knowledge of grammar:—that you can get more intelligibly and compendiously from your European authorities. No, what is wanted is a man with a good accent (above all, beware of Northerners),—a man of fair general education, and, more than aught else, one who likes hearing the sound of his own voice. For silence is *not* golden in a language-teacher. Let your teacher have all sorts of other defects:—he will be sufficiently good if he possesses the crowning virtue of being a chatterbox.

And this leads me to the last item on my list. I have reserved it to the end on account of its importance. I mean the vital question of pronunciation. It has often struck me as matter for surprise that correct pronunciation is not more insisted on. Japanese teachers seem rarely to drill their foreign pupils in pronunciation. They will tell you particular points if you ask them, but they will not themselves introduce the subject. Perhaps their silence is prompted by politeness, perhaps by despair. Be this as it may, the current impression that Japanese pronunciation is easy has, I am convinced, done considerable mischief, and I would beg you forthwith to disabuse your minds of it. No doubt the main outlines of Japanese pronunciation are easy:—there is no such evidently crux in this language as the Chinese tones, or the curious Welsh *ll* which no Saxon ever gets his tongue round, or one or two Russian letters impossible to civilised mankind, or even the guttural *ch* of the Germans. Nevertheless, believe me, Japanese pronunciation is *not* easy. If there is here no great acknowledged stumbling-block, there are, as it were, little pebbles and ruts in almost each letter, lying in wait to trip one up at every step. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the pebbles and ruts, the asperities, the heavinesses, are in our own native English, and that our tongues, through long usage of so rough a speech as ours, have lost the ability to glide smoothly, as required by the more liquid Japanese. Of course I cannot undertake to give a lesson in Japanese orthoëpy this afternoon. To begin with, I am not competent to do so:—no foreigner is, though a foreigner of some experience, and endowed by nature with what we call a good ear, may well help at certain stages, by pointing out any specially glaring defects. I do not think that there is any better plan to recommend than that of listening to natives very carefully,—listening of course when they are pronouncing for our special benefit; but, as they may then strain a little and consequently become somewhat artificial, I should recommend listening still more attentively when they are conversing among themselves. The tone of voice in Japanese—what has been termed the "language tune,"—differs from our own. English speech is oligarchical. It exalts certain syllables by emphasising them strongly; sometimes it emphasises whole words strongly, at the expense of all the rest. Japanese is democratic:—its words have equal rights. No one who does not set himself to discard our heavy English emphasis can become a good Japanese speaker. Moreover there is a general softness—one might almost say a mincing quality—that runs through Japanese enunciation. To take an instance where, when Romanised, the Japanese word coincides exactly with the English:—*chin*, "a pug-dog," is altogether different from our thick, full English word "chin." The *ch* is different, the *i* is different, and the *n* is different, so that the whole word is different, though spelt alike. Or take the village where we are now assembled, the village of what we English speakers call "Hŭkŏny." In so calling it, we mispronounce the *a*, we mispronounce the *o*, we mispronounce the *e*, and we put a wrong stress,—four mistakes in the course of six letters! The Japanese say *Ha-ko-ne*, which is something entirely different. Our "Hŭkŏny" pronunciation is really but a few degrees removed in faultiness from that of the ingenious globe-trotter who called the place "Hack I." On your way here, you doubtless passed through the town of *Odawara*, whose Japanese name is scarcely to be recognised in our "Oděworrer":—I reckon that we habitually commit five blunders in uttering that single word of four syllables. How many there may be in the way we sound the name of Miyanoshita, I will not undertake to say. But I am certain of one thing, which is that the Japanese do not call it *Mere Noshter*, as if it were first cousin to "mere nonsense." And it is the same at every turn.

Do not mistake me. I do not wish to be understood as advocating a perfect Japanese pronunciation of such place-names *when speaking English*. We have our own "language tune," to break up which by words in other tunes, inserted here and there, would be practically difficult and would sound awkward. By all means, when we are speaking English, let it be pure English. Let us say "Paris," not *Pah-ree*, "Munich" not *München*, therefore also "Hŭkŏny," "Oděworrer" and "Mere Noshter." As a matter of fact, we shall always end by doing so, whether we wish it or no, because the attraction of the rest of the English sentence carries us irresistibly along. But it is surely quite another matter when we undertake to speak Japanese. I venture to doubt whether any native who had had no intercourse at all with foreigners would easily understand even the words "Tôkyô" and "Yokohama" as we habitually pronounce them. How much less, then, a whole sentence, where each syllable is put more or less out of joint! Truly the fault lies, not in any dulness of Japanese comprehension, but with ourselves; and it can be remedied to a very considerable extent by imitation, care, constant practice. It is a matter, likewise, that should be attended to from the beginning, from the very day of landing in the country, because otherwise the student, while getting together his vocabulary, will be getting it together wrong; and to correct an error once engraved on the memory is notoriously a far harder task than to learn correctly from the outset. I notice, for instance, that numbers of persons who have resided for years in this country have never got right in the matter of long and short *o's*. Yet it is really quite a simple thing, requiring but to be observed and set right once for all. In fact, we distinguish long from short vowels in English; and the difficulty here, such as it is, arises merely from the fact that English usage habitually lengthens the vowels of open syllables, whereas Japanese has both long and short open vowels. If no notice is taken of the length or shortness of vowels,—above all if words to be learnt are written down in Roman with nothing to distinguish the two classes from each other,—the error will be perpetuated from day to day, till at last it becomes ineradicable. Now, if you say *kônô* in Japanese when you mean *kono*, you might just as well say "his" instead of "this." No creature will understand you, unless it be those servants or pupils who, being in daily contact with you, learn to make allowances for foreign eccentricity, just as we old residents make allowances for "English as she is Japped," and guess at the meaning pretty successfully, though to any newly landed Anglo-Saxon it is a profound mystery.

In concluding these, I fear, rather too didatic remarks, there is thus a second maxim which I would fain impress upon you strongly. It is the all importance of attention to the matter of pronunciation. Let pronunciation be your daily care. Nothing can profit you more, whether your aim be real mastery of the language or only a modicum of the colloquial. Japanese deserves taking trouble about; for, with all its difficulties, have we not the immense encouragement of knowing that it is an important language? We students of Japanese are not expending our energies on some poor crumbling speech of Ainos, or South Sea Islanders, or American Indians, where not the language only, but the race, together with all that charity may attempt for the race, is doomed to rapid extinction. On the contrary, Japan, always great and interesting in the past, stands forth to-day as one of the foremost nations of the earth,—a nation whose future announces itself in the brightest colours. Japan has a literature worth studying; she has a people worth helping,—a people, too, from whose sturdy character and many other admirable traits we ourselves have much to learn. No doubt it is a pity that the language should chance to be so exceptionally difficult a one. But again, *shikata ga nai*. The ambitious student will perhaps be all the better pleased to know that he has a hard fight before him, and thus be able to feel that his spurs are worth winning.

THE HOUSE TAX.

From enquiries made at the Yokohama City Office relative to the matter of the house-tax, we learn that the Authorities will issue on August 7th a notice warning owners that payment of the tax is due in Yokohama besides the special additional house-tax for the 34th fiscal year (1901-2) and the special house-tax for the first-half of the 35th fiscal year (1902-3). In the event of the order not being acquiesced in, distraints will be enforced later on, pending the decision of the arbitration court.

The *Asahi* reports that several days ago Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Yokohama, sent a note to the Yokohama City Office demanding payment of charges for four months' storage of 333 *kin* of silk, which were legally attached about four months ago in connection with the house-tax distraining. The Mayor of Yokohama has refused to accede to the demand on the ground that there is no such provision in Japanese law.

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THE INDUSTRIES BANK AND THE INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT BANK.

The Industries Bank (*Credit Mobilier*) has decided, it is said, to make its first issue of debentures. The total amount will be 2 million *yen* and the rate of interest 6½, the face-value of the debentures being 50 *yen*. But the exact date of issue is not yet announced.

The Industries Encouragement Bank (*Kwangyo Ginko*) is also said to be about to issue one million worth of debentures, its fifteenth issue.

THE CORONATION.

Though the proceedings at the meeting of British residents on Tuesday were private, it certainly can do no harm to say that the action of the Yokohama Japanese banks in voluntarily agreeing to close on the 9th in celebration of the Coronation was the subject of much gratified comment by members of the meeting.

KOBE.

In Kobe the British residents have resolved to confine their celebration to an Evening Fête on the Cricket Ground from 9 o'clock, the afternoon fête for children having been postponed to Nov. 8th. A coronation service will be held at 9 a.m. on Aug. 9th in All Saints Church. In the case of the service as well as of the fête all are invited to attend in ordinary costume.

YOKOHAMA.

It is understood that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, will be present in an unofficial capacity at the Yokohama celebration, and as already intimated the affair will be of a purely popular nature. The coronation service will begin in Christ Church at 10 a.m. A cricket match, which is quite unconnected with the celebration, will commence in the forenoon and last the greater part of the day. Tiffin will be served in the pavilion. While the cricket match is in progress yacht races will be going on, one Coronation prize being offered in each class. The day's proceedings will wind up with an evening fête and there will be fireworks. It is to be hoped that the weather will be fine.

KARUIZAWA.

A lady correspondent writes:—Are you warm in Yokohama? When I left the other day there were signs that the long-delayed summer was really about to put in an appearance, so perhaps you may appreciate the news when I tell you that up in this delightful mountain village I am going to bed under six thicknesses of blanket and even then find a hot-water bottle grateful and comforting to my poor, cold—well "understandings." We are going to have a Coronation Celebration all on our own account. We shall begin the day with Holy Communion, then pass on to a general thanksgiving service in which all may join, using the Union Church for both celebrations, as the Episcopal Church is too small for the huge crowds now assembled here. In the afternoon the little ones, and children of a larger growth too, will have sports and tea together in some lovely private grounds. At 5 p.m. the British residents will meet to drink the toast of "Their Gracious Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra," and we will let off all the patriotism possible. In the evening everybody of all nationalities, languages, and peoples, will meet at a miscellaneous concert. In this connection the Committee thoughtfully direct our attention to item 7 on the programme. I turned to it at once and found the mystic word, "Collection"—so that's all right. Now don't you think we are in for a rare, good old time? By the way, three-quarters of Yokohama's feminine attractions are up here—(here follows a list of ladies, which we refrain from printing)—and quite half of Kobe's. I am meeting all sorts of old acquaintances, and despite the rain and mist that has been atrociously *en evidence*, every one seems happy, in the best of good humour with themselves, the place, and the world at large, and therefore life is altogether delightful all round."

A Constantinople telegram says:—"The Sultan, being desirous of giving some special mark of his friendly feeling towards King Edward, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, intends sending one of the Imperial Princes to Mr. de Bunsen, the British Chargé d'Affaires, to express his congratulations on the auspicious event. The Ministers will also pay visits to Mr. de Bunsen, and on the evening of Coronation Day, a Turkish military band will play on H.M.S. *Imogene*, on board of which vessel Mr. and Mrs. de Bunsen will hold a reception of members of the British Colony. The Sultan, furthermore, proposes giving orders that military bands shall play in honour of the Coronation in every town in the Turkish Empire where there is a British Consulate."

Dramatic and even tragic are the only words which can be used to described the remarkable scene in Westminster Abbey on 24th June. Everything was in progress for the rehearsal of the Coronation Ceremony, the band on the organ screen was performing the brilliant march by Saint-Saëns, when of a sudden the stupefying intelligence of the King's illness arrived. A group of prominent persons was formed, including the Dean of Westminster, Canon Robinson, Canon Duckworth, Lord Esher, the Bishop of London, and others. It was seen by the observers that something very serious had occurred. The march terminated, and Sir Frederick Bridge rose and requested silence. By this time most of the vocalists had also arrived. Amid deathly silence the Bishop of London rose and announced the news. At his request the whole assembly then fell on their knees, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was to have sung the Litany, together with the Bishop of Oxford, on the Thursday, took up his position at the Litany stool, and the whole choir, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Walter Alcock, joined in singing Tallis's beautiful Litany and the well-known hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." And then the words of blessing were gently pronounced by the aged Dean. Thus terminated perhaps the most impressive and painful service which has ever been heard within the walls of the Abbey.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

Ev'ry thought throughout the nation
Dwells upon the coronation
With joyous songs the world shall ring;
And with British reputation
Rouse the Empire's acclamation
Defend the faith! God Save the King!

Thrilling sounds from ev'ry steeple.
Hear the joy bells of the people.
Eager their loyalty to show.

Shouting greetings as he passes.
Ever staunch and true the masses
Vent their good-will with hearts aglow.
Endear'd to all long both have been;
Now we give the toast remaining,
To Their Majesties while reigning.
Health and long life to King and Queen.

S.S. *Foreric.* D.A.G.

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nagasaki Hotel, Ld., on July 30th, the Chairman, Dr. R. J. Bowie, in putting the report and accounts before the meeting, said: We regret that we are unable to place before you a more satisfactory statement of affairs, but we are sure you will agree with us that the past six months have been quietest known in Nagasaki since any of us arrived, and as is natural, the hotel has suffered from the depression. I can assure you that it has been a very difficult task to make our working expenses, in fact during the first three months of this year we found ourselves working at a loss. Respecting the property of the company, you will notice that very little has been expended for the half year, a fact on which we can congratulate ourselves. Your directors having frequently inspected the buildings etc., are able to assure you that they in a first class condition. Owing to the drop in silver exchange it was found necessary to write off *yen* 2,375 from the Investment Account, and the amount has been debited to Profit and Loss Account. I may state, as there has been some talk of our not having debited the interest charged for debentures, that as a matter of fact on July 1st our Profit and Loss Account showed a debit balance of *yen* 7,711.84—to which, according to precedence, we made no reference in our report—and for which provision will be made in the next account. The report and accounts were adopted.

YACHTING.

Last Saturday's programme provided for three races. The weather was, however, so little promising, that the 39 raters preferred not to start for the "Maid Marion" Cup over the 22 miles long course to Bansu Hana and back. The cruising class started with the exception of *Daimyo* and *Svanhild*, which were bound for Uraga, at 1.30 with a light breeze, consisting of *Asagao*, *Surprise*, *Mosquito*, *Virginia* and *Molly* in the order named. At the Harbour Entrance, however, the breeze fell so calm, that most of the yachts anchored in order not to be taken too far out of their course by the strong tide then coming in, and *Molly* soon after gave up. At about half past three a little breeze came up from the north west and *Surprise* was seen to lead out of the Harbour Entrance followed by *Asagao*, *Virginia* and *Mosquito*. The wind soon freshened, and at the Tsurumi Mark the times were: *Asagao* 4.01.20; *Surprise* 4.02.00; *Mosquito* 4.02.10; *Virginia* 4.04.10. Spinnakers were then set to starboard and the Lightship was passed as follows: *Asagao* 4.28.20; *Mosquito* 4.31.20; *Surprise* 4.34.05; *Virginia* 4.35 20. *Mosquito* further shortened the distance between her and the leader, and the Honmoku Buoy was passed thus: *Asagao* 5.02.40; *Mosquito* 5.03.10; *Surprise* 5.12.00: *Virginia* 5.16.30.

The yachts had now to beat back to the Lightship, in which *Mosquito* lost a little ground, the wind freshening meanwhile and developing into a nice sailing breeze with an occasional squall. The Lightship was rounded as follows:—*Asagao* 5.45.35; *Mosquito* 5.47.20; *Surprise* 5.58.00; *Virginia* 6.13.45. The yachts were completely hidden now by the mist and rain coming down fast. *Mosquito* stood out on the port tack while *Asagao*, thinking to avoid the tide better, stood in towards the breakwater, but, when they crossed tacks, the leaders were so close together, that it was difficult to say which had the advantage. *Asagao* however managed to get ahead of her larger sister again and finally finished 2 minutes and 3 seconds before *Mosquito* whose handicap from the winner was 2 minutes. As the time limit expired at 6.30, it will be seen from the following times, that the yachts only just succeeded in making it a race. The result of the race was as follows:—

	Finish.	Handicap. Club-time	Arbitrary.	Corrected. Finish.
Asagao	6.25.35	5.26	allows	6.25.35
Mosquito	6.27.38	allows	2	6.25.38
Surprise	6.37.40	allows	7	6.30.40
Virginia	6.56.55	11.40	9	6.47.55

It may be mentioned that *Virginia*, although a new name, is the former *Ideal* built in 1896, which was successfully raced by her then owner during the season of 1897.

Asagao therefore takes the first prize, the "Scandinavian Residents' Cup" and two record points, and *Surprise* second prize and one point, *Mosquito* having declared not to accept it on account of having taken passengers on board during the race.

The 12 raters raced over the usual course with the result of *Dora* winning the prize from *Thelma* by about 5 minutes.

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"THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO."

PREFACE.

To-day, when we find that Japan has reached a certain degree of occidental civilization and is inclined to seek alliances with European nations, it may not perhaps be inopportune to throw a retrospective glance on an analogous situation which this country occupied at the commencement of the 17th century. On that occasion Japan's debut in European civilization was one of the most promising, but all that she then borrowed disappeared suddenly without leaving even a trace behind. It may be that in reflecting on the events that brought about so deplorable a result, the Japanese, more conscious of their strength, will lay aside their unreasonable distrust and fear, and that the foreigners, less fanatical and less greedy, will henceforth rival the missionaries in charity and the merchants in probity.

"*The Christian Daimyo*," despite its apparently superannuated title, will perhaps be a means to this end. It is an abridgment of the religious and political history of Japan from 1549, the date of the introduction of Christianity into this country to its extinction, which took place towards 1650. It will indicate who were the Christian *Daimyo*, what were the motives which led to their conversion, what was the rôle they played from the political and religious point of view, and finally what were the reasons which drove them to apostacy. It will then show the conduct of the missionaries of the different congregations, as well as that of the foreign merchants who frequented Japan during this epoch. It will rectify, in fine, as much as possible, a great number of errors which many Japanese and foreign publicists have fallen into in dealing with this subject owing to ignorance or prejudice.

The documents on which this study is based have been taken from the letters of missionaries formerly active in Japan, of which letters the library of the Imperial University has furnished me with a great number. Others have been lent to me by the Jesuit Fathers of Shanghai and by individuals residing in Japan. Several descendants of the Christian *daimyo* have had the kindness to place their genealogies as well as the annals of their families at my disposition.

The numerous histories of Japan have likewise furnished me with a quantity of information, especially in connection with facts purely political. It goes without saying that these histories written for the most part under the Tokugawa regime, approve blindly of the most unjust deeds of the powerful Shoguns, and always find the foreigners in general and the missionaries in particular in the wrong.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.—LETTERS OF MISSIONARIES.

1. Cartas de Japão. Collection of letters from 1549 until 1566.
2. Briefe aûs Japan. Another collection from 1548 until 1585.
3. Collectio selectarum epistolarum ad socios in Europam. Collection made by John Maffeius, S.J.
4. Alcune lettere delle cose del Giappone 1579-1581.
5. Avvisi del Giappone de gli anni 1582-1583.
6. Lettera annua del Giappone 1596.
7. Lettera annale del Giappone scritta al Padre generale della Compagnia di Giesu 1588.
8. Lettere annue de Giappone 1622.
9. Relatione della persecutioni in varii regni del Giappone ne gl'anni 1628, 1629, 1630.
10. De rebus Japonicis, Indicis, Peruanis epistolae recentiores, a Joanne Hay Scoto, in librum unum coarcervatae. Collection of letters from 1577 until 1601.
11. Fasciculus e Japonicis floribus. Containing the names of about all the martyrs in Japan, as also the dates of their deaths. Printed in 1646.
12. Histoire de la religion chrétienne au Japan (1598-1651), par Léon Pagès.
13. A Japanese translation of the Manila Annals concerning the Japanese exiles in the year 1614.

HISTORIES OF JAPAN.

1. Kiûshu-ki, or history of Kiûshu.
2. Ashikaga Kiseiki, history of the Ashikaga family.
3. Miyoshi-ki, history of the Miyoshi family.
4. Nihon Gwaishi, } Both of the best histories
5. Koku-shi-riyaku, } of Japan.
6. Taikô-ki annals of the Taikô.
7. Chôsen Seibatsu-ki. Expedition against Korea (1592).
8. Osaka Kei-gen-ki, history of Osaka during the years 1614 and 1615.
9. History of the Empire of Japan, printed in 1893.
10. Dai Nihon Shôgyô-shi, history of the commerce of Japan.

CHAPTER I.

Arrival of Francis Xavier in Japan.—His visit to the *daimyo* of Kagoshima.—His residence in that town.—His journey to Hirado, to Yamaguchi and to Kyoto.—Political and religious state of Japan at this time.—Return of Francis Xavier to Yamaguchi.—His visit to Otomo, *daimyo* of Funai.—His departure from Japan.—His death.

The 15th of August, 1549, the day on which Francis Xavier arrived at Kagoshima, will undoubtedly remain a memorable date in the religious and political history of Japan. It marks in fact the first attempt to add to the great Christian family this singular people whom an abyss had hitherto isolated. From this epoch also dates the commencement of official relations between Europeans and these islanders, ignorant till that moment of the very existence of our continent. For the few voyages undertaken by the Portuguese merchants since 1542, had had no other result than commercial transactions, very advantageous as a rule for the Portuguese.

To the extraordinary qualities which the celebrated Jesuit already possessed, his apostolic vocation had added that intrepidity, that immovable conviction which prevails against insurmountable obstacles. From the time he heard the story of the Japanese whom he had welcomed in the Indies, he resolved to seek the Emperor of Japan and enrol him under the banner of Christ. It was under the influence of this transport of enthusiasm that he induced the Viceroy of the Indies and the Governor of Malacca to furnish him with letters conferring on him a quasi-official character, and then set out at once for Japan. Two other Jesuits, Father Cosmas de Torrez and Brother John Fernandez, as well as three Japanese neophytes, accompanied him.

About a month after his arrival at Kagoshima, he solicited and obtained an audience with Shimazu Takahisa, *daimyo* of that district, a man who, utterly indifferent to every religious doctrine, only dreamt at that time of fighting with his neighbours and of increasing his territory at their expense. In spite of these unfavourable indications, Francis Xavier was nevertheless received with deference. In the belief that this preacher whose influence had been represented to him as considerable, might possibly be of some use to him in his relations with the Nambanjin,(1) Shimazu took much interest in the newcomer and gave him complete liberty to preach in his domains.

Xavier immediately set to work. As he was not yet able, however, to express himself correctly in Japanese, he contented himself with reading to his hearers, either the catechism or the Gospel of St. Mathew which one of his Japanese companions had translated for him. His success was not encouraging, however, for at the end of a year he could only count some one hundred converts. But insignificant as was this result of his preaching, it nearly caused a disturbance. The bonzes suspected a dangerous adversary in this austere foreigner and demanded his expulsion from the country. Shimazu at first refused to accede to this demand, but seeing that things were wearing a dangerous complexion, he gave in. Xavier, after having confided the neophytes to the care of one of his Japanese companions, set out with the others for Hirado.

Before leaving the domains of Shimazu, however, the exiles experienced a last consolation. At a distance of six leagues from Kagoshima was at that time situated the castle of Hexandono,(2) a near relative and vassal of Shimazu. This lord not only received the travellers with hospitality, but after having heard from them the principal truths of the Christian religion he had his wife, his eldest son, and several of his retainers baptized. He himself would willingly have followed their example but the fear of displeasing his master prevented him.(3)

(1) Barbarians from the South. A name given to the Portuguese because of their coming from the Indies.

(2) It is impossible to identify the name of this personage, or the exact place where his castle was situated.

(3) *Cartas de Japão*, p. 279.

Some days later Xavier entered the port of Hirado, where several Portuguese ships were then anchored. His fame had preceded him thither; and, wishing to let the natives of the island see the veneration they entertained for the great apostle of the Indies, the Portuguese gave him a veritable ovation on his arrival. Matsura Takanobu, *daimyo* of Hirado, vied with the Portuguese merchants in his kindness and courtesy and received the missionary with great pomp. Matsura was that type of dissembler who conceals under a varnish of exaggerated politeness the most revolting deceit. Living in a state of poverty that was closely akin to misery, he might almost be described as a pirate, ravaging continually as he did the coasts of his neighbours, rather than a *daimyo*. The foreign ships, which had just then entered the port of Hirado for the first time, he regarded in the light of messengers of fortune, and he hastened to welcome them with well simulated heartiness. Perceiving the ascendency that Xavier and his companions exercised over the Portuguese he understood that it would be greatly to his interest to treat them with regard. Another motive which led Matsura to show himself kindly disposed towards the preacher, was the deep hatred he entertained towards the *daimyo* of Kagoshima, his mortal enemy. As the latter had just expelled them the crafty Matsura resolved to receive them with open arms and thus to monopolize at one and the same time the foreign missionaries and the foreign merchants, to the great detriment of Shimazu.

In spite of, perhaps on account of, this excess of affability on the part of Matsura, Xavier was not deceived for a moment as to his final intentions. He thanked him for the favours that he promised to lavish on the preachers of the Christian religion without, however, counting too much on those favours. At the end of several weeks, Xavier gave Father de Torrez charge of the isle of Hirado; while he himself, taking with him three companions, set out for Yamaguchi, the residence of the wealthy *daimyo*, Ouchi Yoshitaka.

At this time Yamaguchi was, next to Kyoto, the most considerable town in Japan. The number of its inhabitants was reckoned at about 50,000, and it was not only a centre for carrying on commerce with China and Korea, but also the resort of savants and the refuge of a great number of *Kuge*(4) whom poverty had driven from the imperial court. These *kuge*, with their hereditary contempt for the profession of arms, had brought to Yamaguchi all the frivolous amusements of the court of Kyoto, the sumptuous toilets, the dances, the poetical competitions, the game of tennis, the insipid manner of preparing and drinking tea, etc. *Daimyo* and *samurai* conceived little by little a liking for this effeminate life and it was thus that Yamaguchi, where wealth abounded, became a city devoted to pleasure and to debauchery.

It goes without saying that such a place as this hardly answered to the dreams of a preacher of Christian morality. Nevertheless as soon as Ouchi learned that a foreign priest accompanied by several disciples had arrived in Yamaguchi, he manifested curiosity to hear him. Admitted to the residence of the *daimyo*, Xavier explained his object in coming to Japan, and explained some points of the Christian doctrine as well. Ouchi approved the religion of the foreigner and authorized him to preach it in the town. At the same time he frankly confessed to Xavier that in view of the fixed habits of life into which he had fallen it would be impossible for him to ever become one of his disciples.

It was at Yamaguchi that Xavier must have first become acquainted with one of the characteristics drawbacks of this people, with whom he entertained such great sympathy. The children, so terrible in this country, and probably the most ill-disposed towards foreigners of any children in the world, pursued him in the streets, overwhelmed him with their mockery and threw stones at him. Sometimes adults, even *samurai*, surpassed the children in thoughtlessness and want of consideration—to use no harsher terms—,

(4) Nobles of the Imperial Court and relations of the Emperor.

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and thus showed how much the rights of hospitality were unknown in Japan. Xavier was deeply mortified at this behaviour; his letters generally full of eulogy whenever they speak of the Japanese, enable us to divine the pain these regrettable occurrences caused him. It may even be supposed that this hostile disposition on the part of the populace contributed in no small degree to hasten his departure from Yamaguchi and induce him to direct his steps towards Miyako(5) as Kyoto was then called.

He longed, however, to seek the Emperor of Japan and to present to him the letters and presents with which the Viceroy of the Indies and the Governor of Malacca had entrusted him. He had already become convinced that as long as he was at the mercy of the different *daimyo* who tolerated or prohibited his preaching just as their caprice dictated, the Christian religion would have hardly any chance of penetrating among the masses. A general permission from the Emperor should, it seemed to him, put an end to all these difficulties.

But what was his disappointment to find on arriving in Kyoto, not the all powerful Emperor on whom he based all his hopes, but a poor old man destitute of all authority. Since Minamoto Yoritomo had in 1192 assumed the direction of affairs with the title of Shogun, the prestige of the Emperors had only decreased from reign to reign till it had finished by disappearing almost completely. At the time of Xavier's arrival in Kyoto, the Emperor Go Nara was without any influence. Reduced to live on whatever help some of the *daimyo* were good enough to send him, he led with his multitude of relations a most miserable existence. His palace was nothing better than a huge ruin into which thieves found their way at will, and from which they carried off even the little that was left. The princesses and the ladies of the palace used through the breaches in the outer wall to hail the peripatetic merchants of cakes and sweet potatoes in order to procure for themselves at a low price the little dainties of the common people. The ceremonies which marked an accession to the throne as well as those which accompanied a funeral could no longer take place for lack of funds. Hundreds of famished *kuge*, all more or less related to the Emperor, claimed unceasingly the protection of the latter, and thus added the last touch of misery. It was for this reason that several of them had abandoned the court and sought a refuge, either with hospitable *daimyo* like Ouchi, or even with wealthy peasants. The only means left to the emperors for raising a little money consisted in the sale of titles of nobility. This was one of the few prerogatives of which the Shoguns had not despoiled the emperors. Were a *daimyo*, a minister, a *samurai*, or even a simple merchant to desire any title whatever,—and Heaven only knows how often the case occurs in Japan,—then the imperial court alone could confer it on him, for cash down of course. Thus it was that through their own fault, through the blessed inertia they had sought in Buddhism, the emperors of Japan had come to be disowned by the great and ignored by the people. Before becoming devotees of Buddha the Mikados, regarded as gods according to the Shinto doctrine, governed their subjects themselves and were venerated by them. But Buddhism with its inevitable consequence of annihilation soon converted them into bonzes whose only occupation was meditation. Already in the year 586, the Emperor Yomei had declared himself a disciple of the new religion and his son, Shotoku Taishi, became a most ardent apostle of it. From that time the emperors rivalled each other in their zeal for Buddhism. Several princes of the blood became bonzes, whilst not a single one deigned to become a Shinto priest, even at Ise in the great national temple. Moreover from the time of the Emperor Reizei (968-969) to that of the Emperor Kokaku (1780-1816) they exchanged the title of "Tenno, King of heaven," for that of "In, monastery" a more modest title and one more suited to disciples of Shaka.

Such was in 1550 the situation of the Emperor Go-Nara, but that of the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshiteru was still more critical. In place of directing events he was being tossed about by them till such time as the inevitable shipwreck would come. The power of which Takanji, the first Ashikaga, had possessed himself with so much ability in 1336, had in the end been frittered away in the hands of his incapable successors. In 1550 the Shogun had hardly any more authority than the Emperor and while the latter was at least left tranquil in his palace, the Shoguns were attacked on several sides. The *daimyo*, who were getting more and more independent, had not only shaken off a yoke that had become insupportable but the most audacious of them aspired to govern the Shogun himself while taking for themselves the office of "Kwanryo," equivalent then to that of Prime Minister.

It may be easily understood that in this confused condition of affairs, the Europeans, when they first arrived in Japan, could not see exactly how matters stood. Thus they bestowed the title of Emperor on him who to all outward appearances possessed imperial power, whether a Shogun like Yoshiteru, or Naidaijin (6) like Nobunaga, or a Kwampaku (7) like Hideyoshi. As for the real Emperor, whom Europeans of to-day generally call by the name of Mikado, he was in their eyes only a religious chief, a sort of great bonze whom they entitled the Dairi. The *daimyo*, in view of the entire independence with which they governed their domains, made laws and struck money, were all regarded as kings, and were consequently called kings by the newcomers.

However the greatest power was then in the hands of the bonzes. Sheltered behind the great Buddha they did exactly what they pleased without anyone doing aught to remonstrate with them. Rich in the goods of this world they testified their gratitude to the gods by spending these goods in the most agreeable manner possible. A long time before, they had exchanged the prayer-book for the sword and had formed orders half religious, half military, something like those of the Templars and the Teutonic Order. Skill with warlike weapons was the best sign of a vocation. Besides, all the masterless *samurai*, ruined or deposed *daimyo*, and in general all the outcasts were drawn towards these rich monasteries, where they found not only a lodging but also something to do. The prestige of these bonzeries was such that not a dispute was settled nor a matter of any importance discussed without their support being asked. Neither the Emperors nor the Shoguns even at their highest pitch of power could venture to oppose these redoubtable bonzes, whose number and influence enabled them to have their way in everything. At Hiei-zan alone, a celebrated mountain situated to the north east of Kyoto, they numbered more than three thousand. On the least contradiction they took up arms and descending from their mountain with the "Mikoshi," a kind of sacred ark ahead, they presented themselves before the palace of the Emperor or that of the Shogun, according as they had a crow to pluck with one or the other. Matters had gone to such extremes in this connection that the Emperor Shirakawa (1073-1086) had confessed that there were three things over which he had no control: the waters of Kamogawa, (8) dice, (9) and the bonzes of Hiei-zan.

The bonzes might have confined themselves to these clamorous manifestations but unfortunately their intestine struggles often degenerated into veritable civil wars devastating entire provinces. Shortly before the arrival of Francis Xavier at Kyoto, the people belonging to the Nichiren sect attacked the Hongwanji, the greatest temple in Kyoto, and reduced it as well as half of the city to ashes. Besides, the discord which arose as a result of this disaster had reached an inconceivable degree of acuteness and had threatened to lay waste with fire and sword the provinces adjoining the capital.

Add to this that the bonzes gave themselves over without restraint to every form of vice. There was indeed such a divergence between their precepts and their conduct that it might reasonably be asked if there was a single one of them who still observed the rules imposed on him by his state of life. The people regarded indeed with no favourable eye the unrestrained debauchery of their pastors, but whether the ascendancy which the latter had gained had, as it were, fascinated them, or whether after all their ministry appeared to the people to be absolutely necessary to them, certain it is that the people tolerated their disorders. They were convinced that the bonzes alone could recite prayers with efficacy and ward off the pains of hell. The people had only to provide for their maintenance: that done they might fold their hands in peace, the bonzes were responsible for the salvation of all. This easy system of morality was besides very much to the taste of this easy-going people, very little inclined towards the severer virtues, and this was still another reason which made them indulgent towards the bonzes.

From this short sketch the reader may easily see that Kyoto hardly answered the expectation which Xavier had formed of the capital of Japan. He was, however, the first to perceive his error. After having in vain sought an audience of the Emperor and of the Shogun he learned that this favour was only obtained by a lavish expenditure of money, which, however, he did not possess. Considering then that neither the Emperor nor the Shogun was in a position to authorize him to preach all over Japan, he decided to attempt no more in that direction. He was also obliged to give up his preaching in the streets of Kyoto for he was met by the coldest indifference. Decidedly the success he had promised himself by his journey to Kyoto had to remain an unrealized dream.

Without delaying himself by useless regrets he quitted this city after having been there hardly a fortnight. Embarking on one of the junks which descended the Kamogawa to Sakai, he immediately set sail towards Hirado without even stopping on the way. Having failed both with the Emperor and with the Shogun he understood that it would be necessary for him to gain over one by one the different *daimyo* if he wished to reach the entire nation. As Ouchi had seemed to him to be one of the most powerful of these he resolved to return to Yamaguchi and install himself there, at least temporarily. It was to Ouchi, too, that he resolved to present his letters of recommendation as well as the presents at first destined for the Emperor.

On reaching Hirado he communicated his project to the Portuguese, of whom a certain number then resided there. These promised to give him moral and pecuniary support in all his enterprises. They also signified to him that a little more care in his dress would not fail to produce a better impression on the Japanese, with whom exterior appearance was everything. Xavier gave ear to this prudent advice, with the result that from this day he never appeared in public save in as ceremonial a dress as his high mission required.

Great was the surprise of the proud *daimyo* of Yamaguchi when he saw the foreign priest, whom some months before he had regarded as a kind of dreamer, come to present him with letters and presents on the part of the Viceroy of the Indies and of the Governor of Malacca. These presents, which consisted of a little clock, a musical instrument and several other objects up to that time unknown in Japan, produced a marvellous effect. Hardly had Xavier withdrawn when one of the first retainers of the *daimyo* presented himself at his abode carrying on the part of his master a large sum of money. Xavier refused this gift, however, and contented himself with asking for himself and his companions permission to preach freely in the territories of Ouchi. This permission was immediately granted and written notices publishing the fact were displayed in several parts of the town. Thanks to the good will of Ouchi and to the unselfishness of Xavier the preaching of the missionaries was attended by unexpected success. In two months there were in Yamaguchi itself about 500 neophytes, among them several *samurai* of the highest rank.

(5) Miyako signifies capital.

(6) Minister of the interior.

(7) Sort of mayor of the imperial palace.

(8) A river which traverses Kyoto and whose waters flood the town from time to time..

(9) Dice symbolise the games of chance to which the Japanese are much addicted.

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Heaven knows what patience Xavier had to display in dealing with the quibbling and sceptical Japanese before being rewarded with such a result as this. His letters give us some idea of the subtility and of the naïve want of logic which appeared in most of their objections. It was also at Yamaguchi that Xavier drew the portrait of the missionary called to preach the Gospel in Japan. One experiences a sort of shudder on seeing the degree of virtue, of science and of abnegation he requires of those who devote themselves to this ministry.

The church of Yamaguchi established, Xavier turned his eyes towards Funai, the residence of the *daimyo* Otomo Yoshishige. A long time before this, that *daimyo* had expressed a desire to hear the foreign preacher, and as at this moment he repeated his request, Xavier accepted his invitation. Before leaving Yamaguchi he once more exhorted Ouchi to change his conduct and warned him very seriously that chastisement would soon overtake him. The sequel will show that Xavier was not deceived.

Having left Yamaguchi towards the middle of September, 1551, Xavier arrived some days later in the territory of Otomo Yoshishige. Otomo was at this time the most powerful *daimyo* in Kiushu and one of the greatest in Japan. His power extended over several provinces. He was about twenty years of age and was extraordinarily gifted. From the first voyage of the Portuguese to Funai, the capital of the province of Bungo, Yoshishige, still a child, had given manifest proofs of uncommon straightforwardness and honesty. On beholding the great wealth of the foreigners his father, Yoshiaki, had been dazzled by it, and had, in his ardent desire to possess himself of it, agreed with his council to massacre the Portuguese and to seize upon the merchandise and the ships. This act of brigandage was on the point of being carried out when the young Yoshishige intervened in favour of the strangers, and pleaded their cause so well that his father revoked his decision. Such was the personage before whom Xavier now went to present himself.

When the humble Jesuit approached Funai, the Portuguese, at that time rather numerous in this town, received him with almost royal pomp and accompanied him to the residence of the *daimyo*. As soon as Yoshishige saw Xavier he conceived a lively affection for him. The ardent faith which was reflected from the countenance of the apostle gave him an appearance so majestic and supernatural that the young *daimyo* was profoundly impressed by it. He welcomed him with all the affability which the Japanese know so well how to show towards those that please them. Xavier was affected even to tears by this reception and Otomo Yoshishige acquired then and there his love and devotion to the fullest extent. Otomo signifies "great friend" and from that day Yoshishige became the greatest friend that Xavier had among the Japanese.

Admitted to the intimacy of the *daimyo*, Xavier undertook to explain to him the truths of the Christian religion. Yoshishige acceded all the more readily to this desire as he was himself very anxious to get some account of the foreign doctrine. With this object in view he invited Xavier to preach in his residence, where the most distinguished retainers, the savants, and several bonzes of rank formed a large audience.(10)

In spite of this fair prospect of success Xavier only passed two months at Funai. Pressing necessities claimed his presence in the Indies the evangelization of which had been confided to him. Moreover, orders from Europe enjoined him to turn his attention to China. Besides, the Church of Japan was founded: Xavier had only to confide it to the zeal of the disciples that he had formed by his example. On the 20th of November, 1551, he went to take leave of Otomo and as a last adieu he assured him that he would die content when he would have learnt of his conversion to Christianity. Xavier did not enjoy, however, the consolation of learning this happy news: a premature death came in the following year to tear him from his apostolate at the very moment he had set foot on the soil of China.(11)

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN YOKOHAMA.

During the heavy rain-storm of Sunday night a thief attempted to enter the premises at No. 22, occupied by Messrs. Bruhl Freres, but failed completely in his object. The burglar, who evidently had been attracted by the sight of a big fire-proof safe standing close to a window looking out on Water Street, forced open the shutters guarding the window and then cut a neat circular hole in the ¼-inch plate-glass, with the idea, we presume, of putting his hand through and springing back the hasp. But he had reckoned on false premises, for behind the plate-glass was another sheet of frosted glass let loosely into a groove, and this simple device ruined the thief's plans. For, on attempting to cut a hole in this also, he forced the whole sheet out and the glass falling to the floor with a crash aroused the night staff. The watchman hastened to the room but the burglar had evidently thought it best to decamp and no trace of him could be found. The police were at once communicated with, but so far they are without a clue. In a conversation with Mr. B. Abenheim, we gather that he opines to the belief that the burglar was a foreigner, as a Japanese cracksman would have studied his subject better and would have begun operations in a more secluded spot than a window immediately facing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in which a policeman is patrolling throughout the night.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES IN TWENTY YEARS.

The increase in naval expenditures during the past twenty years is so vast as to excite alarm in those countries already heavily taxed with army establishments. The *St. James Gazette* gives figures of ordinary or annually recurrent expenditures of six continental Powers, which, however, are incorrect. There was comparatively little new construction going on in 1882, and none whatever in Japan and the United States, but since 1890 all the naval Powers have been busy building ships, with a gradual increase in expenditures, and the following corrected table of eight navies shows that while a total of a little over $136,000,000 sufficed in 1882, Great Britain alone expended in 1902 $23,000,000 more than the sum total of eight navies twenty years ago:

Countries	1882.	1902.	Per cent. Increase.
Austria ...	U.S. $3,825.000	U.S. $8,873,000	132
France	31,180,000	62,400,000	100
Germany	7,000,000	46,822,000	569
Great Britain ..	54 729,000	159,824,000	192
Italy	9,372,000	23,703,000	153
Japan	1,540,000	18,557,000	1104
Russia	13,755,000	50,005,000	264
United States..	14,934,000	77,925,000	423
Totals	U.S. $136,335,000	U.S. $448,109,000	229

LAW CASES.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Danno and associated Judges Kobayashi and Mabuchi, was resumed the suit, adjourned from July 3rd, brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, against the Club Hotel, claiming *yen* 18,775 damages in consequence of sudden dismissal from the post of manager. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants.

As arranged at the previous hearing, Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of the Club Hotel, and Mr. Cotte, proprietor of the Restaurant de Paris, No. 74, Yokohama, were examined as witnesses; Mr. J. de Becker acting as interpreter for the former.

At the outset of the proceedings, Counsel for plaintiff said that as Mr. Cotte, who is a French citizen, could speak Japanese pretty well, he would like to answer in Japanese the questions from the Bench.

Mr. R. G. Hopkins deponed that he was 33 years of age:—I am an Englishman and reside at the Club Hotel. I am not an employee of the Club Hotel; I received notice of dismissal yesterday. I have no relationship with either Jovansen or the Club Hotel and have no interest in the result of this judgment (The oath was here administered) Until yesterday I was in the employ of the Club Hotel as Acting for the Managing Director. I think I have seen the documents produced. Most documents passed by the Directors were written by me but I don't think I wrote this. I think it was Mr. Neville, one of the Directors. As far as I can remember I did not draw up the original. I know the circumstances under which it was drawn up. The reason for it was that previously the chef had been coming into the dining room, but on the appointment of the new manager the dining room was placed under him, and the permission to the chef was withdrawn. This was an instruction issued to the chef and the manager. Both documents now shown me are in my handwriting, I prepared them at Mr. Jovansen's request to show that the income of the Club Hotel for the last three months of 1901 was greater than in the corresponding period of last year. Other documents now shown me were prepared to show market prices. When Mr. Jovansen asked me to draw up these documents he was Manager of the Club Hotel. It would be after the end of 1901. They were made up about the same time—I think in January. I recognise the signatures on the document shown me. I see the amounts on Exhibit 6 and I note that they are higher in 1901 than in 1900. That does not mean an increase in profits but an increase in income in 1901. I cannot say if it showed an increase in the profits. The increase was mostly after the Oriental Hotel was burned down.

On the evening of Feb. 26th last it is a fact that I was assaulted by Mr. Jovansen. He accused me of being familiar with his wife, that was the reason. As the result of an examination this suspicion was in the directors' opinion dissipated. I know that a portion of certain goods imported by Mr. Jovansen were sold by auction. Some of the goods were inferior in quality and taken all over they worked out at a higher cost than they could have been bought at locally. The goods were sent to Mr. J. W. Hall for public auction, but no account sales have been rendered. I do not know whether they have been sold. Mr. Jovansen ordered goods from abroad, as far as I know, without consulting the directors. I did not know of it when the goods were ordered. They arrived, I think, in February and were delivered in the end of that month. The cost was a little over 800 *yen*. I believe the directors refused to take them and to accept the draft, afterwards it was paid. Mr. Jovansen had power at the time he ordered these goods to order them. The reason

(10) Mr. Griffis pretends to know that Xavier had never been capable of preaching in Japanese, that he scarcely knew the first rudiments of this language. It is difficult, of course, to tell what facility Xavier acquired in speaking this ungrateful tongue, but at all events he was able, after a close study of two years, to make himself understood by his audiences as is still in our days the case with all the Catholic missionaries. Besides it is not for Mr. Griffis to constitute himself a judge in so delicate a question, he who, after having been eight years in Japan, has not succeeded in acquiring the first elements of this language. When one sees him translate such ordinary words as *daidokoro* by "great place," *tainaisu* by "great torch," *ippiki* by "animal," *aru beki*(?) by "served you right," one is led to put him in the same category with the Pierre Lotis and the de Rosnys. Occasionally the learned professor permits himself the liberty of even creating new words, for example *hashira-gami*(?) which he renders deliciously by "pillar" or "chief gods" just as the reader pleases. After these examples, taken at random, one can easily understand to what extent he can subscribe to this writer's appreciation of the models of elegance and chastend eloquence which he pretends to have discovered in the *Nihon Gwaishi*.

(11) Here are the terms in which Mr. Griffis ("Mikado's Empire") sums up the apostolate of Xavier in Japan: "Not long after, having turned his attention to the furtherance of trade and diplomacy, he departed from Japan, disheartened by the realities of missionary work." To fail so signally to appreciate both the work done by the great apostle and his ardent zeal, which was only extinguished by death, is to prove that one is absolutely blinded by prejudice.

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the draft was paid was because the directors did not like to have a draft on the hotel dishonoured. I know that Mr. Jovansen ordered cards of invitation to sailors on men-of-war and that on the back these bore the fares of jinrikisha to the Yoshiwara and other places. That was in February this year. (Shown a blue letter, No. 1 and 2) I know the writing and afterwards I knew who the writer was. They were written by a person of the name of Clyde. (Shown another letter) I do not know anything about that but the paper is paper used in the Club Hotel.

The letter shown me looks like Mr. Neville's writing. Another letter shown me is in Mrs. Jovansen's writing.

After Mr. Jovansen had assaulted me I went to the office. I made no attempt to defend myself.

Did you inform the Board of Directors about this assault?—I intended to do so but before I could get out Mr. Neville telephoned for me and on my going to him said that Jovansen had reported the matter to him. Mr. Neville is one of the directors. I brought no legal action against Jovansen; I had no desire to go to the trouble. The goods that were sent to Mr. Hall were sent about a fortnight ago. I never saw the draft for them. I do not know whether the plaintiff was in the hotel when the draft was accepted. I think the draft was paid in the beginning of April. The cards for the men-of-war's men were printed under Mr. Jovansen's instructions. Mr. Jovansen told me to draft the card and all the details were put in under his instructions.

L. Cotte deponed that he is a Frenchman residing at No. 74 and that he had no interest in the result of the case. He also took the oath. He was chef at the Club Hotel for three years. He bought his provisions from the Yokoyama Shoten, for the last three months he bought a little from No. 82. He continued: I do not know about the whisky, champagne, liqueurs, as they did not belong to my department but the other entries in the document shown me are correct. I bought cheap by going myself to the Yokohama Shoten.

At this stage the Court gave up in despair the process of examining the witness, but on his stating that he knew German his examination in that language was essayed through Mr. Akaki, Court interpreter, who was watching the proceedings in the Court room.

Witness said that as he had been accustomed to use Japanese ham only he could not say anything about America ham, but the prices mentioned in an exhibit, which was produced from the bench, were comparatively higher than those ruling in Yokohama.

The Chief Judge—For what reason did witness say that the prices mentioned in the exhibit were higher?—Compared with those charged at other stores in Yokohama.

The Judge—Were the provisions obtained from Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. excellent in quality?—Yes, certainly, they were good and cheap.

The Judge—Were the provisions purchased under the witness' instructions?—Yes, generally, with the exception of spirits. The greater portion of the provisions were obtained from the Yokoyama Shoten.

Counsel for defendants said that as Mrs. Clyde, was expected back in Yokohama shortly from China, she should be summoned as a witness.

The Court announced that the application would be considered by Judge Kato, who was in charge of the case, but who is now enjoying a summer vacation.

The proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

Nagata Kakutaro, of Kagoshima Prefecture, and thirteen other stowaways were brought back to Yokohama on July 31st by the steamer *Riojun Maru* from the United States whither they had gone by that steamer. They were all taken to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial.

A Chinese named Chiu Ju-nan, of No. 198, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kotobukicho Police on July 30th on a charge of having stolen *yen* 31 in cash and a gold ring, valued at *yen* 12, from a Chinese living at No. 22, Itchome, Matsukagecho, Yokohama, on the night of July 28th. He was sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho the following day for trial.

In connection with the recent counterfeiting case, in which some three persons were arrested several days ago on a charge of having counterfeited five *yen* notes of the Bank of Japan, several more arrests have been made in Kyushu. The names of the alleged forgers are Ouchi Saburo, Urata Sadaki, Fujii Ryozo, Okamatsu Yoshitaro and several others, all natives of Fukuoka Prefecture. The amount forged is said to have amounted to *yen* 25,000, but the greater portion of the notes have been seized by the authorities. It is stated that further arrests will be made.

The Mitsui Bank is about to institute an administrative suit, through Messrs Okamura Teruhiko and Iwata Chuzo, against a decision of the Tokyo Municipal Authorities given in favour of the Tokyo City Office. From a paragraph appearing in the *Nichi Nichi*, we learn that some time ago the City Authorities imposed an additional city tax on the whole of the business of the establishment. The Bank being dissatisfied carried the matter before the Tokyo Municipal Authorities for decision with the result that the case was dismissed. Not satisfied with the verdict the Bank has now applied for a legal decision in the matter.

There is news from Nara that on August 4th judgment was delivered in the Nara Chiho Saibansho in the case of Mr. Umeki Momotaro, member of the Nara Prefectural Council, and several others, who have been prosecuted on a charge of having violated the Law of Elections in connection with the general election of candidates for the Lower House. Mr. Umeki was sentenced to a fine of *yen* 20, Mr. Okuda Genkichi, chief of village office, to a fine of *yen* 15, and four others to fines of *yen* 10 each. The Court further announced that their rights of franchise would be suspended for two years. It is also reported from Nagoya that Mr. Mizutani Ryushiro, of Kuwana district, Miye Prefecture, who offered himself as a candidate but was prosecuted for a similar offence, was sentenced by the Tsu District Court a few days ago to a fine of *yen* 50 and to be disfranchised for four years.

RAW SILK EXPORTS.

The following statistics showing the export of raw silk from 1st July to 31st July, 1902, have been compiled by Messrs. Vivanti Bros.:—

Firm.	America.	Europe.	Total.
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.,	364	45	409
,, Ulysse Pila & Co.	35	50	85
,, Robison & Co.	—	36	36
,, Longin & Co.	—	48	48
,, American Tdg. Co.	32	—	32
,, Oppenheimer Frères	—	—	—
,, Strachan & Co., W.M.	—	—	—
,, Otto Streuli	—	24	24
,, Mottet, L.	17	9	26
,, China & Japan Tdg. Co.	40	—	40
,, Siber, Wolff & Co.	20	241	261
,, Sieber & Co.	—	135	135
,, Guissani, C.	—	135	135
,, Guilloud, L.	—	—	—
,, Sale & Co.	—	—	—
,, Nabholz & Co.	—	—	—
,, Dourille, P.	—	5	5
,, Vivanti Bros.	321	—	321
,, Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	112	112
,, Ed. E. van Nierop	—	10	10
,, Reimers & Co., O.	126	—	126
,, Frazar & Co.	—	—	—
,, Varenne & Co.	—	—	—
,, Bavier & Co.	75	30	125
,, Dent & Co., H.	—	—	—
,, Chauvin & Co., R.	—	—	—
,, Brett & Co., J.	—	—	—
,, Jewett & Bent	135	—	135
,, Kiito Gomei Kaisha	797	—	797
,, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	480	—	480
,, Doshin Kaisha	240	3	243
,, Hara Yushitsubu	—	100	100
,, Nozawaya	—	—	—
,, Sugawa	—	—	—
Total	2,682	868	3,550

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Komatsu left Moscow on the 6th instant for Port Arthur. It will be interesting to see how long the journey takes.

A rather sharp and jerky shock of earthquake occurred in Yokohama about 12.15 on Thursday afternoon.

Ten shares of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, offered for sale at auction by Mr. Jno. W. Hall on Thursday morning, were sold at *yen* 116 per share.

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday Mr. G. Blundell, Managing Director, presiding, the report and accounts were adopted and it was decided to declare a dividend of 7 per cent.

The Authorities of the Sample Museum attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have issued orders to Japanese Consuls abroad asking them to purchase samples relating to fine arts, industries and other businesses. The orders involve an outlay of *yen* 5,000.

The proprietor of the Central Warehousing Company, of Midoricho, Yokohama, proposes to establish a bonded warehouse in Itchome, Takashimacho, for the purpose of storing sugar only. An application was made a few days ago to the Minister of Finance for sanction.

The report of the Hundreth Bank for the year that closed on June 30th shows that the business brought in a net profit of *yen* 120,618, of which *yen* 20,000 is allotted to reserve and *yen* 60,000 to payment of a dividend of 30 per cent., the remainder, *yen* 40,618, being carried forward to next year's account.

A social meeting of persons who went through the memorable siege of Peking in 1900 will take place in the Atago-kan, a hotel in Shiba Park, Tokyo, at noon on August 6th. The meeting will be attended by Baron Nishi, ex-Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Ishii, Secretary of the Foreign Office, and others, in official and non-official circles.

In consequence of the recent bad weather the number of invalids in the country seems to be remarkably large this year. At the Tokyo Eiju Byoin, a military hospital in Kojimachi, there are now over 200 patients, all soldiers from barracks in and about the capital. Both official and private hospitals in Tokyo and elsewhere are reported to be full of invalids.

The Imperial Marine Disaster Relief Association has decided to establish a relief station at Fura, Boshu. The work will be started during the course of this month. The Association, which is a private concern, was first organized in Tokyo in 1889. In the first year, it had only two relief stations and the cases of rescue numbered 14 in all. These figures increased in 1901 to 21 stations and the rescues to 316. The Association is now enjoying an annual state subsidy of *yen* 20,000.

The Nagasaki City Assembly, which was held on the 28th inst., received the supplementary estimates and heard the report of the City Councillors as to the very large sum by which it was possible to reduce them. This report was passed by 22 votes to 9. The Japanese residents of Nagasaki are not yet satisfied, however, reports the *Nagasaki Press*, and have appointed four special committees to go to Tokyo and lay the matter before the Home Department. The Mayor, Mr. Yokoyama, has handed in his resignation.

A capital story is to be found in the last letter published from Mr. Bennett Burleigh. This is the story:—"It was just Saturday week, when some of us expected the peace settlement, that a worthy dean—a most reverend gentleman—possibly slyly thought he could steal a march on Lord Kitchener. He telegraphed from the Orange River Colony, saying: 'As I am acting as chaplain, and conducting Divine service in

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very many camps to-morrow, may I ask if the hymn, "Peace, perfect peace," would not be a most appropriate one to sing.' The great 'K. of K.' wired in reply, 'Please yourself; but I think "Onward, Christian soldiers" quite as good.'"

Edward James Corby, a sailor belonging to the United States warship *Kentucky*, was sentenced on July 29th, in default, to a fine of *yen* 80 by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, having been found guilty of causing death through a bicycle collision. As already reported in these columns, the sailor was coming down Jizo-zaka, Yokohama, on a bicycle on May 17th when he collided with a Japanese named Shibayama Kumakichi, of No. 1521, Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, who subsequently died from the effects of the injuries received.

During the month of August the Young Men's Christian Association, of Kanda, Tokyo, will open a summer school in the residence of Mr. Manase Maruhachi, Hayama, Soshu, for the benefit of students. Sermons and lectures both in English and Japanese will be given, in addition to various kinds of lessons. Books, newspapers, magazines, etc. will also be provided for reading purposes. Those desiring to spend the summer in this manner are requested to send in applications as soon as possible.

Mr. Galloway Weir having wearied of asking questions in Parliament regarding the British Consulate at Kobe, has turned his attention to things at home, with the result that a recent debate in Committee on the Scotch Estimates was lengthened to an extravagant extent. The following lines were afterwards found on the floor of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Weir, Sir, is my name,
And these, Sir, are my wishes,
It's natural for a weir to dam
The progress of the fishes.

Mr. Eduard C. Andre, the Belgian Consul at Manila, has obtained a divorce from his wife Clementina (*neé* Cabanes). Mr. Cabanes, senior, was well known in Spanish official circles of Manila in the '80's. His daughter was then considered one of the belles of the city. She has now been condemned to pay the costs of the divorce case and Court has further decreed that she shall deliver up to Mr. Andre, the petitioner, the children of the marriage, and is forbidden from bearing his name henceforth.

In connection with the new law relating to Exchanges, the Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange decided, at a meeting of chief officials held a few days ago, to increase its capital from 150,000 to *yen* 200,000. As to the matter of subscription, it was resolved that in case the shareholders refuse to accept the new bonds, the whole of the bonds will be taken up by the officials themselves. As a result of the adjustment recently conducted the Exchange's balance sheet showed a loss of *yen* 30,000, but this deficit will be made good by the increased capital. A special general meeting of shareholders will be convened at an early date to discuss the resolution.

A Wei-hai-wei correspondent somewhat belatedly informs us that: "The petty officers and men of the Japanese cruiser *Yakumo* when at Wei-hai-wei on Friday, June 27th, were entertained by the petty officers and seamen of the *Glory*, *Albion*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Argonaut*, *Alacrity*, *Rosario* and *Mutine* to a dinner and smoking concert. The guests, who numbered 300, were met by the band of the *Argonaut* at the Pier and were escorted to the place of entertainment. Mr. Frank Roomes, Master-at-Arms of H.M.S. *Glory*, presided and a very pleasant evening was spent."

A shocking affair is reported at Fujisawa on the Tokaido, by which Mr. Toma Tomezo, master of the Chuo-do, local newspaper agents, and his wife were badly wounded by an employe on August 2nd. It appears that shortly after 3 a.m. that day the employé, whose name is Nakano Tojiro, armed with an axe entered the bed-room of his master. As a first step, he stole away *yen* 230 in cash from the drawer. The noise awakened the wife who cried out, "Thief, thief!" Instantly down came the axe which cut her head badly, and the next moment the master was likewise cut on the face and body. The injured man, however, managed to get out of the house and reported the matter to the Police. The unfortunate husband and wife were then taken to the Fujisawa Hospital for treatment. The assailant and the money have not yet been traced.

The head-quarters of the Kihin-kai (Welcome Society) have been removed from the Imperial Hotel to the building of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce in Kojimachi.

During the month of July the Tokyo Electric Company (formerly Tramway) Company realized *yen* 34,552, showing an increase of *yen* 489 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Receipts on the Shinagawa line of the Company amounted to *yen* 4,159, being an increase of *yen* 59.

Prince Cyril gave a luncheon at the Grand Hotel at noon on August 6th, to which were invited Prince Kan-in, Viscount Tanaka, high officials of the Imperial Household, Mr. Rinoye, Secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho, the Russian Minister to Japan, Mr. Hamada, Superintendent of the Kanagawa Police, and many others.

Two important extensions of the Royal Naval Barracks, Keyham, have been completed. Two blocks, accommodating nearly 2,000 petty officers and men, have cost £63,000 and will be occupied forthwith. A block for officers has cost £80,000, but cannot be occupied until it has been furnished, at an estimated expenditure of £20,000.

The Japanese Authorities have received a telegram to the effect that the Crown Prince of Siam, now in Europe, will arrive in Japan early in November instead of in September as previously announced. This change is due to His Highness' desire of remaining in the United States for a longer time.

On the afternoon of August 4th a landslip occurred at Nakamura, Yokohama, resulting in the destruction of a house owned by Mr. Yuzuruhara Manjiro. A similar occurrence took place near the Sengen Shrine in Nichome, Motomachi, Yokohama, the same day, but fortunately there was no casualty. A third accident of the same kind brought down into the public road a large quantity of stones and debris which formed part of a retaining wall in rear of No. 166, Bluff. The accidents were due to the recent heavy rain-fall.

Mr. Shimomura Fusajiro who is devoting his whole energy to the development of commerce between Russia and Japan, will again set out for Russia on August 12th, leaving Shimbashi by the 12.20 p.m. train for Nanao, whence he will take steamer for Vladivostock. His first trip was made in 1900 when he proceeded as far as St. Petersburg for the inspection of trade in the interior of Russia. On August 5th he visited Mr. Alexief, Russian Commercial Agent for Japan, in Yokohama, and sought the latter's assistance in the matter of conveying to the Russian capital two big screens, one representing storks and the other cherry blossoms and birds, which he intends to present to the Czar.

Among the passengers by the O. & O. steamer *Doric* will be noted the name of Mr. T. D. McKay, the universally known general passenger agent of the San Francisco Overland Route and representative of the O. & O., & Pacific Mail Steamship Companies with their connecting railway lines. Mr. McKay returns with even fuller and larger powers than before to promote the undertakings with which he is associated, and it may interest our readers to know that he is one of the subjects of a very flattering letter written to the head office by the passengers on the *Doric*. We learn from Mr. McKay, with reference to a paragraph in another column, that when he left San Francisco no doubt was entertained of the body recently washed ashore being that of the late Captain W. Ward, the master of the ill-fated steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*.

Shiosawa Yoshichi, 17 years old, an employé of Mr. Wakao Ikuzo, a well-known merchant of No. 63, Shichome, Honcho, Yokohama, was robbed of *yen* 500 on the afternoon of July 31st. It appears that the youth obtained the above sum from the One Hundredth Bank in exchange for a bill of lading and was returning to his master's house, carrying the money in his hand, when a man suddenly came up from behind and snatched the money. So rapid were the thief's movements that neither his victim, nor the passers, by could overtake him. The matter was at once reported to the Police authorities.

Under the auspices of Messrs. Kiuchi Arata, Nakaye Sankichi and other citizens of Yokohama a regular service of steamers will shortly be opened between Benten Bridge, Yokohama, and Yokosuka for the conveyance of passengers. According to the time schedule there will be three services every day, leaving Yokohama at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and starting from Yokosuka at 8.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. It is stated that the journey will occupy only one hour and a half. At present, the *Shinki Maru*, a steamer belong to Mr. Ota Teijiro of Yokohama plies between Minatocho, Yokohama, and Yokosuka, leaving the former place every morning.

A report from Otsu says the second united regatta which took place on Lake Biwa on Aug. 4th was attended with success. It was under the auspices of the Dai-Nippon Butoku Kai (Association for the promotion of Physics and Morality). The weather was all that could be desired and the competitions were witnessed by a large number of spectators from various parts of the country, including Mr. Kinoshita, President of the Kyoto University, the faculties of various schools and others. In the champion race, the crew representing the Hokodan, a middle school in Shimane Prefecture, covered the course of 1,100 metres in five minutes and thirteen seconds.

A somewhat sensational affair took place in the godown of Messrs. Frazar & Co., No. 258, Yokohama, on the afternoon of August 5th when several coolies, acting on behalf of a Japanese silk merchant named Uyeno Torakichi, attempted to seize a quantity of silk stored in the godown. The origin of the affair seems to be that in May this year a transaction was effected between the Japanese silk merchant and the foreign firm, by which the latter took delivery of 20 cases of silk, giving *yen* 150 as bargain money to the silk merchant. Later on complaints were made by the foreign firm on the ground that the quality of the article was inferior, and for some reason or other the goods have since been stored in the godown, pending settlement of the trouble. On Tuesday afternoon the silk merchant sent several coolies, with three carts, to the godown to recover the silk and it appears that the coolies attempted, without notice to the foreign firm, to take out the cases. In the midst of a dispute between the employés of the foreign firm and the coolies the police interfered and it was arranged that the matter should be carried to the proper authorities for decision.

With regard to a dispute between Messrs. Frazar & Co., No. 258, Yokohama, and Mr. Uyeno Torakichi, a silk merchant, over a recent silk transaction, it is understood that the matter has been privately settled. No legal proceedings will therefore be taken by either side.

FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

Fire broke out on Sunday night about 11.45 in a single-storied stone-faced, tile-roofed godown at No. 201 Yamashitacho, occupied by Chinese. The Satsuma-cho brigade turned out and worked a couple of standpipes for an hour and a half, the Police Brigades also taking part in the operations, and by their combined efforts the flames were prevented from spreading, the building in which they originated being, however, considerably damaged. The supply of water was good. The cause of the fire is unknown.

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AMERICAN TOPICS.

A handsome tablet to the memory of the brave deeds of American and British officers and soldiers in Samoa was unveiled on July 24th in St. Peter's Church at Mare Island.

Mr. John Willis Baer, Secretary of the Christian Endeavour Society, has resigned that position to accept one as Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He will take up his new duties on October 1st.

According to the *Baltimore Sun*, the appropriations made by the U.S. Congress at its last session, including the isthmian canal and contracts sanctioned, amounted in all to $1,059,577,052, and it stigmatizes the session as "a billion dollar" affair.

Every man may accept with profit the epigrammatic advice given by General Horace Porter in his recent oration at the centenary of West Point Military Academy, as follows: "Never underrate yourself in a battle, and never overrate yourself in a dispatch."

By the death, on July 10th, of Lord Cheylesmore (William Meriton Eaton) an American lady attains a coronet, as Lord Cheylesmore is succeeded by his brother, Major-General Herbert Francis Eaton, whose wife was Miss Elizabeth French, daughter of the late F. O. French of New York.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company profited by the burning of its wharves and sheds at Hoboken, N.J., by not repeating the folly of restoring them in combustible materials. The piers have been constructed of solid concrete, and the sheds covering the wharves for the storage of merchandise are now being erected entirely of steel.

The London Society of Arts has given the Prince Albert medal for 1902 to Mr. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D.C. This medal is given annually by the Society to some person who has distinguished himself in the advancement of manufactures, arts or commerce. Mr. Bell is the fourth American to be thus honoured, the others being Messrs. Eads, Edison and David E. Hughes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has introduced something new into its twenty-hour New York-Chicago service. An extra fare of $1 for every hour saved from the ordinary schedule is made on account of this fast service, and the company now agrees to pay a corresponding rebate to every passenger whenever the train is more than two hours late. The innovation is as novel as it is equitable.

A corporation has been organized to use the water contained in the Chicago drainage canal system for the generation of electric power outside the limits of the sanitary district. It is represented that by the construction of dams and proper hydraulic appliances the water flowing in the Desplaines channel beyond the sanitary district may be made to generate from 20,000 to 30,000 horsepower of electric energy, and this is to be transmitted to Joliet for industrial purposes.

When Bishop Potter returns from Europe in the fall it is said on good authority that he will ask the diocese for the appointment of a bishop coadjutor. Before sailing Bishop Potter discussed the matter with some of his intimate friends. He said that the duties of office were too great in view of his advancing years. If the appointment of coadjutor is requested it is believed the choice would lie between Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's and Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity.

The military and naval operations in Long Island Sound from August 30th to September 6th are to be conducted under the strictest rules of secrecy, as if war actually existed, and the closest censorship is to be placed on the press. No facilities for getting the news will be allowed the newspaper men detailed to report the operations, and if anything of vital importance leaks the U.S. War and Navy Departments intend accepting the experience as a lesson to teach them how to guard against a similar event in future.

The law abolishing U.S. war tax stamps on cheques enabled holders of internal revenue stamps purchased two years prior to the 1st of July to redeem them. Money will be refunded, however, only on stamps bought within the two years. Many banks have, therefore, been caught with large stocks of irredeemable stamps on hand. One New York bank is said to have nearly $50,000 worth, another has $15,000, and a third $9,000. These cannot be redeemed except by special act of Congress extending the two-year limit, and a bill of relief is intended to be introduced for that purpose at the next session.

When the Standard Oil Company announced its dividends for the year it seemed, remarks the *Call*, as if it had looted the country, but when the steel trust presented its annual statement it was seen that a good deal had escaped the oil men. Next came the Treasury report showing that the Government had found good pickings after all the trusts got through, and finally the reports of gay crowds at the summer resorts show that a whole lot of wealth escaped taxation. Evidently the American goose can stand several pickings and still show plenty of feathers at the wind up.

A San Francisco paper remarks:—It is noted that at Pittsburg, where he delivered the Fourth of July address, the President permitted no handshaking, did not hold a public reception, and none but the committee of the day were allowed to approach him. There was a time when such a course would have aroused adverse criticism, but in this instance it seems to have met the approval of all. In fact, American crowds are becoming too big for the old primitive handshaking custom of greeting a President to be maintained, and the sooner we are rid of it the better.

Dr. George Dorsey, of the Field Columbian Museum, has made a discovery in his investigations among the Hopi Indians that overturns many of the old theories of anthropologists in regard to supposed inscriptions on the adobe houses of the tribe. In a lecture to the students of the University of Chicago he announced that "these inscriptions which the anthropologists have been trying to decipher and read for years have been found to be nothing more than the scratches made by mischievous Hopi children in the mud of the adobe houses after they had been freshly built."

The two battleships of 16,000 tons and two armoured cruisers of 14,500 tons designed for the United States Navy are to have speeds of eighteen and twenty-two knots, respectively. In view of the fact that foreign warships of similar classes are being built with greater speed, it is just possible that there is some mistake about the intended speed of the American ships. The five battleships of 15,000 tons now building are designed for nineteen knots. Six armoured cruisers of 13,680 tons and three of 9,700 tons are to have speeds of twenty-two knots, yet the new battleships, designed three years later, are intended to steam one knot less than their predecessors, and no increase in speed is given to the enlarged armoured cruisers. In England armoured cruisers of the *Drake* class have exceeded twenty-three knots, and six others of 10,200 tons are to steam twenty-three knots, as are ten others of 9,800 tons. The *Russell* type of battleships have speeds of nineteen knots, although they are only of 14,000 tons displacement, and the three of the *King Edward* class are to steam 18.5 knots. The four new battleships, each of 13,200 tons, in the German navy are to make nineteen knots. Italy is building two battleships of 12,614 tons and twenty-two knots, and Japan and Russia contemplate not less than nineteen knots in their new ships. If the speeds are correct as given for the American ships it is possible that there may be other compensating features, such as increased protection, armament or coal capacity to make up for the apparent loss of speed as compared with foreign ships.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIKIN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I enclose an article anent *likin*, being a summary of the views of the Governor of Fukhien Province. Unconsciously the Governor has pointed the moral that the principle of transit passes granted by I. M. Customs having once been admitted, the extension of I. M. Customs control must bring about the end of *likin*, the better system of transit passes driving out the clumsy system of *likin* barriers not only without loss to the Chinese Government but actually at a profit to them.

Transit Passes are issued on one-half of the estimated *likin* charges being paid by the merchant, but (*a*) there is no, or little, waste of the money so paid; (*b*) an impulse would be given to foreign trade at once, more than doubling it.

Consequently the Chinese Government would get more money from the new system than from the old, whereas the merchant would pay only half of the present suggested import duty; 6 or 7 per cent. instead of 12½. There would, of course, remain the difficulty that on the goods covered by the Transit Pass arriving at the inland entrepôt where they are to be sold, if they could not all be disposed of there, further transport would mean payment of *likin* charges. This, however, is only an ordinary trade risk, and with regard to buying goods in the interior for export such as tea, camphor, etc., there would not be this difficulty. *Likin* appears to be a matter entirely under control of the Provincial Authorities and regarded by the Chinese as a matter of local self-government. The Imperial Government seem to make a point of not interfering in any way as regards *likin*, so that an agreement on their part to abolish *likin* in return for 12½ per cent. duty could hardly be made effective when opposed to the Chinese ideas of provincial self-government in local matters which have always been respected.

I am not an economist myself, but those who understand the subject may find the article enclosed suggestive.

Yours faithfully,

G. P. PEACHEY.

Ikkakuro Hotel, Obama,
Nagasaki, July 29th, 1902.

Peking, May 22nd.—In yesterday's *Gazette* there is an interesting protest made by the Governor of Fukhien against the granting of transit passes. He says that these transit passes for goods in bond from the port of entry to their inland destination, which are issued in triplicate, on payment of half the *likin* charges to the I. M. Customs officer, have not been issued from the port of Foochow for a long time, and that the present granting of such transit passes to the English firm, Yung Chang, for the purpose of purchasing camphor in the interior is a dangerous precedent for giving transit passes to cover all classes of goods. A reduction of nearly half the *likin* charge, he says, is letting the merchants off too lightly, and if the granting of these transit passes is extended to all classes of goods the collection of the *likin* in the interior will soon become impossible. But, he says, all the expenses of the city of Foochow and the payment of the Army Corps stationed in the province depends mainly on *likin*, so that the reduction of it by half would create a deficiency that will not only cause a large outcry from the troops, but by one fell swoop deprive the city of Foochow of its chief source of revenue. As it would be a great error to mistakenly remit important items of revenue, the Maritime Customs of Fukhien province ought to guarantee to the *likin* office an additional sum out of the shipping dues collected from steamers at the barriers. A request was granted in the 25th year of Kuang Su similar to this made in the case of transit passes granted by the Maritime Customs, and it is dutifully requested that a special sum be set aside to be paid over every year to the Fukhien *likin* office, according to the amount guaranteed by the Customs. It is also requested that the granting of transit by the *likin* offices for tea and wood be governed by the old rules, namely, "In accordance with the certificate drawn up by the Taotai Superintendent of *likin*." In conclusion the Governor of Fukhien begs that the Imperial bounty will take into consideration the fact that no compensation has yet been made for the reduction of Fukhien *likin* charges, and asks for permission that the half dues for transit passes be handed over in their entirety to provide for all pressing and important expenditures, and to prevent any deficiency or error he has communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs (not yet instituted), and the Board of Revenue, asking them to act as auditors.

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THE CHEFOO SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—May I be allowed to call attention to the fact that the terrible fatality in the Chefoo School comes closer to us in Japan than your sympathetic editorial indicates.

Six children from Japan have been in school there during the past year. One of them, Master Nicholas Gray, of Nagasaki, one of the brightest and best-loved lads in the school, was one of the unfortunate victims.

Many of the foreign residents of Japan seem to have been unaware of the existence of the excellent schools which the China Inland Mission maintains in Chefoo until this terrible calamity called attention to them.

There are three of these schools, one for boys, one for girls, and a preparatory school for young boys and girls. Intended primarily for the children of the Mission, outsiders are admitted on very favourable terms. With a corps of competent masters and mistresses, and finely equipped buildings, located on the East beach, these schools offer a solution of one the most difficult problems of residence in Japan.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY B. SCHWARTZ.

Kagoshima, Japan, July 29th.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Having spent an exceedingly pleasant fortnight at the Imperial Hotel at Tokyo and having travelled North, East, South and West, I feel I would only be doing a simple act of justice in placing on record my unqualified appreciation of the great comfort and luxury I enjoyed at the "Imperial."

I only know it from present experience, what it was and how it was conducted a very few years ago when Mr. Stafford Ransome wrote his admirable work "Japan in Transition," I have no knowledge, but as regards the Hotel to-day its management, cuisine, and all and everything appertaining to the establishment, it is a standing libel and menace, and Mr. Ransome should at once handsomely acknowledge the wrong impression that portion of his book still presents to the travelling world. I do not know the law of Japan but I am sure the Courts in England would compel its expulsion from all future sales.

Under the new management, so ably conducted by Mr. E. Flaig, I find absolutely nothing wanting. A notice appears in every room in the house to the following effect:—

"The new manager of this Hotel, E. Flaig, is anxious at all times for the comfort of visitors and specially requests that any complaint or suggestions of whatever nature may be brought direct to his notice and he will do all in his power to meet their wishes."

This to me is like throwing the gauntlet down and challenging one to offer exception to something, and I almost feel aggrieved at not being able to do so. Some two or three years ago I spent a very happy time at a remarkably well-managed Hotel (the Grand) at Luxor on the Nile, and I now find the present Manager of the "Imperial" was mine host at that favourite resort.

If I continue in this strain your readers will think I am penning a "puff" advertisement. I could write a leader hereon if such were my avocation in life, but I leave it to future guests and travellers to confirm.

Yours faithfully, JAMES PINNOCK.

Tokyo, August 1st, 1902.

RUSSIA'S CHANGING POLICY.

(From the "Hongkong Daily Press.")

Port Arthur, June 5.

As no one supposes that the lease of this part of the Liaotung Peninsula for twenty-five years carried with it the slightest intention by Russia of terminating occupancy at the end of that term, it is not news to announce that work here performed could not have been more thorough if Russia had the land in fee, instead of by leasehold. A visit here disposes of certain preconceived notions that seemed well-rooted. If this place were to be reserved as a military and naval station, preparations for a new city, now well advanced, would be difficult to explain. The site of the present town will become a fortress, but the civilian town will be reached as handily as one may, in any city. Cross the boundary that separates adjacent wards, and observation at this time can hardly fail to approve a means of escape from a town altogether so unattractive as the old settlement, where the sun glares, the dust blinds—except when rain chokes the highways with deep mud—and where locomotion at all seasons is so tortuous, odorous, uneven as to maddden everyone less callous than the roystering Russians and the nerveless Chinese.

The new town was laid out on modern lines. It covers two miles square and has straight, wide roads, passable exits toward the outlying areas, harbour conveniences suitable for a busy port, and house room for twice the population that could be packed into the present Port Arthur. There will be waterworks and electric lighting. Auction sales in two sections have yielded $600,000. The cost of laying out the city and supplying it with public works will be defrayed from such sales. The design for the new city looks to develop along lines of peace; and hope expects from the civilian town more benefit to Russia than from the quarter from which civil life is excluded, within the coming year. Dalny, the city which is to spring into the commercial arena, may hardly be characterised as a stalking horse, but calculations would be wide of the mark which assumed that Port Arthur was to neglect everything except fortification. Whatever the future may hold for Dalny, Vladivostock, or for some seaport near the tip of Korea, this harbour must for some years be the most convenient under Russian control for railroad business, for which quick transit to the China or Japan coast may be required. It is the natural railroad terminus for passengers or freight destined for either of those countries, for while its position may not be superior to that of Dalny, that condition must still be referred to a time ahead, to arrive after the expenditure of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 roubles.

Meanwhile the railway will run directly here, as it is doing, and Dalny will be off on a branch line. Vladivostock will doubtless attract a trade of its own, for development in that region seems inevitable, but such development is also ahead, and the connection of railway links in northern Manchuria has relegated Vladivostock to an inferior place just now as a railway terminus. With the Russian bag open at both places, it probably does not much matter which of the two ports shall gather in the greater amount of business, but it may not be too much to say that if the element of nationality did not enter into railroad control, and if this port were in other than Russian hands, a start might now be made which would give any other port hereabouts a long stern chase before it could overhaul Port Arthur. Purpose to mislead need not be credited to the announcement that no goods will enter here except military supplies, for that intention may be entirely compatible with a miscellaneous commercial use for this port, while other ports are fitting themselves to attract business. Assuming that Russia is alive to trade and investment enterprise, it is not to be supposed that Russian capital will idly await the completion of railway or municipal conveniences at a time when outside energies are heading this way.

Russian advantages in transportation, in seaports, and in prestige among the natives, would probably be secure enough to excuse ordinarily a belated entry into business competition; but since Russia's work here has been mainly political, with strong military bias, the field now approached is untried, and the Russians show no disposition to waste time before familiarising themselves with it. Hence the advantages that are obvious may be offset by those not so clearly definable, and Port Arthur seems likely to apply itself to commercial growth, even if the ultimate motive may be only to acquire tangible trade and investment possessions which later on may be passed over to ports specially devised to carry on or to control such lines of development.

Port Arthur has relied on Japan for coal, and on the United Stares for railway iron and supplies, flour and various provisions. These goods could not be brought overland and the meagre agricultural and mineral returns from the interior forced the port to a choice between hauls from Japan and the Pacific coast of America, and those from Odessa. Railway construction has made accessible agricultural districts and coal and iron-fields, in Manchuria and the outlying region.

There is one point on the railway, not far from Mukden, where native miners have brought coal in carts, a distance of fifty miles and sold it at two dollars Mexican, or less than four shillings, per ton. It has lacked uniformity of quality, for the miners rarely sorted it, but some of the best is said to rank with Cardiff coal, and all of it is marketable. Timber four feet in diameter has been brought out of the same district. Various prospectors have lately gone into the district, and reports from them, while intended for general information, bear out native tales of great mineral wealth there. The richness of the coal-mines worked by the China Engineering and Mining Co., across the Pechilhi Gulf, invests with plausibility all surmises that lands in Manchuria and elsewhere, which the railway approaches, will respond abundantly to exploration. Iron ore may now be brought almost any distance overland, at rates to compete with cost of freights over the Pacific, if Russia should decide that home products must be used to shut out rivalry.

A problem of some magnitude presents itself in this connection, for this port has customs free and plans have always contemplated a free port at Dalny. That arrangement seems likely to induce trade away from China ports, where the five per cent. tariff rules. Apparently, it was thought, in the first instance, that no barrier would be raised against the transit by rail of such free goods into China. There is no sign yet of a barrier, but the device has worked scarcely at all against China, while it has enabled buyers for the territory back of Vladivostock, a high tariff port, to get goods in by Port Arthur much more cheaply than could Vladivostock merchants who brought in goods in the regular way, paying the Russian duty at Vladivostock, and finding sales impossible, except at a loss, because of the alertness of their competitors in using this place as a free port of entry. Since the government must wish to prevent embarrassment to Russian merchants from this cause, the free port plan may not work. It is, of course, desirable to favour the importation of Russian goods of all kinds. If such goods be brought by sea, charges must be so much greater than the trans-Pacific rates—and the rates across from Japan—that the goods could not compete in price with goods similar in quality from the United States and Japan. Should shipments come by rail, the cost of long haul, and the confusion incident to separation of consignments, so that Siberia might escape taxation, to be imposed south of the accepted Russian boundary, would add to cost already as high as in China for many products, and higher than for others, and practically close China markets to imports and defeat the main purpose in opening the Liaotung harbours.

It has been suggested that a customs tax be imposed here and at Dalny, with preferential rates for Russian goods; but such a measure would contract the market rather then expand it, and throw burdens on trade in general that could not be borne with any prospect of continued development. A mis-step might provoke serious detrimental results and yet risk must attend any measure of adjustment. There is present occupation for a fiscal genius in disentangling this skein. If they could, the Russians would like to eat their cake and have it too. They wish to push their business far into the North. Railway, bridge and dwelling construction must consume an enormous amount of iron products and railway equipment. They hope to enjoy the proceeds from coal, iron ore, and a variety of mineral resources of this rich land; to supply the market with cotton prints and other cotton goods made in Russia, and to grow in Siberia and Manchuria wheat which may be ground in local mills.

If in these lines they may hew the way and so establish a leadership which only superior energy can wrest from them, they will do their utmost to meet with strength and skill all competition which they may encounter. To this end they encourage colonisation, realising that the contest for commercial supremacy is to be decided by peaceful means, and yet with no less care and effort than they have given heretofore to activities employed for armed aggression and defence, they appreciate how valuable a sturdy yeomanry may be in the furtherance of their purposes. With Russians scattered in all directions, interests of that land will have the best possible upholders.

Thus while it will not be expedient to oppose hereabouts, by measures seriously offensive, incursions by others in trade, investment or exploration, and while exception cannot be taken in any quarter to the use of agencies everywhere recognised as legitimate, Russian interests may become so important, should results turn out as planned, as not only to begin entries on the credit side of the national books, against military debits, but also to justify here and along the frontier further expenditures to hold securely all that may be gained, and lay foundations for the future. Newchwang is off the main line of railway. It is not a port to be despised commercially, but in the scramble for foreign trade here, Russia stands in no worse place than any foreign bidder, and therefore may capture quite as much trade as any of the other applicants get. That port seems slated in any case, in the free-for-all list.

The Siberian railway may have had its inception in thought of military transportation. In its present stage it is as inadequate for that service as for any other demanding speed and efficiency in operation. The only travel yet possible by all-rail means is that which venturesome spirits, able to shift for themselves, and toughened as for a campaign, may take for an experience worth remembering. Most of the trips made overland were by the Amur River route, which has been superseded by no more expeditious and much more trying travel over the newly connected rails which bring Port Arthur nearer in time to St. Petersburg than is Vladivostock.

From present appearances, the line will not become efficient for military use as soon as for general travel, and the time for the latter is not definitely calculable. Thus for the present, at any rate, the road will be viewed as much better adapted to commercial than to military call, and improvement will doubtless look

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for a long time to satisfying a limited patronage, such as passenger travel and odd freights, rather than to providing means for the rapid transfer of bodies of troops. A quicker and surer way of landing men and ammunition is by sea transport.

With the railway establishment, a telegraph service has become operative which presents drawbacks of a crude order but which answers commercial requirements fairly well, and induces business at the comparatively low rates at which it carries messages—the cost per word being 10 kopecks, or five cents gold to Manchurian points, 15 kopecks to points in Russia, 59 kopecks to London, and 98 kopecks to New York; ocean cable rates having been from here $2.80 (Mexican) per word to London, and $3.30 to New York. However sceptical observation may be as to the real purpose of the railway and telegraph, the creation of a fleet of twenty or more ships, for a coasting trade over a route from Shanghai to Vladivostock, touching at this and other northern ports, and at points in Japan, will hardly be charged to other than commercial account. Two ships in the fleet make 16 knots per hour, a speed not approached by any other port in the coasting trade.

Port Arthur as a town remains as good a specimen of dirt and ramshackle dinginess as it was before the Russians occupied it. Their work on it has not been intended for the public eye, or for other than military and official information. With an attractive new city in the hollow of the sheltering hills, the old blot will disappear or be covered by the wall of a fort. That will be a distinct gain for decency whatever may await the civil port in commercial lines.

FORMOSA UNDER JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION.

By Dr. Shimpei Goto.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE.

Formosa is a big island in the Far East, which was ceded to Japan from China as a result of the war of 1894-5. Its area, including the adjacent islets, is 5,535 square miles. Extending from the north to the south in the shape of a leaf, it faces Fu-chow on the mainland of China on the west and neighbours the Philippines on the south, while the isles of Liu-kiu and Yayeyama on the northeast form the connecting links between the new territory and the mother-land of the Japanese Empire. In the middle of the island there is a high range of mountains running from the south to the north; hence a great number of rivers in it, which inundate often each year, are soon dried up and hardly available for navigation.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Formosa is not so healthy as that of the main island of the Japanese Empire; but it is not of an intolerable nature. The heat is mitigated by frequent showers in summer, and the general climatic condition may be improved artificially to a certain extent. Thus it is hoped that the new territory of Japan will become quite fitting for the habitation of the people of her old territory.

THE POPULATION.

The great variety of population is a peculiar feature of Formosa. Of the aborigines there are two kinds, one quite primitive and the other a little advanced; the half-civilized Chinese constitute the principal portion of the population; the highly civilized peoples of Europe and America are largely represented there; and, finally, the Japanese have become the rulers of the island. Human races of widely different grades of development are thus found within the boundaries of an island. It would be very interesting to study those races ethnologically, socially, economically and politically; but all I can do here is to make a simple numerical statement. According to the statistics for 1899, the population of Formosa was as follows:—

	Number of houses.	Population.
Japanese	8,321	33,120
Natives	532,176	2,725,041
Total	540,497	2,758,161

The number of the Japanese given above does not include the troops stationed in the island, while the number of natives includes the aborigines. It is, however, difficult to ascertain exactly the number of the primitive aborigines, who are put in the latest statistics at 19,960 houses and 99,332 persons, though according to some estimates their actual number is still smaller. The Chinese in Formosa mostly consist of immigrants from the South of China or their descendants. Their customs and religious proclivities are similar to those in the southern provinces of China, but few of them are acquainted with Chinese characters.

POPULAR FEELING UNDER THE NEW RULE.

When Formosa was put under the sovereignty of Japan a feeling of anxiety was entertained as to the effects of the new rule, not only by the native population and the foreign residents in the island, but also by the pioneer settlers from the mother land. Considering that even among the Japanese settlers there were some who showed a disposition to clamor against the setting up of institutions which they considered not favorable to their private interests, it is no wonder that complaints were made on various scores by the natives and foreign residents. Indeed, it is perhaps inevitable that those who assume the government of a new territory should encounter criticisms and attacks in the beginning when the general line of policy is not yet clearly defined and the efficacy of the new rule is not yet manifest.

THE SUCCESSIVE GOVERNOR-GENERALS AND CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Governor-General is the head of the Formosa Government; and, when the military rule was put an end to, the Civil Governor, under the Governor-General, was made responsible for the civil administration. Thus far there have been in succession four Governor-Generals and three Chief Civil Administrators (Civil Governor), the first three Governor-Generals having held the office each for a short time, ranging from six to fifteen months. It was in March, 1898, that Baron Kodama, the present Governor-General, was appointed to the office. I was also called upon at the same time to take the office of Chief Civil Governor.

In the past, the frequent changes of high officials, accompanied by those of lower ones, caused misgivings to be entertained about the capability of the Japanese nation to establish a stable and effective rule over the new territory acquired as a fruit of the successful armed conflict.

Indeed, when Baron Kodama was appointed to the Governor-Generalship of Formosa no definite line of administrative policy had been fixed by his predecessors, and the island was in an utterly chaotic condition. The present Governor-General had, therefore, to make almost a novel departure in the discharge of his duties, which he proceeded to perform with all his energies. The outline of the policy fixed at the outset of his Governorship consisted of laying out new administrative districts; encouraging industries, establishing educational institutions and adopting sanitary measures; dismissing superfluous officials and securing the services of enlightened and vigorous men for the discharge of principal functions of the Government; and, in general effecting reforms in all directions without unnecessarily interfering with the old customs of the natives.

THE TREATMENT OF INSURGENTS.

The recurring rise of insurgents was one of the greatest difficulties encountered by the Japanese in administering Formosa. Attempts were made continuously from the period of the military rule to suppress those malcontents by the superior force of arms. The present Governor-General, however, adopted the policy of inducing them to surrender themselves and to return to peaceful occupations, for he thought that the establishment of an effective and beneficial rule would naturally lead to the cessation of insurrectionary movements. This new policy was not slow to show its effects. Through the insurgents who first surrendered themselves, the ideas and conditions of others were ascertained more easily, and thus it became possible to adopt measures better calculated to bring about further surrenders. The leniency with which Baron Kodama treated the insurgents has been subjected to criticisms on the part of the Japanese as well as of foreigners; but the wisdom of the policy is shown at present by the fact that it has already produced a very satisfactory result.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In order to promote the well-being of the Formosan people, and to let them enjoy the benefits of an enlightened rule, it is necessary above all to make the use of the Japanese language prevail in the island. In the meantime, however, there is a pressing need of Japanese officials conversant with the native tongue. A Central Language School was, therefore, established in Taipeh in the year following the cession of the island to Japan, for the double purpose of teaching the Japanese language to the natives and the native language to the Japanese. The Central Language School is divided into the Normal School Department and the Language School Department. In the Normal Shool Department Japanese students are trained so as to qualify them to serve as teachers in primary schools for native children, local language and normal schools, and primary schools for Japanese children. The number of students is at present 45. The Language School Department is again divided into two sections, one for the study of the Japanese language by native students, and the other for the study of the native language by Japanese students. The students in both sections are trained with the object of adapting them for public services or private occupations in Formosa. Some native students in the upper classes of the Japanese Language Section have been given an elementary technical education with special reference to the railway and telegraph services, and the experiment has proved successful in a considerable degree.

There are at present 91 students in the Japanese Language Section, 16 students in the Railway and Telegraph Section, and 25 students in the Native Language Section. A large number of those who have been educated in the various sections of the Central Language School are actually doing very useful work all over the island. There are also three auxiliary schools appended to the Central Language School. The first auxiliary school, with 251 scholars at present, is for the benefit of native young people, and it is designed at the same time to show a model of elementary education in Formosa and to furnish the students of the Normal School Department with opportunity to practice the art of teaching. Next, the second auxiliary school is for the benefit of Japanese children and consists of a primary course of six years, a supplementary course of two years, and a middle school course of five years. The number of scholars at present is 339 in the primary course, 27 in the supplementary course and 77 in the middle school course, the aggregate being 443. Lastly, the third auxiliary school has the object of giving to native girls an elementary education and a training in handicrafts, the number of scholars being 131 at present.

Besides the central educational institution described above, a series of local educational institutions has been established in the important places of the island. Thus there is an ordinary normal school in each of the three cities, Taipeh, Taichu and Tainan. The students in these normal schools are all natives, who are to become assistant teachers in primary schools for native children, while the students in the Normal School Department of the Central Language School are to become principals and other important teachers in primary schools. The number of students in the ordinary normal schools is 298 at present, being 94 in Taipeh, 124 in Taichu and 80 in Tainan.

Primary schools for Japanese children are established in the more important places with a considerable Japanese population. Their number is now 11, with 1,342 scholars in all. Primary schools for native children are distributed all over the island, and number 121 at present, with 16,034 scholars.

There are two language schools and their branches, numbering eleven, for teaching the Japanese language to aborigines and helping them improve their daily life. The number of teachers in these schools and branches is 20, and that of scholars 555.

SANITARY MEASURES.

Formosa has been known as a very unhealthy land, where none but adventurers would fain set their feet. Indeed, until four or five years ago it was not a pleasant place to live in. The general condition of the island before and just after its cession to Japan may be imagined by the fact that even in Taipeh, the capital, life was made disagreeable by an enormous number of mosquitoes and flies. But sanitary measures adopted by the Japanese authorities have already been productive of remarkable results. The number of obnoxious insects has greatly decreased. A new system of drainage has cleansed the streets of Taipheh. Good drinking water is supplied by means of artesian wells in Taipeh and of water works in Tamsui and Kelung. These are examples of improvements whose benefit is conferred on all citizens alike.

Japanese officials in Formosa are provided with official residences newly built with special care for sanitation. Those buildings being now all finished, the health of the Japanese officials has shown a great improvement. Indeed, the percentage of the sick as well as of deaths occurring among them has decreased remarkably, as is shown in the following table:—

	No. of officials.	No. of the sick.	No. of deaths.	No. of the sick per 100.	No. of deaths.
1896	558	1,579	26	283.00	4.73
1897	6,016	18,258	126	303.49	2.09
1898	8,392	17,824	83	210.01	0.99
1899	7,704	17,360	105	225.34	1.36
1900	9,499	20,962	104	220.68	1.10

[Note.—The number of the sick is larger than the total number of officials, because an official may become sick several times in a year.]

Compared with the state of five years ago, the decrease in the death rate is more than 75 per cent. How far the Japanese have succeeded in artificially improving the sanitary condition of Formosa may be imagined from this fact.

Eleven hospitals have been established in Formosa since its cession to Japan. The one in Taipeh is the biggest and most complete establishment of all, and the service of graduates of the Medical College of the Imperial University and of specialists who have studied in Europe is secured there. Besides the hospitals, there are 72 official physicians distributed over the island. They are, in certain respects, like parish doctors in Europe. The only difference is that they are paid by the Government and give medical help to the people. There is also a school in Taipeh for training native physicians, the number of

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scholars at present being above 100, who are all supported by the Government. The result of the training is generally satisfactory, and four scholars are already on the point of finishing their course of study.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF CIVILIZED RULE.

Medical help and training given to the natives are illustrative of beneficial effects of the new and civilized rule, and they are also the best channels through which those effects will become manifest to the general mass of the people. It may be hoped with reason that the measures adopted by the present Governor-General with a view to developing industries, imparting education and improving the sanitary condition will lead the native population to appreciate the boons of Japanese administration and to assimilate themselves gradually to the ways of civilized life. The policy of influencing the natives by means of beneficial measures is already bearing good fruits politically. The attempts formerly made to suppress native malcontents by sheer force are things of the past, and the difficulties caused by them are now fast disappearing. It would be interesting in this connection to give an account of the judiciary, police and prison systems in Formosa; but, as my space in *The Independent* is too limited, I must omit touching upon these subjects and go on to make a comparatively full statement about the financial condition of the new territory.

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POLICY.

In December, 1898, Governor-General Baron Kodama introduced to the Diet a programme for the execution of public undertakings, extending over a period of twenty years, together with a project for establishing Government monopolies of three great industries in the island. Though not without encountering opposition in the Imperial Legislature, the bills were adopted at last, owing to the strenuous efforts of the Governor-General, and his programme is now being carried out.

PROJECTED PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

The undertakings embodied in the twenty years' programme are: (1) The laying of a trunk line railway extending over the whole length of the island; (2) the cadastration of the land; (3) the construction of harbours, especially of one in Kelung, and (4) the building of Government offices and residences. In order to meet the expenditures for executing these works the Formosan Government was authorized to raise loans to the amount of 35,000,000 yen, of which the principal and interest are to be paid out of the revenues of the island. The estimated expenditures are as follows:

Laying and improving the railway	28,810,000
Construction of the harbour of Kelung	2,000,000
Cadastration of land	3,000,000
Building of Government offices and residences	1,200,000
Total	35,000,000

(1) The Trunk Line Railway.—According to the original programme the railway was to be finished in ten years, but, judging from the progress that has been already made, the completion of the work may be effected earlier by three or five years. The part of the line now open to traffic is working quite satisfactorily. The revenues accruing from it are greater than they were expected to be. It has also produced remarkable effects in stimulating industrial enterprises and facilitating the development of the island in general.

(2) The Cadastration.—The cadastration of land, together with the census of population, constitutes a fundamental condition of effective administration. The Formosa Government, therefore, has undertaken to perform this difficult task, which was commenced in 1899 and is expected to be finished this year. The cadastre will be based on trigonometrical surveys, and when it is finished various rights over land will be confirmed, landed property will be made secure, the credit in land will increase and the transfer of rights over land will be definitely testified. Thus it is natural that the undertaking should be well received by the people. In addition to this, however, the equity and industry of the officials engaged in cadastration, as well as the right method adopted in doing it, have produced an excellent impression upon the native population. It was not many years ago that the Chinese Governor Liu attempted and failed to make a cadastre in Formosa. The fact is worthy of notice that where the Chinese rulers failed the Japanese are now fairly on the way to success.

(3) The Harbour Works.—The estimated expenditure assigned to harbour works in the financial programme which is now being carried out is all needed for the dredging of the harbour of Kelung. It is the intention of the Formosan Government to complete the works by constructing a breakwater, embankment, piers, docks and warehouses, and improving the town of Kelung. For this purpose a further programme involving an expenditure of tens of millions will be submitted to the Diet in due course of time.

The volume of foreign trade in Kelung is at present below that of some other ports in Formosa. According to the statistics for 1899, the amount of imports and exports was 25,380,000 yen and distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Tamsui	16,960,000
Anpin	4,250,000
Kelung	480,000
Takao	490,000
Other ports	3,200,000

It may appear from these figures that the projected harbour works in Kelung are out of proportion to the importance of the port. But in making a project of such works changes that are to come about in the future must be taken into consideration.

Kelung is designed to be the chief port of Formosa, and its harbour works ought to be adequate for meeting the requirements of the growing industry and commerce of the island. Harbour works in Tamsui and Takao, however, will also be undertaken before long.

(4) Building of Government Offices.—Government Offices and official residences built under the Chinese *régime* are generally ill-adapted to the new order introduced by the Japanese; especially are they deficient in sanitary arrangements. Hence the building of new offices and residences has been undertaken by the Formosa Government. Among the new buildings are prisons in various localities, designed according to the advanced system adopted in Japan. It may be mentioned that they are already more than half finished.

The undertakings enumerated above are all being executed in a satisfactory manner. Misgivings were entertained at the outset as to the capability of the Formosan Government to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loans raised for carrying on these undertakings. But the results thus far secured, as well as the financial condition described below, amply show that the calculations of the present Governor-General were well founded and that the misgivings entertained in certain quarters were quite unwarranted.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

As the establishment of Government monopolies of opium, salt and camphor is one of the noticeable features of the financial programme for Formosa, their natures shall be explained here.

(1) The Opium Monopoly.—It goes without saying that opium smoking is a very pernicious habit; but at the same time, it is generally admitted that those who have already formed the habit had better be tolerated to continue it. The Formosan Government, therefore decided to subject the opium trade to strict restrictions, with a view to abolishing the habit by degrees. Only those who have been already poisoned by opium to such an extent that they are unable to abandon the habit of smoking without feeling great pain are allowed, by special warrants of the Government, to use it as a medicine, while it is absolutely forbidden newly to begin opium smoking or to continue the habit in cases where the poisoning has not advanced so far as to make abstention impossible. It was for the purpose of pursuing the policy of gradually abolishing opium smoking that the Government mononoly of the article was established in Formosa. In fact, the above mentioned line of policy was fixed in principle not long after the cession of the island to Japan, when, as chief of the Bureau of Sanitation in the Department for Home Affairs in the Imperial Government, I participated in deliberating upon the question and making the decision. The monopoly is working satisfactorily and yields an annual revenue of about 4,000,000 *yen* at present.

(2) The Salt Monopoly.—Salt is produced in large quantities in the southern parts of Formosa, where the process is to let sea water flow into salt fields and then cause it to evaporate by the heat of the sun. Under Chinese administration the industry was monopolized by the Government, only the system was quite different from the one established by the Japanese. The monopoly was once abolished by Count Kabayama, the first Japanese Governor-General of Formosa; for, in the opinion of the Count, it was not right to monopolize an industry for the production of a necessary of daily life like salt. But the abolition of the old system, instead of enhancing the development of the industry by private enterprise, led to results contrary to expectations, such as the destruction of certain salt fields and the rise in the price of salt. The monopoly was therefore, re-established by the present Governor-General upon an improved system. The production has lately increased in a considerable degree, so that a large quantity of the article is now exported to Japan proper. The revenue accruing from this monopoly is 700,000 or 800,000 *yen* at present, but a much better yield may be confidently looked forward to in the future.

(3) The Camphor Monopoly.—It may be said that camphor is supplied to the whole world almost exclusively by Formosa. The manufacture of camphor is, therefore, a very important industry in the island. Nevertheless, when the new territory passed under Japanese rule this industry was in a rather precarious condition owing to the carelessness and ignorance of producers as well as speculative operations of traders. Camphor trees were cut down with utter disregard to future consequences; crude methods were employed for manufacturing, and the price of the article rose and fell suddenly because of the absence of any regulation of its production. Hence the camphor monopoly was established with the object of protecting the trees, improving the method of manufacture and putting the industry on a secure basis. It being known that the amount demanded by the whole world is not more than 5,000,000, or 6,000,000 kin (a kin is equal to 1.3 pounds) a year, the production is to be regulated accordingly. The revenue yielded by this monopoly is about 4,000,000 *yen*, which brings the total profit of the three monopolies to about 9,000,000 *yen*.

THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF FORMOSA.

At the same time as framing the general financial programme and establishing the Government monopolies, the present Governor-General formed a plan of eventually making the Formosa finances independent of the help of the Imperial Government. In the past the following sums were granted by the Imperial Government in aid of the Formosa Government:

	Yen
1896	6,900,000
1897	5,950,000
1898	3,980,000
1899	3,000,000

According to the project of Baron Kodoma, which was adopted by the Diet, this grant has been and is being steadily decreased, until it will entirely disappear in 1910.

THE REVENUE OF THE FORMOSAN GOVRNMENT.

In order to prove the possibility of securing the financial independence of Formosa it is necessary only to point to the recent remarkable increase of the revenue. In 1897—*i.e.*, the year before the appointment of the present Governor-General—the estimated revenue of the Formosa Government stood at 7,000,000 *yen*, and the actual revenue even fell to 5,000,000 *yen*. But as the result of the operation of the monopolies, the adjustment of the land tax and other financial reforms, the total revenue now exceeds 14,000,000 *yen*, and will amount to 20,000,000 *yen* in two or three years. The increase has been far above the expectations entertained at the time of framing the financial programme, as is shown by the following figures:

	Revenue anticipated in the original programme. Yen.	Actual revenue. Yen.
1899	9,060,000	*10,150,000
1900	9,510,000	*15,200,000
1901	9,690,000	†14,400,000

* Actual amount. † Budget.

THE RESOURCES OF FORMOSA.

The satisfactory and hopeful condition of the finances of the Formosan Government is based on the rich resources of the island. Among the more important products of Formosa are tea, rice, sugar, hemp and flax, indigo, paper, silk, minerals, cattle, and marine produce. The Government is taking measures to encourage the industries connected with these products, and they constitute growing sources of revenue. The case of sugar may be taken as one of the most remarkable examples. If the industry develops as it is expected to do the production of sugar will become in a few years five or six times the present amount, so that the import of the article from foreign countries into the Empire of Japan may be checked to a considerable extent. Formosa tea seems to have met a failure in the American market for a time. But Oolong tea, being a peculiar product of Formosa, is above competition. Hence, if the quality be improved and the price lowered by better methods of production, it might maintain the market and make good the failure in the past. A crop of rice may be had twice a year in most parts of Formosa, and there is still room for increasing the production and improving the quality. Under the circumstances it is of special importance that proper measures should be taken to facilitate the agricultural and industrial development of the island. For this purpose, the Formosan Government is fortunate enough to have secured the services of Dr. Nitobe, who studied in America and Europe, and who is one of the greatest authorities on agricultural science in Japan.

As to the mineral wealth of the island, gold, sulphur, coal and petroleum are the most important, the yearly output of gold being about 1,000,000 *yen* at present.

CONCLUSION.

The total expenditure incurred by Japan in connection with Formosa since its cession up to the end

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of the last fiscal year (March 31st, 1901) amounted to 150,000,000 *yen*, including the military expenses. In the same period a total revenue of 40,000,000 *yen* was derived from Formosa. Hence, the financial burden borne by the Imperial Government has been 110,000,000 *yen* in all. Now, seeing that the annual revenue derived from Formosa is between 14,000,000 *yen* and 20,000,000 *yen*, it may be said that the capital invested by the Imperial Government is bearing interest at the rate of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. Besides, the import of Japanese commodities into Formosa is now above 15,000,000 *yen*. Supposing that the profit of this trade is at the rate of 20 per cent., the annual gain of Japan is about 3,000,000 *yen*, which nearly covers the present amount of the grant in aid which the Formosan Government receives from the Imperial Government. The day is past when Formosa could be regarded as an embarrassing burden and the success of its administration could be doubted. There is no room now for questioning the capability of the Formosan Government to meet the liabilities arising out of the loan of 35,000,000 *yen*. Nay, even if a loan of 100,000,000 *yen* be raised on account of the Formosan Government, the financial responsibility may be borne without overtaxing its resources.

LANGFELDT & CO., LIMITED.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The following is the report and statement of accounts:—

Report of Directors, and Statement of Accounts, to be submitted at the 23rd Semi-Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at No. 73, Main Street, Yokohama, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1902.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the Profit and Loss Account for the half year ended the 30th June, 1902, accompany this Report.

Owing to the heavy fall in the price of imported coal, the Company has sustained a severe loss, the accounts showing a debit balance of *yen* 12.060.34 for the half year.

It should be stated that while the loss has been incurred wholly on the coal business, only a portion of the loss has been made on sales of coal during the half year, the balance in stock having been written down to present market value, so that the whole estimated loss on the remaining stock of coal also appears in the present half-yearly accounts.

Mr. V. R. Bowden has joined the Board of Directors and Mr. J. F. Cox Edwards has been appointed Auditor in the place of Mr. Guinness, who has left Yokohama.

D. H. BLAKE,
C. B. BERNARD,
M. F. BENGEN,
V. R. BOWDEN,
} Directors.

Yokohama, 2nd August, 1902.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1902.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Merchandise in Stock	154,047.90
Plant, Fixtures and Furniture	4,163.15
Sundry Debtors	14,659.45
Fire Insurance Policies	740.62
Cash in hand	1,392.53
Steam Launch "Dart"	7,500.00
Manila Branch	1,837.33
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	17,862.07
Balance, Loss	12,060.34
	214,263.39

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 1,500 Shares $100	150,000.00
Loan on Coal	51,500.00
Sundry Creditors	12,763.39
	214,263.39

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1902.

DR. June 30th.	Yen.
To Expenses and Wages Account	11,164.54
To Rent	2,810.00
To Fire Insurance	961.82
To Directors' Fees	556.00
To Auditor's Fee	150.00
To Steam Launch	67.40
	15,703.76
July 1st, 1902. To Balance	12,060.34
December 31. CR. By Balance Carried Forward	68.24
June 30th. By Gross Profit on Trade	3,524.66
By Shares Transfer Fees	9.00
By Interest	40.54
By Suspense Account	
By Balance	12,060.34
	15,703.76

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 2nd August, 1902.

D. H. BLAKE,
C. B. BERNARD,
M. F. BENGEN,
V. R. BOWDEN,
} Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

J. F. COX-EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, 31st July, 1992.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

FRENCH ADMIRALS DISMISSED.

London, July 31.

The French Admirals Beaumont and Servan have been dismissed the service, the former because he introduced his mistress into the official gallery at the National Fête held on the 14th July (the Fall of the Bastille), ignoring the Prefect; the latter because he was indifferent to the hygienic condition of his ships.

DISTINGUISHED JAPANESE.

Count Matsukata has visited the Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. C. de Witte. Prince Komatsu has been received in audience by the Czar.

KING EDWARD'S IMPROVEMENT.

King Edward slowly paced the deck of his yacht unaided to-day.

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

It is stated at Washington that the United States has not consented to the payment of the Chinese Indemnity in gold. It is proposed to refer the question to the Hague Tribunal.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

London, Aug. 1.

A terrible explosion has taken place in the Mount Kembla colliery, Wollongong, New South Wales. Twenty-seven dead bodies have so far been recovered, 149 men have been rescued, and 100 are entombed. It is feared that their rescue is hopeless.

DEATH OF COLONEL FORESTIER-WALKER.

Colonel Forestier-Walker has been accidentally killed on the railway at Helouan (? Heilbron).

KING EDWARD.

Later.

A bulletin says that the King is making rapid progress and is now able to walk the entire length of the deck, unassisted.

His Majesty cruised in the afternoon in the direction of Weymouth.

THE WEST INDIES.

The House of Commons has voted £25,000 for the West Indies.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that we must assist West Indian trade; and asserted that the Legislature had too long refused to impose countervailing duties on sugar.

GERMAN GUNS.

During the Debate in the British House of Commons on the Army Estimates, Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, said that the guns of Germany were better than our own in accuracy, range and quickness.

THE MINING DISASTER.

London, August 2.

Sixty-seven bodies have been recovered at Wollongong.

THE LYNCH CASE.

Colonel Lynch has been committed for trial.

THE KING.

The King has cruised in his yacht as far as Brighton.

FORESTER-WALKER.

Forestier-Walker has been gazetted general (?)

LIBERAL SUCCESS.

Mr. Barran (Liberal) has been elected to represent one of the divisions of Leeds.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a banquet of the Liberal League, said the election was a great triumph for Liberalism and was also a warning to the Government, to whose prestige it was a severe blow. It should teach Liberals the value of concentrated effort.

LABOUR CANDIDATE RETURNED.

Mr. Shackleton, the labour candidate, has been returned unopposed for the Clitheroe Division of N.E. Lancashire, in succession to Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, who has been raised to the peerage.

THE KING.

London, August 3.

The King remains at Cowes and has received several visitors.

CHINESE INLAND NAVIGATION.

Reuter learns that unless the Chinese objections to inland navigation, which indicate insincerity on the part of the Peking Government, are over-ruled, China traders will not permit the conclusion of the mutilated treaty.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Aug. 4.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that Russia expects a negative reply from the Powers to her Note mentioned on July 18th, and will then affirm, as regards any increase of duties on Russian sugar, that it is an infringment of the treaties and that she will hold herself free to disregard treaty stipulations.

BOER GENERAL AND THE CORONATION.

The Boer General Meyer has received an invitation from the King to attend the Coronation, but has replied that while he would have liked to stay, his doctors have ordered him to the Continent to take the waters.

THE BOER LEADERS.

London, August 5.

Before sailing Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey issued an address stating that the Boer conference at Vereeniging in May appointed them to collect money abroad for the widows and orphans of burghers.

THE CORONATION.

The troops detailed for duty at the Coronation begin arriving on Wednesday. Workmen are busy re-erecting the stands and re-fitting seats. Barriers and gates are being re-constructed across those streets that abut on the route of the procession.

THE KING.

London, August 6.

The King yesterday ascended and descended unaided the staircase of his yacht.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

Admiral Ijuin has been received in audience by the King.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie has visited Their Majesties.

THE KING.

London, Aug. 6.

The King has circumnavigated the Isle of Wight.

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THE CHINA TRADE.

Lord Cranborne stated in the House of Commons that the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in the China trade had been consulted with reference to portions of the treaty.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

A later telegram says that the King drives to the Palace in London to-day in an open carriage.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

Admiral Seymour in a letter to the *Times* agrees with his esteemed friend Liu-kung-yi, that the time has come for the withdrawal of all those troops from Shanghai whose occupation was only intended to be temporary.

Sharretts, the American tariff commissioner at Shanghai, has announced that he will oppose the abolition of the *likin* and the substitution of a surtax which, he thinks, will prove more disastrous to all the nations and specially to America.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

London. August 7.

Their Majesties left Cowes in wretched weather. The warships at Portsmouth, including the Japanese, fired salutes. The Royal Party arrived at Victoria and drove to the Palace by a circuitous route in an open carriage at a walking pace. They were favoured by a temporary cessation of the downpour. There was great enthusiasm along the whole route.

THE POWERS AND SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne said that Great Britain had made a proposal to the Powers for the evacuation of Shanghai, but it was impossible for us to evacuate alone. We must in all respects have most favoured nation treatment.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

THE MURDERERS OF MARQUIS DE MORES.

Saigon, August 1.

The criminal tribunal at Soussa has condemned the assassins of Marquis de Mores to death and to 20 years' hard labour.

M. BEAU.

M. Beau and General Sucillon have arrived in St. Petersburg.

VICE-ADMIRAL MARECHAL.

The *Redoutable*, carrying Vice-Admiral Maréchal, is expected at Nagasaki.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Saigon, August 2.

An explosion has occurred in a mine near Sydney; 27 deaths.

REBELLION IN SZCHUAN.

Three hundred rebels have been killed in Szchuan. Order is restored.

M. BEAU REACHES PARIS.

M. Beau has reached Paris.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, August 4.

A consultative committee of colonial defence has been organized in the Ministry of the Colonies.

The chief of Chilian rebels, Ching Teng-ping, has been taken and executed.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo).

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

The trouble between Italy and Switzerland has been settled by the friendly intervention of the German Emperor. It has been decided that each country shall change its Representative in the other's capital, and that, pending the appointment of the new Representatives, diplomatic duties shall be discharged by the Secretaries.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT CHEMULPO.

A telegram from Chemulpo dated the 6th instant says that, on the preceding day, it was determined that all ships coming from Liaotung or Japan should be medically inspected.

(Received at the War Department in Tokyo).

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

The Governor-General of Formosa reports that on the 1st instant 80 men of the native militia stationed in the neighbourhood of Tekiheki and Sorei in the Toroko district, revolted and attacked the police, of whom they killed four. On the afternoon of the same day they attacked the detachment of troops at Shokosha, and second-Lieutenant Fujiwara was killed. The number of casualties on the Japanese side is uncertain. On the 2nd instant two companies of infantry were despatched to the place from Taichu.

CHOLERA IN TIENTSIN.

According to a telegram from Tientsin dated the 5th instant, the total number of cases of cholera up to the 3rd instant in the walled city was 1,330, of which 915 ended fatally, and the number in the northern suburb outside the wall was 1,247 with 804 deaths. There has been one fresh case in the Japanese settlement.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 31.

The conference of the Premiers of the British Colonies has been re-opened. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided, and the subjects discussed were connected with shipping, wireless telegraphy, and the political relations of the Empire.

COUNT MATSUKATA.

Count Matsukata has visited M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Great Britain has abandoned her sovereignty over Island (?) harbour in the Republic of Honduras, Central America, but she retains British Honduras.

DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI.

The rebel army of Hayti has defeated the Government forces.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

London, August 2.

Germany is about to augment her navy on a large scale.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

Ex-President Steyn, of the former Orange Free State, has arrived in Southampton; at the same time there landed 35,000 troops. Steyn is suffering from brain disease.

JAPANESE STEAMERS IN CHINESE WATERS.

The Times' correspondent reports that Viceroy Liu is entertaining much apprehension about the competition of Japanese steamers on the inland waters of China.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND LORD KITCHENER.

The Emperor of Germany has invited Lord Kitchener to Germany for a pleasure trip.

REBELLION IN VENEZUELA.

A desperate battle has been fought at Aguadals (?) between the Government forces and the rebels. Both sides had been in a state of armistice for some time.

TROUBLES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

London, August 4.

General Belchy (?), with 3,000 Government troops, is stationed at Panama, where fortifications have been constructed. General Severa (?), in command of 4,000 rebels, is about to storm the position. The insurgents of Venezuela are now advancing in the direction of Caracas, escorted by the war-ship *Carthagena* of Colombia.

The war-ship *Banlagh* (?) in the possession of Matos (?) has damaged her propeller and is anchored at Trinidad. The gunboat *Bolivar* blockades the Orinoco River.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

The *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, reports that a Russo-Japanese Association has been organized for the purpose of furthering the commercial interests of the two countries. The head office will be stationed in Tokyo.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

Ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has started for Holland.

KING EDWARD.

The King has enjoyed himself by taking part in a game played by Princes of the Blood.

TROUBLES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

London, August 5.

It is announced in Colon that the rebels have been defeated at Addaadels (?).

The insurgents in Venezuela have blocked the railway traffic at Caracas.

The war-ships of the United States, Germany and Italy have assembled in La Guayra. All the other ports have been taken by the rebels, with the exception of Maracaybo.

FRENCH NAVY.

During the French naval manœuvres it was ascertained that submarine torpedo-boats were successful in destroying three battle-ships.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

PRINCE KOMATSU.

London, August 2.

Prince Komatsu is going to Moscow on Monday, and returns home by the Siberian railway.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Russia has granted sixteen and a half million sterling for the construction of the railroad from Stretensk to Blagovestchensk.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* states that Sousillon, the Commander of the French troops in Pechili, accompanied by the French Minister to Peking, will shortly visit St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

London, August 4.

A Russian decree which has been issued orders 318,645 recruits to enrol this year, or 100,000 above the number for 1901.

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

The Kaiser meets the Tsar to-day at Reval, (a Russian seaport, capital of Esthonia, situated on a small bay on the south side of the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsingfors—52 miles distant —and 232 miles by rail W.S.W. of St. Petersburg).

THE KING'S HEALTH.

London, August 5.

The progress of the King is regarded as so satisfactory that his ability to perform all the details of the Coronation ceremony on Saturday is practically certain.

London, August 6.

King Edward, in leaving Portsmouth to-day for London, walked down the gangway from the Royal yacht and into the train unassisted.

On arriving at Victoria Station the Royal party drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage; notwithstanding the rain.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed along the entire route.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Admiral Seymour, in a letter to the *Times*, says that no reason that can diplomatically be openly expressed demands the continued presence of foreign troops in Shanhaikwan. International competition (adds the Admiral) demands and justifies all nations to withdraw their troops simultaneously.

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(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

THE KAISER AT EMDEN.

Berlin, July 31.

Accompanied by the Secretary of State for the Navy, v. Tirpitz, the Minister of Communications, Budde, and the Postmaster General, Krätke, the Emperor inspected the port of Emden. Referring to the days of the Great Elector, who transferred the sea trade of the Electorate of Brandenburg to Emden, and to those of Wilhelm I., who re-established the German Empire, the Emperor foretold better days to Emden on account of the Dortmund-Ems Channel, which will connect directly the great German hinterland with Emden.

The Kaiser then distinguished the saved crew of the torpedo boat *S. 42*, run down by the English steamer *Firsby* near Cuxhaven.

TO VISIT RUSSIA.

Later Emperor Wilhelm and Admiral v. Tirpitz started for Kiel, whence they will go to Russia to attend the naval manœuvres. The Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* will be accompanied by the cruisers *Prinz Heinrich* and *Nymphe*.

PRINCE KOMATSU AND COUNT MATSUKATA.

Prince Komatsu and Count Matsukata were received with great distinction at St. Petersburg. The latter had an interview with Mr. Witte, the Russian Chancellor of the Exchequer.

KAISER DECORATES AMERICANS.

On account of Prince Heinrich's visit to the United States, the German Emperor conferred numerous decorations on American citizens.

THE ELBE DISASTER.

Berlin, August 4.

The Hamburg board of enquiry into the Elbe accident puts the blame on the Captain of the *Primus* for sailing in the wrong channel.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-American Congress reassembles at New York on the 1st of October.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

Reviewing the German Emperor's speech delivered at Emden, the Russian *Novosti* writes that Germany's pacific policy is the main guarantee of European peace, and that the present peaceful outlook is due to the Emperor's love for peace.

GERMAN NEWS.

The Sultan has accepted M. Rouvier's unification proposals.

Emperor Wilhelm started to-day from Kiel for Reval, Russia, to attend the Russian naval manœuvres. He is accompanied by Count Bülow, General v. Plessen, Captain v. Usedom, Mr. v. Tschirsky, Count Eulenburg, the Chiefs of the Military and the Navy Cabinets Count v. Hülsen and Frhr v. Senden and Prince Friedrich Heinrich of Prussia. The Emperor will be received by 25 Russian men-of-war. There will be large naval manœuvres with sham-attacks, attacks by artillery, defense by torpedoes a. s. f.

The former President of the Orange Free-State, Stejin, has arrived at Southampton.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the naval budget for 1903 keeps within the Navy Law limits.

Baldwin's attempt to reach the North pole has failed. He reached only the 81st degree and 44m. of north latitude. The attempt will be repeated in 1903.

GERMAN NEWS.

Berlin, Aug. 6.

The *Times* report suggesting that Germany resists the evacuation of Shanghai is utterly unfounded. Germany is quite willing to withdraw her troops, provided that other powers will do the same.

The Russian press strongly opposes the Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty since the pending negotiations were not officially notified to the other powers. The French papers are very sceptical and opine that China will be forced to concede to the other powers the same or similar conditions as those granted to England, if the treaty shall be at all effective.

Rumours in Berlin say that the rendition of Tientsin to Chinese authorities will take place about the end of August.

The German Emperor dedicated a splendid silver cup to the Russian navy. Everywhere the Kaiser's journey to Reval is considered as a new guarantee of the peace. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* points out that the visit will tighten the friendly relations existing between the two great neighbouring powers the more so as no reasons for political friction are apparent. The fact that Count Bülow accompanied Emperor Wilhelm and thus had an opportunity of exchanging views with Count Lamsdorff was due to the Tsar's suggestion.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE WINGFIELD SCULLS.

London via Bombay, July 29.

Cloutte, of the London Rowing Club, has won the Wingfield Sculls.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The commercial community are well satisfied with Sir James Mackay's agreement with China.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha, speaking at Stellenbosch, declared that Africanders, when educated, need not make room for anybody.

EXPLOSION AT FOOCHOW.

Foochow, July 28.

There was an alarming explosion of a powder magazine on the 25th instant, at noon, half-way between the Native City and the upper bridge. It is estimated that forty lives were lost. Large stores of power and ammunition, together with two powder machines, were destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

THE BOXERS IN SZECHUN.

Ch'engtu, July 29.

The Boxers are nearing Ch'engtu and the available troops are quite unable to disperse them.

A MARINE DISASTER.

Hongkong, July 30.

News has been received from Singapore that the steamer *Ban Hin Guan* collided with the German steamer *Prinz Alexander* at Muar, Straits of Malacca, on Tuesday morning last, and that the *Prinz Alexander* was sunk with a loss of ninety lives.

(The steamers *Prinz Alexander* and *Ban Hin Guan*, are small coasting vessels. The *Prinz Alexander* (Capt. Moss) is a Dutch steamer of 727 tons' register, and has lately been running between Singapore and Batavia. The *Ban Hin Guan* (499 tons) is a British steamer on the run from Singapore to Port Swettenham, via intermediate ports).

RACING AT GOODWOOD.

London via Bombay, July 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Plate.

Templemore	1
Crown Equerry	2
Andrea Ferrara	3

TARIFF REVISION.

The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* wires that the Tariff Revision has been completed by China with eight Powers.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

London via Bombay, August 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup on 31st July :—

Mr. Arthur James's Perseus	1
Duke of Devonshire's Cheers	2
Mr. Wallace Johnstone's Fowling Piece	3

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 1		—
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Hyades 2	F	Aug. 8
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Empress of India	M	Aug. 11
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 3	Tu	Aug. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Empress of China 4	Th	Aug. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 5	Th.	Aug. 14
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Th	Aug. 14
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 6	F.	Aug. 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert 7	Sa	Aug. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Tu.	Aug. 19
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Aug. 21
America	P. M. Co.	Peru 8	Th	Aug. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th.	Aug. 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su	Aug. 31

1 At Kobe on the 31st ult.
2 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 2 st ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 8th ul
4 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst
6 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 29th ult.
7 Left Hongkong on the 6th ins
8 Left San Francisco on the 1st ins

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking		—
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa.	Aug. 9
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	Sa.	Aug. 9
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa	Aug. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa.	Aug. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Empress of India	M	Aug. 11
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu	Aug. 2
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu.	Aug 12
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Polynésien	Th	Aug 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th	Aug. 14
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	F.	Aug 15
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Empress of China	F	Aug 15
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F.	Aug 15
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa.	Aug 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th.	Aug 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th	Aug. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th	Aug. 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, David Barton, 1st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Banca, British steamer, 3,793, E. P. Martin, 1st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 1st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, 26th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 2nd Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, Goodwin, 2nd Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, A. H. Shaw, 2nd Aug.,—Australia via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Glenroy, British steamer. 3,141, F. Selby, 2nd Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 2nd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 2nd Aug.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsinan, British steamer, 1,460, C. Lindberg, 3rd Aug.,—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 3rd Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 3rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 3rd Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 4th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 4th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 5th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 5th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 5th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, S. Soyeda, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Trigonia, British steamer, 1,069, T. Powell, 7th Aug.,—Balik Pappan, 23rd July, Fuel Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Maria Theresia (30 guns), Austrian cruiser, 5,270, Captain Hans, 1st Aug.,—Kobe.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, David Barton, 2nd Aug.,—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 2nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 5th 2nd Aug.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Roerden, 3rd Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 3rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 3rd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 4th Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 4th Aug.,—Otaru via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 4th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 4th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 15th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Benwortich, British steamer, 2,154, W. Thomson, 5th Aug.,—Genoa, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,452, R. Krable, 5th Aug., —Hongkong via Moji, General.—Cornes & Co.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, A. H. Shaw, 5th Aug.,—Australia via Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Indramayo, British steamer, 2,709, Price, 5th Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 5th Aug.,—Muroran via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 5th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 5th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 5th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 6th Aug., —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Rohilla Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,216, Toyoshima, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, K. Noda, 6th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese, steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 6th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 6th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, Fuchs, 7th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nereide, German ship, 1,707, G. Windhorst, 7th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—Grosser & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 7th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, Goodwin, 7th Aug.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. G. B. A. Castro, Mr. J. R. Twentyman, Miss Craynon, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. F. M. Handler, Mr. Kendall, Mr. S. Nichihara, Rev. James Hind, Mrs. James Hind, Mr. Y. Kimura, Mr. W. Boker, Mr. G. C. Bouman, Miss W. Bonnell, Miss Nichols, Mr. K. Oda, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saito, and Mr. H. A. Cool, in cabin; 14 Japanese, in second class; 46 Japanese, and 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Tyson, Miss Thomas, Mr. C. Junghemn, Mr. M. C. Zwelt, Mr. Gerstenberg, Mr. A. Elkad, Mr. E. de Bavier, Mrs. Stepharius and child, Miss Trapp, Mr. O. Mardhorst, Mr. Chas. Rudolph, Mr. Carl. Weyersberg, Mr. Ferd. Bornemann, Mrs. Weil, child and amah, Mr. A. Junker, Mr. J. Mulkay, Mrs. Schwob, child and amah, Mr. Th. Krah, Mr. McIntyre and family, Rev. Dhamatoka, and Mr. D. Cutmille, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vial, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith and 3 children, Miss A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gibbs, Mrs. W. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Miss L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Esdale and child, Mrs. C. Asai, Mrs. A. Gray, Miss Scott, Miss M. Corigan, Rev. J. J. Herbert, Rev. Dr. Graber, Mr. White, Mr. R. Ritchie, Mr. F. T. Newton, Mr. E. C. Jebbery, and Mrs. J. A. Norris, in cabin; Mr. C. H. G. Vannam, Mr. A. W. Armstrong, Mr. Thos. Anejolo, Mr. G. W. Mitchell, Mr. R. G. MacLeod, Mr. Geo. F. Curtis, Dr. O. Tsurumaru, and Mr. S. Ijichi, in second class; 16 Japanese, and 7 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss L. Becker, Mr. A. Coyć, Mr. I. Efron, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. James Hayes, Mrs. J. H. Ward and 2 children, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. T. D. McKay, Miss Edith McKean, Mr. D. W. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Brackett, Mr. C. E. Fradgley, Mr. F. E. Hubbell, Mr. W. B. Hale, Mr. B. Honig, Mrs. F. C. Hubbell, Mr. T. Ishikawa, Mr. P. U. Welch, Mr. R. B. Woodward, Mr. O. Shiozawa, and Master Shiozawa, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. F. Cole, Mr. C. J. Gaches, F. H. Smith, and Mr. D. Seifferday, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. M. Dow, Mrs. J. M. Dow, Mrs. Hobb, and Mr. A. Long, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. A. D. Gibbs, Miss H. Gibbs, Mr. H. D. Gomer, Mr. Wm. Gomer, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. Wm. Ludke, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Mr. Chas. Nelson, Mr. Ed. Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Waite, and Mr. A. Well, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. J. L. Hewitt, Mr. Tison, Mr. A. E. Fernby, Mr. F. A. Rickard, Capt. Sharman, Mr. G. Forbes, and Capt. Hayhurst, in cabin; Mr. F. H. Tully, Mr. G. H. Sturck, Mr. A. Douglas, Rev. D. E. Hoste, Capt. and Mrs. Tulpey, and Misses Tulpey (2), in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Major H. T. Allen, Miss Allen, Master H. Allen, Mr. F. Cole, Mr. J. M. Dow, Mrs. J. M. Dow, Mr. C. J. Gaches, Mr. A. D. Gibbs, Miss H. Gibbs, Mr. H. D. Gomer, Mr. Wm. Gomer, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. Wm. Ludke, Mr. C. H. Marple, Surg. W. L. Martin, Mr. F. Moran, Mr. K. Nakasima, Mr. Chas. Nelson, Mr. Ed. Nelson, Mr. J. Reifsnider, Mr. W. H. Rennolds, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. B. M. Stiebel, Master Stiebel, Miss E. Waite, and Mr. A. Weill, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. A. H. Burgoyne, Mr. Gerrit Forbes, Mr J. L. Hewitt, Mr. C. K. Hoghton, Mr. N. Minato H. E. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstem and valet Mr. F. A. Rickard, Capt. Sharman, Mr. R. A. Smith Mr. H. Tanaka, and Mr. J. Davis, in cabin; Mr. A Douglas, Rev. D. E. Hoste, Mr. Kendall, Rev. S W. Moran, Capt. Talpey, Mrs. Talpey, Misses Talpey (2), Mr. F. H. Tully, Mr. G. H. Sturck, Capt. Westerton, Mrs. Westerton, and Mr. G. O. Yergy, in second class; 5 Japanese, and 47 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. C. Kalkhof, Mr. T. Nagasaki, Mr. A. J. Smith, Miss E. S. Moore, Mr. Keep, Mr. M. R. Holmes, Mr. I. Ishiguro, Mr. Y. S. Plant, Mrs. and Miss Plant, and Mr. E. Tollesfsen, in cabin; Mr. H. Kawaji, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ishii, Miss Y. Ishii, Miss C. Ishii, Mr. K. Shiwata, Mrs. M. Takayanagi, Sub-Lieut. T. Koba, Mr. I. Uchita, Mr. Alfred Lehmann, Mr. Ho Hoa Ken, in second class; 52, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New Yo & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong..	598	—	—	255	—	853
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow ...	630	—	—	—	—	630
Shanghai ...	130	2,368	1,410	34	—	2,942
Kobe	521	2,882	—	—	—	3,403
Yokohama..	1,456	2,156	344	2	—	3,958
Total...	3,335	7,406	1,754	291	—	12,786

From.	SILK. New York.	South	Manchester.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton...	215	—	.....	215
Shanghai	147	—	.....	147
Yokohama	846	20	.....	866
Total	1,208	20	.....	1,228

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing to report in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is still a dull market and small business.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

There is no change in this market.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market continues steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been rather less buying than in the previous week and prices show some slight variation. Crack Filatures are dearer, while in Re-reels and Kakedas some slight concessions could be obtained, although these latter will be somewhat set off by firmer exchange. Advices from consuming markets are still dull, but there is a prospect of better news in the middle of the month.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 955
Re-reels—No. 1½	930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3	
Kakedas—Extra	950 to 955
Kakedas—No. 1	930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1½	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	870 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2½	840 to 850

WASTE SILK.

There has been a small business in waste silk at quotations. There are orders in town but at such limits that they cannot at present be executed, as holders have a very exalted idea of the value of their produce.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	170 to 180
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	90 to 100
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	70 to 80
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	125 to 130
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

There is a fair business passing and prices are practically unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 26

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 7.

No change in silver from London nor in sterling quotations from China, and local rates remain unaltered and firm.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/0 11/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/1¼
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258¼
— Private 4 months' sight	264
— — 6 months' sight	265½
Hongkong—Bank sight	15% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅞
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅝
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214½
Bar Silver (London)	24¼

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 7.

MORNING. Aug.	Sept.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Aug.	Sept.
73.70	74.00	Nippon Railway ...	73.50	—
22.75	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	22.75	—
—	56.50	Sanyo Railway	—	55 80
41.20	41.60	Kansai Railway ...	40.60	40.80
55.55	56.05	Kiushiu Railway ...	54.90	55.90
74.05	74.85	Tanko Railway.....	73.80	77.55
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	35.50	—
—	—	Tobu Railway	18.00	17.90
—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	27.00
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
20.70	21.00	Kioto Railway	20.70	20.90
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
—	113.50	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
55.05	55.60	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	54.90	55.25
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
76.45	77.05	Nippon Yusen	75.95	76 65
28.90	27.70	Toyo Kisen	28.80	27.65
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
—	79.50	Tokio Gas Co.	78.70	79.30
56.80	57.70	Tokio Gas Co., new.	56.50	—
54.30	—	Tokio Electric Light	54.30	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
127.00	128.20	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	125 70	126 50

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

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BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

Bovril has played such a conspicuous part in South Africa that it forms no inconsiderable feature of the story. The *Lancet* has had frequent references to Bovril in the reports of the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Nearly every newspaper correspondent has had to refer to Bovril to make his story complete. Rudyard Kipling and Baden-Powell have written their Bovril stories. Over 500 British hospitals and similar public institutions use and prescribe Bovril, not beef tea, but Bovril.

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BISSET AND UKE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 7.

Indo Chinas—Business has been done at Taels 70.

Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. Kirin Breweries have been done at *yen* 160. Yokohama Engine anp Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Club Hotels have changed hands at *yen* 75. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
		Yen.		Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	117 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference.....	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	72½ S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd..	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½ 30.6.1901	45 S.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R TOWNS & Co, Sydney, N. S. W. So African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 23RE, 1902.

DEATH.

At Foochow, suddenly, from heat apoplexy, THOS. HOLYOAKE BOX, of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRESIDENT ROOSVELT is preparing to make an extensive tour through New England and the West.

THE Philippines Commission has appropriated a quarter million dollars for the islands' exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition.

MONDAY being the 84th Birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the usual official courtesies were exchanged locally.

THE Odawara Electric Car Company, at a recent special general meeting, decided to increase its capital to *yen* 170,000.

THE Inouye Bank of Osaka is reported to have decided to dissolve by September 30th. The bank was opened in 1894 with a capital of *yen* 500,000.

THE new torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashio* is reported to have arrived at Gibraltar on August 16th on her way to Japan.

THE Sapporo Sugar Refining Company, Hokkaido, at a recent general meeting of shareholders, decided to dissolve owing to failure in business.

IT is reported that Marquis Ito will, after the conclusion of various functions attending the recent general elections, issue a manifesto to the members of the *Seiyukai*.

THE N. D. L. launch *Lloyd*, which went on the sea-wall near the Kawasaki Dock-yard at Kobe during the recent typhoon, was pulled off on the night of the 15th and taken to Ono.

TRAFFIC on the Sanyo Railway was expected to be re-opened thoroughly from both termini on the night of August 19th, the damaged section between Ohata and Shimomatsu having been repaired that same morning.

IT is said that Mr. Root, U.S. Secretary of War, scandalized at the gambling going on among army officers in the Phillippines, has demanded the resignation of several impoverished ones of whom their creditors complained.

THE Japanese Consul in Bombay wires home that nearly the whole of India is suffering from the continued drought and that fears are entertained for the cotton crop. As a matter of fact, quotations for cotton are steadily rising.

INFANTRY Captain Count S. Hisomatsu, on the staff of the Sambô Hombu, has been appointed an attache of the Japanese Legation in Paris. Captain Takatsuka, a staff officer, has also been ordered to proceed to France on official business.

PROFESSOR T. TERAO, of the Law College in the Imperial Tokyo University, left Tokyo on August 15th for Brussels to represent Japan at the coming general meeting of the International Law Association to be held there on September 18th.

NEGOTIATIONS for amalgamation are in progress between the Kyushu and the Osaka Life Assurance Companies. A conference of representatives from both concerns is expected to take place on September 5th in Osaka, when the matter will be definitely settled.

PRINCE KOMATSU is expected to arrive at Port Arthur by August 21st. Instead of leaving at once for home His Highness will remain at Port Arthur until the 23rd when he returns on the cruiser *Yakumo*. The Prince will therefore arrive in Tokyo on or about the 28th.

THE Manila authorities are going to spend half a million dollars (gold) on the reconstruction of the city. Forty thousand natives are to be moved into a big camp beyond San Lazaro, says the *American*, while Manila is being put into a sanitary condition.

WHILE attempting to leave Yokohama on the 18th for Hokkaido, the steamer *Matsuyama Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, struck a shoal within the breakwater. The tide was at the ebb, but the vessel was floated by 2 o'clock and at once left for her destination. No damage was sustained.

THE gold-dust gathering industry in the northern part of Hokkaido continues prosperous. A report has it that the prospectors this year are remarkably less in number as compared with last year. In point of output, however, there is a considerable increase this year, the figures from April to the end of June having amounted to over 3 *kwan* 662 *momme* altogether. This shows an increase of over fifty per cent.

A JAPANESE paper says that 1,678 persons have been prosecuted on charges of violating the Law of Election in connection with the recent general elections. Of these, 145 were found guilty, 262 discharged and the remaining 1,271 are detained in Court prisons pending decisions.

H I. H. PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA (Tsunehisa), son and heir of the late General Prince Kitashirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guards, having attained his majority in August this year has been allowed to take a seat in the House of Peers in accordance with the law.

A TELEGRAM from Fusan dated August 14th says that thirteen Japanese have been injured more or less seriously by French sailors and that the Japanese Consul of the port has accordingly visited the French warship, to which the sailors belong. The particulars of the affair are not known.

THE order of the Rising Sun, third class, has been conferred by the Emperor of Japan upon Mr. Charles Holme, Honorary Secretary of the Japan Society, and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, third class, upon Mr. Paul Bevan, Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Marcus B. Huish, Henorary Librarian, also of the Japan Society.

TRACY, the notorious bandit, who has kept the Sheriff officers of Seattle at bay since June 9th, when he broke out of Oregon prison, has at last thrown up the sponge. He was run to earth at Spokane and surrounded, whereupon he committed suicide. Many murders besides the four men he killed at the prison, are laid to his charge.

LIEUTENANT MURAI KIKUZO, of the Artillery, was accidentally killed at the foot of Mount Fuji on August 16th. Shortly after noon he was riding on horseback, inspecting target marks at the foot of Fuji when a 12-inch gun was fired from No. 1 fort. The missile struck his right thigh and also hit the horse. Death was instantaneous. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Artillery were carrying out target practice that day.

ADMIRAL IJUIN, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Coronation Squadron, wires home that the *Asama* and *Takasago* left Portsmouth on August 18th for Cork, their duties in connection with the Coronation having ended. The telegram further announces that the fleet had been invited by the Mayor of Cork to touch at that port, where an International Exhibition is now open. The Coronation Squadron will start for Japan towards the end of August.

A TELEGRAM from the Japanese Consul in San Francisco says that Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki having been declared cholera-infected ports by the American Authorities articles shipped from Japan, such as provisions, hair, furniture, etc., must be accompanied by certificates from American quarantine officers in Japan, to avoid troublesome measures of disinfection.

MAJOR-GENERAL YAMANE, of the General Staff Office, has been appointed an attaché of the Japanese Legation in Peking, as successor to the late Captain Kajikawa, who committed suicide in Peking about a month ago. The General is well acquainted with the internal condition of China and his knowledge of Western sciences will help him in discharging the various difficult tasks which call for his attention. The veteran officer went through the campaigns of the China War and the war of 1900. He has studied in Germany.

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CHINESE NOTES.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

Excellent a reform as would be the abolition of *likin*, we have never entertained any expectation that it would be accomplished. Some one of the Powers concerned was quite sure to raise a difficulty. Therefore the matter has ceased to be very interesting. As a point of history, however, it may be noted that Viceroy Liu Kun-yi is now said to be offering opposition, which is inexplicable, seeing that his consent had been already obtained, and that the Kwangtung officials who are specially interested in preserving the tax owing to the large import of foreign goods *viâ* the Pearl and the West Rivers, have bribed Mr. Wu Ting-fong, the Chinese Representative in Washington, to organize obstruction. So soon as accusations of that kind come upon the tapis a question loses respectability.

Monday, Aug. 18.

Tokyo journals contain telegraphic accounts of the ceremony of restoring the civil government of Tientsin to China, which took place on the 15th instant. The details are quite uninteresting in the crude form that a telegraphic message necessarily assumes. There were many meetings and salutations, everybody treated everybody else with much courtesy, salutes were fired, champagne was drunk, and a banquet finished the proceedings. That is about all there is to tell. The various detachments of foreign troops, forming the garrison, German, English French and Japanese, retired finally to the foreign settlement, each with bands playing and colours flying. It is permissible to hope that the long occupation will have a good effect since it has familiarized the Chinese with foreign methods of administration. When Great Britain forced open the gates of Canton in 1857, she would probably have increased the legacy of hatred which the experiences of the past 2½ centuries bequeathed to the Chinese, had not her subsequent occupation of the city, during a long interval, been the means of establishing with the citizens relations such as never could have existed so long as the local authorities were allowed to maintain their old policy of seclusion.

In the matter of evacuations and renditions, the next step will be the withdrawing of the foreign troops from Shanghai. There, however, the jealousies of the Powers offer a troublesome barrier. No one wants to march out first. Germany is said to have stated that until all four States are absolutely agreed, there can be no serious talk of evacuation, which statement sounds somewhat superfluous. If there be one lesson that the events of the past two years in China have clearly taught it is the lesson that European Powers thoroughly distrust each other. There appears to be about as little mutual confidence between them as there is between anyone of them and China.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The foreign administrators of Tientsin are said to have handed over to Viceroy Yuan a sum of 185,027 taels, being the amount remaining in the municipal treasury as the outcome of taxation. It is not to be doubted that Tientsin's fiscal condition has been distinctly good under foreign administration, but the hope at one time entertained that the object lesson furnished by European-American methods of government would produce a permanent effect upon the Chinese does not appear likely to be realized. The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing under date of July 31st, said :—

> The return of Tientsin to the control of the Chinese is definitely fixed for the 15th August I am informed, and arrangements are beginning to be made for concluding the transfer. In anticipation of this, small yellow flags are being sold on the streets of the city and it will be profusely decorated with them on that occasion it is said. It will be a voluntary expression of the sentiment of the people, and probably very few, if any, shop or residence fronts will be without the yellow emblem of loyalty. There can be no doubt, I think, but that the great body of the Chinese are rejoicing at the prospect of coming under the government of their own officials again. Between the two classes—governed and governing—there will be a better understanding, and the former believe, at any rate, that they will receive better treatment than at the hands of the foreigner. At least they understand the treatment and prefer it.

If that be true, it is distinctly disappointing. The people of Tientsin must be supposed to have had conclusive experience. They certainly know the administrative methods of their own people, and they had nearly two years to study the administrative methods of foreigners. Yet they seem to prefer the former. This bears out the old assertion that in few countries, if any, does a more thoroughly autonomic system of local Government exist than in China.

The latest tale about the intramural railway is that the difficulty about the restoration is caused by a desire on the part of the Chinese to station 2,000 men near the station, whereas England objects to more than 500. There may be some grain of truth in the story but we confess our inability to detect it.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

We have recently had several alarming statements to the effect that the rebellion was spreading in Szchuan and that it threatened to assume serious dimensions. Such accounts are not borne out by an imperial decree published in Peking, apparently on the 17th instant, which says that, according to a report received from the Viceroy of Szchuan the Throne learned with satisfaction that the disturbance had been virtually quelled. The decree added, however, that no means should be spared to restore complete tranquillity. We presume that this decree is addressed to the new Viceroy, Tsên Chun-hsuen, who, at the beginning of August, replaced the Manchu Viceroy Kuei Chun.

We yesterday published a forecast by the Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* that after the rendition of the civil government of Tientsin to the Chinese, trade would show a material revival. A telegram from the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*, dated at Tientsin the 18th instant, shows that the forecast has already begun to be verified. He says that even the brief space of three days which have elapsed since the rendition have sufficed to produce a marked revival of trade.

KOREA.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

Intelligence comes from Fusan that a disturbance has taken place there. Apparently a party of French marines undertook the operation of painting the town red, and before they got through they had come into violent impact with thirteen Japanese residents who were all "laid low" in the process. The little port is represented as being in a flutter, and Mr. Nusahara, the Japanese Consul, finds his hands suddenly full of work. It is a strong recommendation of Western civilization that its products should act upon this fine manly conception of amusement. Wrecking houses and battering their inhabitants are much more suitable games for grown men than those sleepy old pastimes that usually serve to divert Oriental minds.

The Minister of Finance in Söul is reported to have resigned, and his place is temporarily occupied by Mr. Li Yong-ik, to whose name Japanese journals generally append the parenthesis *Rosia-to* (pro-Russian). There is no explanation of this event. We shall presently have the usual tide of tales.

Monday, Aug. 18.

According to Japanese newspapers the trouble at Fusan was caused by a party of eight or nine French marines who landed early in the afternoon, and having drunk themselves into a reckless mood, attempted to put to sea in a cargo boat owned by a Japanese company. Three or four of the employees of the latter having attempted to interfere, a fight ensued. While it was in progress, the Frenchmen received recruits which brought their strength to about 60 men, and they cut and wounded some 13 Japanese, including bystanders and old folks who tried to quell the disturbance. A party of Japanese marines put off from the *Kongo* when they saw what was going on, but fortunately they were persuaded by the police not to land. How the disturbance was finally quelled our contemporaries do not state. It is added that two or three of the Japanese are very badly hurt, and that one of them has been stabbed in the stomach so as to endanger his life. The sum of the matter is a drunken row; one of the old-fashioned outcomes of Occidental civilization. The countries of the Far-East have hardly lived up to this standard, as yet.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

It appears that cholera has effected an entry at Chinnanpo. The telegram announcing the fact is extremely vague. It says that the malady is spreading and that there are 20 or 30 patients (*sujumei*) daily, and then it adds that up to the 14th instant there had been 50 patients in all. One Japanese was included in the latest returns.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Emperor of Korea is about to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his coronation. Such events are sources of considerable anxiety in Korea, the basis of all festivities, namely money, being unfortunately absent. Hence there has been much talk of negotiations between the Court and Mr. MacLeavy Brown, the latter not being at all disposed to squander upon superfluous demonstrations the small modicum of funds remaining in his hands. Apparently some exit from that dilemma was found. But now another presents itself. The Korean Government announced His Majesty's purpose to the various Courts of Europe and asked them to send special envoys to attend the ceremony. Naturally the reply was that the Representatives already in Söul would be instructed to act for their respective countries on the auspicious occasion. That did not please the Korean monarch. He had looked for something more splendid. One Power, however, appreciated his mood and agreed to send a special envoy. That Power was Russia and the envoy chosen was Mr. Waeber. But the news is said to have caused anything but satisfaction in the Korean capital. An apprehension prevails that the Russian en-

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voy does not come merely to make *acte de presence* at the ceremonial, but that he brings something up his sleeve; something which will invest the rejoicings with an atmosphere of mourning. It is certainly a source of anxiety to have importunate friends and also to be in possession of objects which they covet.

ACCIDENT AT OSAKA.

At 4.55 p.m. on the 15th instant one of the powder magazines on Benten Island at Osaka blew up. The magazine contained gun cotton, and the explosion was repeated at the neighbouring magazine, also containing gun cotton. Each of the magazines covered an area of 20 square yards, and they were separated by a distance of 40 metres. The shock was so severe that all the chimneys of the Arsenal, with two exceptions, were thrown to the ground, and in falling they partially destroyed a number of the buildings clustered about them. Even factories on the other side of the River Yamato were badly injured—the Noda, the Hirano and the Asahi spinning mills. At this moment of writing the casualties to life and limb are not clearly known. Seventy workpeople, men and women, employed in the Arsenal, were rendered unconscious by the shock, but they ultimately recovered, though all were injured more or less severely. The force of the explosion is said to have resembled that of a heavy earthquake. Among 240 or 250 houses forming the Shinkita street, which lies on the opposite side of the river, not one escaped without breakage of some kind. The cause of the accident is quite unknown, and at present the disposition is to attribute it to spontaneous combustion.

Later news shows that two men were in the immediate vicinity of the magazines that blew up. They were the watchmen. One of them escaped completely; the fate of the other is not mentioned. About 30 persons were wounded by fragments of glass and one suffered severely from fragments of masonry, but it appears likely that only one death—if even one—will be found to have resulted. The magazines are said to have been very strongly and securely built. They were made of brick with a covering of clay and were surrounded by solid banks of earth. Moreover, a thick bank separated the two magazines. The powder was not in process of being handled at the time of the accident, and there appears to be no way of accounting for the explosion except spontaneous combustion. Ordinary gunpowder does not behave in such a manner, but smokeless powder is a compound comparatively little understood, and when we remember that another explosion occurred recently at Meguro, a suspicion is suggested that the smokeless powder now made in Japan—admittedly an immature product—may have been responsible for both catastrophes. The quantity of powder stored in the two magazines at Osaka was 37,218 lbs.—17 different varieties. That such an enormous quantity should have exploded with such trifling results to life or limb is one of the strangest facts on record; it speaks well for the precautions that had been adopted.

The *Jiji Shimpo* remarks that, apart from the Fukuoka explosion, which seems to have taken place under quite exceptional circumstances, there have been three accidents at powder magazines in the course of the present year: one at Meguro on the 25th of March, one at Itabashi on the 25th of July, and one at Osaka on the 15th of August. It is our contemporary's opinion that these incidents, occurring so frequently and at such brief intervals, can not be classed in the chapter of unavoidable accidents, but must be attributed to want of proper care on the part of the employees engaged by the War Department in connexion with the post-bellum increment of armaments. The *Jiji* urges that a drastic inquiry should be instituted. Every one must endorse the recommendation.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT TORI-SHIMA.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Torishima, a small volcanic islet lying about midway between the Bonins and the Seven Isles of Idzu, which had some 150 inhabitants, has been the scene of a violent volcanic eruption which must have taken place between the 13th and the 15th of August. The terrible story of the wholesale wiping out of these people was brought to Yokohama on Monday morning by the crew of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Hiogo Maru*, and a representative of the *Japan Mail* was at once despatched on board. He was courteously received by Mr. Sakurai Tatsunosuke, purser of the steamer, who told the following tale:—The *Hiogo Maru* is a regular liner running between Yokohama and Ogasawara-jima (Bonin Islands) from June to the end of August. She left Yokohama on August 5th for her run to the Bonins and no peculiar phenomenon was observed on Torishima on the 7th instant, when the vessel touched there on her outgoing voyage. Tori-shima is distant about 302 miles from Yokohama. At noon on the 15th the steamer left the Bonins for Torishima, which she approached about noon the following day. To the great surprise of all on board everything on the island was found buried beneath the *debris* of a volcanic eruption. The island was in active eruption and the phenomenon was distinctly apparent from a distance of 25 or 26 miles. The *Hiogo Maru*, however, drew near the island as close as possible, but at the distance of about one mile it was thought dangerous to go nearer, and she accordingly drew out and continued her voyage.

Tori-shima is situated in 30° 28′ 26 North latitude, 140° 14′ 20 longitude, and at one point rises 1,200 feet above sea level; it is about 1¼ miles in length and about one mile in width. Nearly the whole of the island is composed of volcanic rocks and its chief product is guano. Mr. Tamaki Hanyemon, of Kyobashi, Tokyo, is the lessee of the island. The place is also known by the name of Kita-tori-shima or Miko-shima.

Apropos of this disaster, the purser of the *Hiogo Maru* further stated that the *Aihan Maru*, a sailing-vessel owned in Osaka, was the first to witness the eruption, that ship having passed the Island on the 13th on her way to the Bonin Islands. About one mile to the south of Torishima a new submarine volcano is sending out huge columns of water and other substances to a height of about 600 feet at intervals of 10 or 15 minutes. This eruption was seen by the men of the *Hiogo Maru* both on the outward and return voyages, the waters in the immediate neighbourhood of the disturbance being of a dark-yellow colour. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Captain of the *Hiogo Maru* is convinced that all the inhabitants of Tori-shima, who were housed in four long, large, separate buildings on the seaboard of the island, have perished to a man. The buildings have disappeared and the entire face of the island is changed.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

From statements appearing in Japanese papers we gather that Torishima, the scene of the disastrous volcanic eruption reported by us on Tuesday morning, was without inhabitants until 1887, when an enterprising man, Mr. Tamaoki Hanyemon, organized a scheme for catching albatross. He realized a large profit by the business. Happily he was absent from the island at the time of the catastrophe. By an evil fatality a party of 29 workmen were landed on the island almost immediately before the disaster. They were taken there by the *Hyogo Maru* which then proceeded to Ogasawara. Thirty men should have landed, but the permit carried by one of them not being in order, he was sent back. The *Hyogo Maru* left also on the island a bridal party. Of course the fate of the people is a mere matter of conjecture, but unfortunately little hope can be entertained of their survival.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

It is now possible to fix with tolerable accuracy the date of the Torishima disaster, for the *Hyogo Maru* called at the island on the 7th instant, when on her southward voyage, and the *Aisaka Maru* passed northward on the 10th instant. At the time of the *Hyogo Maru's* call, things were in their normal condition, but when the *Aisaka Maru* passed, the eruption was going on, and complete desolation seemed to reign everywhere. Probably, therefore, the 9th was the fatal day. The *Hyogo Maru* called there on the 16th when returning northward. She carried a mail bag for the island, but was of course unable to deliver it—an unhappily literal case of a dead-letter office. The village where the inhabitants resided—153 in number—was at the base of the principal mountain in the island and could be plainly seen by passing vessels before the eruption. Not a trace of it could be discerned from the deck of the *Hyogo Maru* when she called in on the 16th instant. Evidently the whole village had been overwhelmed in the catastrope. The only fortunate feature of the affair is that the eruption happened in what may be called the dead season. In every twelve months there are two periods when the albatross visit the island; they are the months of November and December and the months of January and February. During those four months fully 300 people assemble on the island, but happily the number actually present was only 155—namely, 103 men and 52 women. The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes an outline drawing of the island, showing that a large mountain, Fuji-shaped, rises in the centre, and that it is surrounded, near the summit, by a rugged collar of lava, the result of previous eruptions. This mountain towers above Chitose Bay, the chief roadstead of the island. Torijima lies directly in the line of Japan's volcanic energy. Sulphur Island is in its neighbourhood, a fact sufficiently eloquent. This line of volcanic energy starts from Fujiyama and passes thence to Hakone, Izu no Amagi-san, Izu no Oshima, Miyake-jima, Mikura-jima, Hachijo-jima, Aogashima, Tori-shima, Yamome-jima, Rozario Island, Iwo-jima, Marcus Island, etc. The mountain rising in the centre of Tori-shima has a height of only 1,076 feet. It is not the only crater on the island. There appear to be three or four

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others also, and all were in a state of vehement activity when the *Hyogo Maru* passed on the 16th inst. The most important inhabitants from the main land of Japan who were in residence at the island were a doctor and his wife, an engineer and his wife, and the agent of Mr. Tamoki and his wife. It is stated that on the back of Chitose Bay there is a large cave, in which some of the inhabitants may have taken refuge; and further that at one spot in the island trees were observed standing uninjured. All hope of saving life is not completely abandoned under these circumstances, and it is possible that the *Takachiho*, which has been ordered to proceed to the island, may find some persons surviving. The *Takachiho* was lying in dock at Yokosuka, preparatory to a trip to Marcus Island, when the order reached her. She came out of dock at once and made rapid preparations, so that she leaves to-day and will reach the scene of the disaster on the 23rd instant. Assuming that the eruption took place on the 9th, fourteen days will have elapsed before succour can be brought, an interval which renders the situation additionally desperate, Besides, when the *Hyogo Maru* visited the place on the 16th, she cruised round a great part of the island, blowing her whistle continually, but there was no response. The island is 5 miles in circumference and has an area of 1125 acres, of which 64 acres were arable and 2½ acres were used for building purposes. There were plantations measuring about 5 acres, and about 150 acres of pasture land, the remainder being mountainous, the hills overgrown with verdure.

The Naval Department announces that the *Takachiho* left Yokosuka at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 22nd inst., for the scene of the eruption. She will also go to Marcus Island, and the round voyage will probably occupy 20 days.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

It is stated that some eighty of the Chinese students now in Tokyo have decided to return to their country. The motive assigned to them is that so long as Mr. Tsai represents China at the Court of Japan, the interests of Chinese students in this country will be impaired rather than promoted, and that the action of the Japanese Government in the case of Messrs. Wu and Sun renders it impossible for other students to pursue their studies with any feeling of security. Efforts are being made to combat this resolution. The *Nippon* says that the source of trouble lies in the Chinese Government's discrimination against private students. All the men sent at public charges receive posts immediately on the completion of their studies, but those that pay their own expenses are left out in the cold.

Monday, Aug. 18.

A paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* throws a new light upon the reported resolve of some 70 or 80 Chinese students to return to their own country. Our contemporary says that about 100 students are unable to gain admittance to the public schools owing to their Minister's refusal to go security for them, and that, seeing nothing to be gained by remaining idle in Tokyo, 60 or 70 of them have resolved to take their departure. Their comrades, naturally much concerned on their account, are endeavouring to inculcate a little more patience, but the lads are said to be convinced that Mr. Tsai will not assist them in any way. Another deputation of them visited the Chinese Legation at 8 p.m. on the 16th instant, but the Minister refused to see them, and as they did not immediately disperse, they were handed over to the police. Of course this is all wrong. There must be some way of dealing with respectable lads other than placing them in the hands of the police. It can not be doubted that these students have a grievance. How far it is a legitimate grievance we can not pretend to know, but since their only desire is to be enabled to carry out the purpose of their coming to Japan by entering a Government school, it becomes almost monstrous that the services of the police should be enlisted to restrain them. However, we must assume that they were guilty of some act of violence when admittance was denied to them. So long as they behave quietly they will have public sympathy, but if they begin to smash doors and windows, their cause also will be shattered.

The Chinese students have published a brochure setting forth the incidents of the former visit to the Legation, the summoning of the police and the examination of Messrs. Wu and Sun by the latter, together with other details of the recent complication. The brochure contains statements which suggest that there has been some misunderstanding. Words which he could never have used are put into the mouth of Mr. Kobayashi, of the Foreign Office, who acted as go-between. He is represented as having told the students that unless the Chinese Representative succeeded in getting them into the *Seijo-gakko*, after they themselves had taken certain prescribed steps, he, Mr. Kobayashi, would contrive that the Minister should resign. Of course the students resented such an engagement as derogatory to the dignity of their country, but equally of course Mr. Kobayashi cannot possibly have intended to convey any impression of the kind. Meanwhile several of our Tokyo contemporaries persist in saying that 70 or 80 of the students have decided to return to their country.

WAKE ISLAND AND MARCUS ISLAND.

With reference to Wake Island, or Wake's Island, a correspondent, Mr. W. C. Tyler, has called us to account for publishing a paragraph which indicated that the place is still a no-man's land. If Mr. Tyler reads the paragraph carefully, he will see that none of the statements it contained was our own. They were all taken from, and credited to, a Japanese contemporary. These incidents will doubtless have the effect of bringing about a distinct understanding as to the rightful ownership of all islands which, if left in their present officially undetermined state, may at any moment become bones of contention. As to Wake's island, however, we are disposed to query the accuracy of Mr. Tyler's information. It is by no means sure, we think, that the United States Government has decided to use the place as a cable station. Recent surveys are said to have shown that at certain conjunctions of wind and tide the island is actually submerged, a feature of its existence not exactly suited to the purposes of a cable station. Indeed we must confess that no declaration of the island's being included in the United States dominions has yet come under our notice, though we are aware that there was some talk of landing the cable there.

Meanwhile the *Takachiho* has received orders to proceed to Marcus Island, and will probably set out about the 20th instant. According to the *Chugai Shyogyo*, she is to carry a document from the American Legation, setting forth the fact that the United States Government has recognised Japan's title to the island. This is to be shown to Captain Rosehill when he reaches the place. There are now 16 marines on the island under the command of Lieut. Akimoto. They were left there by the *Kasagi*. Captain Rosehill is said to have taken 9 riflemen with him from Hawaii, and to have received very uncompromising orders from his company, but it is not anticipated that there will be any trouble, even should he reach the island before the arrival of the *Takachiho*.

THE "KAIJI KYOKAI."

In its issue of the 14th of August the *Kobe Chronicle* publishes a leading article of about a column and a half, devoted to an attempt to prove that the recently organized *Kaiji Kyokai* (Maritime Affairs Association) bears no resemblance whatever to Lloyds, and that to allege the existence of such a resemblance is "simply absurd." The purpose of the article is an attack upon the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*. Some three months ago he telegraphed to *The Times* that an association had been formed in Japan on the lines of Lloyds. Concerning this telegram the Kobe journal naïvely remarks:—"Not having heard anything of the formation of such a society, which, in the face of the world-wide ramifications of Lloyds, appeared surprising enough, we waited the explanation with some curiosity." By and by the explanation came. *The Times*' correspondent, in a letter to that journal, referred incidentally to the new association—the *Kaiji Kyokai*—which he described as "an association that might be compared to Lloyds but also undertaking functions not exercised by the latter." It is upon that letter that the *Kobe Chronicle* builds up its column-and-a-half leader. It announces that "we have examined the articles upon which the *Kaiji Kyokai* is organized, and find that under the head of 'object' the first article provides that the object of the Association is to publish a magazine called *Kaiji Zasshi* in order to promote the general interest in maritime affairs." "We need scarcely inform our readers," proceeds the Kobe journal, "that Lloyds is something very different from a society for the study of marine affairs," and then, having retailed some encyclopedia-extracted information about what Lloyds really is, our contemporary concludes that "Japan's commercial men are scarcely in a position to establish an organization on the lines of the famous English corporation." "Such, however," it remarks in a triumphant finale, "is the information to which *The Times* lends the hospitality of its columns."

We do not blame the *Kobe Chronicle* for ignorance. Situated as it is, its means of acquiring knowledge about Japanese affairs are so scanty that its frequent blunders do not surprise any one. But rashness is another matter. Why not exercise a little caution? Our contemporary must be aware of the extreme paucity of its knowledge. Why then rush giddily into the field and strike perilous challenges upon the shields of folks who may reasonably be supposed to know? However faulty may be our contemporary's reflecting apparatus, it surely might have guessed that *The Times*' correspondent could not be so extremely fatuous as to compare the publishing of a Marine Gazette

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to the functions discharged by Lloyds, and that something substantial must be behind his statement. "Not having heard anything of the formation of such a society," says the candid *Chronicle*. Many other newspapers in Japan had heard of it; had inserted notes about the objects of the society; had given the names of its promoters; and had published accounts of the opening meeting. Of all that the *Kobe Chronicle* was splendidly ignorant. "Not having heard anything of the formation of such a society." So then, after reading the letter of *The Times* correspondent, the Kobe journal began to ask questions, and some mischievous translator, fond of a practical joke, laid before it a number of the Maritime Journal (*Kaiji Zasshi*), published by a society organized 8 years ago, which society has no more to do with the recently formed *Teikoku Kaiji Kyokai* than the *Kobe Chronicle* has to do with prudence. The journal in question reached its 168th bimonthly number on the 7th of August. It is a publication of some value, but the association that issues it is entirely unconnected with the very important society which constituted the subject of the remarks in *The Times*. "Such is the information to which *The Times* lends the hospitality of its columns," cries the *Kobe Chronicle*. Truly we commiserate our unhappy contemporary. Can it not procure some guide to save it from there flagrant fiascos? That it should be ignorant of important Japanese events is a matter between itself and its readers; but that it should make its ignorance a handle for attacking the knowledge of others is too audacious to escape comment.

A TIRESOME TASK.

Nothing could be more futile and less philosophic than a protracted attempt to extract from an eel some explanation of its wriggling. The poor creature's only reply must always be another wriggle: it is not familiar with any other form of locomotion. Therefore we recommend the *Japan Times* to abstain from seeking to straighten out the sinuosities of the *Kobe Chronicle's* mind. Nothing can result beyond renewed squirming.

And again, in the interest of tired people, we would ask our Tokyo contemporary to refrain from prompting any further repetition of that ancient tale that Japan's hostile critics are friends in disguise. They kick her downstairs all the time, and then they assure her, when she complains of her contusions, that truly they love her sincerely. The mere weariness to the ear of the listener is perhaps less painful than the parade these ingenuous persons make of ugly hypocrisy. The atmosphere is far sweeter and more wholesome when they are allowed to remain quiescent. Why stir them up?

DEATH OF MR. NISHIMURA.

Professor Nishimura Shigeki, one of Japan's most eminent scholars and reformers, passed away on the 18th instant at 7.48 p.m. His age was 75 and he had been prominently before the public during the whole of the *Meiji* era. Originally a student of Dutch, he distinguished himself by his knowledge of Japanese and Chinese, and above all by his fearless enunciation of liberal views, his attitude being diametrically opposed to the *jo-i* doctrine and favourable to foreign intercourse. Very early after the Restoration he published a book called *Taisei Shi-kwan* (a View of Western History) which may justly be said to share with the late Mr. Fukuzawa's *Seiyo Jijo* the honour of having helped materially to sway Japan into the path of progress on Occidental lines. Professor Nishimura held important offices in the Educational Department until 1886, when he was appointed a Court Councillor, receiving at the same time the post of principal of the Noble Ladies School. In 1890 the Emperor named him a life member of the House of Peers, but he resigned that position in 1892, and since that time he has occupied himself chiefly with literary labours. He was a prolific author, having published no less than 21 original works and 6 translations. After resigning his membership of the House of Peers, he organized a society called the Kodo-kwan, of which the object was to promote morality. At the meetings of this society he delivered a series of remarkable lectures which have been published in book form. From them we learn that their distinguished author retained an abiding faith in Confucianism and that he strongly opposed the ultilitarianism of Professor Kato Hiroyuki. Japan certainly loses in him a great scholar and a profound thinker. He had received the First-Class Order of Merit and been raised to the First Grade of the Third Class of official rank. The funeral leaves his Mukojima residence on the 22nd at p.m. instant and proceeds to Yushima.

THE HONGWAN-JI TROUBLES.

Much is appearing in Japanese journals at present about the troubles of the Higashi Hongwan-ji. It is a question of debt, as our readers know—a debt of 3 million *yen*. The origin of this debt is a large expenditure on account of theological schools and propagandism. Funds for the purposes of the head temple are not obtained by direct appeals to believers. The Hongwan-ji follows the methods of the Chinese Government, in some respects. It divides its needs among the principal temples affiliated to it. Each of these, in turn, divides its obligation among the minor temples in its jurisdiction, and the latter, in fine, approach the parishioners. One result is that as every collecting temple enriches itself in the process of collection, the sum that reaches the Hongwan-ji is only a fraction of the amount actually paid by the parishioners. That, of course, is not the reason of the debt; though it is perhaps an explanation of the fact that funds are not forthcoming to discharge it. There is evidently a want of vigorous and clean-handed management, and there is also an absence of genuine cöoperation among the managers of the great temple's finances. Two parties—the Ishikawa and the Atsumi—have a monopoly of the administration. When one goes out of office, the other comes in, and neither seems to command sufficient support to be able to adopt drastic measures. Thus things have drifted from bad to worse. Recently there has been much talk of seeking Count Inouye's intervention, but Count Inouye's measures would be much too thorough and too far-reaching to please all the leaders of the sect. What is now proposed is a grand general meeting of all the *Shinshu* believers from every part of the empire. Fifteen hundred have already, it is said, announced their intention of being present. Count Otani, the Lord Abbot, is believed to contemplate retirement, and there are not wanting folk who predict complete disaster for the Temple. But well-informed people ridicule that apprehension. They say that a debt of 3 or even 5 million *yen* can never pull down an institution with such a history and such a hold upon the hearts of its parishioners.

THE ELECTIONS.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

The accounts published by journals of varying political complexion naturally differ as to the results of the general elections, and of course nothing will be quite certain until the official returns are known. In the meanwhile, the differences are so trifling that the following figures may be regarded with tolerable confidence:—

Seiyu-kai	170
Progressists	102
Imperialists	18
Sanshi Club	6
Independents	52
	348

It will be seen, therefore, that 28 constituencies remain to be heard from. Of these the *Seiyu-kai* confidently affirm that at least 20 will fall to them, so that their final total cannot be less than 190, as predicted within the past few days.

An interesting point is that the members of the defunct House had very little success at the polls. Only some 82 have been hitherto elected, though virtually the whole 300 seem to have stood. The remaining constituencies may change the figure, but under any circumstances it can not be anticipated that out of the 376 members of the House more than 100 will be old hands. Our Tokyo contemporaries do not, as yet, offer any explanation of this circumstance. They will doubtless have much to say about it by and by. Foreign onlookers will be disposed to regard it with satisfaction. The old House of Representatives did not acquit itself in such a manner as to bring credit on parliamentary institutions in Japan. Let us hope that the new will do better, and that the constituencies' rejection of former members means a vote of censure.

The Progressists have had more success than was anticipated. Our readers may remember that the predictions published on the eve of the elections gave not more than 80 or 85 seats to this once powerful party. But it has already won 102, and we may conclude that it will finally emerge from the contest with 105 at least. In the present state of the Japanese House of Representatives it is certainly most important that some one party should have a plurality of the whole House. Hitherto the strongest party could not be said to control the situation efficiently. A combination of the sections with the independents could always muster a plurality vote, and the result was that every measure had to be preceded by consultations, trimmings and compromises. Now for the first time in Japanese parliamentary history we shall see the termination of that unwholesome state of affairs. On the other hand, there will be a sufficiently strong opposition to make the *Seiyu-kai* "sit up." The Imperialists will always be found in the *Seiyu-kai* camp, unless something very unexpected occurs, and consequently Marquis Ito will always have a solid following of at least 200 party men, while from the Independents he can count on fully 35 votes, giving him a certain phalanx of 230 or 240 whenever any crucial question comes up for discussion. The opposition, however, will number from 136 to 146, a number quite large enough to command respect.

The *Niroku Shimpo* thinks that religion has had something to do with the result. It alleges that its proprietor, Dr. Akiyama,

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lost some votes owing to his opponents having circulated a false rumour that he was a convert to Christianity, and it attributes Mr. Yokoi's failure to the same cause. Possibly that is true. A candidate for election in Europe or America who should approach a constituency under Buddhist or Shinto colours would have a rough time of it. On the other hand Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi has been elected, which proves that prominent professions of Christianity do not deter all Japanese constituencies. It has not been hinted that Mr. Ebara Soroku's rejection in Tokyo was owing to his Christianity, but however that may be, it is undoubtedly significant that out of three eminent Christians who used to sit in the Lower House, one has lost his seat—Mr. Ebara—, and one, Mr. Shimada Saburo, now appears before his constituency as a rationalist.

Much interest is excited by the fact that three members of Dr. Hatoyama's "legal family" have been elected—Dr. Hatoyama himself, and Messrs. Uyehara Shikazo and Numata Ugenda, the two last being in Dr. Hatoyama's office. The *Niroku Shimpo* also returns two members, Dr. Akiyama and Mr. Takenouchi Yosaburo. Mr. Takenouchi is well-known in literary circles as the author of the *Nisengohyaku-nen-shi* and the former editor of the *Sekai-no-Nippon*.

Mr. Hara Kei now enters parliament for the first time, and we are glad to see that the well known and universally respected Mr. Matsuda Masahisa has at last won a seat. He had been rejected again and again for reasons which no one could fathom; at least no outsider.

Monday, Aug. 18.

The only returns published since the date of our last issue are those for Saitama prefecture, 9 seats, of which 6 have gone to the *Seiyu-kai* and 3 to the Progressists. There will be some delay before all the remaining returns are known.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

So far as we can ascertain, the latest returns indicate that the *Seiyu-kai* have secured 186 seats and the Progressists 105. There will thus be a close approximation to the ultimate numbers. Apparently some few seats are still undetermined, but it is very difficult to ascertain exactly how this matter stands without exhaustive comparative examinations. The total membership of the new House will be 376. Consequently the *Sieyu-kai* will fall just short of commanding a plurality of votes. That does not signify anything like parliamentary incompetence, however. The Independents have to be taken into account. Many of them will certainly be found in the *Seiyu-kai* camp at all divisions. It may therefore be said that now for the first time in Japan's parliamentary history a political party appears upon the scene possessing an absolutely preponderating voice in the Lower House. Marquis Ito once distinguished himself by handing over the administration at the briefest possible notice to the *Jiyu-to* and the *Kaishin-to* so soon as their combination had given them a plurality of votes. Will the veteran statesman now contend that the same principle should be obeyed by the present Cabinet? We do not think so.

Friday, Aug. 22.

Upon nothing are the Tokyo journals approximately agreed with regard to the elections except in the matter of the number of seats won by the *Seiyu-kai*. There they are tolerably unanimous. They give the big party from 190 to 193 votes in the new House. As to the Progressists, however, divergence of view exists, the numbers varying from 96 to 103. Minor parties will have little importance in a House thus constituted, for even though the *Sanshi* Club and the Independents went into the lobby *en masse* with the Progressists, the combination would still be unable to outvote the *Seiyu-kai*. But of course if we except a contingency too remote to be worth considering, the Independents will not join the Progressists *en bloc*. Apparently some 57 Independents have been returned, and they are divisible—according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—into 19 business men, 19 uncertain, 10 pro-Progressists, 7 pro-*Seiyu-kai*, and 2 pro-Imperialists. The Imperialists are somewhat in the fish-out-of-water condition now-a-days. They have no *raison d'être*. But it is certain that they will not be found in the Progressist camp. And it is almost equally certain that the businessmen will go with the *Seiyu-kai*. Here, then, we have an addition of at least 30 votes to the latter's strength, giving them 220 followers, at the lowest computation, in any crucial division. It is correct to say, therefore, that for the first time in Japanese parliamentary history a political party is paramount in the Lower House. The Cabinet can no longer follow the programme of *divide et impera*.

We shall not be at all surprised to learn that Mr. Kato Takaaki has declined to sit for Kochi. He is much too big a man to accept a seat in the Diet which is based upon a sectional split in the ranks of a great party. There can be no doubt that all the *Seiyu-kai* voters of Kochi would be pleased to have such a representative, but the fact remains that from the outset of his parliamentary career Mr. Kato would find himself in an atmosphere of dissension. He will turn his back upon that kind of thing, we imagine. *Tout vient à celui qui sait attendre.*

MR. KRUGER.

The ex-president apparently finds it impossible to reconcile himself to the surrender of his nationals. According to a telegram from the *Asahi's* London correspondent, he is as obdurate as ever. He refuses to endorse the surrender, and is endeavouring to form an anti-English party. Mr. Kruger made the mistake of his life when he left South Africa. Whether it was an error of judgment or a failure of courage, it equally destroyed his reputation. He left his compatriots at the darkest hour of their fortunes, and passed to Europe where his presence did not effect the smallest improvement in their condition. We have not, for our own part, the least doubt that he conscientiously believed himself to be acting in the best interests of his people, but the verdict of history may not be so kind. If, when he went away from Africa, he was ignorant of the desperate condition of the two republics, then he stands convicted of extraordinary blindness. If, on the other hand, while appreciating that condition he nevertheless hoped that his presence in Europe would be potent to enlist the active support of nations which had stood aloof even in brighter days, he judged the world very falsely. Either view is bad for his reputation. History may perhaps take the latter view, but it will have little mercy on a man who when all is lost and when the happiness of his compatriots can be best consulted by cheerfully accepting an inevitable situation, endeavours to fan into flame the dead embers of futile animosity.

THE WEATHER.

Monday, Aug. 18.

The weather is now beginning to cause much anxiety. There is a general supposition that up to the *Bon* season (13th), the degree of heat or cold or the quantity of rain does not materially affect the rice crop. But it is now widely believed that whatever the weather may hereafter be, the rice crop is already doomed to a shortage of 20 per cent., and that should this unseasonably low temperature continue, something very like a rice famine will ensue. The price of the cereal is rising rapidly in the market. Within the last 4 days the quotation has gone from 14.67 *yen* per *koku* for immediate delivery to 15.25 *yen*. In futures the rise is still more marked, rice for delivery in September being now quoted at 15.26 *yen* against 14.27 *yen* on the 13th instant, and that for delivery in October at 14.54 against 13.92. The retail prices show even greater appreciation. The result is that the lower orders, who eat third class rice, now get only 5 *sho* for a *yen* whereas a few days ago they could get more than 6 *sho*. The effect of this evil prospect is very palpable in the share market, as the following list will show:—

QUOTATIONS FOR STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	Quotation on 16th.	Quotation on 15th.	Decline.
Nippon Tetsudo	71.30	72.50	1.20
Kansei Tetsudo	39.45	41.45	2.00
Kyushu Tetsudo	55.05	56.15	1.10
Tanko Tetsudo	73.70	75.00	1.30
Densha Tetsudo	112.30	112.80	.50
Densha Tetsudo (new)	54.10	55.50	1.40
Yusen Kaisha	75.05	77.05	2.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	27.10	27.70	.60
Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo	120.60	125.30	4.70

Since the above was in type the price of rice has risen still further, and it is expected that official action will be taken to restrain speculation on the exchanges. There seems to be a mania for buying, on the hypothesis that the country is doomed to a bad harvest. Salt and barley have also begun to appreciate rapidly.

Meanwhile, there does not appear to be any sign of the weather becoming normal. Another centre of depression seems to be travelling north from Kiushiu, and yet another is developing in the central provinces. Fukuoka and the western parts of Kiushiu report rain and storm.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Detailed reports of the losses caused by the inundation in Hiroshima prefecture were given in our last issue. They showed that 79 lives had been lost and 29 persons injured. These returns are now supplemented by official reports from Yamaguchi prefecture. There also the loss of life was very serious. The districts which suffered most were Kuga, Kumage and Tsuno, and the casualties were: 76 drowned, 13 crushed to death, 13 injured, 11 washed away with houses and their fate unascertained, 4 animals killed, 195 houses swept away, 4,528 houses inundated and 365 injured. The Sanyo Railway appears to have suffered greatly, no less than 323 places being more or less broken. The number of landslips reported is 793, and 49 boats were wrecked. The sum of suffering in these two prefectures is terrible. Apparently 179 lives have been lost and 42 injured.

The depression reported as having formed in the central provinces seems to have passed out into the Sea of Japan. There are consequently some hopes that the worst is now over, especially as a steady rise of temperature is reported from various places. But

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of course the heat is very far from being normal. Tokyo newspapers allege that similar climatic conditions prevailed in 1887, but we can not recall such persistently cool weather during the past 35 years.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Improved weather has produced an immediate effect upon the rice market. The price for delivery during the present month has fallen by 52 *sen* per *koku*, the price for delivery in September by 73 *sen*, and the price for delivery in October by 49 *sen*.

Friday, Aug. 22.

Opinions continue to be much divided about the rice crop. Experts of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are represented as alleging, in the sequel of visits paid to the various localities, that should the weather be favourable for the rest of the season, the yield will not fall far, if anything, below the average. What that signifies will be at once apparent if we observe that the average crop is 36 million *koku* approximately, and that, consequently, a shortage of 20 per cent.—as was confidently predicted before the recent commotion in the exchanges—involves a loss of 7¼ million *koku*, or about 80 million *yen* at the lowest calculation. The difference of opinion, therefore, between official experts and private investigators relates to a question of no less than 70 or 80 million *yen*. There is a probability—a strong probability, according to some critics—that the recent outcry was greatly swelled by speculators. What is certain, however, is that in Tokyo prefecture all the crops—not rice alone, but also barley, beans, sweet potatoes and so forth—will be from 15 to 20 per cent. short of their averages. Meteorological records show that the temperature in the capital did not reach 86 F.° on more than four occasions this year. But it should be remarked in this context that while harsh, inclement weather prevailed in Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectures, good reports were received from other districts. On the whole we are disposed to think that the prospect is better than the alarmists say. The 1st of September is the 210th day—the *nihiyaku toka*—to which rice-farmers attach so much importance. If the present weather lasts until then and for some time afterwards, nature will be found to have repaired many of her own ravages. There is some uneasiness now about another centre of depression which is developing in the neighbourhood of Formosa, but every one must feel that the climate has changed, and that though a typhoon now might bring in its train a breath of autumn freshness, it would not be preceded or followed by a series of chilly, unfructifying days such as we had recently.

TOBACCO.

The Tokyo papers state that things are not faring well this year with the Government's tobacco monopoly. Originally permission was given for tobacco cultivation over an area of 63,280 acres, but as it appeared that the necessary quantity could not be raised from that superficies, the figure was raised to 67,865 acres. It is estimated that, in average years, the yield per acre is about 1333 lbs., and the total yield from 67,865 acres would be about 90½ million lbs. On that basis the Treasury estimated a revenue of 11,720,000 *yen*. This last figure is obtained by deducting from the total selling price of the tobacco—namely, 22,230,545 *yen*—the sum expended in purchasing the leaf—namely, 9,918,151 *yen*—and the sum representing leaf carried over to next year together with cost of machinery—namely 583,861 *yen*. Owing, however, to the inclement weather that has prevailed throughout the season, the yield is not expected to be more than $\frac{7}{10}$ of an average year, which means a loss to the Treasury of 3,818,557 *yen*. In addition this the leaf itself is bad, and if the loss on that account be added, the return will probably be short of the estimate by nearly 5 million *yen*. The Government is considering whether to raise the selling price or to import Chinese tobacco to make up the deficiency. The latter plan is said to be opposed by the tobacco men, and indeed the former suggests itself as natural and normal. A bad yield of any crop means that the cereal becomes proportionately dearer to the consumer. Why should tobacco be exempted because it happens to be a State monopoly? When establishing the monopoly, did the Government mean to guarantee consumers against all future fluctuations in the cost of their pipe?

FORMOSA.

The recrudescence of troubles in southern Formosa is said to be due to the old cause, camphor exploitation without proper compensation to the natives, or due consultation with them. Another reason assigned is that the Governor-General's attitude towards the natives is not uniform. Some of them are treated with the utmost consideration and even receive handsome presents, while others are hunted and shot down. It is further stated that notes given to them by the camphor-collectors were not cashed when presented for payment, and that much discontent results. The *Asahi's* correspondent, who sends these details, says that the enemy's stronghold—called "patience pass" (*shimbo-zaka*) on account of the difficulty of assaulting it—was captured by the Japanese on the 26th of July with a loss of 10 killed and wounded. Owing, however, to an outbreak of virulent malaria among the troops, further operations had to be stayed.

CHOLERA.

In Osaka there were 23 new cases on the 19th, bringing the total since the outbreak of the epidemic to 170.

Other returns are:—Moji, 19th instant, 15 cases; 20th instant, 14 cases.

Kumamoto, 19th instant, 5 cases.

Yamaguchi Prefecture, 20th instant, 20 cases, of a very virulent type. There are signs of the disease's spread in this prefecture.

Fukuoka, 19th instant—the epidemic seems to have been checked in this prefecture, and the sanitary offices have been closed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Last session the two Houses of the Diet passed a project of law intended to check the abuse of supplementary estimates. The law has now been promulgated. It provides that except in cases of necessity or when money is required to meet lawfully incurred obligations, supplementary estimates must not be presented. The *Chiugai Shogyo* pens what is very like a platitude with regard to this, namely, that through the loop-holes left by the law, abuses may creep in as readily as ever. Yes, but is nothing to be left to the discretion of the authorities? That would be bad legislative art.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The German Diet has passed the first reading of the new Tariff Bill. That, of course, has no special significance. The second and third readings will be the difficult stages. But it is to be hoped that as the bill has emerged from the hands of the committee, it will now become law without much further trouble. It threatened at one time to cause serious political complications. Germany's finances are not in the most flourishing condition at present. The deficit in her Budget for 1901 was 40 million marks, and the prospect for 1903 also is unfavourable. She is passing through her hard times as all countries have to do.

The promoters of the Osaka Exhibition have appointed a committee to consider questions relating to the accommodation of foreigners attending the Exhibition next year. It is an important matter, for Osaka is not rich in hotels capable of comfortably lodging foreign guests. Probably a majority of the visitors will prefer to live in Kobe or Kyoto, making daily visits thence by train to Osaka. After all, it is much the same as Yokohama folks attending an exhibition in Tokyo.

General Yu Lung left Tokyo by the 6.20 a.m. train on the 15th inst. Their Excellencies Baron Komura, Baron Kikuchi and Baron Utsumi, were present at the station to see him off. General Yu has been engaged investigating matters connected with roads and police since his coming to Japan.

There is to be a grand review of troops in India in December—winter manœuvres on a large scale. Lord Kitchener is to attend, and so is the Duke of Connaught. The *Asahi Shimbun's* London correspondent sends this news. Perhaps it would be more correct to call the affair a big inspection. His Majesty's Government want Lord Kitchener to see how the Indian troops shape when viewed by the fresh light of his South-African experiences.

Count Matsukata is now in Italy. His Excellency seems to be going round all the cities of note and seeing as many publicists as possible. Indeed Tokyo newspapers state that one of his chief objects in going abroad is to meet men of eminence.

An unhappy accident has occurred owing to imprudent use of the anti-cholera serum of Dr. Kitasato. It appears that one of the servants in Dr. Kitasato's laboratory carried off a portion of the serum and inoculated a friend. The latter, struck by the facility of the operation, told some acquaintances of his, workmen in a factory, and one of these inoculated not only himself but five of his comrades. Owing, however, to neglect of proper precautions, the serum produced evil results in the case of these six men. One of them has died and the others are under treatment. It is to be hoped that this accident will not produce a prejudice against the serum. That is not likely, however. The Tokyo newspapers treat the matter lightly—too lightly perhaps, but at any rate in a tone not at all calculated to alarm any one. The death of the man who inoculated himself and his friends was caused by blood-poisoning.

A long telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* describes the coronation review as a great success. The weather was remarkably fine—a bright, sparkling day with a gentle breeze. The British fleet consisted entirely of the home squadron. It was

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composed of 20 line-of-battle ships, 24 cruisers, 15 gun-boats, 32 torpedo-destroyers and 10 training ships. The vessels were arranged in 6 ranks, with a front of four miles. Only 4 foreign ships were present, namely, 2 Japanese, 1 Italian and 1 Portuguese. The *Saxon* with the Boer generals on board, met the *Nigeria* at sea having on board Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain, and greetings were exchanged. The King's party were on six steamers. They passed slowly along the lines amid vociferous cheering. His Majesty's ship then anchored near the *Asama* and the King signalled for all the commanding officers to come on board his vessel. Admiral Ijuin accompanied them. That night at 9 o'clock the whole fleet of over a hundred ships were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the long-standing question between England and China with regard to the delimitation of Burmah, has been settled, the issue being that England acquires an addition of 350 square miles of territory. That was likely to be the issue. The Thibetan sheep-drivers who have been the main cause of the complication, will now be required to remove their flocks and refrain from future trespass. It is probable that they were not witting trespassers at any time.

The total cost to England of the Boer war, including the estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1903, is £222,974,000, or about *yen* 1,111,896,000. A pamphlet of the Cobden Club which has been widely distributed, proceeds in the well-known Cobdenite manner to show that this is sufficient to establish fifty universities, while Oxford and Cambridge are desperately poor and hardly able to keep their heads above water. This money, says the brochure, has been spent "in the partial devastation of two British colonies, and the almost complete devastation of two neighbouring republics." Of the money so spent £159,000,000 has been, or is to be, borrowed. The increase of taxation of the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war is £34,173,000 for the current year, and of this sum £17,600,000, or more than one-half, has been raised through the increase of the income tax.

News from Mito says that two out of four torpedo-laying boats, which left Yokosuka for Ominato, were driven ashore by a gale of wind when attempting to make the harbour, Naka-no-minato. No lives were lost and steps are now being taken to float the boats.

King Edward, when receiving the cheque from the Lord Mayor of £115,000 sterling —the nation's Coronation gift—is reported to have remarked that he will continue to strive his utmost to free the London Hospitals from debt so long as God spares his life. The King has given the whole of the money to the Hospital Fund.

The *Yakumo* and the *Tokiwa* set out on the 19th from Ujina for Port Arthur to meet Prince Komatsu.

There is said to be much discontent among the workmen in the Koishikawa Arsenal. It is mainly a question of the time of paying salaries. The men, who number 27,000—it is said, though we doubt the figure—, complain that whereas it used always to be the custom to hand them their pay twice monthly, namely, on the 15th and the 30th, the money due on the 30th of last December was not paid until the 15th of January, and similar irregularities have occurred since then. It is further stated that the men have been required to subscribe to a reserve fund, but that any workman absenting himself for two months whatever be the cause, forfeits all the money standing to his credit in the fund. Such incidents have provoked discontent and the men are contemplating a strike. That is the account given by some journals. But others allege that the men want an increase of wages, and still others declare that the trouble has its origin in an attempt to reduce salaries. Nothing seems certain except that discontent exists.

Hongkong papers publish the full text of King Edward's Message to the nation on the eve of his coronation :—

To my people on the eve of my Coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important in my life.

I am anxious to express to my people at home and in the Colonies and in India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy which they have manifested towards me during the time that my life was in such imminent danger.

The postponement of the ceremony owing to my illness caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to those who intended to celebrate it, but their disappointment was borne by them with admirable patience and temper. The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the Sovereign of this great Empire.

(Signed.) EDWARD R. AND I.

Buckingham Palace, 8th August, 1902.

On the 14th of July the Japan Society of London was to give a garden party at the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens in honour of Rear-Admiral Ijuin and the officers of the Imperial Japanese Detached Squadron. No details of the fête are yet to hand, but we observe that members could obtain tickets for friends on payment of 5/ per ticket. They do things economically in London now-a-days, and wisely so.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Life of Charles Darwin, by his son, FRANCIS DARWIN. London, John Murray; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited. New Edition.

THE *Life and Letters of Charles Darwin* were first given to the world in 1887, and so great was the interest taken in the book that several editions had to be printed. The present volume is a new edition of an abbreviated work which was prepared in 1892 to meet the still persistent demands of the public for details of the life-work of the great scientist. Murray is well-advised in placing this cheap issue of the book upon the market, and we have no doubt that it will command a ready sale in Japan. By a skilful arrangement of the letters the story of Darwin's life is laid before the reader as told by himself and his friends. We see the beginning of his career as naturalist of the *Beagle*, the gradual development of his ideas which culminated in his famous book, the *Origin of Species*; then the battles-royal which raged about that book in all quarters of the globe; the slow but steady conversion of the leaders of scientific thought to his way of thinking; and then the quiet afterglow which pervaded the evening of his days, and made it possible for him to write at the close of his Autobiography :—"As for myself, I believe that I have acted rightly in steadily following and devoting my life to science. I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow-creatures." Darwin was 74 years old when he died, and the greater portion of his years were spent in a well-nigh hopeless battle against disease: his achievements are therefore all the more extraordinary.

The Ball, by ARTHUR S. BAXENDALE. London, Wm. Heinemann.

THIS is a short love story issued by Mr. William Heinemann in his new library entitled Novelettes de Luxe. We should imagine, from the style of the composition, that the writer is a novice at the game, so jerky are the sentences and so crudely set the machinery, the various incidents hanging together by the merest thread. Mr. Baxendale has also a decided *penchant* for slang, and his pages are seldom free from the breeziest examples of the day; it may please some people, but a little of such writing goes a long way. People from the Straits Settlements will find the story interesting, for the heroes—there are two—are a Colonial servant home on leave and a planter who discovers alluvial tin deposits on his estate and succeeds in selling out to a syndicate in the most approved modern style. The two ladies who win the love of these brave fellows are very likeable, and so is their father, a retired Colonial Governor.

We have received from the *Japan Gazette* office, a well-printed brochure of some 55 pages entitled "The Words and Works of the Great Architect of the Universe," by a Master Mason. From the preface we learn that the subject matter of the booklet has been written at different times, "as far back as the early sixties." We postpone a longer reference to the work until a future day.

THE CORONATION FIREWORKS.

The fireworks which should have been displayed on the same day that witnessed the other portions of the local Coronation Celebration were duly exploded, discharged and otherwise expended on the night of the 14th inst., and it may be said at the outset that they made a very fine show. The weather was fortunately fine, the sky somewhat overcast and a moderate breeze blowing about east. The set pieces were so disposed as to face the Naval Depot, which was thrown open to the foreign public, and this place as well as the Grand Hotel and the Boathouse (which had been placed at the disposal of the Coronation Committee) was occupied by considerable crowds. There was likewise a fair display of lanterns on the Boathouse and at other points.

The display began at 9.15 p.m., consisting chiefly of the flower and other sky scenes with which people are now familiar. But undoubtedly some of the coloured developments were novel. The hues were vivid and varied to an extent which we do not think has been observable in previous affairs of the kind.

The first of the set pieces was a design showing in their proper colours the flag of Japan and the Union Jack crossed. This afforded a most brilliant spectacle, the British flag especially remaining intact longer than is usual in such displays. The next bore the words "Long Live the King," and the third had the letters "E A", underneath on the left a crown and on the right an anchor, with the date "1902" below. The fourth was a picture of His Majesty between the letters "E R" and the words "God Save the King."

The set designs were excellent. The various colours resorted to were brilliant in the highest degree and the conception of the figures was capital. The other parts of the exhibition were, as we have said, very praiseworthy.

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UNLICENSED PILOTS IN KOBE.

TWO Japanese fishermen have been fined by the Kobe Local Court for a violation of the Pilots Law. One of them was condemned to pay 100 *yen*, the other 200 *yen*, the heavier of the two penalties being inflicted in consideration of the fact that the man had been previously convicted of the same offense. The *Kobe Chronicle* declares that "under the special circumstances of the case the sentence can only be described as monstrous, and it is calculated to cause a doubt whether questions of equity are ever taken into consideration by Japanese Courts in their judgments." That is very strong language, but readers of the *Kobe Chronicle* are accustoned to very strong language whenever the object of attack is something Japanese. Let us see what are the grounds of attack in this instance. The facts proved in court and admitted by the men themselves were that they had given their services to assist in navigating two foreign sailing ships through the channel from Kii Point to Kobe. They denied that they acted as pilots, but their names were entered in the ships' logs in that capacity. One of them—the man who had been already fined for a similar offense—told a remarkable story of how he had been fishing off Kii Point "for the benefit of his health;" how he had been signalled by a ship; how he had boarded her; how the master had asked him whether he knew the winds and currents and whether he would assist in navigating the vessel through the channel; how he had assisted, and how he had received no remuneration whatsoever, though on the previous occasion his reward had been fifty *yen*. In fact, it could scarcely be doubted that the two men deliberately looked out for remunerative jobs as pilots though they possessed no licenses and were well aware that the law forbade such proceedings. That they deserved punishment, therefore, goes without saying. The only question is the degree of punishment. The Kobe journal contends that "the smallest fine should have been imposed for a technical breach of the law that was committed as a matter of necessity." The "smallest fine" is 2 *yen*. These men, then, should have been fined 2 *yen* for an illegal act the reward for which was probably 50 *yen*. It would pay them well to violate the law perpetually at that rate. But the interesting point is our contemporary's assertion that they broke the law "as a matter of necessity." The reasoning by which that conclusion is reached seems remarkable. It amounts to this. No licensed pilot was immediately available; the ship-masters, being unacquainted with the approaches to Kobe, "could not be expected to take the responsibility of passing a narrow strait without assistance;" therefore it was "a matter of necessity" to employ an unlicensed pilot! The whole argument is vicious. It is based on the assumption that ship-masters should consider themselves aggrieved because they are hampered by a law enacted solely in their own interests. Indeed the *Kobe Chronicle* is so extremely silly, as to write:—"It seems to us that foreign Ministers are entitled to ask the Central Government whether ports can be considered open to trade if regulations are framed which compel a ship-master to run the risk of losing his ship or of being an accomplice in a breach of the law." But it is precisely to prevent shipmasters from running the risk of losing their ships that the Pilots Law was framed, and it is precisely by committing a breach of the Law that shipmasters run that risk. The Law is intended to restrain incompetent persons from offering their services to pilot ships, and yet the *Kobe Chronicle* is so amusingly wrongheaded that it complains of the risks caused to shipmasters by not being allowed to violate the law. One is puzzled, in truth, to discover which is the Kobe journal's object of assault, the law itself or the Court that administers it; for while, on the one hand, it denounces the Court's judgment as "monstrous," on the other it would have the Foreign Ministers prefer a complaint directed solely against the law. Conceive a Foreign Minister following the *Kobe Chronicle's* advice. Conceive him repairing to the Foreign Office in Tokyo and saying:—"Look here. You have a law forbidding unqualified persons to act as pilots in Japanese waters. The effect of that law is that shipmasters of my nationality can not employ unqualified persons without conniving at a breach of the law. Thus they are not free to risk with sufficient recklessness the lives and property entrusted to their care. Do you call that giving free access to your ports?" But it is not to the Foreign Ministers alone that the *Kobe Chronicle* assigns strange functions. It sets up a wonderful consul also for public entertainment. "We understand that in one case full particulars of the trial have been taken by the Consul concerned, and that the incident will be made a diplomatic question." The Consul concerned is the German Consul, and we may therefore be prepared for the startling spectacle of a visit by Count ARCO VALLEY to Baron KOMURA with this charge:—"Your judges have fined two of your own subjects for violating one of your own laws. I consider that the fine is excessive and that it shows a deficiency in the sense of equity on the part of your judicial officers. You must have the sentence reversed." Count ARCO VALLEY, too, than whom no Minister that has ever been in Japan knows better what is due to the dignity of his country and what is due also to the dignity of Japan. That is not the sum of the *Kobe Chronicle's* silliness. It actually perpetrates the following bit of nonsense:—"If the law prescribes that a vessel must take a licensed pilot if it takes a pilot at all in order to reach a Japanese port, it is clearly the duty of the authorities to see that licensed pilots are available on all occasions they may be required." That is pot-house politics of the most unadulterated type. If "the law provides that people may not walk in the streets in a state of nudity if they walk in the streets at all, it is clearly the duty of the authorities to see that garments are available on all occasions they may be required by street-walkers."

There is a malady called auto-suggestion the victims of which are irresistibly impelled to rush at and mutilate anything savouring of religion or the rites of the church. They believe themselves to be possessed by a devil and doubtless they would have been treated on that hypothesis in ancient times. The *Kobe Chronicle* seems to us to be suffering from auto-suggestion, and things Japanese are its objects of aversion. Yet it professes to love them, and to be always benevolently solicitous for their welfare.

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

THE High Committee of Civil Service Investigation having concluded its examination into the affairs of the Wakamatsu Foundry, has presented its report, the result of which is that Mr. WADA, the Head of the Foundry, has been dismissed from the service with a reprimand. He will have public sympathy, for it must be admitted that he found himself in what is commonly termed "a tight place." Originally the outlay on account of the enterprise was put at something over four million *yen*, and the consent of the Diet was obtained for that expenditure. But very soon afterwards a report was received from Mr. OSHIMA, an engineer who had been sent to Europe and America to make investigations. This report showed that the scheme approved by the Diet was altogether inadequate, and that at least 10 million *yen* more would be required. This and subsequent additions were voted by the Diet until a total appropriation of over 20 millions was reached. That should have sufficed, and would have sufficed had prices remained as they were in 1896 and 1898 when the estimates were prepared. But prices did not remain there. Everything rose rapidly, and by and by Mr. WADA found himself obliged to ask for a supplementary grant. This the Cabinet did not agree to include in the estimates, and the problem that then presented itself to Mr. WADA assumed a very embarrassing character. If he devoted the money to its originally fixed purposes, in other words, if he paid for all the machinery ordered abroad by Mr. OSHIMA, he would be entirely without funds to complete the works in Japan, and the Foundry would have to be left unfinished, a conspicuous monument of failure. The public, of course, would decline to accept the true reason, namely, dislocation of estimates owing to unexpected appreciation of prices, and would simply say that Japanese engineers had undertaken more than they could do. If, on the other hand, the payments to foreign manufacturers were deferred pending another appropriation from the Diet, Mr. WADA would have to shoulder

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the responsibility of departing from the officially approved programme, which had also received the Diet's endorsement. Nevertheless the latter alternative seemed to him the lessor evil. Rather than suspend the work on the Foundry, he decided to risk his own career by changing the destination of the funds and carrying the Foundry to its conclusion. It appears that he had the consent of the then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but the result nevertheless is his dismissal. Under the circumstances the Government does not seem to have had any other course, but, as we have already said, the public will sympathise with Mr. WADA.

It is impossible not to recall at this juncture the fact that when the establishment of an iron foundry was contemplated by the Government, offers are understood to have been made by foreign firms of the highest standing, who were prepared to build and start the foundry under conditions by no means onerous to Japan, and who would have agreed to hand over the whole concern to the State after a certain term of years. The Government doubtless gave the matter full consideration and came to the conclusion that it could do better on its own account. Perhaps events will ultimately justify that decision, but it must be confessed that the outlook is not promising at present. An immense sum has already been expended; further appropriations are necessary; the Foundry is not yet able to do the work for which it was intended, and the Diet has actually approved a project for constructing another Foundry at Kure. It appears to us that this is a case of going too fast. Japan has no occasion to give any further proofs of independent competence. What she has to think of now is how to get her wants supplied in the cheapest and most efficient manner, let the requisite assistance be procured whence it may. We do not believe for a moment—and we speak with a vivid recollection of the huge fiasco at Kamaishi—we do not believe for a moment that the Wakamatsu Foundry will ultimately prove a complete failure, but it certainly will have cost an immense sum before it emerges from the clouds that now envelop it, and not the least of the sins chargeable against it is that it has ruined a man like Mr. WADA KORESHIRO.

THE EXTINCTION OF FINLAND.

"A CITIZEN of the World" draws attention in our correspondence columns to an article entitled "The Extinction of Finland," in which is told in plain, unvarnished terms the story of the gradual swallowing up by a great Power of one of the most interesting nationalities of northern Europe. A well known member of the English House of Commons who recently travelled through Finland declares that the short story of the Finn contains no soiled page. He speaks truly. Placed by nature in a desolate storm-swept and water-logged land, the hardy Finn has developed a civilization peculiarly his own. Ever battling with the elements for his scanty harvest—the ripening crops racing with the descending frost for their harvest-goal and oftentimes losing—living amid Arctic conditions half the year round; notwithstanding all these drawbacks the Finn has become one of the sturdiest specimens of humanity. Only the sturdy could, indeed, survive the hard conditions of this wintry corner of Northern Europe, and the sturdy frame has bred a sturdy patriotism, which has fed for centuries on the richest soil of folk-song, lyric proverb, legend, magic-spell, epic saga, and chanted rune in all Scandinavia. We can best get an idea of the patriotism of the Finn by reading the "March of the Biornebergers," composed by the poet RUNEBORG, a translation of which appeared in *The Times* on January 8th, 1901:—

Sons of a race whose blood was shed,
On Narva's field; on Poland's sand; at Leipzig; Lutzen's dark hills under;
Not yet is Finland's manhood dead;
With foemen's blood a field may still be tinted red.
All Rest, all Peace, Away! begone!
The tempest loosens; lightnings flash; and o'er the field the cannon thunder;
Rank upon rank, march on! march on!
The spirit of each father brave looks on as brave a son.
No nobler aim
Could light us to the field;
Our swords are flame;
Nor new our blood to yield!
Forward each man, brave and bold!
Lo! the glorious path of Freedom, centuries old;
Gleam high! thou banner Victory-sealed!
In the grey bygone days, long since, all battle-worn,
Be still our splendid colours, though tattered onward borne!
Of Finland's ancient Standard there's yet a shred untorn.

Never shall our father's ground
Be reft by force from out the arms of soldiers who have never bled;
Never shall the word go round
That Finns to their free Northern home were traitors found.
The brave can only do and die
Not backward turn at danger's threat; nor shrink; nor quail; nor bow the head
Be ours the warrior's fortune high
To fall—we only plead for one last Victory!
Take sword in hand!
Rush gladly on the foe!
Die for our land,
So Honour's life shall grow!
Untiring plunge from fray to fray,
The present time is ours—'tis now the harvest-day;
Thinned ranks as splendid witness show
To Valour's daring deeds, our land that save and ward;
On with the grand old banner, that never battle scared,
Around the staff still gathers faithful Firnish guard.

Needless to say this poem, by order of the Russian Government, must not be sung in Finland. And this leads us to the subject of the practical abrogation of the ancient Finnish constitution, of which our correspondent writes. The only defender of this step, outside Russia, is we believe, Mr. HENRY NORMAN, and even he in his recent book, "All the Russias" is but half-hearted in his advocacy. The perusal of the chapters which he devotes to the subject leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. Mr. NORMAN contends that the exigencies of Russia compel her to take the steps she is taking, and that she has been moved to do what she has done in Finland by the force of imperative national self-interest. "She believes herself vulnerable to a foreign foe coming *via* Finland, and in her view national security means military and other unification." The tariff of the Grand Duchy has operated to her advantage over the inhabitants of Russia proper, her laws are more civilized, her educational policy freer, and her contribution to the national army is smaller in proportion than any other portion of the Muscovite empire, while there can be no doubt that the Finns have committed many indiscretions, displayed sad lack of tact, seen insults where none were intended, and deliberately contrived many an humiliating impasse which no autocratic Power like Russia could be expected to lightly pass over. Strictly speaking the Finns according to law are right in their contention and Russia is wrong. But Russia has might on her side and unfortunately a considerable portion of this world is still ruled by the ancient maxim that "might is right and right is might"—*force majeure*, in other words; or to quote her advocate, imperative national self-interest. Mr. NORMAN sums up the case for Russia as follows:—

There is one more consideration which those who raise the loudest cries of illegality would do well to ponder. Russia, as one of her leading statesmen remarked to me, might, with perfect ease and safety, and in all the odour of perfect legality, absorb the whole of Finland next month, and wipe it off the map as a seperate entity. This would be the simple process. First, she announces that she withdraws from all protection over Finland and grants to the former Grand Duchy absolute and complete national independence. Then, as the presence of an independent and possibly hostile State upon her exposed frontier would be obviously incompatible with her national security, she marches an army corps into Finland and annexes the whole country—lock, stock, and barrel. There would be a huge outcry, but anybody who knows anything of contemporary Europe knows that not a finger would be raised to stop her. And I do not see an American fleet steaming up the Baltic. Thus Russia could get all she wants, and infinitely more than she is asking, without transgressing for an instant by a hair's breadth that sacred formal legality in which laws and lawyers often perpetrate injustice everywhere.

The question from Russia's point of view is thus brutally laid bare, and there is no doubt that Finland must come into line with the rest of Russia, and that those of her brave sons and daughters who cannot endure the change must seek new homes across the broad Atlantic. There is nothing else to be said; but "pity 'tis, 'tis true."

JAPAN'S EDUCATORS.

JAPAN'S friends in Europe and America observe with much interest and some anxiety the gradual disappearance of foreigners from the ranks of her educators. In one sense it is a subject of congratulation that she should find herself in a position to dispense with the services of strangers and to manage her own affairs entirely by her own unaided strength. Yet it is impossible not to feel regret that she has never reconciled herself to permanently assimilating the foreigners who enter her employment. Looking back over the long list of distinguished men who, after passing a few years here, returned to their own countries to win honour and renown, one can not but feel that Japan would have been greatly richer could she have retained these men

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not merely as employees but as life members of her service. In England—which we may be permitted to quote, not as claiming for it any monopoly of wisdom, but simply because we know it best—the rule has always been to throw wide open to all nationalities the door of the temple of science, and to regard it as a public gain when a chair at an university, a leading position in a college or a prominent place in any learned body, is occupied by a man from the Continent of Europe or from America. Scientific progress, like racial development, depends largely on infusions of foreign blood, and it is certain that the country which can draw into the ranks of its citizens the largest number of clever foreigners will find itself best equipped, in the long run, for the competitive race in which the units of the civilized world are now engaged. From that point of view it s an unqualified pity that the Japanese have always adopted the policy of using the foreigner merely for such a period as may suffice to equip a native *remplacant*. We are vividly reminded of this misfortune by the fact that the last day of July saw the termination of her educational connexion with three such men as Dr. EDWARD BAELZ, Dr. LUDWIG RIESS and Dr. JANSON. In Dr. BAELZ' case it is well known that the eminent physician has long contemplated the abandonment of all academic duties which might interfere with his prosecution of scientific studies. The world will he the gainer by the increased leisure he now obtains. But how greatly will the Imperial University of Tokyo be a loser! It might reasonably have been expected that Japan would have strained every nerve to secure permanent connexion with a man so celebrated; a man not merely conspicuous in his own profession and as a great anthropologist, but also endowed with gifts which render him absolutely invaluable in any society where it is desired to cultivate and preserve an atmosphere of vigorous scientific and moral progress. Dr. BAELZ, however, ceases to belong to Japan, though happily he does not leave the country. In the cases of Dr. RIESS and Mr. JANSON we can not tell whether any such consolation offers. Both may be leaving Japan—for good, we were about to say, but for good it certainly is not. Dr. RIESS graduated from the Berlin Gymnasium in 1880, having enjoyed the inestimable benefit of receiving instruction from such men as GNEIST and BESCLER among jurists, LOTZE and ZELLER among philosophers, WAGNER and SCHMOLLER among political economists, and CURTIUS, MOMMSEN, DROYSEN, and FREITSCHKE among historians. No wonder that influenced by the presence of such men and by the great facilities for study and observation offered to a student of history—which branch of science he had chosen—in the centre of German public life, he remained at Berlin University during the whole five years of his student career, instead of, as is the custom in Germany, changing his *Alma Mater* from year to year. English history having been his speciality, he was chosen to collect materials relating to German history in the Public Record Office in London, the Register House in Edinburgh, and the Registry of Deeds in Dublin. Another visit to England for the same purpose, after taking his degree, and yet another at a later date on behalf of the *Hanseatischer Geschichtovereiu*, brought him to the time when, having already passed his State examination for becoming a teacher in a Prussian Gymnasium, he was chosen for the Chair of European History in the University of Japan, which country he reached in February, 1887. He has thus served in Tokyo for 12 years, his agreement having been renewed four times. That is evidence of the appreciation won by him, and as for his distinction in a wider sphere, it is attested by the list of his works—"On the Right of Voting in England," "Fundamental Problems of Roman History," "The Chorus in Ancient and Modern Tragedies," "The Exodus," "The Song of Deborah," "The Shimabara Rebellion," "The History of Formosa," and "The Exportation of Gold from Japan by the Portuguese and the Dutch." Dr. JANSON's record of competence is not less conspicuous in his own line, though he has not, so far as we know, gained distinction as an author. After finishing his course at the Berlin Veterinary College, he because a veterinary surgeon in the German Army, and then completed the post-graduate course at the Berlin University, thereafter becoming an Assistant and Teacher in the Veterinary College of that city. He came to Japan in 1880, and served at the Komaba Agricultural College as Professor of Veterinary Science. Twice during his 22 years' service in this country, he was sent on scientific missions by the Government; once to study the progress of veterinary science in Europe, and again to inspect the horse-breeding institutions in British India, Egypt, Austria-Hungary and Germany. Such are the men that Germany gives Japan to assist her in her fine educational efforts. Surely it is a pity that she does not retain their services to the end. When we recall the many names of eminent Germans who have aided her in nearly all her Departments of State during the *Meiji* era, and when we reflect that not more than one or two of them now remain to her, we are compelled to doubt whether she has acted wisely in her own interests. VERBIEST, the great German Jesuit, who was probably one of the most highly gifted men of any nationality that have visited the Far East since the fall of the Yuan dynasty, served China under four successive Emperors. Even mediæval China appreciated the value of a scientist who to a large fund of knowledge added the advantage of long experience in the Orient. It is not so in Japan. No foreigner labours any longer under the delusion that there is a career for him in this country. That men of high attainments, like those who are the subject of this article, nevertheless consent to serve here, must be attributed to reasons which are not usually operative and which will not long remain operative in Japan. It is a fine thing to walk alone. We grant it frankly. But we should have thought that Japan had outlived such an ambition, and that for the sake of gratifying a purely romantic emotion, she would not willingly deprive herself of advantages which no Occidental country can afford to forego.

FRANCE AND RAILWAYS IN CHILI.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that France insists on demanding the charter for the Tientsin-Paoting Railway as a condition to the restoration of the intramural line. China is said to be much embarrassed by the demand, and to have proposed a compromise on the basis of a promise that the building of the road in question shall not be entrusted to any foreign State except France.

One is sometimes tempted to marvel how any European State would behave under the circumstances of China's existence. Imagination refuses to soar to quite such a height, but still it is possible to conceive the thing in part. Its wild absurdity becomes at once apparent. Suppose that France herself, for example, were converted into the happy hunting-ground of foreign railway exploiters, and that England, Germany, Belgium and Russia undertook to dictate to her who should build her iron-roads, where they should be built, and whence the capital must be obtained—phew! the air would be crowded with blades and bullets instanter. Since history began to be written there never yet has been another nation so patient, long-suffering and magnanimous as the Chinese. It is all very well to force our civilization upon them, but it is they who can teach us, not we them, where those fine qualities are in question. Suppose that all the States of the West were to set themselves to reform each other with the same kind zeal that animates them in their dealings with China. Suppose that England, America and Germany were to tell Russia that she really must alter her methods of penal servitude; suppose that England and France were to tell Germany that she is too subsubservient to officials and that it behooves her to alter that defect; suppose Germany were to tell Spain that her customs officers are corrupt and that her preventive system must be remodelled,—why intimations of that class, fierce as would be the indignation shown in resenting them and quickly as they would plunge Europe into war if persisted in, would nevertheless be only a faint shadow of the impertinent interference that the countries of the Occident allow themselves to exercise in China's case. Yet she bears it all quietly, and, what is most unjust of all, she gets no credit for her quietude, but is laughed at,

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sneered at, and ridiculed all the time. In the coming by-and-by, when the outlines of this unsightly story shall have been sufficiently softened by distance to make their frank inspection possible to weak human vision, there will be entered in the pages of history such a scathing criticism of the Occident *vis-à-vis* China that happily for our self-esteem our eyes will have been permanently closed long before the chapter is published.

UNOPENED PORTS.

KANAGAWA KEN NOTIFICATION No. 285.

It is hereby notified that the formalities to be observed for making application for permission enabling foreign vessels to enter unopened ports mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 3 of the Shipping Law shall be as hereunder stated.

August, 1902. Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

Formalities to be observed for making applications to obtain special permission enabling foreign vessels to enter unopened ports.

1. Persons desiring to make applications to the proper Minister of State for special permission shall send in their applications to the Kanagawa Kencho and apply for their transmission to the competent department.

2. On the applications the following facts shall be clearly mentioned:

(*a*) Name of vessel.

(*b*) Nationality. Where registered.

(Mention the name of the country where the vessel is registered. For a vessel not registered in any country, state to that effect.)

(*c*) Kind of vessel. Steamer or sailing vessel.

(*d*) Name and nationality of vessel's owner, Name.....subject or citizen.

(*e*) Name and nationality of master, Name... ...subject or citizen.

(*f*) Tonnage. Gross.

(*g*) Number of masts. How many.

(For a vessel which has no mast, state to that effect.)

(*h*) Rigging. Mention what sorts of sails the vessel carries, such as cutter or schooner. For vessels which have no sails, make mention to that effect.

(*i*) Object of navigation. Mention object of navigation, such as for pleasure or for visiting celebrated places.

(*j*) Route. Mention the route which it is intended to take.

(*k*) Name of the ports to be entered. Mention the name of each port to be visited.

(*l*) Term of special permission. Fix a term not exceeding one year. For any vessel which was examined by the marine office according to the regulations for the examination of foreign vessels, mention in addition the following conditions:—

(*m*) The limit fixed for the ship's navigation, mentioned in the certificate of examination of the vessel.

(*n*) The period allowed for navigation, mentioned in the certificate of examination of the vessel.

3. With this application the following documents are to be sent:—

(*a*) A document made out by the proper consul certifying the nationality of the vessel's owner and the nationality of the vessel, and if the consul can not certify the nationality of the vessel, a paper made out by such consul certifying the ownership by such owner. In case where the consul can not certify the ownership of the vessel any other document proving the ownership may be used instead of the consul's certificate.

(*b*) Should the applicant for special permission be a foreigner who is not the vessel's owner, a document by the proper consul certifying the nationality of the applicant, in addition to the certificate mentioned in this preceding paragraph, must be enclosed.

KANAGAWA KEN NOTIFICATION No. 286.

It is hereby notified that as to special permissions enabling foreign vessels to enter unopened ports in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 3 of the Shipping Law, the Kanagawa Kencho will receive application therefor and the desired special permission will be issued, but only in the cases mentioned hereunder:

The applications are to be made out in accordance with the formalities mentioned in Kanagawa Ken Notification No. 285, issued in August 1902.

1. If the applicant is a resident in Kanagawa Ken.

2. If the object of entering is either for pleasure, for health, for scientific investigations, for propagation of religion, or for rendering assistance to ship-wrecks.

3. If the number of days required for entering is not more than one week.

4. If the ports, where it is desired to enter, are those lying within a line from the west end of Jioga Shima, Sagami province, to Sunosaki promontory, Awa province.

August, 1902. Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following are the results of the preliminary rounds in the competition for Mr. David Jackson's Cup, which is being played for by members of the Y. C. and A. C.:—

FIRST ROUND.

H. Goddard, R. Bohlke, E. B. Clarke, W. H. Mason, H. W. Kilby, C. E. Libeaud, W. J. Waddilove, P. de C. Morriss, F. W. Pettitt, byes.

A. Kingdon beat de Cuers de Cogolin, 6-4, 6-5.
H. R. Barnard beat G. L. Read, 6-0, 6-0.
J. H. C. Goodban, w. o., A. Scott, scratched.
M. F. Stephens beat S. H. Kuhn, 6-0, 6-1.
E. Buxton Forman beat J. S. Happer, 6-3, 6-3.
N. G. Maitland beat B. R. Berrick, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.
H. Bethell, w. o., J. F. Drummond scratched.
S. Wheeler, w. o., E. C. Davis, scratched.
F. O. Stuart beat J. L. Graham, 6-0, 6-2.
F. E. White beat H. Y. Irwine, 5-6, 6-1, 6-4.
A. W. Read, A. W. S. Austen, H. G. Oxley, N. T. Marquetti, M. Mendelson, K. van R. Smith, G. G. Brady, P. R. Scott, K. F. Crawford, F. E. Wilkinson, J. F. Marques E. W. Townend, byes.

SECOND ROUND.

H. Goddard beat R. Bohlke, 6-3, 6-2.
E. B. Clarke beat W. H. Mason, 6-2, 6-4.
H. W. Kilby beat C. E. Libeaud, 5-6, 6,-1, 6-1.
P. de C. Morriss beat W. J. Waddilove, 6-1, 6-3.
M. Marshall beat F. W. Pettitt, 6-1, 6-1.
A. W. Read beat A. W. S. Austen, 6-1, 6-0.
S. Wheeler beat H. Bethell, 6-2, 6-2.
H. G. Oxley beat N. T. Marquetti, 6-1, 6-3.
K. van Smith beat M. Mendelson, 6-0, 6-0.
G. G. Brady beat P. R. Scott, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.
K. F. Crawford beat F. E. Wilkinson, 6-4, 6-1.
E. W. Townend beat J. F. Marques, 6-1, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND.

E. B. Clarke beat H. Goddard, 6-5, 5-6, 6-5.
H. W. Kilby beat P. de C. Morriss, 6-2, 6-2.
H. R. Barnard beat M. Marshall, 6-2, 6-3.
M. F. Stephen's beat J. H. C. Goodban, 6-4, 6-0.
E. Buxton Forman beat N. G. Maitland, 6-2, 6-4.
F. O. Stuart beat F. E. White, 6-2, 5-6, 6-3.
A. W. Read beat H. G. Oxley, 6-0, 6-0.
K. van Smith beat G. G. Brady, 6-3, 6-4.
E. W. Townend, w.o.; K. F. Crawford, scratched.

FOURTH ROUND.

H. W. Kilby beat E. B. Clarke, 6-1, 6-1.
E. Buxton Forman beat M. F. Stephens, 6-3, 6-1.
K. van Smith beat E. W. Townend, 6-3, 6-3.
S. Wheeler beat A. W. Read, 6-2, 6-1.

On Wednesday Barnard beat Forman after a splendid tussle. The play in the first set was rather tame on both sides but the other two sets were played in first class form. As regards the match between van Smith and Wheeler it was practically ace for ace throughout. The result was Barnard beat Forman 2-6, 7-5, 8-6. Wheeler beat van Smith 7-5, 6-4. This puts Wheeler into the final and Barnard and Kilby have yet to play to decide who meets him. The games were most enjoyable and everybody was delighted.

THE ECHIGO OIL INDUSTRY.

The interest of foreigners in Japanese industries is no doubt increasing, and already considerable sums of foreign money have been invested in them. Hence it seems to us important that as far as possible the foreign newspapers published in Japan should endeavour to furnish their readers with trustworthy accounts of the manner in which various companies have been formed and divers industries developed. We admit that this is no easy task, as the information which is desired is frequently not to be found in any one publication, but lies scattered in the back numbers of Japanese newspapers and magazines, where it is not infrequently given in a very confusing manner. Among modern Japanese industries none has developed more rapidly than the Echigo oil trade, and we are not surprised to find that two of our Japanese contemporaries have recently devoted much space to this subject. Last year the *Chûgwai Shôgyô Shimpô* between August 21st and October 1st published no less than 18 articles on the Echigo oil companies, advocating in the strongest manner a combination, which has to a certain extent since taken place. On June 21st last the *Jiji Shimpô* commenced a series of articles on the same subject, which went on till July 13th. The principal facts furnished by the above-named newspapers we purpose stating as concisely as possible for the information of business men.

We begin with the *Shôgyô Shimpô's* articles. The progress of the kerosene industry may be said to have had three stages. (1) The Echigo stage, which lasted till 1900. (2) The Japanese stage, which ended at the beginning of this year; and (3) the International stage, on which it has now entered. The kerosene industry of Japan began with the discovery of the Amaze oil field in 1875. This was followed by the discovery of the Nagamine fields in 1898, and the discovery of the Kamada fields in 1899. Both the latter places are situated in Nishiyama. The wells were at first opened by hand labour only (*tebori*), then a rude apparatus was used, the digging by means of this method being called *Kazusa-bori*, which subsequently gave place to machinery imported from America. During the first stage of the industry's progress, that is, prior to 1900, there were no less than 40 oil companies in existence, with a total capital of 4,026,960 *yen*. During the two years that followed, 28 new companies made their appearance, with a capital of 9,645,000 *yen*. Thus it is seen that the capital of Japanese companies alone was about 12 million *yen* when the Standard Oil Company of America formed an International Company and came into the field with a capital of 10 million *yen*. It would be an entire mistake to suppose that the principal object of the International Company was to swamp Japanese companies and establish a monopoly. The founders were of opinion that there was room for all parties engaged in the oil industry. It began work by sounding for new wells and by carrying on an extensive refining business. But in the matter of opening wells it met with a severe reverse at Nakayama in Mishima-Gôri (Echigo). On this account the company decided to alter its tactics and to confine itself principally if not exclusively to refining. This decision had the effect of turning into enemies the oil companies that had hitherto welcomed its entrance into the business. As long as the International confined itself to refining the material which it had extracted from its own wells, the Japanese companies could hold their own against it, but when it began to purchase crude petroleum extensively and to refine on a very comprehensive scale, small companies previously engaged in refining found themselves unable to compete. The profits hitherto realised by the refineries of Kashiwazaki began to fall off at an alarming rate, and so it came about that in sheer self-defence the small companies had to combine. Though the International Company may not have originally intended to swamp other companies, its subsequent action made it impossible for the latter to do business in the small way in which they had

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hitherto carried it on. The action of the companies in combining in June last has been represented in some quarters as dictated by anti-foreign feeling, but such, we believe, was not the case, says the *Shôgyô Shimpô*; it was a mere business exigency that made them unite, such as might have occurred anywhere. It was a mistake that the companies did not combine before. Combinations are always difficult to effect in this country, and so it happened that when the small companies saw the International losing money over the wells it had sunk in Nakayama, they concluded that its competition was no longer to be feared, not realising that a great company like the International would be most unlikely to relinquish a business till all hope of profit therefrom were gone. Seeing that the Company had constructed huge refining works at Naoyetsu, it might have been inferred that it would commence to purchase crude petroleum, and that when it did this the shoe would begin to pinch as far as small companies were concerned. Some people seem to think that the companies which have combined with the Takarada Company can ruin the International. But this we take to be impossible. All that the companies have done by combination is to qualify themselves to compete with the International on equal terms. The combination means an enormous reduction of working expenses, better management and more extensive operations. But from a business and national point of view further combination may be said to be desirable. We should like to see, says the *Shôgyo Shimpô*, a union of the Nippon Sekiyu-Kaisha, the Takarada Sekiyu-Kaisha and the Zô-ô* Sekiyu-Kaisha. The advantages they would obtain by uniting are numerous. The strength of the three companies differs in some important respects. The Nippon Sekiyu-Kaisha is principally a refining company; and it is furnished accordingly with splendid machinery for this purpose. The Takarada Company excels in its thorough knowledge of the oil business and in its organisation. The extent of its oil fields, however, does not exceed four million *tsubo*, which, as compared with the 10 million owned by the Nippon, and the 30 million possessed by the Zô-ô, sounds very small, but by skilful manipulation of its affairs it manages to pay a higher dividend to its shareholders than either of the sister companies. The Zô-ô possesses no refining works, but makes a point of purchasing from small holders as many promising fields as are for sale. Thus it is seen that the three Companies in many respects complement each other. If the three were to amalgamate, the Trust formed would be joined by all other existing Japanese oil companies.

Such a union was urged by Count Okuma in Nagaoka last year and the advantages were most fully stated by the *Shôgyô Shimpô* in the articles the gist of which we have now given.

We now proceed to epitomize the *Jiji's* observations on the proposed union under the headings supplied by the author of the articles referred to above.

I. *Preliminaries to union.*—In the spring of last year as a result of Count Okuma's speeches in Nagaoka a society which aimed at uniting the three great Japanese oil companies was formed called the 鑛業有志會, Kôgyô-Yûshikai.† But somehow or other the nucleus of union was wanting, and the negotiations between the companies made no progress. A man of considerable influence in the Takarada Company, Mr. Kishi Ukichi, of the 69th National Bank, made a desperate effort to set the ball of union rolling, but failed and left the Company. From some points of view it was a matter of little importance which of the three companies took the lead in the endeavour to bring about an amalgamation, but there were considerations which led to the action of Mr. Kishi as representative of the Takarada Company. The Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha being the oldest of the three companies as well as the best organised, was so confident of its own strength as not to be at all keen about uniting with other bodies. As for the Zô-ô, owing to the large outlay involved in its extensive purchases of new oil fields, its finances were not in a specially flourishing state and, moreover, its relations with the Takarada Company were by no means cordial. Hence it happened that the Takarada took the lead. This company has scored a success that is extremely rare among such bodies. Beginning with a capital of 15,000 *yen*, and possessing in oil-fields an area of 4,000 *tsubo* only, it has made sufficient progress to be able to pay an annual dividend to its shareholders of over 40 per cent. That such a successful company should advocate union with other bodies seemed to promise success.

(2) *The origin of the desire for union.*—There were two causes that seemed to make the formation of a great oil trust desirable: one being the financial embarrassments of numbers of small companies connected with the industry and the other the formation and the success of the International Company.

(3) *The reasons of the critical situation in which various oil companies have found themselves during the past two years.*—Here it is necessary to review the history of the oil industry as a whole. That there was petroleum in Echigo was known a thousand years ago,‡ but it was not till the year 1871 that this knowledge was turned to profitable account. In that year the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha was formed with a capital of 750,000 *yen*. Two years later a special well-sinking machine began to be used in a place called Amaze. This marked the actual commencement of the industry. The company, however, did not succeed at first, but they drew the attention of the public to the possibilities of the oil industry. The recent history of the industry may be said to date from the year 1890, when the great discovery of oil fields took place at Amaze. The rush for the place at that time was remarkable. At first the yield was large. In 1894 there was an output of more than 30,000 *koku* of crude petroleum. The following year it fell to 25,000. In 1897 it was 13,000 and in 1900, only 7,000 *koku*. But the discovery made at Katsuoyama (Higashiyama) in the year 1889 gave a new impetus to the industry, so that when after the Chino-Japanese war the industrial fever was at its height no less than 300 oil companies and associations were formed in Nagaoka alone. By the constant opening of new wells in Katsuozawa the annual yield was worked up to 120,000 *koku* in 1895 and to 300,000 *koku* last year. The discoveries at Nagamine and Kamada in Nishiyama only date from 1898. Nagamine alone yielded in that year 23,486 *koku* of crude petroleum and the following year the figures had risen to 171,900 *koku*. In 1900 the yield reached the total of 303,427 *koku* and last year it was over 400,000 *koku*. Encouraged by what was taking place at Nagamine, enterprise in Kamada grew keen. At the time of these discoveries a very enlightened and a very shrewd business man known in those parts as the progenitor of the oil industry, Ishizaka Shûzô, advocated an open-door policy in developing the business. His energy was extraordinary and he met with unprecedented success. He opened as many as 40 new wells in one year. At one time the oil came flowing out of his excavations at such a rate as to be uncontrollable and much damage was done to crops in the neighbourhood; the owners of which were, however, fully compensated by Ishizaka. Most of this man's property was bought by the Zô-ô Kaisha. It was by means of this purchase that this company was enabled to fulfil its contract to supply 6,000 *koku* of crude petroleum to the Hirano Refining Works situated at Kashiwazaki. Since Kashiwazaki is not more than 3 *ri* distant from the oil fields mentioned above, it has become a great rendezvous for men on the look out for employment in the oil fields. A short time ago it also became the birthplace of numerous iron-pipe making companies and refineries, most of which, owing to the rapid exhaustion of the Nishiyama stock of petroleum, were likely to come to grief even if they had not been swamped by the gigantic rival the effect of whose appearance on the scene we are now about to trace.

(4) *The panic caused among the oil companies by the formation of the International Company.*—Two years ago the Echigo oil companies were all thrown into a state of consternation by the operations of the International Oil Company. It entered the field with a capital of 10 million *yen*, put up buildings at Naoyetsu covering 100,000 *tsubo* and made preparations for refining 2,000 *koku* of oil per day. It was seen that against such a company no small concerns could hold their own for a single day. Hence arose a desire for amalgamation among all those engaged in the oil trade.

(5) *The steps taken to bring about a union.*—It is to the credit of the Takarada Company that from the first it has striven for union. And last year in order to prepare the way for a combination of the great companies it purchased the property of a number of small concerns.

(6) *A short history of the development of the Takarada Company's business.*—This Company began business in 1893 with a capital of 15,000 *yen* only and oil fields covering 4,000 *tsubo*. In 1894, its capital was 30,000; in 1895, 50,000; in 1896, 250,000; in 1897, 300,000; in 1899, 600,000 *yen*; and as a result of the union of companies effected last year its capital now stands at 1,500,000 *yen*. The following table shows the rate of the progress of the company's business in nine years:—

Years.	First Half-Year's Yield in *koku*.*	Second-Half Year's Yield in *koku*.	First Half-Year's Net Profit *yen*.
1893	1,116	3,289	2,380
1894	5,350	4,000	2,816
1895	7,877	9,391	1,054
1896	13,169	12,893	20,286
1897	26,177	31,924	34,939
1898	31,903	27,542	29,085
1899	69,019	58,763	110,345
1900	80,622	102,009	123,444
1901	114,726	123,976	174,322

Years.	Second Half-Year's Net Profit *yen*	First Half-Year's Dividend per cent.	Second Half-Year's Dividend per cent.
1893	2,611	30	30
1894	1,619	32	14
1895	11,820	6	4
1896	19,303	48	36
1897	33,125	32	28
1898	37,147	12	12
1899	133,545	40	48
1900	142,227	32	40
1901	348,867	48	40

The Takarada Company began by working the wells by hand, but in 1895 they introduced machinery from America. That accounts for the larger yield in that year, while the cost of the outlay on machines explains the comparatively low dividends. In 1899 the Company purchased the property of the Nagamine Kumiai and after they had acquired it discovered new oil fields on the lots purchased. One of the principles of the company is not to buy land wholesale with the hopes of finding oil, but to purchase lots that have been well tested by others, and in doing this they are prepared to pay at a high rate for their property. For some years they have been buying up small companies. Up to 1899 they had absorbed no less than 13 of these bodies. The Takarada Company, then, may be said to have worked for union all along.

(7) *The recent attempts of the Takarada Company to effect a union of the big Companies.*—It was in December of last year that the Takarada Company opened special negotiations with the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha and the Zô-ô Kaisha with a view to the amalgamation of the three companies. The Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha proved irresponsive. Its position in Echigo was according to its own ideas so assured that it had no need to depend on the help of any other body whatever. As to the Zô-ô, at first it seemed to favour union, but subsequently it was found that great difference of opinion existed among its shareholders. In order that our readers may understand the real situation of the companies to each other we now proceed to give a short history of the business carried on by the Zô-ô and its attitude towards the proposed union.

* It must be understood that the yield given here is that of crude petroleum.

* Zô (藏) and O (王) are the names of places.

† The character 鑛 *kô* is usually translated ore in English and *aragane* in Japanese. Its application to crude petroleum is somewhat peculiar and irregular but it is quite general in Japan.

‡ In ancient Japanese history the following statement is made: *Koshi no kuni* (Echigo) *yori moyuru tsuchi, moyuru mizu wo kenzu.* "Inflammable shale and liquid that burns were presented to the Emperor."

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(8) *The Zô-ô Sekiyu Kaisha.*—This company dates from 1894, when its capital was 75,000 *yen*. In 1895 it stood at 350,000 *yen* and in 1899 had risen to 425,000 *yen*. The early operations of the Company were unsuccessful, but in 1899 the discovery of a rich oil field in Kamada proved to be the turning point in its career; thenceforth it made money rapidly. On July 8th of that year the company began to sink a well. On the 29th of September they had reached a depth of 618 feet when the oil began to flow at such a rate that they obtained 80 *koku* in one day. This company has, as stated above, devoted itself to purchasing land supposed to contain petroleum on an extensive scale. Though a good deal of the 40 million *tsubo* of land it possesses may be worthless for mineral purposes, it still has an enormous quantity of valuable ground, and on this account occupies a unique position among oil companies. Well, this company being without refining works of its own and regarding with approval the introduction of foreign capital into Japan, some little time ago, made a contract with the International Company to supply it with 6,000 *koku* of crude petroleum per month. This caused great umbrage among the Japanese oil companies. Anti-foreign feeling helped to fan the flame and the Zô-ô found itself in the midst of a hornets' nest. It was asserted that by taking such a step it had rendered union among the Japanese companies impossible and the thorough ostracism of the company was strongly advocated in Echigo.

(9) *The subsequent career of the Zô-ô.*—The Zô-ô cannot be said to have been anxious for union with the other companies from the first. In recent years the Company has not been prospering, and its Directors have for a long time felt that they must do something to raise the wind, so they gladly accepted the offer of the International to purchase their crude petroleum. But when the clamour for union among Japanese companies was raised, the Directors determined to appeal to the shareholders and to allow them to take what action they pleased. So it came about that the situation resolved itself into a fight between two sets of shareholders; the one being in favour of union with the Takarada Company and the other advocating the sale of the whole of the property of the company to the International Oil Company. Taking cognisance of the situation, backed by their legal adviser, Mr. Akiyama Genzô, the International Company gave the Zô-ô Company to understand that if by amalgamating with the Takarada Company they found themselves no longer able to fulfil their agreement with the International to deliver 6,000 *koku* of crude petroleum per month, they would be sued for a very heavy sum. But, as certain shareholders represented at the meetings of the Zô-ô Company held to discuss the question, the Zô-ô's contract with the International was by no means so binding as the latter company tried to make out. It did not even state the time during which the arrangement was to continue. Things eventually got so mixed up that the majority of the shareholders only thought of clearing out of the Company with a good balance of profit on their side, and hence it happened that the Zô-ô sold its property and its rights to the International for 575,000 *yen*. When the fact became known the Directors and shareholders of this Company were denounced as *baikokudo* (menials who had sold their country), their names were erased from the roll of the Kôgyô Club, mentioned above, and in some instances lives seem to have been in danger.

(10) *The position of the Takarada Company since its absorption of a number of small companies.*

a. Its capital now stands at 1,500,000 *yen*; its oil fields measure 25,690,000 *tsubo*.

b. It has 83 wells worked by American machinery, and 77 worked by what is known as the hand method (*tebori*).

c. The quantity of crude petroleum it turned out last year was 432,000 *koku*, valued at 1,120,000 *yen*. Its most recent output per day is stated to be 675 *koku*, from 98 wells situated in Higashiyama and 1,187 *koku* from 58 wells in Nishiyama. The total output of crude petroleum last year throughout Japan was 1,118,507; so that it is seen that the share of the Takarada Company is over 1/3 of this amount.

d. Its delivery pipes measure 298,000 feet, one of them being able to deliver 6,000 *koku* per day.

e. It has 3 refineries in Nagaoka and 2 in Kashiwazaki. It is able to turn out of these refineries about 850 *koku* per day.

f. Its oil is for sale in every part of Japan and steps are now being taken to introduce it into China and Korea.

g. Hitherto the principal business of the Company has been to sell the oil in its crude state. It disposes of 1,000 *koku* a month to the International Company, but in future it purposes to combine with an increased output of crude oil more extensive refining operations. Already the business of the Company has outgrown that of the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha and the International.

(12) *A short history of the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha.*—Though it must not be inferred that there are no small oil companies left in Echigo or that their existence in future will be rendered impossible by the three great companies repeatedly mentioned above, public interest is of course chiefly concerned with the prospects of the three great associations. Having sketched the progress made by the Takarada Company and the Zô-ô from their origin, we now proceed to do the same with the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha.

a. This company commenced business in 1889 with a capital of 150,000 *yen* at Amaze. In 1894 its capital had reached 300,000 *yen*, in 1896, 600,000; in 1900, 1,200,000, and in June 1902 it had run up to 2,400,000 *yen*. From the commencement of its business in 1889 down to the end of last year it had turned out and sold 991,990 *koku* of oil. Its net profits for the years during which it has been doing business were:—1889, 1,622 *yen*; 1890, 11,514 *yen*; 1891, 12,286 *yen*; 1892, 21,531 *yen*; 1893, 15,052 *yen*; 1894, 26,263 *yen*; 1895, 49,007 *yen*; 1896, 64,292 *yen*; 1897, 79,960 *yen*; 1898, 130,271 *yen*; 1899, 374,870 *yen*; 1900, 473,123 *yen*; 1901, 698,157 *yen*.

b. The business of this company consists of three parts: (1) the sinking of wells and the production of crude petroleum; (2) refining operations; (3) the making of delivery pipes.

c. It has oil fields in 15 different places, covering an area of 12,300,000 *tsubo*.

d. It has two refineries, one at Amaze and the other at Kashiwazaki, and turns out from them something over 200,000 *koku* of oil per year.

e. Its delivery pipe works are capable of making 1,500 ft. of piping per day.

f. The oil turned out of its refineries is pumped into its own tanks and forwarded by its agents to every part of Japan. The Company does all its own work and its organisation is of the most perfect kind. Its business methods are in every way trustworthy and speculation of any sort is avoided.

(13) *The International Oil Company's present situation.*—This Company, as related above, began with a failure. It purchased unproductive fields, and then decided to confine itself to purchasing raw petroleum from other companies and to endeavouring to outstrip all other bodies in the work of refining. After its huge Naoyetsu refinery had been completed, it began to realise how difficult it would be to obtain a regular and an ample supply of crude material for daily use. Even by the purchase of the Zô-ô's property it cannot be said to have rendered its position entirely free from anxiety. In the past its losses have been heavy, and unless it succeeds in discovering in the land it has purchased some very rich fields, its annual supply of crude petroleum will not suffice to keep the works going at a paying rate. The company is run by energetic spirits and will not readily succumb, but hitherto its profits have been largely curtailed by the necessity of purchasing crude petroleum at pretty high prices. We are informed that in the month of May it turned out 14,482 *koku* of oil, valued at 147,746 *yen*; but what the outlay on the crude oil required for the production of this amount came to we are not told. It looks at present as if the International Company would find it difficult to compete with the two great Japanese companies even though they agree to remain separate. But the probability of their amalgamation is by no means remote. It is said that the Takarada Company still has hopes of inducing the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha to join hands with it, and in that event the position of the International would become parlous.

(14) *The Future of the Oil Industry.*—It goes without saying that Japan's oil industry has a brilliant future before it. The use of kerosene in this country has grown at a wonderfully rapid pace. In the first year of *Meiji* the amount of oil imported was 639 *koku*. In 1901 it had reached 1,300,000 *koku*. The value of the oil imported in 1868 was only 7,236 *yen*; that imported last year was 14 million *yen*. The following table shows the rate at which the import of kerosene into Japan increased:—

Years.	*Koku*	Value *yen*.
1868.....	639	7,236
1872.....	8,936	160,608
1877.....	53,645	605,598
1882.....	413,644	2,320,905
1887.....	421,177	1,871,428
1892.....	653,785	2,328,398
1897.....	1,221,164	7,667,350
1900.....	1,356,846	14,162,652
1901.....	1,379,927	14,943,400

Notwithstanding the large supply that has come from abroad, of late years the demand for the Echigo oil has gone on increasing, as shown in the subjoined table, which covers seven years:—

Years	*Koku* of crude petroleum	Value. *yen*
1895.....	158,334	526,976
1896.....	207,470	619,333
1897.....	257,614	668,677
1898.....	355,006	670,308
1899.....	544,583	1,450,904
1900.....	836 628	2,142,003
1901.....	1,115,807	2,345,916

It is calculated that about 5/10 of the total quantity of this crude petroleum was used for lighting purposes. It would seem then that Echigo supplied 3/10 of the total amount of oil used for lighting in Japan during the seven years, and that the remaining 7/10 came from abroad. Taking the year 1901, the value of the crude petroleum being 2,345,916 *yen*, it is estimated that when refined this amount of petroleum would fetch not less than 4 million *yen*. But the fact remains that the proportion of oil imported is still very large, so that there is room for a further great development of the business. As to the limits of the Japanese supply of oil, it seems impossible to obtain any trustworthy information. Echigo is by no means worked out: new fields are constantly being discovered in that province. Then petroleum has been found in Hokkaidô and in the the Yamagata and Shizuoka prefectures. So that among Japan's modern industries her oil trade may be pronounced to be full of promise. How the quality of the Japanese oil compares with the American and Russian brands, we are not told by the *Jiji*, but from other sources we gather that when properly refined Japanese petroleum is equal to the best American and Russian oils.

The present writer proposes at his leisure to prepare short histories of other important industries in the course of development in this country.

The *koku* is a Japanese measure of capacity Its English equivalent is:—1 *koku*=39 7003 English gallons.

MR. BASUKE.

Mr. Basuke, whose picture exhibitions in Yokohama and Kobe will be remembered by all lovers of artistic things, has returned to Japan after spending nine months in the leading art-schools of Philadelphia and New York. He has greatly profitted by his studies and his exhibition in the autumn will be eagerly looked forward to. Mr. Basuke has, we are glad to learn, opened a studio at No. 1, Onoyecho, Ichome, Yokohama, and has already started class-work. His life-class, which includes three foreign amateurs, meets on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Ordinary lessons in water-colours and sketching take place every day from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. We extend Mr. Basuke our heartiest good wishes for the success of his *atelier*.

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LAW CASES.

MIZUTANI v. SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kato, trial was resumed of the case, adjourned from August 12th, brought by Mr. Mizutani Motokichi, of No. 38, Nichome, Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, against the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama, claiming recovery of bargain money amounting to one thousand *yen*, with interest at six per cent. from April 1st this year until the execution of judgment. Mr. R. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. Akiyama for defendants.

Owing to the fact that Mr. K. Okajima, formerly an employe of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was about to go abroad on certain business he was examined as a witness before the proceedings in the case were taken up, as at the previous hearing.

To the Judge he said—I reside at No. 1, Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo. I remember that a contract was made between plaintiff and defendants relative to the present case some time in November last year. I was manager (among the Japanese employes) of the defendants' office when the contract was effected. In July, 1890, I first entered the service of the Head Office of the defendants in England and early in 1902 I came back here and joined the Singer Manufacturing Company in Yokohama. Afterwards I had an appointment in the Tokyo branch of the Company, where I served for about one month. With reference to the present case I visited Mr. Mizutani, the plaintiff, some time last year with Mr. David Deans, the then manager of the defendants' office, but I did not concern myself directly about the signing of the contract. Mr. Sugimoto Shokichi, in the defendant's office, knew the particulars of the affair, for he was concerned in the transaction from the beginning.

The Judge—Did you ever act as interpreter relative to the matter?—Yes, I did.

The Judge—Did you ever explain to the plaintiff the working capacity of the sewing machines?—I do not remember well, but I think I acted as interpreter on behalf of Mr. Sugimoto and others concerned in the case.

The Judge—What kind of machines were they?—They were silk handkerchief sewing machines of Scottish make. Some of them could be driven by foot, and others either by electricity or steam.

Continuing the witness said—It was about August or September last year that Mr. Mizutani, the plaintiff, was given an explanation as to the working capacity of the machines. I think the explanation was minutely given to the plaintiff before the contract was made.

The Judge—Mr. David Deans said that the maximum speed of the machines was 1,700 stitches per minute; by what method could the maximum speed be developed?—I do not know exactly. Mr. Deans had not made any special explanation. I am indeed ashamed to say that none of the employés of the Singer Manufacturing Company knew anything about the machines, for they did not see them; nor were the machines in the defendants' offices when the contract was signed. It appears that the Japanese employés vaguely told the plaintiff that the machines could develop a speed of 1,700 stitches.

Mr. Akiyama—Was the explanation made to the plaintiff when the contract was effected? By whom? And who said that as no reference was made in the contract relative to the working capacity of the machines it would be better to refer to it in the contract?

The Witness—It was Mr. Sugimoto who spoke to that effect. I remember that Mr. Sugimoto told the plaintiff that a speed of 1,700 could be developed per minute. (Shown a note) the witness said that it was written by the plaintiff himself.

Mr. Akiyama—Had Mr. Sugimoto told the plaintiff that the important point in the contract rested on the maximum speed of 1,700 when the contract was made?

The Witness—I do not know well, but I think Sugimoto must have said so to the plaintiff before the transaction was arranged.

Mr. Akiyama—Did the plaintiff himself say that he would like to purchase the machines because they could develop a speed of 1,700 stitches?—I don't know, but as it was an important point such an explanation must have been made to the plaintiff.

Mr. Akiyama: How were the machines to be driven—by foot, or by what means?—No special reference was made; either to foot or steam, or electricity.

Mr. Ideura—Does the witness remember that the plaintiff was told that the machines, when driven by foot, could develop a maximum speed of 1,200 stitches?—I do not. No special explanation seems to have been made in any way.

The proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

MAIGRE v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday morning before Judge Kato, was heard an action brought Mrs. R. Maigre against Mr. J. R. Allen, asking that the latter should evacuate certain buildings and pay house rent from January this year until the evacuation at the rate of *yen* 90 per month, costs of the case to be borne by defendant.

Mr. Ota appeared for plaintiff, but neither defendant nor his Counsel were present.

Mr. Ota stated that his client rented to defendant three brick buildings, one measuring 42 *tsubo*, the other 42 *tsubo*, and a third 8 *tsubo*, at the monthly rental of *yen* 90 from January, 1901, until December 31st the same year, at the expiration of which term the defendant agreed to leave them. The defendant, however, disregarded the agreement and is still occupying the premises despite notices occasionally forwarded by plaintiff. Counsel further asked the Court that the claim should be executed provisionally.

The Court announced that judgment would be given on August 21st.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, by Judge Kato, in the case brought by Mrs. R. Maigre against Mr. J. R. Allen, asking that the latter should give up the occupancy of three buildings rented to him and pay house rent from January this year until the evacuation at the rate of *yen* 90 per month. The defendant was ordered to leave the buildings and to pay house rent as claimed by plaintiff. The Judge further announced that should plaintiff pay *yen* 180 as deposit into Court the claim may be executed provisionally.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

In connection with the Hopkins-Jovansen case, Mr. R. G. Hopkins and Mrs. Jovansen were summoned to the Court on Monday and underwent examination.

The preliminary examination was concluded, and, as a result Mr. Hopkins was detained at the Court and Mrs Jovansen returned home.

The divorce suit brought by Mr. Jovansen against his wife, alleging adultery with Mr. Hopkins of the Club Hotel, has advanced a stage. The preliminary enquiry concluded several days ago, and, as a result, Public Procurator Ohira filed charges against the defendants on August 14th. The case will come on for hearing in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho shortly.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Kato and associated Judges Naruse and Hoshino, was resumed the suit brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, against the Club Hotel, claiming *yen* 18,775 damages in consequence of sudden dismissal from the post of manager. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants.

Mrs. Clyde, who has returned from China, was examined as a witness through Mr. J. de Becker, who acted as interpreter. The proceedings were, however, conducted in *camera*.

The next hearing will take place on August 31st.

BAVIER & CO. v. JEWETT.

On August 15th a complaint was made to the Bluff Police by Mr. H. Victor Gielen, of Messrs. Bavier & Co., No. 209, Yokohama, against Mr. John H. Jewett, No. 225, Bluff, charging the latter with theft. The origin of the affair seems to be that some days ago when Mr. Jewett was leaving his residence at No. 2,000, Negishimachi, which he rented from Mr. Gielen, he transferred from the garden some 150 trees and several ornamental stones, valued at over *yen* 600. These he handed over to a gardener named Yonekichi. Mr. Gielen alleges that the plants and stones are the property of Messrs. Bavier & Co., but Mr. Jewett claims that they are his own.

HIOKI v. SPECIE BANK.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Kato, was resumed the hearing of the action, adjourned from July 29 brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama, against the Yokohama Specie Bank claiming *yen* 15,871.74. The plaintiff appeared in person and the defendants were represented by Mr. Takahashi.

Owing to the fact that Judge Danno conducted the previous hearing but was now absent enjoying his summer vacation, the proceedings were started afresh.

The plaintiff repeated his former statement and said that prior to the foreign firm being declared bankrupt they exported 780 boxes of tea to New York through the Specie Bank, for which the firm obtained a bill of lading. On February, this year, the firm's debts to the Bank stood at some *yen* 110,000, but the greater portion was refunded afterwards. The above loan had been contracted for under the terms of export account. Quite apart from the export account the firm obtained from the Bank a loan of *yen* 60,000 in January this year and with this sum repaid to the Bank debts amounting to *yen* 36,125.11.

Mr. Takahashi stated that whenever the bankrupt firm intended to purchase and export tea abroad the Specie Bank offered every possible convenience. Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.'s debts to the Bank were so heavy that the firm found it almost impossible to refund the whole and yet it exported 780 boxes of tea though the assistance of the Bank which supplied the necessary money for the purchase of the staple. The sum claimed by the plaintiff was in connection with the above transaction. As the firm still owed money to the Bank it was unreasonable for the plaintiff to bring forward such a claim. On the other hand, the Specie Bank had really a claim against the bankrupt firm.

The hearing was adjourned until August 23rd at 8 a.m.

On August 14th Judge Tanuma, of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, proceeded to the premises of Messrs. Cornes & Co, No. 50, Yokohama, and made official inspection of the books of the *habutaye* department in compliance with the request of the firm. It appears that a petition has been sent in to the authorities by the firm asking for an official examination of the *habutaye* accounts, which measure the firm found necessary in connection with the closing up of the department. The firm, in adjusting accounts, is said to have found deficits amounting to a considerable sum.

YACHTING.

Two of the large yachts raced on Saturday across the Bay and back for the *Maid Marion* Cup—*Mary*, though only 38½, declaring to sail as a 39 rater. They started in a light north-easterly breeze and got out of the harbour entrance close together, but while *Maid Marion* tacked close round, *Mary* stood across the fairway and was evidently set down considerably by the strong flood tide. The result was that *Maid Marion* established a lead which apparently she maintained as long as the boats were in sight. When they reappeared, however, after rounding the Bandzuhana mark, they brought along a fairly good

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wind and *Mary* was well in the lead. Their relative positions were maintained to the end, *Maid Marion* being unable to get within her time allowance of 5m. 30s.

The corrected times were :

	h.m.s.
Mary	6.18.20
Maid Marion	6.21.40

The cruising class had a race round the Lightship to Nagahama and back for the *Mosquito* Cup. This, though very slow in consequence of lack of wind, had a somewhat sensational finish. *Daimyo* was just able to make it a race by crossing the line 20 seconds inside the time limit—seven o'clock. *Molly* stuck to *Daimyo* all through the race, being only 6 minutes astern at the Lightship, 5 minutes at the Widow Buoy and 4½ minutes at Nagahama. All the other craft gave up and came home.

The corrected times were :

	h.m.s.
Daimyo	6.59.40
Molly	7.02.20

The first prize therefore goes to *Daimyo*.

The Mosquito Club boats had a race round a mark at Tsurumi, the Lightship and another mark off Mandarin Bluff. The prize was one offered by Mr. C. V. Thorn. In the course of the race *Pele* fouled *Sodeska* and was disqualified. Following are the corrected times :—

	h.m.s.
Pele	4.39.02
Edna	4.34.30
Yugao	4.45.55
Nandeska	4.50.13
Sodeska	4.43.46
Vixen	4.43.16

Edna therefore wins the prize.

BASEBALL.

Some excellent ball-playing was seen during the course of the Baseball match on Saturday afternoon. The teams were captained by Messrs. Thorn and Merriman respectively and were so evenly balanced that the former only won by the bare margin of one run. Indeed, up to the very last ball pitched, victory seemed to hang in the balance and the possibility of a tie in the very closing minutes of the game was averted solely through smart fielding. Thompson, Dyer, and Thorn were all in excellent form, and Goddard also deserves high praise for his play both at bat and in the field. McChesney and Edwards were the best among the other team.

Teams and score :—

THORN'S TEAM.	MERRIMAN'S TEAM.
Dyer.....P.	McChesney.....1 B.
Kono .....S. S.	Merriman .....2 B.
Thorn .....C.	Edwards.....3 B.
Amano .....1 B.	Furuhashi .....P.
Thompson .....2 B.	Price .....C. F.
Goddard.....L. F.	Yorikawa .....C.
Ito.....3 B.	Cowan .....S. S.
Irwine.....R. F.	Mendelson .....R. F.
Cassidy .....C. F.	Parker .....L. F.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Thorn.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	=7
Merriman.	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	=6

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE IN SHIMONOSEKI STRAITS.

The British steamer *Lindenhall*, from Hongkong for Kobe, went aground on a sandbank near Shirashima, off Mutsure Island, on the southern side of Shimonoseki Straits, on Aug. 12th. The place is out of the usual track and the steamer had no means of signalling to other vessels for help. The captain of the steamer hired a fishing smack and went to Moji early on the following morning. Messrs. Uriu & Co., of Shimonoseki, agents for the vessel, sent over ten lighters to discharge the sugar on board. The vessel was refloated subsequently, with the assistance of steamboats.

The vessel was brought to Shimonoseki on Aug. 18th and her bottom was examined by a driver. It was found that two big holes have been made in the hull. The sugar, 5,500 tons in all, will be landed at Shimonoseki and the vessel will be taken to Nagasaki for repairs.

THE LATE MR. MICHIE.

We take the following from the *N.-C. Daily News* :—

"Alexander Michie, who passed away on the 7th instant in the old country, at the age of 68, was a man of strong character, who made his mark in Shanghai many years ago. He came out to Lindsay & Co. in 1850 and afterwards became a partner in that firm, which was one of the leading houses of Shanghai until the commercial crisis of 1865 brought it down. In those early days the China coast was almost unknown, and it was Alexander Michie who practically discovered Chefoo and Newchwang, which ports he visited in a lorcha ; and he was a member of the Blakiston expedition to the Upper Yangtze in the sixties, when the gorges were first passed. He was subsequently a partner in the firm of Chapman, King & Co., and when that firm ceased to exist he went to Tientsin, where for some years he was editor of the local paper. He was an exceedingly prolific and trenchant writer, and was for many years a contributor to the *Times* and *Blackwood*, his writing being characterised by a vigour and directness not often met with. He dealt with the missionary and opium questions in a very forcible manner, and established a lasting reputation in the literary world by his great book 'The Englishman in China.' Alexander Michie was a man not only of great attainments but of sterling worth and probity, and was a friend any man might have been proud of. No particulars of the circumstances of his death have come to hand, but it is known that he died in harness, full of power and vigour to the last. His memory will ever be green to the many who enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship."

The *North China Daily News* prints the following "In Memoriam" :—

Won through the fight, the roar of combat past,
"After Life's fitful fever, he sleeps well!"
True to his code—in harness to the last—;
Brave heart, sleep well!

No stauncher friend e'er shielded with his blade
The weakling, fainting in the dust of fight ;
No foe more generous, or more undismayed,
Fought through, to Light!

"*Sans peur*," most sure ; and "*Sans reproche*," he lies—
Dear grim kind face, with closed and clouded eyes ;
True, loyal, kind—whatever most we prize—
His Immortality!

Seeking no guerdon, yet he gave his best :
What more to say?—he fought his fight—*and won!*
And now—dear greyhead—lies in his long rest.
—His work—*well done!*

A. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An experiment at Versailles with the new Satory explosive powder led to an accident which resulted in the death of a sub-lieutenant, an adjutant, and three junior officers, and the wounding of fifteen.

While testing a gasoline motor on Friday evening Mr. W. C. Vaughan sustained rather severe injuries by an explosion. He was badly burned about the face, but so far it is not thought that his eyesight has been affected.

Tenders will be invited about September 10th by the Tokyo Street Electric Railway Company for a supply of plant. The Company is reported to be ready to start work as soon as sanction has been obtained.

Vice-Admiral Hidaka, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Standing Squadron, hoisted his flag on the battle-ship *Hatsuse* on August 17th. The flag-ship with the battleships *Asahi* and *Mikasa*, is now in Aomori Bay.

August 14th being the day of the capture of Peking in 1900 by the allied forces, a celebration was held in the Military Club, Hiroshima, on the evening of that day, at which were present Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Division, and many other guests.

The broken submarine cable between Fusan and Tsushima, having been repaired, was reopened on August 20th.

Baron S. de Landes, the new Netherlands Minister to Japan, proceeded to the Palace on the morning of August 21st and was received in audience by the Emperor, to whom the Minister presented his credentials.

The cruiser *Takachiho*, having on board some Government officials, journalists and others, will leave Yokosuka, at 5 p.m. on August 22nd for Torishima, the scene of the recent volcanic eruption. Captain R. Kajikawa is in command.

Negotiations for amalgamation are in progress in Osaka between the representatives of the Okayama, Nishinari, Bizen and Kasaoka Cotton Spinning Companies. It is generally believed that the negotiations will be attended with success.

Marquis Ito is now staying at Oiso. Mr. T. Kato, ex-Japanese Minister to England, in response to the Marquis' invitation, went down to Oiso on August 19th. Mr. K. Kataoka, ex-President of Lower House, also visited the Marquis the same day.

Mr. McTaylor, chief engineer of the British steamer *Glenfarg*, was found suffering from abdominal typhus on August 15th when the steamer entered Yokohama from London *via* ports. The patient was at once taken to the Naval Hospital on the Bluff for treatment.

President Loubet has been pleased to confer medals upon ten Japanese lady nurses in recognition of faithful services rendered by them at the Hiroshima Military Hospital, where a large number of French sailors and soldiers, either invalid or injured, were accommodated in 1900.

The broken cable between Fusan and Tsushima Island will be again in operation in about a week or so. The cable-steamer of the Great Northern Telegraph Company will arrive at Nagasaki in a few days from the south and it is expected that the repairing work will at once be started.

In consequence of a split in the Koyu-sha, a prominent club in Yokohama, in connection with the elections, Messrs. Otani Kahei, Asada Matsuhichi, and a number of other leading members have resigned. A special meeting of members has therefore been called for Aug. 16th to discuss the question of closing the Club.

Last month a monument was unveiled at Kiel in presence of the German Emperor and Empress, in remembrance of those brave German mariners who found their death in the late Chinese war, especially during the attack on the Taku Forts. The ceremony was introduced by divine service in the garrison church.

Prince Cyril left Yokohama on August 21st for Kobe on the *Admiral Nakhimoff*. The Russian Prince had a splendid send-off on board his ship, to which repaired Viscount Madenokoji, Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Rinoiye, representative of the Governor of Kanagawa, the Russian Consul-General at Yokohama, and many others, both foreign and Japanese.

Captain Thomson of the British steamer *Benvoirlich*, is reported to have been ordered by the Japanese Authorities to pay a fine of *yen* 10 on the ground that he has violated Art. 77 of the Customs Tariff Law. It seems that the Captain presented the usual manifest to the Customs, but omitted ten boxes of dried indigo.

Another accident recently occurred at Chatham with the obsolete muzzle-loaders used for firing salutes at the Spur Battery, over-looking the town. It appears that Gunner Evans, R.A., was assisting to fire a salute on the departure of Prince Ko-

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matsu, who had been paying a flying visit to Chatham Dockyard, when the charge prematurely exploded. Evan's right arm was blown off at the elbow, and his left hand at the wrist.

The *Tokyo Asahi* has a paragraph to the effect that in view of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance there is a growing desire on the part of British ladies to know the real condition of their sex in Japan. Through the efforts of Mr. Nakazawa Kohei, a Japanese now in London, and others it has been arranged that steps shall be taken to this end.

It is a singular fact that the last four left in the final rounds of the Y. C. & A. C. competition for Mr. David Jackson's handsome tennis cup should be a Canadian, an American, an Irishman, and an Englishman. The competition attracted entries from Germans, Frenchmen, Americans, and Britons born in many lands. K. van Smith, S. Wheeler and H. W. Kilby, by-the-way, were born in Japan.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* understands that Rear-Admiral von Ahlefeldt, second in command of the German cruiser squadron, has been appointed to be naval administrative officer, and will leave for home about the middle of this month. Rear-Admiral Count Bandissin, till now commander of the yacht *Hohenzollern*, has been appointed second in command of the cruiser squadron, and will be succeeded by Commander von Usedom.

Mr. T. D. McKay, the well-known general passenger agent for the San Francisco Overland Route, is making special preparations for the advent in these waters of the magnificent new Pacific Mail liner, *Korea*, shortly due. Some of the dainty silk doilies and embroidered handkerchiefs which he is getting ready as *souvenirs* will be highly prized, we imagine, by their lucky recipients. Mr. McKay is bubbling over, as usual, with information regarding the lines he represents.

With reference to Reuter's telegram of August 16th, announcing that Japan has placed an order at Clydebank for two large cruisers, the leading Tokyo papers are unanimous in denying the truth of the intelligence and proceed to state that in view of the uncertainty of the much-talked-of third naval expansion programme there is no sufficient reason to believe that the Japanese Government has given such an order. The metropolitan press alleges that keen competition has already started among ship-builders in England with reference to the proposed expansion of the Japanese navy.

About 8 p.m. on August 18th a thief entered the servants' quarters of the residence of Mr. M. F. Bengen, No. 126, Bluff, Yokohama, and was about to jump out of a window with some clothing and other articles, when the wife of Nunagaki Tokusaburo, cook in the service of the house, who happened to be in the kitchen with her child, grasped the man from behind. As a result the thief and woman fell down to the ground. In the midst of the struggle, Mr. Mendelson's servant and another came, attracted by the woman's voice, and arrested the thief, who was at once taken to the Bluff Police Station. He is named Okamura Isaburo and is a native of Shizuoka Prefecture.

The steamer *St. Paul*, which arrived at San Francisco a month ago from the Arctic regions, reported that Mr. Harry de Windt and the members of his "Paris to New York overland" expedition was picked up off the Siberian coast by the *Thetis* in the middle of June. Mr. de Windt's expedition left Paris on the 19th December last and consisted of Mr. de Windt, Vicomte de Clinchamp-Bellegarde, and Mr. G. Harding. The object of the expedition was to cross from Paris to New York overland, through Siberia and over the ice on Behring Straits.

From a paragraph appearing in the *Yokohama Shimpo*, we gather that over 50 foreign residents of Yokohama have paid their house-tax for the 34th fiscal year and for the first half of the 35th fiscal year (1902-3) up to the present, the money collected amounting to a little over *yen* 2,000. On August 7th, the Yokohama City Office issued a note of warning to 235 owners of property, asking them to pay the tax without delay, but so far some 50 owners only have responded to the call. Under the circumstances, the Authorities will shortly issue a second notice and in the event of their order not being acquiesced in a second house-tax distraining will necessarily follow.

Experiments in the extraction of sugar-beet have been made at the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore. Three kinds of sugar-beet were tried, but it was found that in each case the percentage of sugar in the roots was somewhat below that necessary for profitable cultivation, and as no simple method, such as could be adopted by the ordinary cultivator, has been found to give satisfactory results, the experiments will be discontinued. It would appear, says an exchange, that beet-sugar cultivation in India will need to be undertaken under European management, if at all.

Mr. Petersen, a Danish subject of No. 115, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, has been ordered by the Japanese Authorities to pay a fine of *yen* 50 on account of having violated Art. 76 of the Customs Tariff Law. It appears that Mr. Petersen, acting under the instructions of the Captain of the German war-ship *Hansa*, now in Uraga Dock, took out of the vessel some 88 files and other articles and conveyed them to Yokosuka without the permission of the Customs Authorities. Afterwards the goods were brought to Yokohama by the steam-launch *Teiki Maru* on August 13, when the matter was discovered by the authorities.

An improved submarine boat of 100ft. in length for the British Navy has been launched at Barrow-in-Furness. The boat is the joint invention of Vickers, Son, and Maxim and the Admiralty. This submarine boat dives under water in a few seconds, and is fitted with Grubb's apparatus for steering under water. The apparatus is an improvement upon the French periscope. When on the surface the new boat can be navigated like a torpedo boat, but is not so easily observed. The boat will be able to be used in line of battle instead of only for coast defence, and it can assume the defensive. The submarine boat described is expected to be the finest afloat.

It is with sincere pleasure (says the *Foochow Echo*) that we are able to announce on good authority, that the gallant conduct exhibited by Mr. J. Geddes, of the Santu Customs Staff, on the occasion of the loss of the steamer *Yuko Maru*, some time back, has received due recognition by the authorities concerned. We learn that Mr. Geddes has received from the Japanese Government a very handsome gold medal, a pair of silver vases and a cheque to reimburse his losses in the matter of clothing; also the promise of a free passage in any of the Company's steamers whenever it suits him to travel. Mr. Geddes, we learn, has also been promoted one step in the Customs Service.

An interesting episode took place recently at Colchester, England, where an inquest was held on some 10,000 silver coins which were dug up during the rebuilding of the London and County Bank. It is the duty of the finder of any treasure trove to report to the coroner, who, by an old statute of Edward I., is directed "to inquire of the treasure that is found, who the finders were, and likewise who is suspected thereof." The coins were heaped upon a table in front of the jury, who, after an hour's inquiry, found they were treasure trove, and asked the coroner to make representations to the Crown on behalf of the local museum. The coins were then claimed by the police on behalf of the Crown.

Java is being visited by a very severe attack of cholera, resulting in hundreds of deaths. The death which will be heard of with most regret in China and Japan is that of "Colonel" Charles Hicks, the advance agent of Harmston's Circus, who died on the 22nd ult. Colonel Hicks was an American by extraction, but was well known in Australia and all over the Far East. In Hongkong he was extremely popular, his genial manners and gifts as a *raconteur* winning him hosts of friends. Amongst other victims are a major of artillery and his daughter, a captain of artillery, the captain of the steamer *Sommerfeld*, Mr. Reigers, the head of the Tramway Company, Professor Koopman and various others, including the wife of Mr. Bouman, a well-known broker. On the 21st ult. nine European soldiers fell victims and six on the following day. Cholera has never been so bad in Java before.

The following table shows the relative positions of the English counties in the cricket championship on 23rd July:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per-centage.
Yorkshire	16	8	1	7	7	77·77
Sussex	16	5	2	9	3	42·85
Lancashire	16	6	3	7	3	33·33
Warwickshire ...	10	4	2	4	2	53·33
Surrey	15	4	2	9	2	33·32
Notts	13	3	2	8	1	20·00
Kent	12	5	5	2	—	——
Somersetshire ...	11	4	5	2	—1	—11·11
Worcestershire ...	13	3	4	6	—1	—14·28
Derbyshire	9	2	3	4	—1	—20·00
Gloucestershire...	12	3	5	4	—2	—25.00
Essex	12	1	3	8	—2	—50·00
Leicestershire ...	13	1	3	9	—1	—50.00
Hampshire	10	1	6	3	—5	—71·42
Middlesex	8	0	4	4	—4	—100·00

On August 18th, Mr. Y. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama, issued a notice to the general public urging the advisability of encouraging the habit of thrift among the citizens. Mr. Umeda says that the post office savings system was first started by the Government in the eighth year of *Meiji*, (1875), and various improvements have since been inaugurated with a view to encouraging the habit of thrift. As a result, deposits at the end of 1901 amounted to *yen* 26,806,859 representing 2,275,680 depositors. The figures show an average deposit of *yen* 11.77 per depositor, or four persons per 100 of the population. Compared with European countries there is a great falling-off in point of deposits, though this is chiefly owing to the fact that the standard of wealth in Europe is much higher than in Japan. Be that as it may, the Yokohama City Authorities are convinced of the urgent necessity of inculcating thrift and advise the citizens to pay attention to this matter.

An Imperial decree issued at Peking on August 12th said: "We have received a joint memorial from Liu K'un-yi and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroys respectively of the Liangkiang and Hakuang provinces, embodying a number of suggestions which they say have been obtained from the mining regulations of various countries abroad, and which they recommend should be adopted as the basis for the revised mining regulations of the Empire. Upon perusal we find the suggestions made very reasonable and we, therefore, hereby command the said Viceroys to go into the matter carefully and thoroughly and select what they consider those portions of the mining regulations of other countries best adapted to the requirements of this Empire for embodiment into our laws thereon. Care must further be taken not to adopt those which might afford opportunities for fraud and other irregularities detrimental to the finances and independence of the country."

A sad fatality occurred on the Shanghai river on August 13th. The boys of the St. Xavier's School went for a picnic to Lung Hua Pagoda and during the afternoon several bathed in the river. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a little boy named Adrian Russell, not quite ten years of age, was having lessons in swimming from some of the elder boys and afterwards went into shallow water, some 10 feet from the shore, to rest. A little later, he and another boy, H. C. Reeks, waded out and apparently stepped into a pit. Reeks sank three times, but was rescued. Russell, however, disappeared from sight and the body was not recovered until some hours later. Some of the elder boys dived repeatedly in search of the body, but without success and at 10 p.m. the search was abandoned. At 1 a.m. the following day the body was observed floating on the top of the water and was recovered. The body of the deceased was badly

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bruised and scraped, having been caught, it is supposed, by the yuloh of a large native boat which was passing at the time of the accident.

CORONATION BONFIRES.

The Coronation bonfires were lighted in England on Monday night, June 30, and as at the celebrations of the Victorian Jubilees, proved that after all the most primitive form of illumination is the most effective. Everything, says the *Spectator*, combines to make a bonfire on a beacon hill exciting to the sense and the imagination. First, the situation of the bonfire is in almost all cases highly romantic. It stands on the summit of some wind-swept hill or wild moor, far away from the homes of men. Yet the pageant of flame peoples the hilltop with men and women. On the North Downs, for example, what was even more impressive than the actual fire was the spectacle of bands of people converging in the darkness to the immemorial hearth of the bonfire. Down numberless paths and glades they came trooping, and the hill top, usually utterly silent on summer nights save for the song of the nightingale in some little brake or thicket, was alive with the sound of voices and the soft pad of footsteps on the turf. So trooped primitive man to the Beltane fires at the sight of the summer solstice, and so men believed they trooped to the Witches' Sabbaths on the Downs. The fires were mostly built of faggots well smeared with pitch, and burnt with flames so bright and fierce that all the near landscape looked as clear as in the daytime. That was weird and striking, but it was still more thrilling to stand on some height away from the bonfire and see the fires ringing one round on the neighbouring hills. From many hills a dozen or more bright fires could be seen blazing at once, and they seemed to suggest the camp fires of the giants hemming in the subjugated land. And beyond and above the visible fires, the sky was lighted on all sides by the red reflected glare of the more distant beacons. In the words of the Edda, "field and fell were ablaze," and one would hardly have wondered if the lonely barrows had given up their tenants to watch once more the leaping flames, or if Wodin and Thor and Balder had stepped from the deep shadows of oak and ash and thorn and chanted the hymns of Valhalla. But instead the wind brought the mellowed tones of "God Save the King" from distant hills to mingle with the clearer, harsher notes of the singers close at hand. Truly no one who saw the bonfires will ever forget them, or fail to agree that they are the most striking of all national forms of rejoicing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE PASSING OF FINLAND."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I enclose an article entitled "The Passing of Finland" which I would like to see reproduced in your columns, if you can find space for it. No story of oppression or tyranny that I have read in recent years has stirred my soul more than this article which indulges in no hysterics, but reads like a plain, unpolished, truthful account. Perhaps you may know something of the state of affairs in Finland and be able to throw some light upon it. I have heard that Mr. J. R. Mott stated that when he visited Finland two years ago he found all the inhabitants wearing deepest mourning because of the great and cruel oppression that was crushing the life and hope out of their nation. How is it that so little has appeared in newspapers and magazines upon this subject if affairs have gone so far as described in the enclosed article? I have read a few, and only a few, articles in all the papers, on this subject. Where are all the lovers of Liberty in the United States of America? Is not the great Republic on such terms with Russia that at least in a very friendly and gentle way the matter could be introduced by diplomats? Where are all those in France who pose as leaders and agitators for the oppressed? Where are all those who have denounced England and pled for the Boers during the past three years? Had they ever better cause to lift up voice or pen than now in behalf of the Finns? How can we talk of progress if we do nothing to save a happy, thrifty, free, self-governing, progressive people from cruel, unjust oppression and possible extinction? If God saw the afflictions and heard the cry of the Israelites and delivered them from the oppressor, Egypt, is there no hope that he would hear the cry of all Christian peoples, were all who sincerely believe in Him to unite in Prayer that he would in some way deliver Finland, or is it better for humanity that Finland should be crushed out? I would gladly hear from some one who is better informed on this question than I am.

Knowing your willingness to serve the interests and promote the welfare of humanity I have presumed to trespass to so great an extent upon your space.

Yours sincerely

A "CITIZEN OF THE WORLD."

Japan, Aug. 15th 1902.

The purity of Finnish politics is perhaps unexampled. Chastened by an iron climate and Muscovite ravages during the successive wars between Russia and Sweden, the national character has been moulded on broad and progressive lines. Chastened by adversity yet enjoying six centuries of the evolving liberty of Swedish ideals, the Finns in 1809 possessed an independent spirit that would never have brooked transfer to Russia except under the very broad conditions sworn to by Alexander I. Admiral Cronstedt's inexplicable surrender of Sveaborg, the Gibraltar of the Baltic and the barrier that afterwards saved the Russian fleet from the Allies during the Crimean War, led to a treaty between Sweden and Russia, to which the people of Finland only consented when they were assured that it was a mere change of suzerainty under which they would enjoy an internal independence unknown to any colony or dependency of that day. And for ninety years Russia remained content with the agreement which, with no expense to herself, gave her practically ice-free ports and the strategic points necessary for her command of the Baltic.

Russia's worst enemy must give her all credit for her policy in Finland during those nine decades. Despotism protected a most advanced constitutionalism, and in return gained an unswerving loyalty. The Czars as Grand Dukes have shown only benevolent interest in the Duchy, which has been virtually ruled by elective assembly. The Diet consists of two Houses, the Riddarhuset, composed of 120 nobles enjoying hereditary rights, and the Standerhuset, which comprises the elected representatives of the Church, the commercial and professional classes, and the proletariat. In the latter the seats are proportionately distributed—36 to the clergy, 58 for burgesses, and 60 to the peasants. By the Finnish Constitution no law is valid unless it has been passed by the Diet and approved by the Senate, an advisory body of twenty members. These are selected by the Grand Duke, who as President is represented by the Governor-General, constitutionally the only Russian official in the country except the Secretary of State. As a large majority of the senators have been highly patriotic Finlanders, no friction has resulted between the two bodies in relation to the general policy of progress.

Finland has been built up by an economic system that is the direct antithesis of the general Russian plan. Simplicity, sobriety, and thrift are dominating factors in all stages of society, and they have achieved wonderful results in the face of grave natural obstacles. The poorest peasant scrapes and toils to lay aside a few 'penni,' the highest classes scorn extravagance, so that the unproductive consumption is very small and 'gentlemen of leisure' rare indeed.

With the lightest taxation in Europe, this State of 2,380,000 souls has achieved amazing progress. Tireless industry and thrift, and exemption from oppressive military burdens under Russia's protection, secured a sound financial basis for the State. The Diet was soon in position to pass liberal measures for intercommunication, and 1,300 miles of railway have already been constructed by the Government, and the country has also been opened up by joining the larger of its thousand lakes by canals and deepened rivers. Foreseeing the vast increase of land values in many districts and profiting directly, I am told by the precepts of Henry George, the Government also bought out large landowners along the chief routes. The wisdom of this measure was specially exemplified in the province of Viborg, next the government of St. Petersburg. Seized by Russia in 1721, the land was divided among a few Russian 'barins,' who sustained the system of virtual serfdom, though the province was restored to Finland by Alexander I. In 1861 the State bought up their vast estates as they were being rapidly opened up by rail and road. The land was divided up among the peasants, the forests were cut and yet preserved by Government control, industries were fostered, and a large unearned increment soon began to find its way to the Treasury to be used for further improvements. By such means the National Debt has been reduced one-third, large sums have been devoted to public buildings and popular education, and an annual surplus has yet been carried forward in the Treasury. Subsidies and a discriminating tariff have fostered certain industries. The annual exports exceed £5,000,000; the imports are slightly more. It is interesting to note that the average purchasing power of the Finns for foreign goods alone is about the same as the entire average purchasing power of the Russians. The Finnish mercantile marine, consisting of some 2,400 vessels, many of which are small coasters, sustains a large share of the Baltic carrying trade.

Space forbids details of the Poor Law and model prison system of Finland, and the moderate yet efficient methods of regulating the drink traffic. The educational system of this little nation is certainly the most advanced in Europe. Women enjoy full privileges in the colleges, which maintain a high standard. There are also four training institutions for school teachers and special colleges for navigation, agriculture, and commercial education.

The patron saint of Finland is an Englishman, Henry, Bishop of Upsala, who was murdered by a pagan fanatic after a most successful crusade in 1157 which won the country to Christianity. Gustavus Vasa, knight-errant of Lutheranism, introduced the reformed religion, and the country was listed to take its part in the 'Corpus Evangelicorum' as a semi-independent Grand Duchy. The religious liberty of its people has long attracted the attention of the Pobiedonostzeff school in Russia, which considers it a menace to the Orthodox church. Reaction religious joined hands with reaction political to curb Finish liberties many years ago. But even Alexander III. absolutely refused to sanction interference in the country that his father ever held as an example to Russia proper. In the early eighties some friction arose over the language question. In seven centuries Swedish had become the universal language of the educated classes. But the discovery by Dr. Loennrot of the "Kalevala," fifth of the world's national epics, revived interest in the native Suomi, or Finnish tongue. Party strife waged bitterly between the Svekomans, or Swedish element, and the Fennomans, or Finnish nationalists. In 1883 Finnish was made of equal official value by Imperial decree, and the friction grew rapidly less under the common policy of progress.

But Governor-General Bobrikoff is a Russian of the old school. The cheers and groans of the party contest were beyond him. During the elections on the language question he had asked for extraordinary powers, but for sixteen years his appeal was shelved. The present Czar is more easily influenced than were his predecessors. Thus Russia's policy, like the swing of a pendulum, alternates from the liberal influence of M. de Witte to the reactionary desires of the Procurator of the Holy Synod. Though the Czarina had renounced "those false doctrines of the Lutherans erroneously called the Evangelical confession," through her influence M. Pobiedonostzeff refrained from attacking the Baltic Lutherans. But, instead, he was able to revive the feeling against Finland's political liberty. Horrible to relate, the "Pelastus Armeija" was allowed to hold meetings in Helsingfors, branches of the Salvation Army sprang up throughout Finland, and the authorities gave them every facility. This was among the list of the Grand Duchy's "crimes" against the Church.

Like a bolt from the blue, the Czar launched his historic manifesto of 1899. General Bobrikoff's dusty appeal was brought to light and granted, and, directly against the advice of the late Count Muravieff and M. de Witte, reaction started its policy of reducing Finland to a mere Russian territory, of crushing a Canada in thought and freedom under the iron heel of retrogade despotism. The dignified appeals of the Finns for simple justice have been interpreted as dangerous disaffection. The country has been flooded with Russian police, meetings, public and private, were proscribed, and press censorship was instituted. The petty and irritating measures of the Governor-General are legion. The gagging of the Diet, abolition of stamps and the national Post-office (hitherto second only to our own in efficiency), the disarmament of the Finnish reserves by a trick, and their dismissal are matters of history. My own impression, gained in Finland and strengthened by the views of British residents, is that Bobrikoff's deliberate policy has been to provoke a demonstration. In face of repeated insult the Finns maintained their dignity. But last spring the new Public Record building, erected by the State, was raided by Russian officials, and the national archives, including the Magna Charta of the country's liberty, were taken to St. Petersburg.

A day of national mourning followed. The crowd, though orderly, hooted the house of a Russian who persisted in lighting up his windows, and Colonel Gordie, Finnish Chief of Police, declined to provoke a riot by ordering a charge, but merely kept the people moving. Next day he was summarily dismissed and an Imperial officer appointed by Bobrikoff's order. The civil Governor resigned as a protest, and this elective position was at once filled by the appointment of General Kaigarodoff, a Russian absolutely ignorant of the country, people, and language.

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A decree making Russian the official language in all departments before 1905 was now hastened. The Senate and Interior departments were ordered to report in Russian, though that language is absolutely unknown in Finland. Many municipal councils resigned in a body. As old and tried Civil servants cannot easily acquire so difficult a tongue, the entire Civil Service is being disorganized, Finns being replaced by Russians. The last work of the notorious Russian Secretary of State, M. von Plehve, recently appointed to replace the murdered Minister of Education in St. Petersburg, was to secure the dismissal of Count Armfelt, the Assistant Secretary, who should have succeeded him; Baron Aminoff, Chief Constable; Baron Bonsdorff, Director of Education; also the heads of the departments of Interior, Prisons, and Customs, and many other prominent Finlanders. The proscriptive Russian tariff is to be extended to the Grand Duchy, which has no raw materials to protect and whose industries have flourished through cheap machinery.

It is the Military Service Act, however, which is causing the greatest dissatisfaction. The last Diet rejected Bobrikoff's measures that proposed to abolish the national army and extend general Russian conscription to Finland. With the minor amendment that territorial regiments should be raised in Finland for general service in the Empire, and with Russian-speaking non-commissioned and commissioned officers, the Act was next sent to the Senate with the Czar's orders for its promulgation under pain of dismissal. Those senators who refused their assent were dismissed, and the remainder signed the Act under protest. But no law is valid in Finland until it has been read to the people from all Lutheran pulpits. Some pastors resigned, thus closing their churches on the day for reading; others complied under protest, their congregations rushing out en masse. Forty, however, refused to recognize the legality of measures that had not passed the Diet, and when ordered to take their trial the law of Finland upheld their action as constitutional.

The people are all with the patriotic forty, whom Bobrikoff threatens to try by a special tribunal. Their punishment will start the disorders that he has done so much to create. Demonstrations before their houses in Helsingfors led to the introduction of Cossacks last month, and scores of arrests were made. The first call for conscripts last week ended in further disorder, and, though news is rigorously suppressed, evidence is already reaching Sweden that the rioting has been more serious than was reported from St. Petersburg. A serious crisis is imminent, and it has been forced upon the long-suffering Finns, since disaffection and rioting will justify complete Russification and administrative measures which M. de Witte strongly opposed in the State Council last year as unwise and unnecessary. The Constitution is repealed and the Diet indefinitely suspended.

Meanwhile the Finlanders are amazed at the apathy of Europe. The nations have rung with sympathy for the Boers, but they say nothing for the country in their midst where individual and political liberty are doomed as well as nationality.—By G. C. Musgrave, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

JAPANESE SCHOLARS AND ENGLISH POETRY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Some years ago, about one-eighth of a century, when I first began to teach the young Japanese idea how to shoot my native speech, I noticed that my conferes did not attempt to teach the poems in the reading books, but confined their attention strictly to the prose. This seemed to me my chance to make myself useful. Therefore after consultation with my superiors, and with their full permission, I commenced to use the poems in the various readers, as the basis for quite a variety of exercises. First, the marvellous power of memory inherited from generations of study of the Chinese classics was put into play; second, a prose paraphase of the poem was dictated; third, the pupil was required to compose a prose paraphase of the poem, and last but not least the poem was made the basis of conversational exercises, written out and memorized, until the pupil could compose them off hand himself.

The success of this method of linguistic gymnastics was greatest in the lower classes, so that the youngsters could actually think in English; sometimes we had visitors: a bespectacled stork from the Mombusho stalked into the room, when the youngsters were chattering in English as if it were their mother-tongue. The dear dignified functionary was visibly flabbergasted (is the exact word) to hear them speak so freely a tongue in which they were not born; he actually waded down the aisle and looked on the best boy's book to find there if possible those magical Chinese characters that in his mind were the keys to the temple of wisdom, but he saw nothing but the crabbed stuff that we use.

To limber up the wits of the higher classes I used the game of twenty questions. At times we were somewhat noisy. Well do I remember when an officer of the Kencho came in to the class-room and fled in fear almost at once "rattled" by the racket. His own son came often to see us, and practiced upon us a speech, that he had learned in the metropolis, so soft and sweet, and such an exact imitation of the very tones of the voice of his lady teacher, that we with difficulty restrained the impulse to salute him with a holy kiss.

Why do the Japanese neglect to study English poetry? They say because it is too difficult. But they revel in difficulties. They despise all easy reading and plunge in *medias res* and battle most bravely with Spencer, Mill, Carlyle and Emerson. Why then do they avoid English poetry?

I pause for a reply.

X.

WAKE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your editorial of to-day on the subject of "Wake Island" you have built on an entirely false premise, viz., in all the recent maps of the world you will find Wake island put down as a United States possession for this reason: Long before the Spanish war the American Government formally took posession of this island, and immediately after that conflict surveyed a cable route from California to Manila via Hawaii, Wake, and Guam. There was to be a cable station at each of the above-named places, and everything was made clear and ready so that a bill which was brought before the last two Congresses could be prepared.

While the bill for a Government cable was not passed, a charter was granted to the Commercial Cable Co., which permitted that company to construct a cable across the Pacific with stations at Hawaii, Wake, and Guam to Manila. This company has now decided to continue its line to the mainland of Asia, and their cable is already being manufactured in England with some two thousand miles already constructed and on board ship for departure. The writer is surprised that the *Mail*, usually so well informed, should have made such a gross editorial mis-statement.

Hoping that you will give this correction space in your valuable columns,

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

WILLARD C. TYLER.
Hotel Metropole.

Tokyo, 15th August, 1902.

THE COLLISION IN MALACCA STRAITS.

Details of the collision in Malacca Straits on July 29th are now to hand. It appears that the *Prinz Alexander*, 728 tons, was bound for Singapore when about four o'clock in the morning a steamer 15 miles south of Fresh Water Island near Malacca, the *Ban Hin Guan*, Captain Scott, bound for Port Dickson came in sight. It is believed that the mate of the *Alexander*, Mr. Schwartz, was on watch at the time, but there is no actual account of how it happened that the *Ban Hin Guan* collided with the other boat bow on, the force of the impact being terrible. The *Alexander* almost immediately began to fill, and sank in a very short time. The third engineer, a young man Campbell, was on watch below, and his chief, MacIntyre, went down into the engine room and told him to get out as the ship was sinking. Campbell had barely time to get up when the vessel went down, and he was sucked down with her. Marvellous to relate, he came to the surface again, and seizing a log of wood managed to keep afloat till picked up by the boats of the *Ban Hin Guan*. The latter vessel, although badly injured, herself lay to, and by strenuous search managed to save twenty persons. Of these, one was Captain Moss and the other Mr. Campbell, these being the only officers saved. The boat was carrying a good number of passengers, and it is roughly estimated that ninety natives, Chinese and Malay, forty of whom belonged to the crew, have been drowned, besides Mr. MacIntyre, Chief, Mr. J. Norris, Second Engineer, and Mr. Schwartz, First Mate. When it was found that no more lives could be saved, the *Ban Hin Guan* hoisted signals of distress, and waited in the hope af assistance arriving. Fortunately, this soon came, the steamer *Pelayo*, Capt. Prynn, bearing in sight and coming to the rescue about eight o'clock. Some hours were occupied in transferring a large number of passengers from the *Ban Hin Guan*—113 as a matter of fact—to the *Pelayo*, and then hawsers were got out, and at noon the *Pelayo*, which was loaded with oil from Langkat, proceeded to tow her to Singapore where both arrived safely.

CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN JAPANESE THOUGHT.

Rev. Miyagawa Tsuneteru.

[An address given before the annual meeting of the Japan Mission of the A. B. C. F. M., July, 4, 1902. Translated at the request of the Mission by Samuel C. Bartlett.]

I feel myself highly honoured by the invitation to address your mission on this memorable anniversary of your country's independence.

My subject is:—Christianity and Modern Japanese Thought. To a right understanding of modern thought, however, an investigation of the development of religious thought among our ancestors during at least three centuries of the Tokugawa period, is necessary. As you are aware, the three religions, Buddhism, Confucianism and Shintoism, have no doubt contributed largely to the formation of our national thought, but I now want to invite you to a detailed consideration of the question, of how far their influence actually extended.

1. Beginning with Buddhism:—This religion was at one time so widespread, and so formidable a power, that seven or eight hundred years ago, the monks living on that Mt. Hiei, which towers to the north-east of Kyoto, disregarding the sanctity of the Emperor, often thronged with their disorderly intrigue, into the very palace; so that there is a tradition that the Emperor of the time complained in these words, "Even I have no authority over the floods of the Kamo and the unruliness of the mountain monks." Also about the middle of the sixteenth century, the Shogun, Nobunaga, was so exasperated that he burned all the buildings on Mt. Hiei as an admonition to the monks; and where the present Osaka Castle stands was a monastery called Ishiyama Hongwanji, in which several thousand clericals ensconced themselves and greatly harassed Nobunaga. Thus looked at from the stand-point of politics, the Buddhist clergy formed a hostile nation lurking within the land. For this reason Tokugawa Iyeyasu, when he had possessed himself of the government, foreseeing—no one could tell how much—trouble unless the power of the monks was diminished, established regulations for monasteries, and attempted to place great restraint upon them. The regulations promulgated at Koyosan, in Keicho 15 (that is in 1610) contain an article which forbids Buddhist scholars to violate the old teachings and devise new doctrines. The third Shogun, Iyemitsu, the ablest statesman of all that period, determined by all means to follow the policy of his predecessor, Iyeyasu, in thoroughly curtailing the power of the priests. But thinking that to do this openly would bring down immeasurable calamity, he concluded that to shut them up with honour in the monasteries would be the most clever expedient. Accordingly he gave them parishes under the name of monastic land, and improved the status of the monks, assuming—so to speak—the principle of secluding them, by reverence. This policy perfectly fulfilled its design: enabled to live in luxury within their own monasteries, the monks appear to have become degenerate; for from that time there are no names among the monks especially famed for ability.

Here and there a strong character in the Buddhist ranks, believing that there was no further hope for Buddhism, left it and turned to Confucianism. To mention a few of the principle ones:—Fujiwara Shokwa, who withdrew from Sokokuji in Kyoto: and Tani Jichu, the founder of the Nanden Moralities, who left Shinjoji in Tosa; and Yamasaki Ansai, who went forth from Myokokuji in Kyoto. The office of monk became no more than a guardian of graves and a conductor of funerals, whereby it still had powerful influence over the common people, but was no longer the religion of the *samurai* who constituted the life and sinews of the country.

Shinto makes the Emperor central and teaches reverence for him alone and absolute fidelity to him. For this reason, to the Tokugawa Government, which had shut the Emperor up in his palace at Kyoto and usurped his power, it was thoroughly distasteful. Nevertheless, seeing there was no way of getting rid of it, they outwardly made a great show of reverence, while really subjecting it to oppression. To cite proof:—in the province of Higo there is a shrine called the Aso-no-jinsha. The guardian of this, the house of Aso, was till the time of Taiko Hideyoshi, the Lord of Eastern Higo with an allowance of two hundred and fifty thousand koku of rice, and withal very flourishing. Having been overthrown for resistance to Hideyoshi he was afterwards re-established by Kato Kiyomasa, but in the Tokugawa period dragged out a wretched existence on only three hundred koku. Though thus kept in poverty from generation to generation, in rank he was able to rise from full fourth rank (Sho shi-i) to second of the third rank (Ju sam-mi), and be classed as a *daimyo*. Nor was this state of affairs confined to

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Aso alone. The Kokuso of the Oyashiro in Izumo, and the guardian of the shrine at Attsuta in Owari were in like case.

For the establishment of the national life some religion of note was a necessity. What should it be? For practical purposes, Bushido seemed the right thing. This Bushido, or Rule of Knighthood, was, to be true, warm-hearted, chivalrous, and loyal to the plighted word; valuing character as life and feeling death lighter than crane's down—that is to say, be it but a question of the Prince's welfare, ready at any moment with the life blood. To be sure this by itself was altogether too simple and required adornment of some sort—which was obtained by borrowing from Confucianism the doctrines of justice and virtue (*jingi dotoku*). This was the policy of the Tokugawas and certainly did prove successful. The *samurai* nourished in accordance with this plan did indeed come to have most simple minds.

Of course it was not likely that every one, without exception, should find satisfaction in such simple ideas: during the prosperity of the Tokugawa there arose a group of greater thinkers, such as Fujiwara Shiokwa, Hayashi Razan, Nakaye Tojuin, Ito Jinsai and Togai, father and son, Ogiu Sorai, Yamazaki Ansai, and Arai Hakuseki. Moreover, among these were some who held deistic ideas. To mention two or three:—Nakaye Tojio discusses God as follows in the "Book of the Great God One and Adorable." (*Dai Ichi Son Shin*). He says, "There is so to speak, a great Lord over all. This Lord is the great and only Spirit. He is the Lord and Father of Heaven and Earth and all things. From the mighty universe to the tiny mote, from the eternity to the moment, there is nothing outside of his glorious regard. His mystery fills all space; God of God, Spirit of Spirit. * * * His great majesty is solitary—without peer. His virtue is wonderful—beyond measure. His reality is beyond naming: if we persist in calling Him something we may say, 'Great and only awful Lord of Heaven, who maketh man to know Him and serve Him with reverence as the source of his life.'"

Ito Jinsai says, "The purpose of advocating the existence of a Creator is to make known the truth concerning morality, to arouse the fear in man of doing evil along with courage to advance in the right, and thus to give him joy through abiding in the way and observing the decrees." He also says, "God is the very cause of power, wisdom and good." On the side of Shinto, Hoshina Masayuki, a grandson of Iyeyasu, who afterwards became the *daimyo* of Aizu, raised the cry of "Sogen Shinto," which resulted from a desire to make the people obediently accept the sacredness of the Shogun. This was of a piece with the policy of the feudal government in building the gergeous blue-and-gold-adorned temples at Nikko and worshipping the spirit of Iyeyasu in the attempt to displace the Shinto cult which made the Emperor central. After this, from the middle of the 18th century and extending into the beginning of the 19th, two great Shintoist theological leaders Moto-ori and Hirata appeared, and by loudly proclaiming orthodox Shinto made clear the fundamental truth that the Emperor was the sole and proper object of reverence. In this way it came about that gradually there arose a company indignant at the arrogance of the feudal government and anxious to show their loyalty to the Emperor. In Mito, in particular, there sprang up a Shinto sect which might well be styled the Shinto-Confucian Eclectics. These, keeping pace with the advance of Shinto influence were building what was to become the reliance of the Emperor, and in due time to overthrow the Shogunate and establish the government of this new era.

Then at the beginning of the revolution, the head of the Shinto rites (*Jingi-kwan*) was put above all the offices (*Sho-kwan-sho*), and Shinto so long downtrodden reared its head again, and with an energy to put an end forever to Buddhism.

Our ancestors, then, having evolved their ideas as explained above, there were among them some profound thinkers but these were a learned minority: the great body of the gentry did not think at all. In general quite indifferent towards religion they had at times about enough faith to worship their ancestors. As for the great mass of the people, while steeped in Buddhist and other idolatries, they were purely, illogically emotional in their religion.

II.—Turning now to the consideration of present thought: I propose to divide my contemporary countrymen into three grades.

1. All above fifty years old. This is the remnant of the old *samurai* body trained in the old pre-revolutionary ideas, who, knowing nothing but the Knights' Rule (Bushido) and service of prince and parent, are simple and blunt. Just, comparatively rich in patriotism, representatives of their kind can be found in large numbers where-ever there are old residential centres of the *samurai*. From among these the number who have accepted Christianity is apparently very great, but this was not so much from a complete conviction of the fundamental truths of Christianity, as, that seeing and deploring the corruption day by day and month by month taking hold of the public spirit and putting morality to rout, and struck with admiration at the points in which Christian morality is far superior to that hitherto taught, they were moved to espouse it from a patriotic desire in some way to save the country. From among this class there arose also a large number of Christian Ministers, but the weightiest motive here, too, was the purpose of saving the country.

2. Men in their prime, from thirty-five years and upward. This body, having the contemporary learning of the West, have read with delight Mill's Representative Government, Spencer's Sociology, Rousseau's Social Contract, and, for deportment, Smiles' Self-help and Character, and Wayland's Elements of Moral Science. In their time at the Imperial University Prof. Morse was loudly proclaiming the doctrine of atheistic evolution: for one reason and another materialists thronged to the front. Such men as Nakaye Tokusuke, the author of "No God No Soul," though himself a French scholar, is a representative of the materialism of this school.

From among these materialists have come the officials who control the counsels of the Department of Education; heads and professors of universities; principals and deans in normal and middle schools; till it is not an exaggeration to say that the whole authority over education has fallen into their hands. For this reason when they saw fit to oppose Christianity they formed no despicable foe to our religion.

Nevertheless the progress of the times cannot be resisted. This gentry have by, now, had their eyes a good deal opened to the fact that religion is indispensable to the development of the nation, though still insisting that it is not needful for themselves. Bacon's aphorism: It is true, that, a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion; * * * is true of these men, whose minds are far from God and very far removed from religion.

3. The young men now in course of education. This class have received their education at the hands of the materialists discussed above, and so, naturally being influenced by them, were unfortunately inclined to look down on religion. But they, too have been greatly affected by the times; moreover, after an attempt to realize character on the basis of the Imperial Rescript on Education so universally hailed in 1890, they have discovered that nothing has been gained by it. By this failure teachers and scholars alike appear to be greatly discouraged, and seem to have concluded that they must put their reliance upon religion. Messrs. Mott and Torrey's timely coming last year seems to have accomplished a great deal, but these two gentlemen did not so much preach the prime truths of religion, as, from the standpoint of morality, they held up the faults of young men to reproach. As a result of this, several hundred young men were compelled to hang their heads a bit. From this it is easy to see into what distress they have got.

There are among these young men some who have studied Buddhism. How much of moral influence their characters have received I can not say, but in sophistic fooling they have obtained genius indeed. To give an example or two, they go about saying that in this world there is no such thing as God or Spirit, but that these are all the product of human vagary, or, that God is one's own creation, or, that soul itself has no existence.

III.—Some Needs.

1. Speaking generally, the Japanese are practical rather than rich in thought. Howbeit, since among the learned there are men who display an ability scarcely if any inferior to Occidental philosophers and theologians, the case is not hopeless even on the intellectual side were the right nourishment provided, still in the case of to-day's education this point is not being very well developed, I think.

2. Speaking again generally, the Japanese are not a reading people. Driven by necessity to read such books as concern their specialties, religious books they will not read. (Of this there are examples enough were it worth while to give them.) Despising books that are easy, they refuse to read the more elaborate ones on the ground that they are hard. About all they read is the newspapers and magazines, and it would be worth our while to devise means of infusing religious thought through this channel. Even magazines, however, the great public is inclined to care little for, alas!

3. It is no doubt the strong point of the people that they can apprehend truth intuitively; but this strong point has become a weak point, in that they give no serious thought to things. Put in another way, not to be too hard on them, they do not involve some easily comprehended thought in profound mystery, on the other hand they do get into trouble by the logical fallacy of taking the part for the whole. They are apt hastily to conclude, that since it is the aim of all religions to encourage virtue and put down evil, why there cannot be much difference: Shaka, Christ and Confucius are all saints together. The old verse, "As you wend up the mountain side the paths may differ, but you see the same moon on high," well voices the Japanese trend of thought.

4. Individualism is not fully developed. Though they realize that this country, or this social order must be saved, they have not the first notion that they need personal salvation. When first we, even, espoused Christianity the desire to do so came from a wish to save the country: only later did I realize that I must be saved myself, first.

5. The educated classes are almost without religious education, so that, supposing they have the greatest acumen and deepest insight into their own scholarship, to the problem of human existence they give no thought at all. Moreover when it is explained to them they do not understand it. As I said above those who had Buddhist instruction have been used to sophistry and do not take religious truth seriously.

IV.—I want to say something, before closing, about the form of truth most easily assimilated by present day thinkers. It is the moral and social side of Christianity. As proof of that, when a public lecture is delivered, if a topic of this nature is announced, the building will be crammed with hearers; or if you enquire at the book-sellers, they will tell you that books on ethics and social subjects sell better than books on purely religious topics. But from the standpoint of religion, until we have in some way implanted the fundamental ideas of Christianity, we can not say that this teaching has truly taken root in our land.

1. They will readily understand if you say that God is creator, or that Heaven is order; but a God with personality is an idea hard for them to grasp. Even among Christians of the present time, the number who have really comprehended this personal God is comparatively small. I am putting a great deal of effort into this.

2. A ready understanding will be met with if Christ is said to be man of perfection or perfect righteousness, or the like. But the divine nature of Christ they do not readily accept. Let us then first present Christ the man, and then, Christ above man who is endowed with the divinity of God. To implant the idea in this order is the proper method.

3. If the Holy Spirit is spoken of as an influence, or as the power of God they will understand. Buntensho of So (in China) and our own Fujita Toko taught the "immanence of a holy influence throughout space," and Mencius, a "prevalent spirit." For this reason they represent it to themselves in some such way, I suppose. But here again in grasping the existence of personality they have difficulty.

4. The weakness of mankind they well know. To make them take the next step, to grasp the sinfulness of sin is the great problem. The conviction of a personal God and a sinful self, is the key to unlock the ultimate secret of Christianity. Until this is really grasped the other problems are unintelligible.

5. The way of salvation is another point for my fellow countryman to grasp in its true meaning. As they are endowed with ethical ideas, the "government theory" and "vicarious sacrifice" do not find ready acceptance, while Christ's self-sacrificial spirit is heartily welcomed.

But whatever the way, to make these fundamental truths clear to the present generation is a great and agonizing labour. Of late I have been instructing inquirers in the Sermon on the Mount, then the 7th and 8th Chapters of Romans, and after that the 3rd, 4th, 15th, 16th and 17th Chapters of St John.

I thank you for your kind attention and I earnestly crave the aid and advice of you who are experienced in the evangelistic work of this country.

"THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO."

Chapter III.

Obstacles preventing the conversion of several *daimyo*.—Outbreaks at Yamaguchi lead to the death of Ouchi.—Indiscreet zeal of Omura Sumitada;—His subjects revolt against him.—Sumitada is victorious.—Some reflections on Sumitada.—Conversion of the *daimyo* of the Goto Islands.—Persecutions which follow his death.—Dishonesty of the lord of Shiki.—Conversion of the *daimyo* of Amakusa.

To better appreciate the courage that the *daimyo* must have had to become converted, it is necessary to take into account the difficulties they had to overcome in breaking with a world in which they had till that time lived. Several *daimyo*, convinced of the superiority of Christianity, desired to detach themselves from a religion too rude for their refined intelligence but dared not take the decisive step and hesitated to enter into engagements which would imply their passage to Christianity. Forasmuch as the Christian morality seemed to them sublime in theory, so much did it seem to them to be inconvenient in practice. Not to speak of the concubines that it would be necessary to send

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away, they would see themselves obliged to renounce a large number of habits, admitted in Japanese society but in absolute contradiction to Christian morality.

To these obstacles already existing was added one other which had originated with Christianity itself. From the first successes of the Jesuits, there had arisen a party whose object was to combat with all its force the foreign doctrine, which it declared to be prejudicial to the traditions and to the gods of the country. Originating in the great bonzeries of Kyoto this ultra-conservative party had at first gained over the Mikado and his advisers, and thence spread over the whole of Japan, uniting the majority of the *daimyo*, the *samurai*, and the ordinary people. From that time the conversion of a *daimyo* entailed dangers without number. Much more was this the case since this period of Japanese history consisted of hardly anything but examples of sedition, of disloyalty and of treason. Civil war raged everywhere: each day brought tidings of new revolts of vassals against their suzerains, and of *samurai* against their *daimyo*.

It was thus that in 1551, Ouchi Yoshitaka, *daimyo* of Yamaguchi, perished miserably with his son in a rebellion incited by his own subjects. Yoshinaga(26), younger brother of Otomo Yoshishige and a near relative of the unfortunate Ouchi, had been chosen to continue this illustrious family and proclaimed *daimyo* of Yamaguchi.

But hardly five years after his elevation, Yoshinaga also met with his death in a revolt incited by Mori Motonari, one of his vassals (1556). After this assassination Mori took the place vacated by his master, and thus became one of the most powerful *daimyo* of Japan.

Otomo Yoshishige himself was in continual fear. Several times he was obliged to suppress revolts of his numerous vassals, and it was only by the exercise of extreme vigilance that he was able to escape all their treasonable plots.

In this state of things it is not astonishing that the *daimyo* of Omura soon drew on himself misfortunes which he had certainly not expected. Need we add that his inconsiderate impetuosity and his excessive zeal precipitated events? On the very day of his baptism, Sumitada learned by a messenger that war had just broken out between his elder brother, Arima Yoshisada and Riuzoji Takanobu, *daimyo* of Saga. Sumitada, in his capacity of vassal of Arima, got ready in all haste and determined to set out on the very next day. Usage required that before marching he should conduct his army to the temple of Marishiten, goddess of war, and consult her on the issue of the campaign. Having arrived before the temple in question, Sumitada advanced towards the goddess but in place of adoring her he gave her a blow on the head with his sword saying that henceforth he would not allow himself to be deceived by her auguries. Then at a signal from their leader, the *samurai* set the temple on fire. Upon the spot where it had stood, Sumitada immediately raised a cross, then after having declared to his soldiers that thanks to this sign(27) he would be victorious he set out for the war.

This unexpected act on the part of Sumitada characterizes all the Japanese people. Superstitious rather than religious, they venerate their gods because they are afraid of them. Once their fears are dissipated they treat them with contempt. The child who yesterday still trembled before the idols that are to be seen in the public places, beats them down to-day with stones; for the schoolmaster to tell him that they are inoffensive is enough to make him give way to the excess.

(26) It is an error, generally found in Japanese histories, to put Yoshinaga as well as his predecessor Yoshitaka in the number of Christian *daimyo*. Both protected the foreign preachers without however embracing their doctrine. Yoshinaga even confounded them with the bonzes. In a written permission dated the 18th September, 1552, he authorized the bonzes who had come from the west to occupy the Daidoji temple and to preach Buddhism in their own fashion (*Cartas de Japão*, p. 161.)

(27) The story of the Labarum had so struck Sumitada that he resolved to follow the example of the Emperor Constantine in putting the cross on his standards and on his helmet.

The issue of the campaign was fortunate. Sumitada did not hesitate an instant to attribute it to the protection of God. Hence resulted on his part a redoubling of fervour, manifesting itself sometimes by unseasonable actions. Thus, while assisting once at the ceremonies celebrated by the people each year in the month of July in memory of their ancestors, Sumitada, to the great consternation of his *kerai*, threw the tablets of his ancestors into the fire. Then, finding that there were too many temples dedicated to idols, he ordered his *samurai* to transform some of them into Christian churches.

This extraordinary fervour of Sumitada led to a recrudescence of hatred on the part of the bonzes, and several of his retainers, already irritated at his conversion, sealed with their blood a plot having for its object nothing less than his death. They recalled Takaaki the bastard, lately considered unworthy, and proclaimed him *daimyo*. Matsura of Hirado and Riuzoji of Saga, both declared enemies of Sumitada, had promised the conspirators their assistance and suddenly attacked, the first of them the principality of Omura, the second the territory of Arima, in order to prevent the latter from rendering any assistance to his brother. The attack was unexpected and too violent for Sumitada to be able to resist it. The town of Yokoseura fell without resistance into the hands of Takaaki, who established himself there and delivered part of it to the flames.

On the 17th of August 1564, the town of Omura was taken and sacked. Sumitada had at first to conceal himself, then with a small number of faithful followers, hastily called together, shut himself up in the castle of Omura. The rebels sent him messengers calling on him to return to the religion of his fathers and promising that on this sole condition they would submit. Sumitada refused even to enter into negotiations on the subject. Then the rebels hemmed in the castle by land while the junks of Matsura blocked it by sea.

The unfortunate *daimyo* was asking himself how he should ever escape from this critical situation, when he learned that his aged father, Haruzumi, ex-*daimyo* of Arima, had arrived at Omura with a great number of *samurai*. Haruzumi had in effect corrupted one of the rebel chiefs; then, followed by all the warriors he could collect, had joined this chief on the outskirts of Omura, from which place they fell suddenly on the besiegers. On getting this news Sumitada issued from his retreat and burst upon the enemy who, taken between two fires, were immediately routed (October the 4th, 1564).

At the same time a furious tempest, such as Japan is often visited by at this season, destroyed nearly all the junks which had taken part in the blockade of Omura.

Seeing that the religious question was henceforth a question of life or death for him, Sumitaka resolved to employ all possible means to triumph over Buddhism. He put to death two *samurai* who during the revolt had apostatized and gone over to the enemy, declaring that he could no longer trust men who had failed in fidelity towards God. For years afterwards Sumitada was unceasingly suppressing revolts, and from all these torments he issued greater and greater even in the eyes of the pagans. It was not until 1574 that religious peace commenced to reign in his territories. On the occasion of the visit which the *samurai* and the bonzes made him at the beginning of the year he earnestly exhorted the *samurai* to recognize the superiority of a God who had enabled him to triumph over so many perils. Addressing himself then to the bonzes, he gave them to understand that, being more enlightened than the ordinary people, they should be more prompt to embrace the truth and renounce idolatry. He assured them that they would lose none of the great possessions they enjoyed in their quality of bonzes, that on the contrary he would even increase those possessions.

These words produced their effect. *Samurai* and bonzes and, taking example by them, the other castes became converted in great numbers. Several temples were turned into churches of which the number soon rose to 40. There were, in 1574, 50,000 Christians in the principality of Omura. For some time longer, the town of Kori, the last stronghold of Buddhism, resisted all attempts at conciliation. Losing ground daily, however, and seeing themselves irrevocably condemned to disappear, the Buddhists capitulated and passed over to Christianity.

As may be seen by the example of Sumitada, one does not become a Christian in a day. Baptism no more than the possession of a Bible can transform the human heart: the practice of the Christian virtues for years at a time are necessary for the attainment of a result even slightly satisfactory.

Just on account of the false steps the neophyte is necessarily exposed to make in the new way, does one find it hard to keep from smiling in pity at the extreme severity not to say injustice, with which some foreign authors(27) have judged of the conduct of Omura Sumitada. To be sure these same authors are ignorant that a little after this epoch, in our Christian countries, a great many princes perpetrated, under the pretext of religious zeal, even more horrible deeds than the *daimyo* neophyte. Had Sumitada been of the belief of these authors they would certainly have compared him to the greatest of the reformers. Even his excesses would probably have been qualified as ardent zeal for the House of the Lord. But Sumitada was a convert of the Jesuits. Hence prejudice leads judgment astray and Sumitada is naught but a fanatic exiling poor pagans who only desire to live in the religion of their fathers, massacring the bonzes and forcing his subjects by fire and sword, to embrace a religion that they did not want. And in all these deeds of violence he was prompted by the hateful Jesuits aspiring only to introduce the Inquisition into Japan.

Of the seven Jesuits(28) that were in Japan in 1563, there were three priests, Father Vilela, who was stationed at Kyoto, Father de Torrez in the Province of Bungo with Otomo Yoshishige and Father Acosta in the isles belonging to Matsura. The four lay brothers, of whom two were Japanese, were dispersed throughout the other Christian centres in Japan. There was not, then, a single Jesuit left with Sumitada during the troubles which followed his conversion. Only once do the letters of the religious make mention of a visit—and it was a very short visit—which Father de Torrez paid to Sumitada to congratulate him on the recent victories he had gained and to counsel him to act with more moderation towards his pagan subjects. Moreover, whatever certain Catholic authors(29) more or less given to exaggeration, would have us suppose, Sumitada exiled nobody and put no bonze to death unless he had taken part in some revolt. The word "devils" was never applied to the bonzes but only to the idols on whom Sumitada had indeed declared an implacable war.

Whatever may have been the faults of the *daimyo* of Omura, he had also his good qualities. The resources formerly dissipated in idle pleasures were, after his conversion, employed in the relief of the poor. The public granaries were always open to those who were not in a condition to supply their own wants. Sumitada took pleasure in personally distributing alms and in waiting on the poor, whom he assembled at certain periods in his residence.

This innovation was directly contrary to received traditions, according to which poverty was a chastisement of heaven and those afflicted by poverty beings who merited only contempt.

Furthermore, no *daimyo* in Japan was as seriously employed as Sumitada in combatting the extreme misery then prevailing in the country and which too often causes the moral ruin of a nation.

He had resource to all kinds of expedients for promoting the material well-being of his people. With this object in view he undertook a work which will for ever perpetuate his name in the history not only of Japan but also of the nations which were at that time in relations with Japan. Ascertaining that the port of Yokoseura, which

(27) Messrs. Griffis, Reed, Dixon, etc.

(28) It was not until 1566 that the number of the Jesuits increased to 14, seven priests and seven lay brothers.—(*Cartas de Japão*, P. 534.)

(29) Charlevoix, Crasset, Bartoli, etc.

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had been partly destroyed during the civil wars no longer answered entirely to the requirements of the Portuguese, he opened for them in 1568 that of Fukuda, then, in 1570, that of Nagasaki(30) which afterwards became one of the most celebrated in Japan. Already in 1568, Father Vilela had commenced to preach the Gospel in the last-named locality and his efforts had been crowned with success. But it was chiefly owing to the great influence of the Christians of all the provinces of Kiushu that Nagasaki became not only an almost entirely Christian town but also the most important in the territory of Sumitada: its population increased in a few years to 30,000 inhabitants. It was there that, later on, the Bishop of Japan took up his residence; there that the first martyrs died; there that the proscribed religion was to be extinguished in blood.

The military success of Sumitada since his conversion and his growing fortune had not failed to strike several *daimyo* of Kiushu. The more they reflected the more they were led to conclude that it was advantageous to adore a God who was so liberal of his blessings. For them, as for the great majority of neoptytes, material advantages were the infallible consequences of fidelity towards God.

The *daimyo* of the Goto islands was the first to surrender to the logic of this reasoning. Already in 1564 he had sent one of his retainers to Hirado for the sole purpose of inviting the Jesuits to come and preach in his isles. The Jesuits had, however, for want of a sufficient number of preachers, at first refused, and it was not until 1566 that the Brothers Lewis Almeida and Lawrence answered the appeal of Goto. As soon as the latter heard of the arrival of the two missionaries he ran to meet them and installed them in the best part of his residence. He then, along with his son, his wife, and more than 400 *samurai* assisted at their instructions. The two missionaries were already congratulating themselves on the promising future that lay before them when a sudden illness of the *daimyo* and several members of his family compromised their success. A conflagration that consumed nearly half the town was the last straw. The bonzes, already dissatisfied at the arrival of the two Jesuits, did not fail to lay all these misfortunes at their door. The angry gods, said they, demanded the expulsion of the foreign preachers. This was more than sufficient to excite against the latter a superstitious population. The *daimyo* was inflexible, however, and decreed that the missionaries should remain in his dominions. The *daimyo's* son and a great number of *samurai* went even further and declared that they were ready to receive baptism. Then the fury of the bonzes redoubled and Goto, finding himself on the brink of a civil war, had to give way, and accordingly ordered the strangers to be exiled. In spite of this sudden change, the son of the *daimyo* persevered in his resolution and two years after (1568) he found means to have himself baptized in secret with his wife and several of his retainers. When, several years later, the death of his father placed him in possession of the Goto islands he openly declared that he was a Christian. He constituted himself the apostle of his islands and his success was all the greater that his manner of procedure was more conformable to the evangelic precepts than that of his colleague of Omura. Less passionate than the latter, he understood that he would more easily gain the hearts of his subjects by persuasion than by violence. He himself traversed the villages to instruct the ignorant and to exhort them to become converted. At church he would not allow the slightest distinction and always wished to occupy the last place. Only once he was on the point to give way to severity, when he ordered the beheading of a Christian woman who had stolen some fruit. However on the advice of the missionaries he remitted the punishment of death.

In 1579 premature death snatched him from his subjects who venerated him as a god, and his son Lewis Sumiharu, still a minor, succeeded him. During the minority of Sumiharu his uncle governed Goto. Openly hostile to the Christian religion, the uncle in question resolved to ruin it utterly. He accordingly expelled the religious, threw down the crosses, razed the churches, and forced the Christians to assist at Buddhist ceremonies. From this moment a great number of *samurai* apostatized and the people, mostly peasants and fishermen, were a prey to every kind of annoyance. Several went into exile and took refuge in Nagasaki, then the asylum for persecuted Christians. This state of things lasted till the death of his guardian permitted Sumiharu to himself govern his domain, (1595). During all this period the Jesuits were prohibited from setting foot in the Goto isles.

The Archipelago of Amakusa had also been visited by the missionaries. When, in 1566, Father Vilela retired from Kyoto he chose, on the invitation of the lord of Shiki, one of the principal castles of these islands, this place as his field of labour. Too confident, Vilela committed the imprudence of conferring baptism on this lord, who only wished to make use of religion to attract the Portuguese to his domains. But soon seeing that the foreign vessels were by no means hurrying to his ports, the knave apostatized publicly and ordered his Christian subjects to do likewise. Of the 600 converts in the territory of Shiki, nearly all renounced their faith. Some, but they were very few, were faithful to their religion and took refuge at Nagasaki.

The Jesuits had scarcely recovered from this mistake when they received an invitation from Amakusa Izu no Kami, *daimyo* of Hondo, the principal castle of Amakusa Island (1568). It was on Brother Lewis Almeida that this new mission devolved. Mindful of the misfortunes of Father Vilela at Shiki, Almeida thought he should make conditions. He accordingly required from Amakusa a written authorization to preach everywhere he wished, and at the same time permission for all the former's subjects to embrace the Christian religion without any hindrance. Moreover, Amakusa himself was to assist at the first instructions so as to open the way for his subordinates. He had, besides, to authorize one of his children to secure baptism to serve as a guarantee for the new converts. Finally the *daimyo* was to build, at his own expense, a church in the neighbourhood of Hondo. Amakusa complied with all these demands.

Almeida soon saw how much he had reason to congratulate himself on the precautions he had taken for in this more than any other place the resistance that the Christian religion encountered was obstinate. As soon as the first conversions took place, the revolt broke out. The bonzes, supported by the two brothers of the *daimyo*, moved heaven and earth to bring about the banishment of the Jesuit and of those who had embraced his doctrine. Their hatred directed itself particularly, however, against the Governor of the town, who had been one of the first to receive baptism and who had to go into exile. After this first victory the revolt became such that Otomo Yoshishige, then suzerain of these isles, had to interfere with his troops. When transquillity had been almost restored, Amakusa demanded baptism for himself and one of his natural sons. This was followed by a fresh outbreak. Exasperated at length by the plots of the bonzes. Amakusa swore to exterminate them to the last man. He published an edict exiling all of them from his dominions. And as the merchants had sustained them with their money he informed the latter that they would have to either become converted or quit his territory. Finally, in 1578, Amakusa was able to congratulate himself on having issued victorious from so many difficulties. His wife and his two sons had also become converted by that time, and the number of the Christians was more than 5,000.

Amakusa died in 1582 leaving his domains to his son John. While on his death-bed he conjured the latter never to abandon the Faith for which he himself had suffered so much during his life. Amakusa was sincere from the commencement, his excesses even show it. No one can reproach him for having coveted the wealth of the Portuguese, for they never set foot on his shores, and Amakusa knew that it would be so.

(30) Shogyoshi p. 310-316.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, August 14.

The following now form the British Cabinet:—

The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies.

Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, Secretary for War.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India.

The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Asbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chief Secretary for Scotland,

Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade.

Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board.

Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture.

To these must evidently be added

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Lord Privy Seal and Premier.

The Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, Secretary for Home Affairs.

The Earl of Dudley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rt. Hon. Austin Chamberlain, Post-Master-General.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

London, August 15.

In addition to the naval contributions mentioned in the cables of the 13th, the Colonial Conference has agreed that Australia should contribute £200,000 per annum and New Zealand £40,000. A special arrangement will be made with Canada.

Large Colonial support has also been promised for the national memorial to Queen Victoria to be erected in London.

CRICKET.

England won the test match by one wicket.

THE KING.

The King has returned to Cowes looking remarkably well.

THE FRENCH TROUBLES.

The excitement in France over the closing of the conventual schools continues. Military force has been employed in Brittany. The enforcement of the decrees has been attended by many fines and cases of imprisonment for resistance to the authorities.

A later telegram states that M. Combes, the Premier, has declared to the Cabinet that the resistance is not due to Roman Catholic motives, but to a violent Royalist movement.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE IN AUSTRALIA.

August 16.

Both Houses at Sydney have passed the Women's Franchise Bill.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISERS.

The Clydebank (Glasgow) firm has received an order to build two large cruisers for Japan.

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GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The rainfall has been deficient over the greater part of India, both monsoons having been below the average. The prospects are gloomy.

NAVAL REVIEW.

A review has taken place of the fleet of 108 warships commanded by six admirals. The scene was superb and impressive.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals have arrived at Southampton and were enthusiastically cheered.

THE BOER GENERALS.

London, August 17.

The Boer Generals have left London to visit King Edward upon his yacht at Cowes.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The illuminations of the fleet were spoilt by a thunderstorm.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Viceroys Yuan Shi-kai, Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung have accorded interviews to the Hon. John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia of the St. Louis World Fair. They were united in declaring that China must make a supreme effort to promote commerce and friendly intercourse with Europe and America. China would, they assured Mr. Barrett, make an unprecedented exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

THE BOER GENERALS.

London, August 18.

Lords Roberts and Kitchener met the Boer Generals at Southampton and accompanied them to the Royal yacht.

Lord Kitchener presented the Boer leaders to the King, whose reception of them of them was most cordial.

The conversation was informal and politics were not touched upon.

After the interview the Boer Generals made a tour of the fleet.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The Times correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the protocol of the Tariff was signed on Saturday by the British, the American, the German and the Japanese Commissioners unreservedly; and by the Austrian, the Belgian and the Dutch *ad referendum*.

The Chinese Commissioners were unable to sign without Imperial sanction.

HONOUR TO THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The Royal yacht, at the Review on Saturday, when passing the Japanese war-ships, went dead-slow as a mark of honour to our allies.

FRANCE AND THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

London, August 18.

Thousands of persons resisted the closing of the Convent schools in three towns of the Department of Finisterre. The troops were compelled to break the doors and expel the garrisons of peasantry, who sang hymns and threw filth on the besiegers.

[NOTE.—Cablegrams in the American papers gave hints of the storm gathering in Northern France and Brittany especially. The Prime Minister, M. Combes, has declared that the Breton peasants have been influenced by the old Monarchial party to take this stand against the Government and that their agitation is not likely to influence the Government policy.—ED. *J. M.*]

THE CORONATION NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Bad weather has compelled the abandonment of evolutions contemplated at the close of the Coronation festivities, and the fleet has steamed to sea.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals have gone to The Hague, but will return to London soon.

THE SHAH.

The Shah has arrived in London, where he was received by the Prince of Wales.

THE STEEL MAGNATE BREAKS DOWN.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the American Steel Trust, has retired, broken in health.

[NOTE.—The first intimation of Mr. Schwab's illness is contained in a telegram from Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 26, which said that he was taken suddenly ill that evening while driving on the speedway. He was taken home at once and his doctor said that the case was one of overworked nerves. The physician gave out the following statement at midnight:—"Mr. Schwab is suffering from severe nervous prostration. It was brought about by the continual nervous and mental strain he has been under for the past month. Mr. Schwab's condition is not serious. He must have absolute rest and quiet for the next week, when he will be as well as ever."]

THE FINISTERRE TROUBLE.

London, August 20.

Twenty-seven casualties occurred during the military enforcement of the closing of the schools at Finisterre.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals received great ovations on their arrival at Rotterdam and The Hague.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, August 15.

The French Minister in Siam, M. Klobukowski, when on his way to France on leave, declared at Marseilles that the relations between France and Siam are not in any way broken, and that if some difficulties had presented themselves in the negotiation of certain matters, they were not at all insuperable.

Negotiations are about to be opened with Siam to arrange existing difficulties. To prove its desire for conciliation the Siamese Government has asked the French Government to nominate an official who will occupy an important position in Bangkok.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, August 18.

There has taken place at Besancon a brilliant inauguration of monuments raised to Victor Hugo and Pasteur. Speeches were delivered by the Ministers of Commerce and of Agriculture.

The British naval review was very brilliant. The King was much cheered. The Boer Generals paid him a visit.

(RECEIVED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN TOKYO.)

FLOODS AND DISTURBANCES IN FORMOSA.

Taipeh, August 14.

The rivers in the south of Formosa being in flood and communications being interrupted, a body of insurgents surrounded and attacked a Japanese camp to the south of Nanko. They were driven off, and they then took up a position in a forest on a steep hill where the ground is unfavourable for dislodging them. The two bodies remain facing each other.

The insurgents have made several attacks upon the rear of the Japanese position, cutting the telegraphs and destroying baggage waggons. One soldier of the Land Transport Corps and 19 natives were wounded. A squadron of cavalry and a company of artillery with 4 howitzers have been sent to the place.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

QUARANTINE IN KOREA.

Kunsan (Chollado), August 15.

The Korean Government has announced that all ships coming from Japanese or Liaotung ports shall undergo medical inspection from the 21st instant.

U.S. WHEAT CROP.

New York, July 15.

The wheat crop this year in the United States is expected to be exceptionally good, and Indian corn also according to recent investigations, will give a splendid yield.

CHOLERA IN KOREA.

Fusan, August 18.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

News has been received of an outbreak of cholera among Japanese fishermen at Chinghai (in Kyongsan-do). Four men have died and four are suffering. Steps have been taken to segregate them, and a doctor has been despatched to the place.

CORONATION CELEBRATION AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

A report from the Japanese Consul at Chefoo shows that there were 18 men-of-war at Wei-hai-wei on the 9th instant, namely, 4 line-of-battle ships, 6 cruisers, 4 gun-boats, 3 torpedo-destroyers and 1 Chinese vessel. All dressed ship in the morning and fired a royal salute at noon. In the evening there were grand illuminations. There was to have been a ball on board the British flag-ship and a review of the Chinese Regiment had also been contemplated, but these projects had to be abandoned owing to inclement weather.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The Commissioners of the Foreign Powers have signed the Tariff Convention in Shanghai but the Chinese Commissioners have not yet attached their signatures.

QUARANTINE IN KOREA.

The Korean Government, after consultation with the Foreign Consuls at Chemulpo and with the Commissioner of Customs, have declared that all vessels coming from Japanese ports or from Liaotung will be subjected to five days quarantine.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE MOJI COLLISION.

Kobe, August 14.

Re yesterday's telegram describing the collision in Moji harbour between the *Pingsuey* and *Benvorlich*, it transpires that one vessel was the *Benlarig* and not the *Benvorlich*. The *Benlarig* was only slightly damaged and left on Thursday for Hongkong with a full cargo of coal.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

London, Aug. 14.

The New York *Sun* reports that the United States Government is considering the advisability of annexing Hayti and San Domingo.

CHOLERA IN MANCHURIA.

An Odessa telegram reports that cholera of a virulent type is widespread in Manchuria.

Over a considerable section, the men on the railway are deserting their posts, and the Chinese are dying like flies in the neighbourhood of Harbin, where a whole village has been desolated.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

London, August 16.

The Mayor of Portsmouth has entertained Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, at a dinner at the Town Hall. Commoner Lucas, in proposing the Minister's health, said he thought the naval review a fitting occasion to celebrate the alliance. Viscount Hayashi's reply was much applauded. The Bishop of Winchester said the alliance would contribute largely to the peace of the world.

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THE BOER GENERALS.

Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey have arrived at Southampton where they were welcomed by Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Chamberlain. They were enthusiastically cheered. They were unable to accept the invitation to the review or the audience with the King.

London, August 19.

It is explained that the Boer Generals declined to accept the invitation to the naval review and audience with the King on Saturday owing to their attire, which was unsuitable for a ceremonious visit. They were extremely pleased with their visit to the King on Sunday.

The Generals arrived in Holland to-day, the authorities warmly welcoming them.

CHOLERA IN CHINA.

It is announced that traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway has been suspended owing to cholera.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

SOUTH AMERICA.

London, August 14.

The rebel army in Venezuela has captured Barcelona after five days' fighting. The city was looted, and the Consulates of the Powers suffered damage.

CORONATION REVIEW.

The review of the Indian and other Colonial troops has been held. The King addressed the troops and presented them with decorations.

BOER GENERALS.

Generals De Wet, Delarey and Botha are due in Southampton on the 16th inst.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

London, August 15.

A report from Barcelona (Venezuela) at 7.15 p.m. says that the rebel army has already taken possession of that place and Cabello. The Government officials have been made prisoners. The rumour that Great Britain has given recognition to Matos (the rebel) Government has been officially contradicted.

COTTON IN INDIA.

In consequence of the unfavourable monsoon the cotton crop in India will show a deficiency.

BOER GENERALS.

King Edward invited the Boer Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet to witness the Naval Review.

FOG IN THE SOLENT.

Last night dense fog prevailed in the Solent.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

Admiral Ijuin, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Coronation Squadron, was present at the reception of the King at Portsmouth.

GARDEN PARTY.

London, August 16.

The Mayor of Portsmouth gave a garden party in honour of the Commanders and officers of the war-ships assembled in the port. The function was attended by Viscount Hayashi, Admiral Ijuin and others, 2,000 in all. A dinner was given in the City Hall in the evening. The band of the Japanese cruiser *Asama* played selections at intervals. Viscount Hayashi, in response to the toast of his health, made a suitable reply and said that the principal object of the allied Powers (England and Japan) was to maintain the peace and promote the prosperity of the Far East.

THE JAPANESE CORONATION SQUADRON.

The *Asama* and *Takasago* occupy positions between Gosport and Ryde. The Naval Review is to take place at 2 p.m. The weather is fine with a slight breeze.

NAVAL REVIEW.

London, August 16.

The Naval Review has been attended with success. The British war-vessels consisted of 20 battleships, 24 cruisers, 15 gun-boats, 32 torpedo-boat destroyers and 10 training ships, commanded by six admirals. The vessels all belong to the home fleet. The foreign war-ships represented on the occasion were four, including the Japanese Coronation Squadron, one Italian and one Portuguese war-vessel. The *Asama* has proved herself to be one of the best specimens of an armoured cruiser.

The scene was superb and impressive. The sea off Spithead and the neighbourhood was densely crowded with craft and spectators, the latter numbering over 250,000, and smokeless coal was used by the vessels carrying them.

The steamer *Saxon*, one of the Cape liners, with the Boer Generals on board, met the steamer *Nigeria* of the Elder-Dempster S.S. Company. On the latter were Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Boer Generals were taken on board the *Nigeria*, which afterwards proceeded for London.

The Royal procession was composed of six yachts. His Majesty's yacht slowly passed between the rows of war-ships, which were stationed in six lines, extending for a distance of four miles. Afterwards the Royal yacht cast anchor quite close to the *Asama* and by signal invited Admiral Ijuin and other officers on board the yacht. At 9.12 p.m. to-night over 100 war-ships will be illuminated.

The Royal salutes are expected to be fired at 11.30 p.m. Another review will also take place on Monday morning and be witnessed by the King.

THE BOER GENERALS.

London, August 18, 10 a.m.

The King and the Queen cordially received in audience the Boer Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet yesterday on Their Majesties' yacht at Cowes. Lord Kitchener introduced them.

FOREIGN BLUEJACKETS ENTERTAINED.

The officers and crew of the English, Italian and Japanese warships 2,000 in number, were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Portsmouth. A concert of sacred music was given in the afternoon.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in London at noon to-day.

NAVAL REVIEW.

August 18, 5.35 p.m.

A storm of rain and wind has swept over Portsmouth from the south-west. Seventy-six warships took part in the final operations of the review to the east of Ryde with brilliant success, stretching for a distance of twelve miles. Afterwards farewell salutes were exchanged and the whole of the fleet broke up returning to their respective stations.

THE CONCERT.

The concert of yesterday brought out in a practical fashion the existence of warm relations between the British and Japanese men-of-war's men.

THE SHAH.

The Shah has taken up his residence in Earlborrow Palace (? Ellenborough House) as an Imperial guest. The Prince of Wales welcomed the distinguished visitor.

JAPANESE CORONATION SQUADRON.

London, August 19.

The *Asama* and *Takasago* started for Japan yesterday. Prior to their departure the King by signal bade farewell to Admiral Ijuin and his officers, thanking them for their presence at the Naval Review and wishing them a happy voyage.

NAVAL REVIEW.

The supplementary Naval Review yesterday was greatly spoiled in consequence of a storm of rain and wind.

DR. SCHENK.

Dr. Schenk is dead.

[Note.—The deceased was a famous professor in the University of Vienna and propounded the well-known Schenk's Theory regarding pre-natal influence on sex.]

CHINESE COURT.

A rumour emanating from St. Petersburg says that the Chinese Emperor will remove his capital to Paoting-fu in October on the ground that so long as foreign soldiers are stationed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace disturbances in Peking are unavoidable.

(From the "Deutsche Japanpost.")

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, August 15.

The evacuation of Shanghai so far is only proposed by the British Government. From Berlin it is pointed out that the withdrawal of the troops can only take place after all of the principally interested four powers have come to an understanding.

The Kaiser attended the launching of the new N. D. L. str. *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*

The first reading of the tariff bill in the Reichstag committee has been concluded.

The rumour that the position of the new French Minister President Combes had become uncertain is groundless.

The German gunboat *Panther* has gone to Haiti.

The reported cession of the Portuguese colonies to Great Britain is without foundation, also the report that the United States and Germany, in view of the rebellion, intend to land troops in Venezuela for the protection of their interests.

THE KAISER AND THE BAVARIAN DIET.

Berlin, August 17.

The German Emperor had sent a telegram to the Bavarian Prince Regent Luitpold on account of the hostilities shown by the ecclesiastical party of the Bavarian Diet against certain works of art. The papers of the ecclesiastical party of the German Reichstag are now trying to describe this action of the Emperor as an attack on the Bavarian self-government rights, but are sharply repulsed in these attempts by the press of the other parties.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, August 19.

A speech made by General André, the French Minister of War, in which he declared that France will not abandon her hopes of revenge, has in no way influenced the progressingly better relations between the Republic and Germany.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Russian press affirms that France may count upon Russia's support in her differences with Siam concerning the interpretation of the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1893.

DELAGOA BAY.

The English Government declares that the rumour of the occupation of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain is unfounded.

THE LATE EMPRESS FRIEDRICH.

Berlin, August 21.

The German Emperor attended the unveiling of the monument erected by the city of Homburg, in honour of the late Empress Friedrich and referred to the memory of his mother in warm terms.

DEATH OF A GERMAN STATESMAN.

The Minister of War of Saxony, General Edler von der Planitz, is dead.

SWITZERLAND AND THE CATHOLICS.

The Swiss Bundesrath has forbidden the residence in Switzerland of the order of the Catholic congregation of women.

A CHINESE LEGATION AT BRUSSELS.

China will establish a legation at Brussels.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The deficit in the 1901 budget of the Empire amounts to 48½ millions marks.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

NOT IN THE CABINET.

London, August 9.

The following are not in the Cabinet:—The Earl of Dndley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl of Hardwicke, Under Secretary of the War Office; Lord Windsor, President of Works and Public Buildings Department; Sir William Hood Walrond, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Earl Percy, Under Secretary of the India Office.

A NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been promoted Postmaster-General, vice the Marquess of Londonderry.

OBITUARY.

London, August 10.

Hunter Bey died of Blackwater fever contracted at Bahr-el-Gazel.

THE CELEBRATIONS AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, August 9.

The Haikuangsu bell was rung for the first time in honour of the Coronation. The Military Parade was abandoned owing to the condition of the ground after heavy rain.

THE NEW TREATY.

Merchants here applaud General Sharrett's attitude as regards the New Treaty.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

Chinanfu, August 9.

The new Governor, Chou Fu, arrived here yesterday, and took over the seals of office to-day.

CORONATION DAY.

Salvoes of 41 guns from the Tower, and of 21 guns from Hyde Park awoke London at sunrise, when the weather was promising.

THE DEATH OF A BOER GENERAL.

The *Petit Bleu* of Brussels announces that General Lucas Meyer died suddenly, of heart disease.

THE POPULAR REJOICINGS.

London, August 11.

Bands of youths and girls, singing popular airs, paraded the streets, but the demeanour of the crowd generally was admirable.

THE PROMISED WAR COMMISSION.

London, August 8.

The members of the war commission to inquire into the whole conduct of the South African war, are the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the Earl of Essex, Admiral Sir John Hopkins, Sir John Jackson, Sir John Edge and Sir Henry Wylie Norman.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, August 11.

Regular service trains from Europe by the Siberian Railway are now established, the journey from Paris to Peking occupying twenty-two days.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

London, August 11.

President Roosevelt has granted the application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, subject to approval of Congress, to lay a proposed cable from San Francisco to China, with landings at Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

THE REBELLION IN VENEZUELA.

London, August 13.

In Venezuela the insurgents have captured and sacked the town of Barcelona after six days' fighting, during which eight Generals, twenty-three Colonels and 167 men were killed on both sides. The American, Italian and Dutch Consulates were looted.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

An outrage was perpetrated at Kharkov yesterday, four shots being fired at the Governor, Prince Obolenski, wounding him in the neck. The culprit was arrested.

COLONIAL NAVAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

London, Aug. 14.

In addition to the Naval Contributions mentioned yesterday to which the Conference of Colonial Premiers agreed, Australia will contribute £200,000 per annum and New Zealand £40,000, while special arrangements will be made by Canada.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin 1		—
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China 2	Sa.	Aug. 23
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 3	M.	Aug. 25
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 4	Th.	Aug. 28
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshin Maru 5	F.	Aug. 29
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Irene 6	Sa.	Aug. 30
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa.	Aug. 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su.	Aug. 31
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M.	Sept. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	Th.	Sept. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th.	Sept. 4
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M.	Sept. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	M.	Sept. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu.	Sept. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F.	Sept. 19

1 Quarantine at Kobe.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
5 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 12th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Aug. 23
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	Sa. Aug. 23
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Aug. 29
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Aug. 26
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Tu. Aug. 26
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Th. Aug. 28
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Aug. 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 28
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Sept. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Sept. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 4
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 5
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu. Sept. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Sept. 19
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Sept. 20

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, August 16th:—

	Dr. Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	19,806,215
Amount of convertible notes issued	193,838,713
Government deposits	20,044,290
General deposits	2,823,563
Exchange liability	35,033
Total	266,547,815
	Cr.
Discount notes	38,956,528
Foreign discount notes	9,959,872
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary „ „	17,500,000
General loans	37,276,716
Exchange liability	5,553,4 9
Government bonds	49,833,867
Property	2,683,366
Bullion and Specie	82,783,995
Total	266,547,815

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week :—

Amount of convertible notes	194,911,386
Bullion and Specie :—	
Gold	80,581,983
Silver	1,000,000
Total	81,581,983
Securities :—	
Government bonds	38,591,943
Finance Department notes	14,067,567
Government notes	39,500,000
Security notes	2,334,843
Commercial notes	18,835,050
Total	113,329,403

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	1,326,765	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	871,872
Government deposits		1,460,520
General deposits		1,495,184

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, 13th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer 2,350, Donaldson, 15th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Benalder, British steamer 1,958, C. K. McIntosh, London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 15th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 15th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 15th Aug.,—Portland Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 16th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, Ch. Polack, 16th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,135, Mayer, 17th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Indrawelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craver, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 17th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New York (24 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, 18th Aug.,—Manila.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,149, E. Warrall, 18th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 19th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 18th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 19th Aug.,—Otaru via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rohilla Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,216, Toyoshima, 19th Aug.,—Kobe via Sakamatsu, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,327, M. H. F. Jackson, 28th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, T. H. Dobson, 20th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hillglen, British steamer, 2,501, S. Pulford, 20th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, S. Soyeda, 20th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 20th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 21st Aug.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., 4th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, Conradi, 21st Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto. 21st Aug.,—Otaru, via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 21st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 15th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 15th Aug.,—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 15th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th Aug.,—Vancouver via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 15th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 15th Aug.,—Sydney Melbourn via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 16th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 16th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Queen Eleanor, British steamer, 2,270, J. Breaks, 16th Aug.,—Mororan, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 16th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 16th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, Donaldson, 16th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 16th Aug.,—Honjio via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrawelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craver, 17th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, J. De Le Lande, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Banca, British steamer, 3,793, E. P. Martin, 18th Aug.,—Marseilles and London via ports, Mails General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer,'882, S. Kawamuro, 19th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 19th Aug.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lombardia (10 guns), Italian cruiser, 2,380, Captain John Bolt, 19th Aug.,—Nagasaki.

Fürst Bismark (36 guns), German cruiser, 10,560, Capt. Friedrich, 20th Aug.,—Kobe.

No. 90, German torpedo destroyer, 400, Lieut.-Com. Boland, 20th Aug.,—Kobe.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 20th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, T. H. Dobson, 20th Aug.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Afridi, British steamer, 2,354, Thos. Golding, 20th Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,958, C. K. McIntosh, 20th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, E. L. Sommer, 20th Aug.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 21st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 21st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 21st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 21st Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Petriana, British steamer, 1,148, Wm. Kerr, 21st Aug.,—Balik Pappan, Ballast—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,327, M. H. F. Jackson, 21st Aug.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Admiral S. Ito, Rear-Admiral S. Uriu, Lieut.-Commander S. Kato, Mr. R. Inouye, Mr. H. Nadano, Mr. Y. Matsunaga, Mr. M. Momose, Miss T. Momose, Mr. K. Kurata, and Mr. M. Asami in cabin; Mr. Tsing Tsu Sow, Mr. Long Tsu Ming, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mr. T. Hagiwara, and Mr. T. Kasa, second class; 16 passengers steerage.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Barker, Mr. Pressing, Mr. F. Helten, Miss Gray, Mrs. Benjamin, 2 children and 2 nurses, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schoenemann, Mrs. A. Goetz, Mr. Paul Kracke, Mr. H. Zilgenreck and son, Lieut. von Alvensleben, Prince and Princess Gagarin and native servant, Dr. Otto Strebel, Mr. M. Matsumoto, Mr. O. Lord, Mr. Karl Dolitzsch, Mr. Alfred Schellenberger, Rev. F. L. Morris, and Miss Angela dos Doves, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. G. Von Etzel, Mr. R. Heise, Rev. E. A. Marshall, Rev. W. E. Parsons, Mrs. W. E. Parsons, Miss C. H. Rose, Mr. G. Boschan, Mr. T. Bhowani-Singh, Mr. R. H. Munger, Mr. M. Morioka, Mr. A. K. Ozawa, Miss E Butler, and Miss L. Averill, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. W. B. Batcheller, Mr. A. P. Curtis, Rev. Graham Lee, Mrs. Graham Lee, Miss Margaret Lee, Master G. Lee, Master M. Lee, and Mrs. M. A. Webb, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. E. T. Williams, Mrs. E. T. Williams and 2 children, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. N. Robinson, Mr. Bunting, and Mrs. Bunting, in cabin: Mr. V. Nemvchenkoff, in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer, *Empress of China* for Vancouver via Victoria B.C.:—Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. E. de Bavier, Mr. C. Blickle, Mr. L. Brooks, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Mr. E. B. Clegg, Lieut. R. G. Corbett, R.N., Rev. C. Dixon Cousins, Dr. E. C. Dudley, Mr. P. Dudley, Lieut. W. J. Duffell, R.N., Mr. A. R. Donnelly, Mr. A. Fisher, Lieut. C. S. Forbes, R.N., Mr. C. Ford, Mrs. C. Ford, Lieut. Victor H. Gascoigne, R.N., Mr. A. J. Gies. Lieut. F. W. Iles, Mr. H. Kinoshita, Lieut. H. M. S. Macdonald, R.N., Mr. Neil Macleod, Mr. G. A. Mathews, Mrs. G. A. Mathews, Capt. Alan Melville, Mr. A. Michael, Mr. A. K. Rhoden, Mr. T. Rushmore, Mr. W. H. M. Sinclair, Mr. A. O. Slaughter, Mr. R. Slaughter, Mr. J. J. Smith, Mrs. J. J. Smith, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Hugo Stokvis, Mr. Louis Stokvis, Mr. H. W. Struben, Mrs. H. W. Struben, Miss Struben, Miss E. Struben, Lieut. G. D. Swinley, Mr. T. Terao, Miss Turner, Fleet Engineer Turner, R.N., Mr. M. C. Van der Zwet, Mrs. C. M. Van der Zwet, Miss Wood, Mr. Robert Wood and Mr. T. Yamaguchi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. H. S. Alward, Miss A. C. F. Barkworth, Mr. O. Bauermann, Mr. A. Bowie, Mr. George Clatofski, Dr. Dudson Daland, Mr. D. G. Fairchild, Mr. H. C. Fields, Mrs. H. C. Fields, Rev. Dr. Graber, The Very Rev. J. J. Herbert, Miss Dr. Yami Kin, Mr. Wilhelm Krause, Mr. S. Kubota, Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Master Lan Shin Fan, Mr. Lan Yen Wing and servant, Miss Lan Lan Kin, Miss Lan Hang Kin, Mrs. J. M. Mellon, Miss J. A. Murph , Dr. Padlewsky, Mr. J. Pitt, Mrs. Powley, Miss Helen L. Prattent, Ensign L. R. Sargent, U.S.N., Mr. L. Sharpe, Mr. L. F. Weaver, Mrs. L. F. Weaver, Master Kent Weaver, Mr. Wm. Wyles, Lieut. Filippo Vanzini, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Prof. R. Masujima, Mr. Ross, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Dr. Y. Uyeno, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dancy, Mr. A. O. Fisher, Mrs. Grant and 3 children, Mrs. Pond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. D. J. Twomey, Mr. J. B. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Tyson, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, and Miss Aitken, in cabin; Mr. T. Yamagata, Mr. U. Kokura, Mr. K. Tagawa, Mr. O. Ohno, Mr. G. Yoshitake, Mr. I. Takayanagi, Mr. S. Kono, Mr. S. Takebayashi, Mr. J. E. Davis, and Mr. Felix Serut, in second class; 32, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. W. B. Batchelor, Mrs. W. B. Batchelor, Lieut. Dithmar, Rev. Graham Lee, Mrs. Graham Lee, Miss Margaret Lee, Master G. Lee, Master M. Lee, Miss L. Rankin, Miss Sung, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mrs. M. A. Webb, Mr. E. T. Williams, and Mrs. E. T. Williams and 2 children, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Grebin, Mr. P. Welsh, Jr, Mr. Wm. B. Hale, Mrs. W. Harts and child, Capt. W. Harts, and Mr. P. Sillius, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is little demand and the market is inactive.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is no improvement in the metal market.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

This market shows signs of improvement.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.60 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a large business during the week at top prices and the continually hardening exchange causes purchasers to lay down in consuming markets at increasing values. Buyers for Lyons have entered the market freely and at closing New York seems like coming in with equal vim. Arrivals from the country are plentiful and there is a good stock on offer. Sellers are current but only at top rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	925 to 935
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 945
Re-reels—No. 1½	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 3	870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra	945 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1½	890 to 900
Kakedas—No. 2	860 to 870
Kakedas—No. 2½	830 to 840

WASTE SILK.

Business has commenced with considerable energy and some large settlements have been made at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	125 to 130
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

The third crop is coming in in considerable quantities but shows little if any improvement on the second. With weather like the present late pickings should be of better quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 21.

No change in silver from London nor in sterling rates from China and the scarcity of money locally keeps rates all very firm.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 5/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 11/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 3/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258@½
— Private 4 months' sight	264½
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	15% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50@1/8
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Bar Silver (London)	24¼

* Nominal.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, August 21.

Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 252½. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 160. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	252½ Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	160 Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

MARUSE SHOTEN.

Telephone No. 1266.

RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, August 21.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	August.	September.	October.
1st Meeting	140.00	143.50	141.45
2nd Meeting	145.50	143.80	141.15
3rd Meeting	—	143.65	140.85
4th Meeting	—	143.40	140.80
5th Meeting	—	143.90	141.70

AFTERNOON.

	August.	September.	October.
1st Meeting	146.50	144.70	142.90
2nd Meeting	—	144.95	143.00
3rd Meeting	—	145.00	143.20
4th Meeting	147.00	145.25	143.80

MORNING. Aug.	Sept.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Aug.	Sept.
71.80	72.50	Nippon Railway ...	71.85	—
—	56.30	Sanyo Railway	55.70	—
73.20	74.90	Tanko Railway.....	73.85	74.40
55.70	56.20	Kiushiu Railway ...	55.65	56.00
40.90	41.30	Kansai Railway ...	—	41.30
20.50	20.45	Kioto Railway	—	20.50
—	113.00	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
75 60	76.20	Nippon Yusen	75.05	75.70
28.90	27.50	Toyo Kisen	28.70	27.50
123.95	124.45	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	121.80	122.10

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BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 21.

Indo-Chinas—Business has been done at Taels 64.

Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Club Hotels have changed hands at *yen* 75. HelmBros., sellers at *yen* 45. Kirin Breweries have been done at *yen* 160. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	117 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	72½ S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½ 30.6.1901	45 S.

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毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Asama* and *Takasago* left Queenstown for Cardiff on August 23rd.

THE steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, which stranded off Wonsan several days ago, has arrived safely at Moji on her way to Kobe.

MR. Y. UMEDA, Mayor of Yokohama, is now lying in a grave condition at his residence, suffering from cancer in the stomach.

THE death is announced of Captain N. Shiga, Commander of the Japanese war-ship *Chihaya*, who passed away on August 20th in the Saseho Naval Hospital.

VISCOUNT WATANABE, ex-Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mr. Watanabe Senshu, left San Francisco for Yokohama on August 26th by the steamer *Korea*.

CONSIDERABLE damage was caused to the pier in Yokohama on August 24th when the N. Y. K. steamer *Kaga Maru*, in attempting to come alongside it, collided with the structure. The damage was so severe that the Authorities had to hire divers to examine the extent of injury before the work of repair could be started.

WE notice that Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the relict of a former British Minister to Tokyo, has received a Civil List pension in recognition of her literary labours.

PRINCE MICHI, the first son of the Crown Prince, accompanied by Count and Countess Kawamura proceeded to Miyanoshita, Hakone, on August 26th and put up at the Fujiya Hotel.

A TELEGRAM from Vladivostock received by the Central Tea Guild of Tokyo announces that the import duty on tea has been altered to 25 roubles 50 copecks and that the new rate was enforced on August 23rd.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Japan Red Cross Society, of which Prince Komatsu (senior) is President, will take place in Uyeno Park in October. The Empress will honour the occasion with her presence.

WE learn that there is no prospect of Kobe sending a team to meet Yokohama in water-polo and other aquatic sports. A letter has been received stating that a number of men have scratched their names.

THE Japanese training-ships *Hiyei* and *Kongo*, with over 150 cadets on board, returned to Yokosuka on August 25th after a cruise of 187 days. The vessels left Yokosuka for the southern Pacific on February 19th.

MR. J. MACANDREW, formerly of Jardine, Matheson and Co., and chairman of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., died on July 6 at Mill Hill at the age of 79. He was the chairman of the first Woosung Railway Co.

NEWS from Korea says that the First Bank's branch in Chemulpo started to issue five *yen* notes on August 20th. The demand for the notes was so keen that over *yen* 7,000 was issued from the bank during the same day

A UNITED conference of members of the Chambers of Commerce of Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya and Tokyo will take place on September 5th in the hall of the Tokyo Chamber. No doubt the regulations recently issued for the Chambers of Commerce will be discussed on the occasion.

NEGOTIATIONS for organizing a tea trust are in progress in Nagasaki between the representatives of tea merchants from Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Nagasaki Prefecture. Their object is to export tea on a large scale. It is generally believed that the negotiations will be attended with success.

THE Captain of the war-ship *Kasagi*, which was dispatched to Nemuro several days ago, wires that the despatch-boat *Yaeyama* was expected to be floated at high tide of the morning of the 26th. More than two months have elapsed since the *Yaeyama* was blown on the rocks off Nemuro in a typhoon.

MR. K. MATSUI, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, who acted as Chargé d'Affaires during the interval after the departure of Mr. T. Kato and previous to the arrival of Viscount Hayashi, having been recalled to Japan, left by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kamakura Maru*, on 18th July on his return home. Previous to coming to London Mr. Matsui was in Washington, where he also acted as Chargé. Mr. Matsui has a very fluent command of the English language, and has made many friends during his four years' residence in England, who have bid him adieu with many regrets. He is to be succeeded as Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London by Mr. Nabeshima, at present at the Berlin Legation.

ANENT the Fifth Domestic Exhibition at Osaka, the Naval Authorities are going to send an exhibit of ammunition and arms. Commander Tokuda, of the Navy Department, visited the Osaka Municipal Office on August 21st in connection therewith and held a conference as to the matter of transportation.

HIS many friends in Nagasaki will join with us, says the *Nagasaki Press*, in offering congratulations to Mr. F. N. Dreesing, superintendent at this port of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., on the news that the Czar of Russia has made him a Chevalier of the Order of St. Stanislaus. This comes as a reward for the admirable work which Mr. Dreesing did in North China during the Boxer troubles.

A CHINESE Prince is now coming to Japan from Peking, arriving in Tokyo either on August 31st or September 1st. The Japanese Court has decided to receive the Chinese visitor as an Imperial guest and in consequence the Seiyoken in Uyeno Park will be set apart as his residence during his sojourn in Tokyo, the Shiba Detached Palace being now under repairs. His Highness is said to be the son and heir of Prince Ching.

AMONG some 375 Parliamentary members elected at the recent general election throughout the country are over 50 who passed under the name of Independents. Of these, 37 or 38 are genuine Independents and they propose to organize a club among themselves with a view to working in harmony in the forthcoming session of the Diet. Messrs. Oi Shintaro, Inouye Kakugoro, and Hitosugi Ei are reported to be the promoters of the plan.

IN view of the prevalence of cycling in Tokyo and elsewhere a bicycle school to be called the Jitensha Gakko will shortly be opened in Kawata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo, by several influential persons interested in cycling. Count Ohara, a member of the House of Peers, has accepted the post of Principal of the new institution. Two courses are said to be provided, namely the ordinary and special: the former to be finished in a week and the latter in two weeks.

PROFESSOR HATTORI UNOKICHI, who recently returned home from Germany, has been appointed President of the Literary College in Peking University. He will leave Tokyo for his new post toward the end of August. It may be added that the professor went though the memorable siege of Peking in 1900 and afterwards went to Berlin for purposes of study, returning to Tokyo several weeks ago, bringing with him a scholastic title conferred upon him by a German College.

A RESIDENT of Osaka named Takahashi Kenji was fatally bitten by a shark in the sea off Maiko, on the Inland Sea, on August 24th. It appears that the unfortunate man was trying to swim across the Akashi straits from Awaji Island to Maiko when he was suddenly attacked by a shark which bit off the flesh of the man's hip and both his hands. The man expired when taken ashore. A member of the staff of the German Consulate in Kobe and a sailor belonging to a German war-ship, now in Kobe, happened to be on the spot and rendered every possible assistance in their power.

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THE ELECTIONS.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

It may now be said that the result of the elections is definitely known. Miyazaki prefecture remain to be heard from, but its four seats are a foregone conclusion for the *Seiyu-kai*. Hence the figures stand thus :—

Seiyu-kai		192
Progressists	88	104
Sanshi Club	8	
Niigata Progressists	8	
Imperialists		20
Independent		59
		375

This total is one short of the legal number because of the fact that the Moji election was declared invalid owing to the number of votes cast being one short of the legal minimum.

It appears that the relative strength of the various parties has not undergone any marked change, if the increased number of members be taken into account. The *Seiyu-kai*, having commanded 154 votes in a House of 300, have now 192 votes in a House of 375, which is not far from their proper proportion. The Progressists have done comparatively well, but in the Progressists' figures there are included two semi-independent sections, the *Sanshi* Club and the Niigata *Shinpo-to*. To speak with absolute accuracy, the Progressists have carried 88 constituencies against 72 previously commanded by them.

It is stated that the new system of elections has worked well in practice, but the statement seems to require some qualification, for side by side with it we read that the expenses of candidates were greatly increased owing to the necessity of appealing to a wider audience. So long as the rule of small constituencies obtained, a candidate's wants were satisfied with one office, and one set of canvassers. But since the election district extended to a whole prefecture he has had to multiply his centres of influence. The working of the new system in the matter of minorities has evidently been good. That is illustrated by the cases of the Imperialists and the Independents. They had 13 and 30 seats respectively, in the last Diet, whereas they now have 19 and 59—considerably more than their normal proportion of increase.

There is renewed trouble in Tosa political parties. The Hayashi section claim that the Kataoka section have not complied with the advice of Count Itagaki, and that they have elected candidates not suited to represent the prefecture, thus substituting sentiment for reason, which was exactly what Count Itagaki warned them against. On the other hand, the Hayashi section chose Mr. Kato Takaaki expressly to prove their adherence to the principle of reason.

Monday, Aug. 25.

Mr. Kato Takaaki has explained the reasons that made him hesitate to accept the honour offered by the electors of Kochi prefecture. In the first place, he considered that between a representative and his constituency there ought to be unity of political sentiment. But he himself had never made any declaration of politics, nor had he ever heard what politics were professed by the men that elected him. Each was practically unknown to the other. It was even possible to mention some points where divergence of views could scarcely be avoided. Thus if the Kochi agriculturists contended for the restoration of the land tax to its old figure of 2½ per cent., he could not agree with them, his conviction being that until some compensatory source of income was found, the tax should remain at 3⅓. Further, although unwilling to mention names, he found it impossible to endorse the political opinions of Viscount Tani, who seemed to be a great influence in Tosa politics. He had the highest possible respect for the Viscount as a pure-hearted, courageous man, but he differed from him in politics. Then again there was a conservative party (*Shukiu-ha*) in Tosa which wielded considerable power. He himself did not claim to be a member of the "High Collar Party," but neither was he a conservative in the sense of the *Shukiu-ha's* platform. In fact, to ignorance of Tosa general politics he added dissent from certain known features of them, while they, on their side, must be quite unacquainted with his views.

To this the Tosa people replied that what they had observed of Mr. Kato's conduct and what they had heard of his utterances, gave them entire confidence in him. Should it prove that they had been mistaken, they would only have to regret their own want of judgment.

In the second place Mr. Kato objected that he was unassociated with any political party. He stood entirely independent, and could not look to have any following in the House. Therefore if his electors expected him to take a leading part, they would probably be disappointed.

To this the Tosa answer was that they had no objection whatever to an independent attitude. Mr. Kato would be absolutely free to act as he pleased.

In the third place, Mr. Kato considered that a member ought to have some care for the local interests of his constituency. But not only was he unacquainted with the political conditions existing in Tosa; he did not even know what were the customs of the inhabitants or what subjects specially affected their welfare. It would therefore be impossible for him to fulfil that part of a member's duty.

To this the Tosa politicians replied that they undertook not to trouble Mr. Kato with any local questions.

In the fourth place, Tosa, Mr. Kato said, is proverbially the scene of great activity among political parties. It was therefore possible that his election might give rise to disputes. In that event, he could not undertake to assume the responsibility of arranging these matters. He had not the qualities that enabled Count Itagaki to succeed in such a role, nor did he appreciate its necessity. His constituents, therefore, would be unable to look for his aid.

To this the answer was given that there was not the least probability of any dispute being caused by his election.

The result was that Mr. Kato consented. He enters Parliament under the unique circumstances of absolute freedom from pledges of any kind. There are few instances of such an election in the history of constitutional institutions. We can not but admire the action of the Tosa electors. They have given a fine example. If all the Japanese constituencies set themselves to choose distinguished men who had already given public proofs of ability and integrity instead of voting for those that constitute themselves guardians of parochial interests, win favour by questionable methods and enter the Diet with self-seeking aims, the House of Representatives would be a very different kind of assembly from what it is now.

There are differences of opinion about the result of the elections. We printed in our last issue the figures accepted by several authorities. They showed the *Seiyu-kai* with a following of 192, and gave the Progressists 104, including the *Sanshi* Club and all affiliated elements. But the *Asahi Shimbun* now alleges that the *Seiyu-kai* have only 190, and that the Progressists, with the *Sanshi* Club, aggregate 112. We trust that the *Asahi* is correct, for if the Progressists can command 112 sure votes, they will rank as a strong opposition and can make the *Seiyu-kai* "sit up." Even in politics a monopoly is a bad thing for the people at large.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Tokyo newspapers fill a large part of their columns with this incident. Count Itagaki has addressed to the Tosa politicians a long statement of the negotiations between himself and Mr. Kato. It appears from this statement that Mr. Kato's replies to Count Itagaki's requests were given in writing. The Count was originally commissioned to seek Mr. Kato's consent to become a candidate. He accompanied the request with a condition that Mr. Kato should enter the *Seiyu-kai*. The reply was that this condition could not be complied with, and further that, as Mr. Kato had no knowledge of Tosa affairs, he could not properly represent Tosa interests in the Diet. Count Itagaki then withdrew the condition as to entering the *Seiyu-kai*, and added that Mr. Kato need have no apprehension about Tosa parochial affairs as, in case of difficulty, he, Count Itagaki, would give any information required. The latter assurance can scarcely have been called tactful. It elicited from Mr. Kato a renewal of his refusal, on the ground that without confidence in his own competence to discharge the proposed functions, he could not conscientiously undertake them, and further, that whatever assurances might be given to him beforehand, it would be only human nature that his constituents should expect him to look after their local interests. Count Itagaki accepted this refusal as final and communicated it to Messrs. Hayashi Yuzo and Kataoka Kenchi, the Tosa political leaders. They, accordingly, took no further step to bring Mr. Kato's name before the electorate. Presently, however, a local newspaper published an advertisement announcing that Mr. Kato was to be the Reform Section's candidate, and men began to canvass for him telling the electors that he would consent if elected. These things coming to the knowledge of Messrs. Kataoka and Hayashi, they again addressed Count Itagaki, and he once more approached Mr. Kato, who, however, replied that his attitude remained unchanged and that he had given no authority whatever to any one to put him forward as a candidate.

These are the facts upon which Count Itagaki bases his attack. We have greatly abbreviated his communication to the Tosa electors, but the gist is fairly set forth in our epitome. Count Itagaki's cardinal point is that the objection advanced by Mr. Kato at the outset possesses just as much validity to-day as it ever did. Therefore he accuses Mr. Kato of double dealing.

It will readily be supposed that there is something at the back of all this. Not on Mr. Kato's part, we imagine. His explanation will doubtless be published, and it will probably take the form indicated in our last issue, namely, that declining to become a candidate for election and accepting the result of election are two very different things. It is in Tosa politics that the *fons et origo mali* must be sought. Our readers remember, doubtless, that some time ago a dispute occurred in Tosa and that Count

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Itagaki proceeded thither to effect an adjustment. He was supposed to have been successful. The arrangement made by him was that Messrs. Kusume and Tanaka, the leaders of the recalcitrant section, namely, the Reformers, should be expelled from the Tosa branch of the *Seiyukai*; that Messrs. Kataoka and Hayashi should be elected for the urban district of Kochi, and that four candidates named by them should be elected for the rural districts. But when Messrs. Kataoka and Hayashi proclaimed the names of their chosen candidates, the dispute broke out again. The Reformers declared that glaring partiality had been displayed in selecting three out of the four names. They not only refused to endorse the decision, but actually proceeded to elect the two expelled members, Messrs. Kusume and Tanaka, together with Mr. Kato. It will thus be seen that a powerful section of the Tosa electors have kicked over the traces and that, from Count Itagaki's point of view, Mr. Kato is likely to be the driver of the new team. Messrs. Kurume and Tanaka applied to have their names restored to the *Seiyu-kai's* roll, since they had been elected to represent Tosa, but the Standing Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* rejected the application, and the two men are consequently returned among the Independents. There is, further, a rumour that Mr. Oishi Masami, one of the Progressist leaders, has been interesting himself in the matter of Mr. Kato's election. Thus wheels are detected within wheels. Count Itagaki is angry. There is talk, indeed, of his wrath moving him to re-enter the political field. There is also talk of a serious split in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*, since the old Liberals will certainly support Count Itagaki, whereas many others will support Mr. Kato. Whatever be the issue of the incident, it is unfortunate.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

Mr. Kato is evidently determined not to enter into any public discussion with Count Itagaki. He says that the old statesman is angry and that to contradict him would be only to augment his wrath. Mr. Kato admits that Count Itagaki's tale of woe is substantially correct, but he claims—as indeed is abundantly apparent—that he steadily maintained his attitude of dissent throughout, and never changed it until the election had become an accomplished fact. Moreover, before giving his consent, he called on Count Itagaki to explain his position, whereupon the Count became angry and even abusive, which of course put a stop to further communication.

When all is said and done it is plain that whatever high qualities Count Itagaki possesses—and he certainly possesses many—tact is not among them. He wanted to take Mr. Kato under his patronage, which procedure displayed a decided lack of the sense of proportion.

Friday, Aug. 29.

The *Chiuo Shimbun* introduces the necessary element of ridicule into the Kato-Itagaki affair. It publishes a cartoon in which the Count takes the shape of an old lady and Mr. Kato that of a bride. The wrinkled dame is fiercely hammering with her pipe the bride, who seems to take the beating with absolute complacence. "You would not marry when I asked you to," cries the old woman, "and now you've gone and chosen a groom for yourself, you nasty, troublesome thing!" Whereto the bride replies, "I did not like your groom, and I like mothers-in-law still less."

That exactly hits the situation. Mr. Kato might be willing enough to sit for a constituency which elected him unsolicited and uncontrolled in any way. But when it came to being taken under the patronage of Count Itagaki and introduced as his protegé to the Kochi electors, the question assumed a different complexion. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Count Itagaki has placed himself in rather a laughable light. Mr. Kato does well to take no notice of a display of anger which ought to have been kept out of public sight.

There is a great deal of talk about the troubles in Tosa. The Standing Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* persists in its refusal to re-admit to the ranks of the Party Messrs. Kusume and Tanaka, who were expelled for insubordination. That appears to be quite right. Nothing has happened to change the situation from the *Seiyu-kai's* point of view. The electors have indeed endorsed the action of Messrs. Kusume and Tanaka by returning them to Parliament, but that fact rather accentuates than mitigates the original act of insubordination. We trust, however, that this is not to be followed by the formation of another cave in the already over-honey-combed edifice of the House of Representatives. The public is wearied to death with the meaningless squabbles of sections without intelligible platforms.

The Tokyo papers so far as they have spoken, support Mr. Kato. The *Chiuo Shimbun*, indeed, thinks that he did not treat Count Itagaki with full courtesy and, strange to say, discovers in this fact an evidence of his diplomatic training! But as to the rights and wrongs of the question the *Chiuo* is with Mr. Kato, and so are the *Niroku* and the *Nippon*. The *Jimmin* must be excepted. It has not spoken editorially, but in a paragraph it naturally supports its old friend Count Itagaki.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES IN INDIA.

Major-General Fukushima has been invited by the British Government to be present at the autumn manœuvres in India, which are to be attended by Lord Kitchener. Experts in military matters will watch these manœuvres with much interest to see whether the lessons of South Africa have yet been utilized in the tactics of the Indian Army. Possibly there has not been time. We are informed by "those that know" that the tactics of continental European armies, German, French, Russian and Austro-Hungarian, still retain the features which were principally responsible for the early disasters that befell the English arms in South Africa. Japanese military tactics retain the same features, and it may confidently be said that if the troops of any of these nations were confronted by an army working on the lines indicated by Transvaal and Free-State experiences, they would suffer disastrous defeat. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were the first to employ the new tactics. Not that they devised them, but that they may be said to have had the earliest opportunity of utilizing them. The immediate consequence was a complete change in the military situation and a succession of comparatively bloodless victories. It was in the nature of things that the British troops should be severely criticised at the outset by European writers who saw only results not causes. Moreover, there was surely much room for criticism. But the truth was not immediately discovered, and if now discovered by Continental European tacticians, has not yet been carried into practice.

COUNT MATSUKATA.

Count Matsukata took leave of Prince Komatsu on board the *Yakumo* when she entered Kobe, and subsequently landed independently. He was met on the hatoba by a large number of prominent business men, as well as by officials from Tokyo, and he was accompanied by a Russian Colonel whose name is so variously transliterated that we refrain from attempting to decipher it. The party took luncheon at the house of Mr. Matsukata Kojiro. Tokyo journals state that the Count looked well, and that he has not suffered at all from the fatigues of the journey.

Count Matsukata says that he made this trip with all the feelings of a pre-*Meiji* student, meeting everyone he could find and talking with every one about everything. He had an exceptionally long interview with the Emperor of Germany, who discoursed about Japanese finance, about Kiaochou, about gardening and various topics. *Naka naka sakan na kata de gozaru*, says Count Matsukata, and so indeed he well may say. At the British Court he had a singularly cordial reception, and he seems to have been much struck by the hospitality shown him by the Lord Mayor of London and by the bankers of the city. Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree. He declined it at first, pleading that he had no pretensions to scholarship of any kind, but the Oxford faculty replied that what they desired to distinguish was great achievements not great scholarship, and so the Count allowed his modesty to be overcome. Nothing struck him so much as the extraordinary prosperity of America and the bigness of everything there. Even Liverpool looked a small port compared with what he had seen in the States. One bank with a capital of 200 million dollars did a business of 4,000 millions, and there were banks which gave premia of 150,000 dollars to the drawer of the first prize among debenture-holders, and of 100,000 to the second prize. (We quote from the *Asahi Shimbun*, but we observe that the *Kokumin Shimbun* makes the Count speak of France, not America, and puts the above figures in francs.) Another thing that astonished the Count was the encouragement given to money-saving and the spirit of thrift that prevails in Europe. In all second-class and third-class railway carriages advertisements were to be seen urging people to save and offering facilities for doing so. Many persons spoke to the Count about the singular indifference to thrift shown by the Japanese. Count Matsukata expresses great admiration for the courtesy and urbanity of the Tsar. His Majesty's demeanour towards his Ministers seems to have impressed the Count greatly. Of Siberia's prospects he speaks in the highest terms. Even America struck him as inferior in that respect. He says that travelling by the Trans-Asian Railway is very comfortable, and that the trains go at a high speed. Mr. Carnegie told him that unless a man takes a pleasure in his work he can never do any good and that exercise is above all things essential. As a practical reminder of the latter precept the great capitalist sent Count Matsukata a present of a gymnastic machine. One comment of the Count's will not please Englishmen. He alleges that Hamburg's progress is much more striking than that of Liverpool.

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HONGWAN-JI BELIEVERS COME TO BLOWS.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

Nothing remained for the Hongwan-ji disputants except to come to blows. That alone was needed to complete the disgrace that the whole story is bringing upon the great *Shin* sect of Buddhism. Accordingly, on the 20th instant a deputation consisting of over 200 persons proceeded to the temple and demanded an audience with Count Otani. They were told that the Lord Abbot was sick, but they announced their intention of remaining until an interview was granted, and with that object they seated themselves in the Daishin-in and produced dinner-boxes, the contents of which they began to discuss. Presently Mr. Atsumi, the Vicar, came out, and informed them that the Lord Abbot really was too sick to see them. What happened thereafter is somewhat uncertain. One account says that several of the deputation—which represented a new association called the *Aizan Yushi-kai* (Society of Lovers of the Temple)—sprang upon the Vicar, dragged him down and beat him. Another and more credible story is that Mr. Atsumi asked the deputation to appoint two or three delegates, as it would be hopeless to discuss with such a number as 200. This they did, and the discussion commenced. But at a certain stage Mr. Atsumi attempted to withdraw, whereupon the others caught hold of him, dragged him back, and proceeded to hammer reason into his head with their fists, a process which resulted in giving him a slight concussion of the brain. It is naturally predicted that this violent procedure will prove of much value to the Atsumi section and will correspondingly impair the reputation of the Ishikawa adherents.

Among the disciples of the *Shin* sect are many men of eminent piety and learning, as Mr. Nanjo Fumio, Mr. Kiosawa Mitsuyuki and others. It must be profoundly painful to these men to see their creed brought into such disrepute. They held a meeting in Kyoto on the 21st instant, and decided that, while approving of the constitutional reforms advocated by the *Aizan Yushi-kai*, all reforms on paper would be useless so long as the present rivalry continued between the Atsumi and the Ishikawa sections. No course was likely to be radically corrective unless these two men were removed from the scene. Therefore the "Scholars Section"—as Mr. Nanjo's followers are termed—proposed that the Vicarship should be given to some one wholly unconnected with either party.

The *fons et origo mali* in this business is that the Lord Abbot, Count Otani, is a man of most immoral habits. He distinguished himself so much by dissipation when on a visit to Paris that he drew upon his head a very stern rebuke from Prince Iwakura. His place of residence in Kyoto, Higashi Rokugo, is commonly spoken of as *fukuma-den*, or *makutsu* (the palace of sleeping demons, or the den of demons), in allusion to the many fair enslavers it houses and to the evil carouses it witnesses. Yet there is no talk of deposing Count Otani. His office is hereditary. Whatever be the mental capacity of the Otani heir, he succeeds to the post of Lord Abbot. When, then, the Sect is cursed by the abbotship of a profligate, as is the case at present, no remedy offers except to segregate him; let him have his court and his revels apart, and contrive that his influence shall be excluded from the cabinet councils of the Sect. That is what the Scholars Party want to bring about now—the complete differentiation of court and cabinet. Thus the situation is that there are three parties, two of them devoting their energies to displacing each other and the third seeking to oust both of them. We trust that the third will succeed. But since the Scholars Party are bent upon wholesome reform, why not aim their shaft at the abuse of parish sales also. With the history of the Church of England to look back upon, and its disposals of advowsons, we can not undertake to throw stones at the buying and selling of benefices in the Shingon sect. Nevertheless the thing is contrary to all ideas of clerical purity.

Monday, Aug. 25.

This affair goes from bad to worse. The prospect now is that the personal violence offered to Mr. Atsumi will provoke that leader's party into making disclosures fatal to several reputations. It is said that when the Atsumi board of management took over the accounts of the temple from the Ishikawa board, a deficit of nearly half a million *yen* was found. Any public investigation into the causes of this flagrant state of affairs, would have involved persons not connected with the Sect—evidently the reference here is to bribery and corruption on account of the Religions Bill—, and consequently the matter was hushed up. But now that Mr. Atsumi is suffering from knobs on his head produced by the fists of Ishikawa assailants, his followers think that their mouths are unsealed. Meanwhile the Lord Abbot is said to have offered to dismiss his two mistresses if the *Shingon* believers will pay off the debts of the Temple. This we learn from the *Jiji Shimpo*. The fact is therefore credible. But, as our contemporary justly remarks, the effrontery of the offer is of a piece with the disgrace of the act. Count Otani, owing to his patent of nobility, is subject to the provisions of the Nobles Law. His name ought to be struck off the role of titled personages. Or, if that be thought too severe, he certainly should be removed from the headship of a sect which his association dishonours. There are few greater farces in modern history than the tenure of the post of Lord Abbot by a man leading such a life. One has to go back to the monasteries of mediæval Europe to find any parallel, and even then such shamelessness as Count Otani shows was exceedingly rare. The Home Department is said to have resolved that there shall be no official interference. Indeed one does not see what could be effected by official interference. The *Shin* Sect includes many pure-minded, able and learned men in its ranks. If they can not save the situation, officialdom would be powerless.

Mr. Atsumi's injuries will lay him up for a week. The list of wounds and bruises looks formidable, but their total effect does not inspire uneasiness. He and Mr. Ishikawa ought to step down. They are said to be very clever persons. All men who thus attain positions of prominence must be clever, for the matter of that. But these two vicars have risen to fame on the ruins of the cause they are bound to promote. Their intellect seems to work in the wrong direction.

THE TOKYO ARSENAL.

There are signs of disturbance in the Tokyo Arsenal. We alluded to this subject in a recent issue, but it was then believed that the trouble had been settled, the authorities having agreed to restore the men's pay to the original figure. The account given at present is that a section of the men are seeking an increase and that a strike may take place. Their plea, doubtless, is the great appreciation of commodities.

It appears to be thought that the prospect of a fight between capital and labour is becoming imminent in Japan. The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks so, and thinks also that the thing is quite inevitable, and that the only sensible course is to devise means for depriving the conflict of unsightly features. At present, according to our contemporary's view, labourers are quite helpless. They have no unions nor any provision of money wherewith to support themselves if they go on strike. Thus the interval between them and capitalists is so wide that the latter have complete command of the situation. The remedy lies in the formation of unions, which will ultimately have the effect of placing the men in such a position as to win the respect of capitalists.

Underlying these remarks of the *Asahi* there is an obvious assumption that labourers in Japan are hardly treated at present. Is that so? The wages of labour have more than doubled in the last twenty-five years, and are still steadily going up. Without strikes and without any of the disturbances that often attend such phenomena in the West, the working man's position is improving in full proportion to any changes observable in his circumstances. Within the past twelve months there has been an upward movement in wages, and if foreign residents consider what monthly salary sufficed 20 years ago to obtain a tolerable Japanese translator and what monthly salary has to be paid now for the same article, he will agree with us that strikes and labour unions are not essential factors of adjustment as yet, at all events.

STREETS IN TOKYO.

A vernacular newspaper is much incensed against the Tokyo Municipality for deliberating about street-repairs instead of undertaking them. The Tokyo journal is quoted by an English local contemporary as affirming that "the repairs have never been done, the investigation in the matter having apparently absorbed all the energy of the authorities," and that "it will be of small comfort to the residents of Tokyo to learn that the Municipality has now declared that the work will be started in 1903 and spread over the following five years." That seems to us to be very unfair to the municipal authorities. As a matter of fact they have been carrying on costly and extensive works of road repair for several years. Their method has been condemned by some experts, on the ground that equally good results might be secured at a much smaller expense, and that the surface obtained has to be consolidated by traffic before it can be called satisfactory. Possibly such comments may be just, but there is no denying that grand roads have been the final outcome. Their durability remains to be proved, but even in that respect there is good promise, and as to their present quality, fault-finding would be surely captious. Altogether Tokyo has been immensely improved during the past few years. Widening, straightening and repairing have been effected in the case of so many streets that the aspect of the city is materially changed for the better.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

It is reported from Tangku that on the 18th instant a collision occurred between a body of German troops and one of Japanese. The latter numbered 53, but the strength of the former is not mentioned. Neither are we told anything of the cause of the trouble. The fight is said to have lasted for 2 or 3 hours and the result was—no one injured! The public will be curious to learn something more about this remarkable contest.

On the following day another fracas occurred in a gin-shop between two Russian soldiers and some (?) Japanese. One of the Russians was severely wounded and one of the Japanese was arrested.

Monday, Aug. 25.

Later news shows that the fracas at Tangku was not between Japanese and Russian soldiers, as first reported, but between Japanese coolies and Russian police. The coolies, numbering eight, seem to have been under the influence of drink. Each side had two men injured.

The affair between Germans and Japanese is also explained. The story is that the officer commanding the Japanese garrison troops at Tangku, two officers of the Japanese navy and a gendarme were sitting in a restaurant when four German privates entered. The Japanese officers being in uniform the gendarme called upon the Germans to salute, but the latter declined, and in the altercation that ensued the Germans used beer bottles as weapons. The officer commanding the Japanese garrison force and the gendarme had their swords carried off, but it was apparently found impossible to identify any of the Germans.

News comes *via* Shanghai that there has been another murder of missionaries. The locality is Shinchau in Hunan, and the number of victims is two, apparently physicians, for the cause of their assassination is said to be a rumour that they were dispensing poisons. A clerk of the post office is reported to have been severely wounded at the same time. No further particulars are yet available.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram to the effect that Boxerdom has raised its head again on the north of Peking, in the Shung-i district. The number of insurgents appears to be small, but numerous fugitives are said to be flocking to Peking.

Mr. Nakajima, of the Dobun Shoin in Peking, came to Japan in company with Mr. Wu Ju-lung for the purpose of engaging Japanese to teach in China. He has procured eight, who leave Moji with him by the *Sagami Maru* on the 28th instant.

It is stated that the recent murder of the two English missionaries in Hunan was the result of evil rumours spread by a woman in connexion with the prevalence of cholera in the district. The British Consul at Hangkow and a member of the China Inland Mission have started in the gunboat *Snipe* for the scene of the disaster. They will be joined by the Governor and the Taotai of Hunan. Three officials have already been dismissed in connexion with the affair.

The endlessly weary question of the intramural railways has a remarkable faculty of developing new features. Some time ago France was reported to have claimed that unless she obtained a special guarantee about the building of the Tientsin-Paoting line, she could not consent to the restoration of the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang road. The construction of a line from Tientsin to Paoting would convert the Chili railways into a triangular system, Peking being the apex and Tientsin-Paoting the base. This difficulty has been settled, it is said, by a pledge from China that unless she builds the Tientsin-Paoting railway herself, the work will be entrusted to the Lu-Han Syndicate. But now another difficulty has arisen. It appears that Russia built a little bit of line, some 900 metres in length, from Shan-hai-kwan to a point in the Great Wall, the purpose of the construction being to aid in dealing with the Boxers. She regards this fragment of road as her own, her very own little offspring, and she wants to have it specially treated. So at least says the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent. Where this 900-metre railway lies, we cannot clearly discover. The Shanhaikwan-Newchang road already runs to the Great Wall, touching it at Ching-wan, and it has not been publicly stated that any additional branch was built within that interval. The story is difficult of credence.

One thing is certain, namely, that if China distrusted Western Powers as much as they distrust one another, business would move slowly. Another thing certain is that arrangements such as that said to have been made about the Tientsin-Paoting road must eminently conduce to prevent the building of railways altogether. For if China has to choose between one of three things, building a line off her own bat, entrusting the construction to a foreign Power or doing without the line altogether, she is very apt to choose the third.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a London telegram to the effect that the French Government is contemplating the establishment of a Far-Eastern naval station in Kwangchou Bay, and that the cost is estimated at 1¼ million pounds sterling. Kwangchou is at the northern extremity of the island of Hainan. The steam-ship route from Haiphong to Hongkong and Canton passes through the narrow strait separating Hainan from the mainland, so that a naval station at Kwangchou would effectually command the road. It seems natural enough that France should desire to safeguard her lines of communication, provided that China's rights and wishes are not consulted. But China has been reduced to the condition of a *corpus vile* for every nation to experiment on.

KOREA.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

In connexion with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of his coronation the Emperor of Korea is said to have decided to introduce the brigade system in the army of his realm. That means, we presume, that a Korean *corps d'armée* will henceforth consist of a brigade, whereas hitherto the fighting unit has been a regiment. It is not a matter of great importance to the world what kind of military system Korea adopts. She does not get credit for being earnest about military matters, but if she is really developing self-defensive capacities, the fact is of much interest.

The Söul-Fusan Railway Company has at length obtained possession of the area—2¼ acres—required for building the Söul terminus of its road. This has been a long-delayed and troublesome matter, and the very scanty dimensions of the land indicate the difficulties that have been experienced. It is plain that within an area of only 2½ acres the Company can scarcely think of erecting workshops. All operations of repair and construction will probably have to be undertaken at Fusan. The land is outside the southern gate of the city.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

The *Chuo Shimbun* says that one of Baron Shibusawa's main purposes in going abroad was to negotiate a loan for the Söul-Fusan Railway, but it appears that the Baron has been unsuccessful, British capitalists not considering the security good enough. That result was to be feared. The Söul-Fusan Railway, though it will probably prove a paying concern, presents peculiar political features not likely to be viewed with satisfaction by capitalists.

Mr. Kato Masuo's office in Korea has at length been definitely settled. He is appointed adviser to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. It may be presumed that the post satisfies him. He will be brought into quite sufficiently close contact with the Government.

THE OSAKA GAS COMPANY.

Several of our local contemporaries have taken up the question of the Osaka Gas Company, and are agreed that it must be interpreted as a deliberate attempt on the part of the municipality of that city to discriminate against the foreign capitalist. The facts are easily stated. Originally the Gas Company was organized with a capital of 350,000 *yen*. Having worked successfully on that narrow basis, it desired to extend operations, for which purpose it increased its capital to some four million *yen*, making arrangements to obtain half of the amount from an American capitalist. At this point the municipality stepped in. It claimed that although the Company's charter had been granted originally without any provision for the payment of a tax to the city, that indulgence was based on the insignificant character of the Company's capital and the small extent of its field of operations, but that since a large extension of both was now contemplated, a condition should be imposed that, after paying a certain dividend to its shareholders, the Company must hand over to the city a fraction of any remaining profits. It may be mentioned, *en passant*, that such an arrangement is common in the Occident, and that it has been made in the case of all recently granted charters in Japan. Thus the Tokyo electric railway companies are required to hand over to the Municipality one-third of any net profit remaining after a dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared and after due amounts have been carried to reserves. The equity of the condition is evident, for if a municipality grants to a private company the privilege of carrying on a valuable enterprise which might reasonably be undertaken by the city itself, and which involves the use of the streets, it is plain that the citizens at large should not be deprived of all the resulting advantages: they may reasonably expect the Company to contribute something to the upkeep of the town. Nevertheless, the statement of this claim elicited from more than one foreign local journal vehement condemnation, and an emphatic declaration that the Osaka municipality was swayed by a desire to take money out of the foreigner's

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pocket, and that had the company remained purely Japanese, no such demand would have been made. The publication of such suspicions seems to us very regrettable. They are obviously prompted by the very racial prejudice which they so readily detect in others. Tested by the now generally recognised rules of political economy, the demand made by the Osaka Municipality is altogether proper. But whether it has a legal right to make such a demand is another question. Apparently the Gas Company's original charter contains no such provision. On the other hand, we can scarcely conceive that the charter has an unlimited coefficient of elasticity. It must have been granted, in the first place, with reference to the gas supply of certain fixed districts, and the present large increase of capital doubtless means a corresponding extension of operating area. If it does mean that, then a reasonable conclusion is that the charter requires amendment, and in sanctioning a change, the Municipal Authorities would seem to be justified in imposing a new condition. If, however, the development of capital and the enlargement of scope do not involve any alteration of the charter, then the Municipality is not legally justified in the course it is adopting; though as to the Company's wisdom in defying public opinion and refusing to shoulder a strictly equitable obligation, there can not be any second opinion. Without legal right on its side the Municipality is powerless, and that legal right will be enforced by the Home Department if appealed to, no doubt can be entertained. Meanwhile such mischievous writing as that of the *Kobe Chronicle* on this subject can not be too strongly denounced. "Had the Gas Company," says our contemporary, "remained a Japanese undertaking entirely, nothing would have been heard of such a condition. * * * The attitude of the Osaka Municipality in this matter affords a vivid illustration of the difficulties and dangers which surround the introduction of foreign capital under present conditions." The truth is that were the municipality's condition imposed on the Company, the latter would be in exactly the same position as are other purely Japanese companies recently organized. It would appear that the Kobe journal, if only it can say something injurious to Japanese character and reputation, is quite indifferent about the mischief its writing may do to the development of the country and therefore to the interests of the foreign community.

FORMOSA.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Taipeh saying that on the 26th instant the stronghold of the rebel leader in the Nansho district was captured and destroyed by a Japanese punitory battalion. This stronghold appears to have been exceedingly difficult of access. It had never previously been approached by a hostile force. Surrounded by a dense forest, with every recess of which the insurgents were familiar, the trees so thick that objects could not be discerned at a distance greater than 20 or 30 metres, no method taught by the science of modern warfare could be employed for attacking the place. Nothing has yet been published as to the plan adopted by the Japanese soldiers, but they seem to have experienced great difficulty and to have been exposed to imminent peril. The *Jiji* says that the manœuvres practised will be published for future guidance. The casualties on the side of the assailants are not mentioned.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

Prince Komatsu arrived on the 21st at Port Arthur, where the *Yakumo* and *Tokiwa* awaited him. His arrival was saluted by the Russian vessels as well as the Japanese. It is expected that Prince Cyril will meet him at Port Arthur, but as the Russian Prince did not leave Yokohama until the 21st we do not see how the two high personages can come together on the Liaotung peninsular. Probably Kobe will be the rendezvous.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu landed Tuesday at Kobe where great preparations had been made to receive him. Count Matsukata, also, who accompanies the Prince, had a warm welcome.

Japanese nespapers state that another Russian Grand Duke is expected at the same time as Prince Komatsu, but we believe the rumours to be unfounded.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a complimentary article about the Prince. It speaks in warm terms of the welcome given to His Imperial Highness in England and declares that the object of his travels has been amply achieved.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

Prince Komatsu had a warm reception at Kobe, a triumphal arch being erected on the hatoba, and the usual salutes being fired by ships of various nationalities, German, American, Russian and Japanese. The Prince went on to Kyoto the same afternoon, with the intention of passing two nights there. His Imperial Highness will rest at the Mishima detached palace also, so that his arrival in Tokyo will not take place until the 30th instant.

It appears that the Prince performed the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur in 15 days, never changing carriages once. Of course the railway authorities did their best to expedite matters, but the solid fact remains that the journey is possible in a fortnight. Thus at last we are within three weeks of London. With a holiday of three months one can now spend—or will very soon be able to spend—six weeks in England. We should all be extremely grateful to Russia.

Japanese papers say that the Prince and his party met with the utmost courtesy and helpfulness from all Russian officials *en route*. That goes without saying. No one can be more genial or obliging than a Russian. At Port Arthur, where the train arrived on the 21st instant, there is as yet no permanent railway station—only a hut and fence. The Prince was met by the commander of the Russian forces and by all the high officials, who accompanied him to the wharf where he embarked at once in the *Yakumo*. The following day His Imperial Highness entertained the chief Russian officials at luncheon, and that evening he set sail for Japan. The climatic conditions were most favourable and the whole trip seems to have been a great success.

MR. WU JU-LUNG.

Mr. Wu Ju-lung, after his residence of over two months in Tokyo and his careful examination of the educational system in this country, is represented as having expressed great satisfaction. He finds that Japanese students are really working in the path of progress, and he would desire to see precisely the same system introduced into China. But China is not yet ready for it. She lacks the necessary materials. Mr. Wu's idea is, in the first place, to organise a normal school where teachers will be prepared. He has already in view some two hundred students possessing all the necessary qualifications for such a school, and he hopes to start it immediately on his return to China.

Of course there is nothing for it except to begin as Mr. Wu intends to begin. But there is one thing we should like to say to him. Our experience of Japanese students dates from the year 1867. They were grown-up students, it is true, but they were students none the less, and what we have to tell of them applies with equal accuracy to all the students subsequently known to us, be their years many or few. Those students of 1867 were absorbed by one idea: an idea that informed all their thoughts and influenced the whole tenor of their lives—the idea of helping their country to recover the ground she had lost by seclusion. They did not pause to rebel against the disfavour into which the ancient learning of their own nation had fallen. They saw only that a new learning presented itself—a learning capable of producing great results—and they set about acquiring that learning without a moment's delay because without it Japan must remain in the rear of the nations. Is there no way of arousing that spirit in China? Folks speak of Japanese statesmen and of the great things they have done for this empire. They could have accomplished little of a permanent or really far-reaching nature, without that admirable product of modern Japan, the indomitable, indefatigable student.

Mr. Wu has noticed a point which has long forced itself upon our own attention, the unsuitability of the Chinese system of morality for making a quick appeal to the hearts of the young. The Trimetrical Classic, the Millenary Classic and the Canons of Filial Piety contain beautiful codes of ethics, but they are for matured intellects rather than for children. Something simpler and more direct is needed. In that respect Mr. Wu finds the Japanese system much to be preferred.

"THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION."

In connexion with the recent recrudescence of the house-tax discussion there has been published an extract from the "The Journal of the American Asiatic Association." Reference is made in it to the *Japan Mail*. A deputation of United States residents of Yokohama who waited on the American Minister, quote His Excellency as stating that he had written to the editor of the *Mail* pointing out that a certain statement in our columns was "without foundation." That is not correct. In fact it is exceedingly incorrect. Had the Minister made any such emphatic denial, we should have noticed it publicly. His Excellency's suggested correction was by no means of so radical a character, and as our information, derived from sources independent of the United States Legation, deserved full credence and was believed by us to be substantially correct, we saw no occasion to publish any modification. The United States Government, having been subsequently approached by Lord Pauncefote, was induced to express a hope that the scope of proposed arbitration would cover the whole question in dispute, but it nevertheless maintained its attitude of abstention from taking part in the arbitration.

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We are not surprised that the members of the deputation should have been guilty of some inaccuracy as to the exact words of documents read to them by the United States Representative. For they were guilty of a much more flagrant lapse of memory. Forgetting, so soon as they crossed the threshold of the Legation, that the above communication was made in confidence and that its non-publication was distinctly stipulated, they proceeded at once to publish it *urbi et orbi*.

It is interesting to observe how the sense of logic of the members of the deputation plunged them into the very difficulty often pointed out by us to those who insist upon refusing to apply to the word "property" in the treaties the limitation prescribed by the treaties themselves. "The property-owners are convinced that they are entitled to exemption under the terms of the Treaty from any tax, impost, levy or condition whatsoever other than those which are required by the leases themselves," say the members of the deputation. Exactly. Without pausing to inquire how "property-ownership" can be derived from a "lease," we agree entirely that from the moment when the "property" mentioned in the treaty ceases to be, as there explicitly defined, the property held under the leases, and becomes property in its generic and unrestricted sense, from that moment the fine, wide, all-embracing proposition of the members of the deputation stands incontrovertible. If the "property" exempted from any payment except land-rent be not merely the land leased but other property also, then our incomes, our business, our carriages, our horses, our bicycles, and our jinrikisha are all legally exempt from taxation. It is splendid. Perhaps we may yet revert to the piping times of ante-revision.

ODDITIES OF ARGUMENT.

Some months ago, when the house-tax discussion was in full blast, we alluded to the reasonable contention that much importance attached to the intentions of the framers of the treaties. If they deliberately intended to exempt foreigners' houses from taxation, then, however misleading the actual wording of the treaty, there would be a case for exemption. We mentioned, at the same time, that the Japanese negotiators were known not to have entertained any such intention, and we added that almost equally conclusive knowledge might be derived from the form in which the celebrated clause was originally drafted by the British negotiators. That form was:—"When such incorporation takes place, the existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said settlements shall be confirmed, and no increase of rental nor any additional charges or other conditions whatsoever shall be imposed in respect of such property." No careful reader, it seems to us, can find in these words an intention to protect anything but the rental; in other words, the land. The rental mentioned in the leases, which rental is levied on the land only, was to remain unchanged, nor was the property—necessarily the land, since the rental is spoken of—to have any additional charges imposed on it. The *Kobe Chronicle*, at this eleventh hour of the day, has discovered the above form, but failing altogether—none so blind as those that will not see—to appreciate its significance, goes on to say, "what appears perfectly clear from the Blue-book is that the Japanese Government or its plenipotentiary was perfectly aware that in exempting household property in the Settlements from any varying of the conditions, &c." "In exempting household property!" How sweetly the whole question is begged. There is not one solitary word in the Blue-book to show that "household property" was in the mind of the Japanese negotiator, and there are very plain words to show that it was not in the mind of the British negotiator. Yet the Kobe journal calmly talks of what the Japanese Plenipotentiary was aware of when he exempted household property!

That is not the only evidence furnished by the Bluebook as to the British negotiator's intentions. "In the course of the conversation that ensued," says the *Kobe Chronicle*, epitomizing the Blue-book, "Mr. Bertie pointed out it was important to distinguish the general land ownership question from the ownership of real property in the Settlements, and said that some effectual guarantee should be given against the disturbance of existing rights!" Here, again, we have Mr. Bertie speaking still more unequivocally of land and of land only. And there is yet plainer evidence:—

> Mr. Bertie, acting for the British Foreign Office, asked in an interview which he and Mr. Gubbins had with Viscount Aoki on the 2nd April, 1894, "what Japan was prepared to give in return for the numerous and important concessions sought from Great Britain," and he further complained that "each successive stage of the long negotiations which had passed on the subject of Treaty Revision had been marked by the fact that Japan on each occasion asked for more and offered less," referring especially to the withdrawal from foreigners of the right to own real estate which had been conceded in previous negotiations.

Mr. Bertie then proposed the insertion of the above clause about rental, and eventually the Japanese Government's amendment was accepted, namely, the Article as it now stands. Thus we have proof almost as conclusive as proof could be that the one and only thing in the minds of the negotiators was land, and that the Article was framed solely with reference to land. "Hitherto," said Mr. Bertie in effect, "you have always been willing to grant to British subjects the privilege of owning land. You now withdraw that privilege. Give us, then, by way of partial equivalent, an engagement that our tenure of settlement lands will never be disturbed nor the charges on account of them increased." To which the Japanese Government consented.

The *Kobe Chronicle* sees the matter in quite a different light. It thinks that a much larger concession was made by Japan. It thinks that although Viscount Aoki spoke clearly of "the rights of the lease-holders being carefully defined by the title-deeds," which do not say a word about houses, he nevertheless intended to include houses when he drafted the article about "property held under the leases." And it thinks, further, that the British negotiators intended exemption from house tax to be an equivalent for the other concessions which Japan had once been, but was no longer, willing to make. If that were so—and certainly to imagine it in the face of the context quoted above requires extraordinary credulity—, if that were so, Mr. Bertie and the British negotiators must be accounted the most careless drafters of a treaty that ever existed. They would not take the trouble to put into unequivocal words even the one important concession gained by them, but were content to leave it in a form such that the significance they meant it to carry can be read into it only by a stretch of the most benevolent imagination.

CHOLERA.

Monday, Aug. 25.

The following return of Cholera cases for the whole empire since the commencement of the epidemic, is officially published:—

	Patients.	Deaths.
Tokyo	5	4
Kyoto	14	2
Osaka	96	5
Hyogo	12	6
Nagasaki	90	31
Shimane	5	?
Okayama	1,268	783
Hiroshima	2	?
Yamaguchi	90	1
Wakayama	1	?
Tokushima	1	—
Kagawa	606	?
Yehime	39	?
Fukuoka	671	372
Oita	12	4
Saga	88	53
Kumamoto	12	4
Formosa	213	133

The totals are 3134 cases and 1395 deaths, but the latter figure is obviously partial.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Saseho has had 11 cases of cholera since the disease first made its appearance there. On the 24th instant there were two new patients.

Osaka reports 22 cases on the 24th, bringing the city's total to 254.

At Bakan (Shimonoseki) the epidemic seems to be specially virulent. There were 28 seizures on the 24th. Moji, on the opposite side of the strait, had twelve cases on the same day, and there are no signs of any diminution.

Owing to the occurrence of two fatal cases of cholera in Sasebo on August 23rd the Naval Authorities there prohibited the landing of crews from war-vessels stationed in that naval depot. A council of Commanders of warships was at once convened and it was resolved that all the vessels on the station should be removed to another port.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Monday, Aug. 25.

The Chinese Minister has addressed an admonition to the students in Tokyo. It is a powerful and cleverly composed document. His Excellency points out that if students have any legitimate cause of complaint, the way to prefer it is to send a deputation duly charged to speak on behalf of the whole. When, instead of adopting that course, students flock to the Legation in large numbers on two consecutive days, behave with great rudeness, resort even to violence and refuse to leave the precincts, they place their case in a category entirely apart from reason and moderation. The Minister has never been careless of their interests. It was impossible for him to do more than he did. They had been asked to await the return of Major-General Fukushima, and they might have done so without any inconvenience. Their display of vehement impatience was doubtless due to the influence of prejudiced and passionate leaders. Indeed, the Minister, so far from treating them with callousness, was disposed to condone their offence. He actually intervened to prevent the expulsion of some of their number from the Seijo-Gakko, where their conduct in taking part in such a demonstration was strongly reprobated. China is in great trouble at present. She has need of

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able men, and, appreciating her need, she is making efforts to educate her youths in a wider range of learning and experience. These lads who allowed themselves to be betrayed into unseemly demonstrations, are placing obstacles in the path of their country's salvation. They may imagine that they did a fine, manly thing in creating a disturbance and proclaiming their supposed grievances from the house-top. But that is not the view that responsible men in China will take. Their view will be that such undisciplined youths can not be trusted to live in a foreign country or to attend foreign schools, and the result will be a serious check to the policy of education abroad.

Friday, Aug. 29.

The troubles of the Chinese students have been settled by the intervention of the *To-a Dobun Kai*. What has been arranged is that the Chinese Minister's guarantee shall not be necessary any longer to secure admission to a public school not under the direct control of the Department of Education. The guarantee of the *Shina Kaikwan* will suffice. The *Shina Kaikwan* is a species of Chinese Club in the Kanda district of Tokyo. Among its members are men who have been sent hither from China to superintend the studies of the youths. The president of the Club, or the "chief manager" as he is called by Japanese papers, seems therefore, an altogether appropriate person to give the required guarantee. In the case of students already studying in Japanese schools, it is further provided that in order to pass from one school to another, the guarantee of the school where the youth has hitherto been studying shall suffice. The schools falling under this category are the *To-a Shogyo Gakko*, the *Kobun Shina*, and the *Seijo Gakko*.

"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN."

It is a curious comment on the manners of the modern journalist that Lord Esher, late Secretary of His Majesty's Board of Works, found it advisable to post the following notice in Westminster Abbey in the places allotted to journalists admitted to witness the ceremonies of the Coronation :—

REMEMBER

The sacred building in which you work.

That the Abbey is the heritage of every one of you as Englishmen.

Therefore you are earnestly asked to be reverent in your demeanour and careful of the fabric and monuments.

If there is any one of you to whom these considerations do not appeal please respect the feelings of your companions.

It is not so many years back that journalists wore worthily the proud title of "gentlemen of the press." With the insetting of the new current of cheap journalism, however, a new set of workers seems to have been attracted to the calling who pride themselves on being "pressmen." With the change of name has come a change of manners and the change is not for the best evidently.

THE BUDGET.

Viscount Yoshikawa is represented by the *Chuo Shimbun* as explaining that the Budget for next year is now under serious consideration. As to the financial arrangements for 1903-4, there is, of course, no difficulty. But provision for future extraordinary outlays is another question. Among those outlays the third programme of naval expansion takes a leading place. The Ministers are pretty well agreed as to the necessity of the step, but they doubt whether circumstances will permit immediate action.

A rumour has been recently circulated to the effect that the Cabinet has decided to ask the Diet's permission for extending to foreigners the privilege of owning land. Viscount Yoshikawa denies that. What the Cabinet has discussed and decided is merely the immediately pressing question of the hypothecation of railways as security for foreign loans.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read in the *Chiugai Shogyo* that importations of iron ore from the Taiya Mine have been suspended. There is an accumulation of twenty thousand tons already at the Wakamatsu Foundry, and such an amount would suffice—it is stated though we find difficulty in believing it—for a year's working of the Foundry, even if the smelting furnaces were in full operation. But the smelting furnaces have to be suspended, and further arrivals of Chinese ore must therefore be stopped, which means that the two cargo steamers *Wakamatsu Maru* and *Taiya Maru*, will have to be laid up or employed for some other purpose. The only ore received for the present will be that from Kamaishi. It is a pity that this Wakamatsu Foundry can not quietly take a back seat. The less the public hears of it at present the better.

Professor Hattori Unokichi has accepted the post of principal teacher in the Peking College and will start with his family on the 30th instant. Professor Hattori is the adopted son of the celebrated Chinese Scholar, the late Mr. Shimada Chorei. He was studying in Peking at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and he went through the siege.

Hokkaido reports that on the 9th instant the climate developed October-like cold. Snow fell on Shiribeshi mountain, and there were evidences of frost in the low lands. It was just then that we folks in Yokohama and Tokyo were also beginning to wonder at the arrival of an untimely autumn. Now, however, we are sweltering in heat. It reminds one of the desert traveller in "Magnell's Questions"—one moment perishing of thirst, the next in danger of drowning.

Prince Cyril, before leaving Japan, sent handsome presents to the station masters at Shimbashi and Yokohama—a pair of massive gold sleeve-links to the former and a diamond breast-pin to the latter.

News telegraphed to the *Hochi Shimbun* is to the effect that the mountain Rijiri—commonly called *Kitami no Fuji*—has erupted 5 or 6 large blocks of lava and that the whole of Rijiri Island was shaken by an earthquake. The inhabitants are much alarmed.

It is announced from London that, according to the Japanese Representative in Washington, Japan has not the least intention of asserting any claim to Midway Island or Wake Island. Except for purposes of cablegraphy America also is probably quite as indifferent about the fate of these islands, one of which seems to be a kind of harlequin land, which has a trick of disappearing when least expected to do so.

The weather is creating much conjecture. There is a line of high barometer from Echigo to Sendai, and an area of depression from Kamchatka to Formosa. Such a state of affairs is often seen at the time when winter passes into spring but at this season it is very unusual. Wise people say that until we have a big atmospheric disturbance, there can be no really fine weather. Under any circumstances there is little expectation of a spell of genuine summer heat. Autumn, these prophets say, is steadily setting in.

As to the rice-crop, the experts of the Agricultural Experimental Station in Tokyo say that there is no great cause for alarm. There may be a total deficit of 15 per cent., as compared with an average crop, but that would mean only some 5 millions of *koku*. This consolatory forecast does not appear to be generally endorsed.

Of the two torpedo-layers which ran ashore recently at Naka-no-minato one was floated off successfully on the 24th instant and proved to be little injured, The other, it is expected, will be floated very shortly.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Ars Vivendi: by ARTHUR LOVELL. London, Arthur Lovell; Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, Limited. Fourth edition, price *yen* 1.50.

It is not surprising that this, the first of the four works constituting the *Ars Vivendi* Series, should have run into a fourth edition. Five chapters have been added, the nature of which will be sufficiently indicated if we name them: "Breathing," "Physical Culture," "Transference of Nerve-energy and Suggestion," "Vril and Individual Influence," "Symbology of the Developed Man and the Coming Race." We are tempted to quote from the introduction the following :—

Health is not a matter of chance but a question of understanding of the law. And in this lies the safety of the individual. * * * Living is an art that must be learnt and practised. It is the art of arts. A fine life is a much better object to contemplate than a fine picture or a fine statue. It requires infinitely greater skill to live properly than to draw properly. And yet how few have ever given this a single thought! With no more back-bone than the jellyfish, human beings float on the tide of circumstances never dreaming that, as Goethe said, "In this sea of time the rudder is given into the hands of man in his frail skiff, not that he may be at the mercy of the waves, but that he may follow the dictates of a will directed by intelligence." The immense majority not only start life with wrong ideas, but go to their graves intellectually blind and deaf, bungling hopelessly, blaming everybody and everything but the right ones, not even suspecting that they have only themselves to find fault with. * * * In every instance of ill-health—accidents, of course, being out of the question—the individual himself is chiefly, if not entirely, to blame.

For the author's methods of leading the individual from a condition of weakness, pain and ill-health, to a state of bodily and mental strength, we must refer our readers to his book, with this comment that while there is much in it with which it will not be easy for some people to agree, there is a great deal of valuable and instructive information.

LAWN TENNIS.

In the final game for the Tennis Singles of the Y. C. and A. C., played in lovely weather on Wednesday, the play was not of a very high order and H. R. Barnard won rather easily from Sidney Wheeler, the score reading 6-2, 7-5, 6-4. Neither player was up to "standard," but the best man won.

Mrs. David Jackson, in a graceful speech, presented the cup to the winner, who, after replying, called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, which were enthusiastically given.

The Doubles Handicap is well under way, several games having already been played.

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COUNT ITAGAKI AND MR. KATO TAKAAKI.

THE calm that has long prevailed in the political world has been disturbed by Count ITAGAKI. He has addressed to Mr. KATO TAKAAKI a very strongly worded letter, denouncing his acceptance of the Kochi electors' invitation, and declaring that his, Count ITAGAKI's, moral responsibility to the public compels him to openly condemn such a proceeding. The letter commences by saying that whereas Mr. KATO positively refused to become a candidate for election when approached by Count ITAGAKI, and whereas the reason assigned by him for refusing holds good to-day just as it held then, he has nevertheless accepted the result of the election. Mr. KATO, says the Count, declared originally that no member of the House of Representatives could be said to discharge his functions properly unless he considered the local interests of his constituency, and consequently, since he had no knowledge whatever of Tosa and its affairs, he considered himself lacking in an essential qualification. Therefore he had no choice but to decline. Nothing has changed since that time, according to Count ITAGAKI's view, except that Mr. KATO has been duly elected. The fact of his election does not remove the disqualification which made him refuse to be a candidate. Thus the Count openly denounces him.

It is evident that Count ITAGAKI is exceedingly angry, so angry that his reason has become temporarily clouded. The simple facts of the case, as viewed by outsiders, are that whereas Mr. Kato could not undertake to represent Kochi if his return involved attention to parochial interests of which he had no knowledge whatever, there was nothing to prevent his accepting a seat offered to him with explicit disavowal of all such obligations. It was not for him to say originally: "I have no local qualifications, but if you choose to elect me as I stand, I will be your member." Such a form of speech would have embodied a covert appeal for election. His plain straightforward course was to decline to be a candidate since he lacked some of the ordinary essentials for candidature. But to decline the acceptance of a seat offered to him by a majority of an electorate, the offer being explicitly accompanied by absolution from all parochial responsibilities—that is a wholly different affair. We ourselves think, and have always said, that Mr. KATO would have better consulted his own interests had he stood aside altogether from such a political welter as Tosa politics are at present. But as to his having acted inconsistently, or as to his conduct having in any way justified the charge of insincerity preferred by Count ITAGAKI, we do not think that any impartial observer can endorse such views.

It is Count ITAGAKI himself that we find enigmatical. Reports agree that his original proposal to Mr. KATO was accompanied by conditions requiring Mr. KATO definitely to join the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* and to become a member of the Kochi Committee. By whom was Count ITAGAKI commissioned to make this proposal? Presumably by the electors of Kochi. When, then, he received Mr. KATO's refusal, it can not be doubted that he informed the Kochi electors of the fact. He himself believed the refusal to be definite and irrevocable. He says so. Therefore he must have so informed the electors. But, apparently, the electors paid no attention to him. Apparently they understood the distinction noted above—the distinction between agreeing to become a candidate with all the usual responsibilities, and agreeing to be an elected member explicitly absolved from such responsibilities—although Count ITAGAKI failed to see it. Then follows the question, if Count ITAGAKI was convinced, as he says he was, of the finality of Mr. Kato's refusal, why did he allow the Tosa electors to vote for Mr. KATO? There are folks who say that Mr. KATO, by not interfering to prevent the election, must be held to have tacitly consented to abide by its result. What do such persons say of Count ITAGAKI's having allowed the election to proceed? If he believed, as he declares he did, that the choice of Mr. KATO would be futile, why did he not prevent the Tosa franchise-holders from casting their votes into space? He is represented as saying that he does not pretend to have any connexion with the Reform Section in Tosa who elected Mr. KATO. Strange, surely, that the politicians he thus disavows should have defied him by electing the very man whom he himself had originally approved!

Much as we admire Count ITAGAKI's fine career, his brave efforts in what he regards as the cause of freedom, his life of unswerving integrity and his conspicuous ability, we can not choose but say that at this juncture he seems to have yielded to petulant jealousy. His real grievances appear to us to be that whereas Mr. KATO refused to be persuaded by Count Itagaki, he allowed himself to be persuaded by a body of electors, and whereas the Kochi constituency entrusted Count ITAGAKI with the task of finding a distinguished candidate for them, they ultimately voted in defiance of Count ITAGAKI's assurances. We frankly admit that those are two bitter pills, but the malady they indicate is not prevarication on the part of Mr. KATO; it is debility on the part of Count ITAGAKI's influence. "The slow sad years" bring evils but do not always bring resignation.

THE QUESTION OF JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

IT appears to us that some misapprehensions prevail with regard to Japanese emigrants. The *Japan Herald*, writing on this question, says:—"The Japanese emigrants have no idea of changing their nationality or adding to the wealth of the country to which they emigrate. In very few cases do they become absorbed into the people they live among, and although very often, it may be, their hopes of returning to their own country are frustrated, yet the feeling that they are only sojourners in the land is always with them. The very fact tends to prevent the Japanese emigrant being held in high esteem." Now as to the general question of an emigrant's intention or hope when he leaves his native country, whatever that country be, we should imagine that out of a million emigrants there is not more than one, if even one, who does not look forward with fond anticipation to the day when he can bid adieu to the land of his exile and return once again to the fatherland. The Japanese emigrant is not singular in that respect. Even in the case of Englishmen going to Australia, which may justly be called a second England, being peopled by men of British birth and enjoying institutions and laws similar to those of England, the hope is to get back, some time or other, to the always loved island. Is there a solitary British subject in the whole breadth of China and Japan, is there a solitary British subject in any part of the world outside the British colonies, who would not sacrifice one half of his belonging for the sake of returning to live in England, if the remaining moiety sufficed to support him? Japanese subjects must be supposed to have the same sentiment, not more of it than Englishmen have but probably not less. Surely it is extremely misleading to talk of them as though the practical results of the feeling differentiated them from other peoples. The truth is, if the truth, as usual unpleasant, must be told, that this view expressed by our contemporary is purely subjective. It is merely a reflection of the Occidental's racial sense that no Japanese can become a veritable member of a Western community. The presence of that conviction on the part of the Occidental, not the absence of the desire on the part of the Japanese, is at the root of the trouble. So far as actual results are concerned, they do not indicate the spirit affirmed by the *Japan Herald*. The Japanese in Hawaii, the Japanese in Korea and the Japanese in Thursday Island may justly be said to have settled there as permanently as European or American immigrants would settle under similar circumstances. They would settle down similarly in South Africa or in South America. Superficially, the case of the Chinaman is different, for whereas the Japanese immigrant in a foreign country adopts the costume and fashions of his new home, and endeavours in every way to obliterate the differences between himself and the people among whom he lives, the Chinaman retains his peculiar costume, his striking coiffure and his "olo time" manners and customs. A recent author has declared that the retention of the *queue* by Chinese residents in the Straits Settlements shows how completely they have become reconciled to this "badge of servitude." It shows nothing of the kind. It shows simply that they hope to go home when they have made their pile.

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To cut off the *queue* would be to ostracise themselves permanently from Chinese society, and the much abused Chinaman loves his own dear country and wants to live there just as much as do the leaders of the "foremost files of time." So long as China retains her eminently distinctive costume, *coiffure* and customs, her emigrants to foreign lands must always carry about with them plain evidence of their *animus revertendi*, but beneath the surface they are probably just the same as other emigrants. The Japanese, however, labour under no such disadvantage. When they settle in a Western country they quickly become absolutely indistinguishable from many elements of its permanent population. Our local contemporary's argument, if carried into practice, would mean that the Japanese should for all time abstain from emigration and remain enclosed within the narrow bounds of their islands. That is farcical.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

AN acquaintance of ours makes a point of never buying a book unless it is "slated" by the reviewers in the London weekly journals. It is a very workable theory to proceed upon, but we wonder what he would do if he had to make up his mind whether or not to add to his library Mr. CHARLES OMAN'S new book, "Seven Roman Statesmen of the Later Republic" recently published by Mr. ARNOLD. This volume has had a very mixed reception in the English capital, ranging from a particularly warm welcome at the hands of the *Spectator's* reviewer to a complete damnation by a writer in the *Academy*. Says the *Spectator* :—

> We welcome Mr. Oman's eloquent and lively book, not merely for its own merits, but because it carries us back to the good old days when heroes still kept a place in history. For many years we have heard so much of popular tendencies, racial characteristics, political developments, that it has seemed as if personality counted for nothing. But as Mr. Oman well says, "the blessed word 'evolution' will not account for everything," and though the anecdotic style of history may have had its faults, the impersonal style misses the truth altogether. For there can be no doubt that great men have profoundly changed the course of events, and however much the pedants may declaim against "the drum and trumpet," heroes are often better worth studying than peoples, not only from the point of view of romance, but from the point of view of justice. Mr. Oman has another rare and conspicuous merit. He is not a specialist. He does not shut up history in water-tight periods. He recognises that to-day may afford the best comment upon yesterday, and he makes the decline and fall of the Roman Republic all the clearer by modern illustration.

The *Academy* heads its review by the significant caption, "Book-making," and then proceeds as follows :—

> There is no very obvious reason why this book should have been written. Mr. Oman tells us in his preface that it is "intended to show the importance of the personal element" in the "miserable days of storm and stress" with which it deals. Roman history, he says, has been treated "as a mere example of constitutional growth and degeneration, or as a mere bundle of interesting administrative and legal details," and of this mode of treatment he appears to regard Prof. Mommsen as a typical exponent. After such an exordium, the reader will probably expect to find in Mr. Oman's pages a series of "realizations" of the leading actors in the great drama which the last century of the Republic witnessed. If he does so, he will be lamentably disappointed. We were not aware that the personal element in this period had suffered undue neglect. But in any case, Mr. Oman does not possess the qualifications necessary to reinstate it. He has simply given us a history which suffers about equally from its omissions and its repetitions. The book contains seven somewhat dull narratives, compiled from materials accessible in any text book, and interspersed with familiar anecdotes. Of vivid portraiture or keen analysis of character there is not a scrap. And as a general rule the author's judgments are astonishingly unilluminating.

In book reviewing, much allowance of course must be made for the individuality of the reviewer, his tastes, crochets and pet aversions. Still it seems rather remarkable that two men of more than average literary ability should have arrived at two such very divergent points of view regarding the work of a fellow-labourer in the literary field. Their concluding paragraphs are as strong in praise and rough in condemnation as their opening sentences, the *Spectator* finding "every page of his brilliant book worth reading," while it cannot "wish a young student better luck than to come across it before the austerity of the Germans has killed his interest in the history of Rowe;" while the *Academy* declares that "it is not creditable to Oxford that such a book as this should be written by a deputy-professor of the University."

"TREATY RIGHTS."

THERE has been quite an interesting episode in the house-tax controversy. A writer signing himself "Treaty Rights" has addressed to the *Japan Gazette* two letters of a remarkable character. We had hoped that more would be heard from him, but he seems to have laid aside his pen, which is regrettable. As to how much he has advanced the cause he champions there will be differences of opinion, but there can be no doubt about the pleasure he has given to the *Japan Gazette*. It is quite agreeable to see our contemporary so delighted. "We print this letter with peculiar satisfaction on account of its broad view," says our contemporary. "We have always been convinced that to call the broad and vital principle involved in this long-pending difference the 'House-tax' question is both belittling and misleading. * * * It will be some time and probably take more than one letter, even such as this broad-minded communication, to change the title of the discussion from that of 'The House-Tax Question' to its proper title—that of 'The Treaty Rights Question.'" "Captain CUTTLE," cried Mr. TOOTS, "you have a way of saying things that makes me feel a pleasant warmth down the small of my back." The *Gazette's* Captain CUTTLE has evidently had that effect upon his TOOTS, and we are reluctant to say a word that might disturb the magnetic eloquence of the one or the preening satisfaction of the other. In the course of this long controversy we have occasionally intervened, but we have nearly always confined ourselves to dealing with arguments advanced by the other side; arguments which often seemed to us extremely petty and confusing, since the sole and only point lying at the basis of the discussion is the meaning of one word in a short clause. But if these curious arguments betrayed a dearth of reasoning material on the side of the opponents of the house-tax, we did not imagine that the famine had gone so far as to make them clutch with eager delight at such a straw as this of the *Japan Gazette's*, the substitution of the term "Treaty Rights" for "House Tax."

Now let us see what "Treaty Rights" has to say, after his Herculean exploit of raising the heavy question out of the quagmire and placing it on a broad and lofty pinnacle. Let us see whether his arguments can be ranged on the same high eminence.

The treaty says that certain "property" shall be exempt from further taxes. "Treaty Rights" sets out by thrusting aside that provision. "It is clearly a misrepresentation of facts," he alleges, to say that only "property" is exempted by the treaties. What they exempt is "property owners." Having set out by repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the treaties, "Treaty Rights," whose self-chosen name begins now to look rather inappropriate, goes on to say that the exemptions contained in the title deeds are to be continued in perpetuity to holders of settlement property, and that one of those exemptions, as set forth in the lease, is the following :—

> No tax shall be levied on *renters* in the foreign quarter for the keeping in thorough repair of Streets, Roads and Jetties, and the making of Sewers and Drains.

The italics are added by "Treaty Rights" himself to emphasise his point, which is thus stated, plus further italics :—

> "It does not say that no tax shall be levied on *property* but on *Renters*, and *Renters* clearly means "*Leaseholders*," or, as more frequently termed "*Property-holders*."

We can not but admire this saltant method of passing from the clear and limited to the vague and illimitable. Not words and their unvarnished significance concern "Treaty Rights." We frankly admit that his methods do raise things to a very lofty plane. But we would ask him a simple question. We would ask him to cease translating the definite terms of the treaty into the loose language of the Bund, and to tell us what is meant by "Renters" in the clause he quotes. "Renters" of what? "Renters" of houses? Will any one in any foreign settlement in Japan admit that he rents his house from the Japanese Government? Most assuredly not. Here we have a lease granting the perpetual use of a plot of land in consideration of a certain yearly rental. In this lease, reference is made to "renters." Here we have an Englishman who has persuaded himself, and who tries to persuade others, that the term "renter" in the land-lease means a holder of property in general, not merely a land-lessee. And here we have a newspaper throwing its cap into the air because the great question has now been "taken out of its low-lying, mist obscured level."

There is much more that is interesting and worthy of comment in "Treaty Rights" letters, and with his permission we shall add a few words in another article.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* appears a somewhat lengthy essay on "Kyôtô and Tôkyô Paintings," delivered at the Tôkyô Bijutsu Gakkô by Dr. Otsuka Yasuji. We can do no more than note in order what seem to us to be the principal points touched on:—The class of painting produced is largely determined by the views of the judges appointed by the Tôkyô Bijitsuin no Tenrankai and the Kyôto Kôzokai. The first thing that strikes an observer in the pictures exhibited is their size, and the next the predominance of portraits. These characteristics may be said to mark the new school of painting. The pictures are large because artists find it more easy to show their powers in large paintings, and portraits are chosen because it is considered that in the human face thought and feeling are more suitably and powerfully expressed than by any other form. Ancient customs, with some great hero as a central figure, are favourite subjects. The prevailing tendency is to choose serious subjects such as death, the separation of friends and relations, or men engaged in some toilsome task. In many particulars the Tôkyô and Kyôto pictures resemble each other, but there are points of difference. For instance the subjects of the Tôkyô pictures are certainly more complex and ideal than those of Kyôto. The subjects chosen by the Kyôto exhibitors are mostly trite and simple. But the Tôkyô painters make a mistake in expending all their powers on the chief idea represented in the picture and neglecting all accessory parts. Taking the pictures as a whole, the Kyôto paintings are better executed than those of Tôkyô and the colouring is far better done. In art fine ideas alone are not enough; there must be perfect execution of even the minutest details. The Tôkyô artists seem to be under the impression that the principal merit of a picture is in the idea which it is intended to represent and that all that is merely accessory to that requires no special care in execution. In painting there are those who make colour the principal consideration and those who make outline the principal consideration. With the former the outline of a picture is subordinated to its colour. The artist aims at making the colouring reveal the form; with the latter the outline is the ruling feature of the picture. In the West drawings of the latter class are called maps, but not pictures. Japanese pictures are mostly of the map class; that is outline forms the basis of the picture. What are known as the Hashimoto style pictures are of this kind. In recent years these have become very unpopular and the tendency now is in the direction of making the colouring predominant.

In colouring there are three distinct methods; which we may designate (a) *kaku-ryû*; (b) *haku-ryû* and (c) *nuru-ryû*. In the first the hand plays the most prominent part; in the second the brush, and in the third the mixing of colours and pasting them on the canvas are everything. In imitation of the foreign style of painting this last method is growing increasingly popular, although there is no denying that as a nation we have excelled most in a skilful use of the *fude*, in bringing out in a striking manner the contrast between light and shade by delicate touches of the brush. The old Japanese method of sketching differs essentially from the methods followed in oil painting. The tendency with modern artists is to abandon the old style of painting altogether.

In the portrait painting of recent years done in Japan there are serious defects. Whether the artists have copied imperfect models or what has happened we cannot tell, but the types produced are most defective. In some instances the hands or the feet are wrongly represented; in others the faces given are most unnatural. In the attempt to represent mental traits on canvas both the Kyôto and Tôkyô exhibitors may be said to have signally failed. It is true that they have succeeded in representing some of the more ordinary and shallow emotions of men and women, but beyond this they have not gone. To sum up in a word the conclusion to which I have arrived, in ideas Tôkyô excels, but in execution Kyôto excels. They have much to learn from each other.

* * *

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* celebrated the issue of its nine thousandth number on July 12th by the publication of a special edition of the paper consisting of 44 pages. Among the material that appeared we find "A History of Japanese Newspapers," from which we take the following statements:—For convenience sake the history of Japanese journalism may be divided into 5 periods. These we will take in order (1) The infant stage of journalism. It is not quite clear when newspapers were first published in Japan.* In the Ansei period (1854-1860) the *Yomiuri Shimbun* was called the *Yobiuri Shimbun*† (the newspaper that is sold by shouting its name). A picture of the ruins caused by the great earthquake that occurred during that period realised a large sale. Compared with modern newspapers those published in early days recorded the most trifling affairs and were padded with popular songs and the tales known as *ukiyo-banashi*. Among the items of news published in the early numbers of the *Yobiuri Shimbun*, we find such statements as the following:—"Near the Tennô temple a dog was seen devouring a baby," and, "the wife of a certain eel-seller having proved unfaithful to her husband, the latter took a gimlet and bored a hole in his wife's eye."‡ As far as can be ascertained it would seem that the first real newspaper was published in 1864 (The *Yobiuri* of the Ansei period is evidently not considered to be entitled to the name of a newspaper). The son of a common sailor called Hikozô, of Himeji, in Haruma, drifted across the Pacific in a junk and landed in America, where he spent nearly 10 years. On his return to Japan, in conjunction with Kishida Ginkô, he started a paper that bore the simple title of *Shimbunshi*. The foreign news was supplied by Hiko and the Japanese by Kishida. In size it was about as big as one sheet of the paper known as *hanshi*. It sold at 32 *mon* a copy. But Kishida fell under the suspicion of the Government and had to flee to Shanghai. This involved the death of the paper.†† The next Japanese newspaper published was called the *Bankoku Shimbun*. An American gentleman called Perry (?) in conjunction with a Buddhist priest named Ajiki Zendô prepared the paper, which was published in *Kana*. This was followed by the 太政官日誌, *Dajôkan Nisshi*, which was the father of the present *Kwampô* (*Official Gazette*). Mr. Kishida returned to Japan and started the *Moshiogusa*. All the above appeared at the beginning of the *Meiji* era. Next appeared the *Chûgwai Shimbun*, edited by Yamagawa Haruzô, and the *Kôko Nippô* (the father of the present *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) edited by Fukuchi Genichirô. The printing was all by blocks and the get-up of the sheets of the roughest kind. About the year 1871 the fever for publishing newspapers abated and those previously issued were all discontinued.

(2) In 1872, on his return from Europe, whither he had gone as a member of Iwakura's Mission, Mr. Fukuchi Genichirô started the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. At the same time, urged on by Mr. Kishida, Mr. Hirano Tomiji (of the Tsukiji Type Foundry) commenced to manufacture movable types. About this time Mr. Maejima Mitsu (now Baron) started the *Yûbin Hôchi Shimbun*, and subsequently the 公文通誌, *Kôbun-tsûshi* appeared, followed by the *Chôya Shimbun*, and Mr. Black's 日新眞事誌, *Nisshin Shinjishi*. Then came the Yokohama *Mainichi Shimbun* and Okamoto Takeo's *Akebono Shimbun*. The above all appeared between 1872 and 1877. The following was the situation of affairs at that time. Certain powerful members of the Government were in favour of sending an expedition against Korea. Over this question Saigô, Itagaki, Soejima, and Gotô left the Government, and a Cabinet was formed of which Iwakura, Okubô, Okuma and Itô were the leading spirits. Kido memorialised the throne praying for the granting of a constitution and the opening of a legislative assembly; Inoue and Shibusawa published their views on finance; Soejima and Itagaki theirs on the creation of a Diet. The *Nichi Nichi* at that time was supported by Jôno Kishida and Suematsu and figured as a "Government organ," advocating temperate and gradual reform. The *Hôchi*, supported by Okuma and Maejima and edited by Yano and Fujita was decidedly pro-Government. The principal Opposition and radical organs were the *Mainichi*, edited by Numa; the *Chôya*, by Narushima and Suehiro, and the *Akebono*, by Okamoto. A literary society called the 明六會 Meirokukai, of which Messrs. Fukuzawa Yukichi, Mori Arinori, Katô Hiroyuki, Nishi Shû, Nishimura Shigeki, Tsuda Shindô and Tsuda Sen were the leading members, published a magazine that discussed the burning questions of the day. Mr. Fukuzawa and Mr. (now Dr.) Katô were in opposition to each other, the former advocating immediate and radical reform, the latter gradual and moderate changes. There were several other magazines that were ably edited and widely read at the time; such were the *Kinji Hyôron*, the organ of Messrs. Hayashi Seimei and Komatsubara Eitarô, and the *Sômô* (草莽) *Zasshi*. Three noted members of the 共存同衆, Kyôzondôshû, Ouchi Seiran, Shimaji Mokurai and Ono Azusa, started the *Minkan Zasshi*, which for a long time was an earnest advocate of popular rights. The rebellion under Saigô served as a blow to the cause of popular rights. But in the year 1879 local government was established and local assemblies were created everywhere. The following year Messrs. Kôno Hironaka and Kataoka Kenkichi petitioned the Government for the opening of a national assembly, and subsequently Count Okuma fixed the year 1883 as the time at which constitutional government could with safety be inaugurated, but Itô and Inoue opposed the notion, and eventually the date for the opening of the Diet was fixed, and thus ended the second period of Japanese journalism.

(3) This was distinctively the political party era. It lasted from 1881 to 1886. The political parties and their leaders are too well known to need special notice here. Outside them all stood Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi with his *Jiji Shimpô*.

(4) Period 4 may be described as the sociological era. Having grown wearied of political strife, the Japanese public showed signs of taking a keen interest in social questions and there was an attempt to introduce European customs *en masse*. The fancy ball given by Itô and supported by Inoue and other pro-Western statesmen was an indication of the length to which these notions had gone. But a reaction, led by Tani and voiced in the *Nippon* and other organs, soon set in. Even Hoshi Tôru wrote against the Occidentalising of Japan in his organ the *Kôron Shimpô* (*Public Opinion*) afterwards called the *Mezamashi Shimbun*. The Revision of the Treaties began to be earnestly discussed and Okuma's plan for bringing this about received the support of most of the leading newspapers. With the failure of that scheme period 4 ends.

(5) This era dates from the opening of the Diet in 1889. This event naturally affected journalism in various ways. The journals which appeared for the first time then were; the *Tôkyô Kôron*, the father of the *Asahi*, started by Murayama Ryôhei and edited by Suehiro; the *Shinonome Shimbun*, edited by Mukae; the

* By this remark it is evidently meant that it is not clear whether certain news sheets that were sold at the time of the famous vendetta of the 47 *rônin* and prior to that event are entitled to be called newspapers, as subsequently the *Yomiuri* gives an account of the publication of the first newspaper.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† In some respects the *Yomiuri's* account is confusing. It first states that the *Yomiuri* itself under another name existed in the Ansei period (1854-1860) and later on, it asserts that the first real newspaper was that published by Joseph Heko and Kishida Ginkô in 1864.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ Dealers in eels are in the habit of dividing an eel in two by inserting an awl in one of its eyes and then splitting it open. So the method of punishment chosen by the wronged husband is supposed to be amusing. Of its cruelty nothing is said.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

†† Kishida is still living and in very affluent circumstances.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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Kokumin, edited by Tokutomi; the *Chûô*, edited by Ooka Ikuzô; the *Yorozu Chôhô*, edited by Kuroiwa Shûroku, and the *Niroku Shimbun* edited by Akiyama Teisuke. Some of these still continue to be issued; others have succumbed. Among the small newspapers the *Yomiuri* makes a point of writing in an easy style to suit uneducated readers. The newspapers that while they lasted were written in similar style were the *Eiri Shimbun*, the *Iroha Shimbun*; the *Ukiyô Shimbun*, the *Kaika Shimbun* and the *Kaishin Shimbun*. These may all be said both in theory and practice to have been champions of the Gembun Itchi style of writing; but they have all disappeared and the *Yomiuri* only remains.

Though the *Yomiuri* calls itself a *Koshimbun* (one of the minor papers) as literature it ranks high. It is on the whole carefully edited and for years has collected and published literary matter of considerable value. Among the older papers its reputation has been well sustained for more than a quarter of a century.

* * *

The Imperial Education Society, of which Mr. Shinji is the President, has recently created a Fine Art department and purposes taking steps to develop a taste for art as a part of the general work of the Society. In May last a large social gathering in connection with this object was held in Tôkyô, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Tsuji, Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô and others. A report of the meeting will be found in No. 260 of the *Kyôiku Kôhô*. The gist of what Mr. Tsuji said was that the attempts of the Department of Education and of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture to further the cause of art were quite inadequate, and that they needed to be supplemented by voluntary efforts such as those the Society proposed to make. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô dwelt on the connection of art with the development of thought. The field of beauty was practically exhaustless; art was an attempt to represent the most exquisite colours and forms. Artists must have high ideals. Upon their ideals their pictures depend. An artist must have deep feelings and convictions. It was a fact that religion furnished some of the grandest ideas that had ever been embodied in pictures; Christianity in the West and Buddhism in the East. In Japan Buddhism may be said to have been the great art prompter. Ideas that are too subtle to be expressed in words can be represented on the canvas by a few master strokes. But in these days few people believe in the old religions. What is necessary is that new convictions should take the place of the old. For an artist to be without convictions is fatal to success, but there is no reason why men should not cultivate their religious or spiritual sense as much as ever, and this they will do if they are earnest men. Beauty must be loved for its own sake. There are some who study art only as a means of making a living, who paint what they think will sell. Such men can never become great artists. Of course artists must live and often they have to consider money, but nothing should tempt them to lose sight of their highest ideals. Their principal function is to treat ideal subjects in an ideal manner, and in order to do this they must take little heed of what the vulgar crowd says or thinks. There were some who delighted in drawing invidious distinctions between Occidental and Oriental art, but Dr. Inoue condemned the adoption of such a course. The objects of all true artists were very much the same, namely the representation of some phases of beauty. As to the methods adopted for such representation they differ according to taste and the technical training received by the artists. The creation of rival schools of art to waste time in running down each others' work was not the object of the department of art which had been added to the Society. They hoped to act on liberal principles and to encourage a love of beauty among all classes.

* * *

In No. 16 of the Transactions of the Nippon Bijutsu Kyôkai we find a report of an address delivered some weeks ago by Mr. Shiota Shin on the relation of fine art to technology or handicraft. Mr. Shiota has been away in Europe for two years making various investigations. He visited the Paris and Glasgow Exhibitions and seems to have come back with the feeling that in Japan the relation of the artisan to the artist is not understood. The following is the substance of his speech before the Fine Art Society referred to above. There is a good deal of controversy among us as to whether such trifling articles as pins and buttons when carved by noted sculptors are to be considered specimens of fine art or as merely ordinary art such as is produced by the ordinary artisan. Take the cases of such well-known metal sculptors as Munô Shômin and Itô Katsumi: the various statues produced by these men are recognised as very high-class specimens of fine art, are their pins and buttons, for they carve these, to be so regarded? In Europe no such articles are found among fine art exhibits. It would not be true to say that great sculptors in Europe never carve small insignificant articles, for they do a great deal of this kind of work. They furnish models to the owners of factories, but when the articles in question are turned out by myriads the names of the authors of the original design do not appear. In Japan there is among artists a notion that to furnish models for the use of ordinary artisans is undignified and vulgar. An artist may produce pins or buttons, but they must all be prepared by his own hand (*Nihon de wa daika ga model no tame hotte watasu wa haji to suru shûkwan ari. Sore de horu nara, hitotsu hitotsu jikô ga horu ga, bokei (model) to shite hotte wa yaranai*). And among painters the same feeling prevails. They will paint pictures, or furnish drawings for screens or scrolls, but when asked to furnish a model for reproduction on fans, they demur. If they consent to furnish a design for a fan, every fan that has the design on it must be painted by their own hands. In foreign countries there is no feeling of this kind. Some of the greatest artists are perpetually supplying manufacturers with designs. It is true that they get well paid for their work, but it must not be overlooked that by acting as they do they are conferring an immense benefit on the world by supplying it with artistic designs in abundance. While furnishing these designs the artists are careful not to associate their names with the sale of the articles on which they are inscribed. So there is nothing whatever derogatory to the superior position occupied by the artist in the practice to which we have referred. Instead of spending much time in producing small articles for sale in the way now done, our Japanese artists would do well to put themselves into connection with the great manufacturing world and to agree to furnish them with as many models as they may require. They would thus open up for themselves a new sphere for the display of talent and ingenuity and would have the satisfaction of seeing their designs carried to the remotest corners of the globe to be admired by connoisseurs everywhere.

* * *

In the *Taiyô* appears a long lecture of Dr. Otsuka's on "The romantic and the present state of Japanese Literature," delivered at the Waseda Semmon Gakkô some little time ago. In a condensed form we reproduce Dr. Otsuka's interesting discussion. What is most observable in connection with recent literature is the immense popularity of the teaching of Nietsche among a certain class of writers and the aversion shown to him and his teaching by others. It is maintained by some that it is only by adopting Nietsche's views on morality, religion and philosophy that the imaginative faculties in writers can be fully developed. It is true that just at present those who figure as leaders in the movement towards romanticism are devout worshippers of Nietsche, but it is of course an entire mistake to suppose that there is no other way of cultivating the romantic spirit but by sitting at the feet of Nietsche. After giving an account of the origin of the word "romantic" and of the senses in which the word is understood in the principal countries of Europe, Dr. Otsuka goes on to say that the love of the ideal and the imaginative, though doubtless proceeding originally from the nature of the faculty with which man finds himself endowed, has always been increased and guided by prevailing notions on religion, morality and politics. And if it be asked with what kind of religion and politics it has in the course of history been most associated, we are bound to say, observes Dr. Otsuka, that on the whole Roman Catholicism with its authority and dogma has had associated with it more of the Romantic than Protestantism with its comparative freedom of thought and belief. But in politics and morality the reverse has been the case. Subjection to authority of the slavish kind has been found to kill idealism and to render flights of the imagination next to impossible. It has been in countries where and at times when individualism and great freedom of thought on politics and human conduct have been allowed that the imaginative faculty has attained the highest state of development. The connection of the imagination with religion is very apparent. Religion depends principally on imagination and emotion. This is true of both Protestantism and Catholicism. For many centuries in various countries of Europe under the Roman Catholic rule romance and religion went hand in hand. When asked to explain how it was that certain Protestants were able to soar so high in the world of fancy, we reply that it was the political and moral freedom they enjoyed that made this possible.§ When we see then under what varied circumstances the imaginative faculty was highly developed in the West in days gone by we conclude that in order to further this development in Japan to-day it is not necessary that we should slavishly follow the teaching of Nietsche or any other great writer. Already we have in the works of Rohan and Kyôka, in the *Yamato-uta*, and the writings of the literary school known as 明星, *Myôjô* the kind of thing we need in greater quantity.

There are those who object to more development of our imaginative faculty on the ground that the poet and the novelist are almost bound to be partial, one-sided, prejudiced, and to run to extremes, the very things which already we Japanese are too apt to do, observe these cavillers. This is only saying that there is no good without an accompanying evil. It is not at all necessary that the development of one faculty of the mind should prevent the exercise or suspend the controlling power of all the other faculties. Taking the whole course of our mind development in the *Meiji* era, it has mostly been calculated to convert us into shallow imitators of others. We have been borrowing to such an extent that it is hard to point to anything that originated from our own brains. The ideas which in the course of 30 years we have appropriated took centuries to develop in the Western world. In many cases we have in no sense mastered these ideas. Our knowledge is to a large extent superficial, and we show little sign of having grasped the true significance of the principles, theories and notions that we have professed to adopt. The consequence is that the Europeanised Japanese mind bears little fruit. What we want is more originality, and to obtain this the imaginative faculty must be better developed. A short time ago a certain foreigner remarked that though "there are fashions in Japan, there is no prevailing tendency of thought and no overpowering impulse." This is perfectly true. The meaning is that we are too indifferent as to what principles or theories we adopt. We lack true earnestness in thought. Under these circumstances to me it seems that controversy between the advocates of opposite principles is to be welcomed. Controversy in the world of thought proves to be the parent of all that is solid and lasting. If men's minds are so stagnant that they will not take the trouble to argue in favour of one set of principles or another, their condition is very hopeless. What we want to see in this country is the rallying of the leaders of thought around some definite principles. There is too much personality not only in our politics,

§ It seems to us very difficult to follow Dr. Otsuka's argument here. He seems to hold that political bondage, severe moral restraint and the strictest authority were conducive to the development of the imagination in the Roman Catholic; but that such an environment would kill romance in the Protestant—a very fanciful theory surely.—(Writer of Summary).

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but in our literature and philosophy, *Nihon wa shugi ni kumi sezu, hito ni kumi suru to iu koto ga, ima no bungei sekai no heigai to natte oru.* "The Japanese practice of allying with men rather than with principles has become a great abuse in the literary world."

* * *

Under the titles of "Men of Merit among Party Clans," the *Taiyô* institutes a comparison between the present party competitors for supreme power and the old clan statesmen; in favour of the latter. The writer contends that the clan leaders while they held the reins of government in the turbulent years of the *Meiji* era did more real service to the country than has been accomplished by their would-be successors. The advice given in this article is that the elder statesmen who have been acting as party leaders should retire and make room for more active and more suitable men. While they remain the heads of parties, they impede reform in a variety of ways. Marquis Itô's management of the Seiyûkai, says the writer we quote, has been far from successful and he is certainly the greatest of the older statesmen who have tried their hands at party-organisation and control. These men have the satisfaction of knowing that at a time when the men in power were nearly all opposed to the idea of allowing the people to share in the government of the country, they asserted popular rights till they were universally acknowledged. Let them retire on their laurels In addition to that of Marquis Itô, the entire withdrawal from public life of Messrs. Hayashi Yûzo, Kataoka Kenkichi, Matsuda Masahisa and Kôno Hironaka is recommended. Of these politicians the following account is given:

(1) Mr. Hayashi is now 61 years of age. His most prosperous time was the year 1877, when he was in communication with Saigô and when in union with the late Viscount Mutsu he plotted the overthrow of the Government. Notwithstanding Mutsu's great ability he was no such schemer as Hayashi, and at that eventful period the latter was invariably consulted. In 1886 he was released from prison, and in conjunction with Count Itagaki founded the *Jiyu-tô*. For opposition to the Itô Cabinet he was subsequently banished from the capital. On the opening of the Diet he became one of the members for Kôchi, but since that time he has effected little of any value. Twice he has entered the Cabinet: once in 1898 and once in 1900. He is now the head of the Tosa section of the *Jiyu-tô*, but without any special influence. His retirement is to be desired.

(2) Mr. Kataoka is in his sixty-first year. In 1870 he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Had he remained in the Army he would probably have been a general by this time. He left it to engage in politics, but he is not suited for the rôle he chose, and, if we mistake not, would have done better to have become a Christian pastor from early days.

(3) Mr. Matsuda Masahisa is 58 years of age. His most prosperous days were those during which in conjunction with Marquis Saionji through the medium of the *Tôyô jiyû Shimbun* he propagated French notions on popular rights. Twice he held office under Party Cabinets, but cannot be said to have achieved success on either occasion.

(4) Mr. Kôno Hironaka is now 55 years of age. His palmy days were prior to the opening of the Diet, when at the time of the noted Fukushima affair he became the centre of a very strong anti-despotism alliance. At that time his energy was something tremendous and for a while no man in the country was more popular among the go-ahead section of politicians. But of late years his very existence has been almost forgotten. There are other former political leaders who have had the good sense to retire from public life. Such are Messrs. Yano Fumio, formerly Minister in Peking, Oi Kentarô and Shimada Saburô. The last has severed his connection with the party to which he belonged and now devotes himself exclusively to journalism and other literary work.

* * *

The publication calling itself *Sanjû-roku Nen* (36th Year of *Meiji*), to which we called attention in a former Summary, whose principal object it is to furnish information bearing on the Fifth Home Exhibition, to be held in Osaka next year, and which is edited by Mr. Tsuchiya, a former editor of the *Jiji Shimpô*, in its second and third numbers writes in the following strain on the expected foreign visitors of the Exhibition: Great efforts are being made by our Government to attract a large number of foreigners to our shores next year. Every year some five or six thousand foreign visitors come to these islands, but it is hoped that next year the figure may rise to 8,000 or even still higher. There is already a considerable amount of discussion as to the steps that ought to be taken to accommodate these visitors. Osaka is badly provided with hotels, the streets are mostly narrow and the first impression produced on a visitor to that city is anything but cheerful. But the foreigners who come will not be much affected by appearances. What they will want to know is how much solid progress has been made; how the money-making pursuits among us are faring. What have we to show them in the educational line, for instance? They will not be moved by our telling them that our text-books abound with excellent moral precepts and that our histories record the deeds of scores of moral heroes. It is in the new Japan that they take interest. It is the Japan of whom they have heard as the new competitor in the world's markets that they will wish to study Are not our actual achievements in the industrial and commercial line very poor as compared with what other countries can show? We must confess that a recent perusal of a history of German commerce and industry has made us feel rather sad as to the prospects of our making anything like a creditable show next year. The trouble is that our educational system is an anachronism. While living in the thirty-fifth year of *Meiji* we are following a system of education that is designed to manufacture young men of the type that lived in the Kamakura and Ashikaga eras. Will this fact get to be known among our visitors next year? Have we anything to show that we are on the right track industrially and commercially?

YACHTING.

The 39-raters and cruisers went to Uraga on Saturday at 1.30 and 1 p.m. respectively to race for presented prizes. Four of the former started:—*Maid Marion*, *Spray*, *Aborigine* and *Mary* in a light south easterly breeze which later fell dead calm. We learn, however, that *Maid Marion* finished first within the time limit, that is at 19 minutes past 9, *Mary* next at 20 minutes to 10. Ten o'clock was the time limit.

All the cruisers, seven in number, started and they failed to finish though *Molly* in the leading position lay for a long time close to the goal.

The 21-raters went out to contest the 4th of July prize and finished in this order:—

	h.m.s.
Pet	6.00.30
Edna	6.38.00
Stella	—
Yugao	6.37.10
Vixen	—
Nandeska	6.12.05
Sadeska	6.06.00
Bonito	6.20.30
Pinna	6.20.20

The following, according to the light wind handicap applied, are the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.
Pet	6.00.30
Edna	6.38.00
Yugao	6.29.10
Nandeska	6.04.05
Sadesuka	5.55.00
Bonito	6.09.30

Therefore the first prize falls to *Sadesuka*, the next to *Pet* and the third to *Nandesuka*.

Of the 12-raters *Madaleine* was the only one that finished.

CRICKET.

The match on Saturday afternoon was played under the new time rule, the idea being that the side which made the greatest number of runs within the time allotted—one hour and forty minutes—should be declared winners. The heat was very great but a breeze occasionally fluttered over the ground affording relief to the fielders, which was much appreciated. White's Eleven went to the wicket first and made a curious score, the first and second wickets falling for 26. The first to succumb was P. B. Clarke, who had made 13 runs, and he was dismissed with the first ball of Lammert's sixth over. Pollard then joined Firth, but the third delivery from Lammert dissolved the brief partnership and Firth retired, also with a score of 13. One long succession of men went in and came out, nine wickets falling for 66 runs. Then E. W. Kilby and P. Woodcock came together and made a splendid stand, the score gradually creeping up to 118, at which figure it stopped, Kilby being bowled by Brady. The side had gone in at 2.30 p.m., and it was now 4 p.m., ten minutes of the limit being unexpired. Score:—

MR. WHITE'S ELEVEN.

P. B. Clarke, b. Lammert	13
A. R. Firth, c. Brady, b. Lammert	13
F. Pollard, b. Lammert	0
J. S. Graham, b. Edwards	9
A. W. Read, b. Edwards	0
F. E. White, b. Edwards	19
A. Kingdon, b. Lammert	4
Rev. W. P. G. Field, b. Lammert	0
E. W. Kilby, b. Brady	29
P. Woodcock, c. Edwards, b. H. W. Kilby	14
A. Scott, b. Lammert	6
S. Bullen, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	118

BOWLING ALALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
F. Lammert	65	90	2	6
F. H. Bugbird	6	36	3	0
E. B. S. Edwards	17	48	0	3
G. Philip	11	12	0	0
H. W. Kilby	2	4	—	1
G. G. Brady	6	12	0	1

Edwards bowled one wide and Philip one also.

Edward's team went to the wicket at 4.20 p.m. and though at first unfortunate had little difficulty in winning, despite the first five wickets falling for 19 runs. Bugbird and Strome stayed the rot, and the latter had only himself to blame in getting run out on a seventh ball bowled by P. B. Clarke. Still we all make errors in judgment at times. The only other pair to distinguish themselves were F. J. Abbott, who carried out his bat for 25, and H. W. Kilby, who made 28 before being caught by his brother off Kingdon. Score:—

MR. EDWARD'S ELEVEN.

G. Philip, b. White	8
G. Brady, st. Kilby, b. A. Kingdon	4
W. Graham, b. White	4
J. H. Goodban, c. Graham, b. White	0
F. Lammert, b. Kingdon	2
F. H. Bugbird, b. Firth	22
O. Strome, run out	23
J. F. Marques, c. sub, b. Clarke	2
F. O. Stuart, b. Firth	7
F. J. Abbott, not out	25
H. W. Kilby, c. E. W. Kilby, b. Kingdon	28
Extras	9
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
F. E. White	45	84	2	3
A. Kingdon	35	62	0	3
A. R. Firth	30	42	0	2
P. B. Clarke	15	24	0	1

A Paris telegram of Aug. 7th said:—The *Matin*, referring this morning to the request made by the French Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok, Siam, to be recalled, declares it to be due to the intrigues of the King of Siam to seek protection from Japan or entry into the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but that France has ample military forces in the Far East to make her rights respected. The *Matin* exonerates the Indian Government from any responsibility for the King of Siam's intrigues.

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THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER IV.

Murder of the Shogun.—Civil wars which followed it.—Yoshiaki, brother of Yoshiteru, takes refuge with Wada Koremasa.—Ota Nobunaga comes to his assistance and has him made Shogun.—The Jesuits, banished from Kyoto, are reinstated.—The legend of the "Eirokuji."—Disgrace and rehabilitation of Wada.—Conduct of Wada during the wars that Nobunaga had to wage after the nomination of Yoshiaki.—Death of Wada.

While the Jesuits thus laboured to renew the religious side of Japan, the murder of the Shogun, Yoshiteru, came to quickly change the politics of the country and to inaugurate a series of events, the most tragic in its history. Here are, in a few words, the causes which provoked this catastrophe.

Miyoshi Chokei, the Prime Minister or, in other words, the absolute master of the Shogun, died in 1564. Before closing his eyes he confided his adopted son Yoshitsugu, a youth without any will of his own, to his vassal Matsunaga Hisahide. The latter with tears in his eyes, as custom required in such circumstances, swore to attend to the interests of his pupil.(31) But he soon forgot his engagements and as, some time before, Miyoshi Chokei had betrayed his master Hosokawa Harumoto in order to usurp his place, Matsunaga betrayed his pupil Miyoshi Yoshitsugu and arrogated to himself all his rights. It goes without saying that he commenced by claiming the post of Prime Minister, and as the Shogun protested against this abuse, Matsunaga attacked him in his palace. Yoshiteru defended himself with the courage of despair but wounded by several arrows in the head and by the thrust of a lance in the stomach(32), he fell dead. His women and children were all massacred, with the exception of two girls who escaped, thanks to a Christian *samurai* (June, 1565).

From this moment Matsunaga ruled as master, and Yoshitsugu soon found that he was treated with as little regard as if he had been Matsunaga's vassal. A division was not long in taking place and towards the end of the same year Yoshitsugu and Matsunaga came to blows near Sakai. It would be wearisome to enumerate all the battles that the two adversaries fought during the space of two years and in which they were alternately conquerors and conquered.

A single fact worthy of remark was the extraordinary manner in which the Christian *samurai* knew how to distinguish their religious duties from their political obligations. Whilst the two armies were encamped in front of Sakai the solemnity of Christmas approached (1565). Father Froez, happening to be at that time in this town, invited the Christian *samurai* from both camps to come and celebrate the birth of the Saviour in the Church of Sakai. Forgetting for the moment that they were enemies, the *samurai* accepted the invitation of Father Froez and at nightfall on the 24th of December they repaired to the assembly of the faithful of Sakai. The latter received the warriors in the best manner possible and served themselves the usual fraternal agapes, after the midnight mass. At early dawn on the 25th of December the Christian *samurai* departed. In taking leave of each other they mutually asked pardon for being obliged to kill each other in the coming encounter(33).

In 1567, Yoshitsugu finding that too many uncles and relatives imposed on him their way of thinking, passed over to the camp of Matsunaga and the civil war continued between the Miyoshi family on one side, and Matsunaga and Yoshitsugu on the other. These latter were generally victorious. It was then that Matsunaga named as Shogun, Yoshihide, nephew of Yoshiteru (1568).

Yoshihide, who was scarcely three years old, had been in the province of Awa (Shikoku) at the time of his uncle's death and Matsunaga had caused him to be brought to Kyoto to make of him a Shogun whom he could manipulate at his pleasure. By doing so he believed himself sufficiently safe from those who accused him of wishing to usurp the Shogunate. On the other hand he attached to him the bonzes by exiling the Christian preachers from the capital.

While these troubles desolated Kyoto and the neighbouring provinces, a personage, insignificant in himself, hatched a plot which was not only to punish the murderers of Yoshiteru but to overthrow the Shogunate itself. This personage was Yoshiaki, younger brother of the unfortunate Yoshiteru.

From an early age Yoshiaki had been destined for a monastic life, as was customary then for cadets of great families. Owing to his being a brother of the Shogun he was placed in the largest monastery of Nara, a monastery known as Ichijo-in, and became the chief of it. On hearing of the death of his brother he believed that he was called on to continue the dynasty of the Ashikaga and, forestalling the arrival of the emissaries of Matsunaga, he fled from his monastery and took refuge in the citadel of Yajima (Omi) where Wada Koremasa then resided. The latter, a devoted servant of the Shogun, received the fugitive with all the honour due to his rank and promised to assist him in the vindication of his rights. As Wada could not undertake single-handed this difficult task, he went to invoke the help of several *daimyo*, while Yoshiaki remained more than a year concealed in the citadel of Yajima.(34) Wada first approached Sasaki Yoshikata, *daimyo* of Mitsukuri (Omi), then Asakura Yoshikage, *daimyo* of Kitanosho (Echizen), but without result; the first refused categorically and the second advised him to patiently await better times. Everywhere denied help, Wada turned towards Ota Nobunaga, *daimyo* of Gifu (Mino), and this *daimyo* consented to put himself at the head of the enterprise. It was not until that time that Yoshiaki quitted Yajima to go to Gifu.

Nobunaga was at this time 36 years of age. Of slim figure and very thin, he was of a delicate constitution. His warlike temper found a strong stimulant in a limitless ambition. Although fond of having his own way, he willingly listened to the counsels of his suite, but took care to pay no attention to them when they happened to be in opposition to his manner of seeing. Intrepid even to imprudence he feared no man; incredulous and a sceptic he despised the gods and vowed implacable hate to all their ministers.

His preparations made, Noburaga left Gifu at the head of 50,000 men (35). After having defeated Sasaki who tried to bar his way, he marched upon Kyoto and made himself master of it without striking a blow (October, 1568). Then Yoshihide, the child-Shogun, having died in the meantime, Nobunaga proclaimed Yoshiaki Shogun.

Unexpectedly enough, on the arrival of Nobunaga the two murderers of Yoshiteru submitted to the conqueror, and the latter, always magnanimous towards those who recognized his authority, contented himself with banishing them from the town of Kyoto and sending them back to their provinces. After this reasonably pacific conquest, Nobunaga undertook the reconstruction of the Shogun's residence, burnt down at the time of the assassination of Yoshiteru. Meanwhile Yoshiaki remained in one of the largest temples of the town and Nobunaga in another. Nobunaga personally superintended the construction of the new palace. He was to be seen every day, walking among the workmen, clothed in a tiger's skin, and encouraging them in their work. He encountered no great difficulty in finding the necessary materials: the numerous temples of the city furnished him with inexhaustible supplies. From these temples he carried off everything of which he stood in need,—stone, wood and sliding doors. As to the pecuniary expenses required for this enterprise, Nobunaga obliged the rich monasteries of Osaka and Sakai to meet them. As soon as the palace, otherwise called the citadel of Nijo, was finished Nobunaga installed Yoshiaki with a very strong guard and returned to Gifu. Kinoshita Hideyoshi, a vassal of Nobunaga's, was charged with the task of guarding the citadel, whilst Wada Koremasa, in recompense for the signal services he had rendered to the cause of the Shogun, was named Governor of the city of Kyoto.

It was owing to Wada that the Jesuits succeeded in entering the capital, whence they had been banished since the death of Yoshiteru. Even their church had been taken from them and the Christians had had to meet in a private house. Wada, filled with zeal for the new religion which he already regarded as his own, invited Father Froez, then at Sakai, to repair to Kyoto, where he presented him to Nobunaga. The latter condescended to welcome the foreign preacher, not that the Christian doctrine made the slightest impression on this man completely indifferent to things supernatural, but that he knew this foreigner to be exposed to all sorts of annoyance from the bonzes for whom he felt an invincible aversion. He was therefore enchanted to find an opportunity of killing two birds with one stone, of protecting the helpless and of annoying the bonzes. Father Froez immediately obtained permission to remain in Kyoto and to re-occupy the church, till that time inhabited by a party of *samurai*. Wada was directed to write out this authorization and he took good care to insert in it several privileges such as exemption from taxes, which all the temples enjoyed, and even a dispensation from lodging *samurai*, an affliction which the temples had to put up with, every time an assemblage of warriors in the city required it. Finally a paragraph menaced with severe penalties all those who should molest the foreigner in the exercise of his ministry. Nobunaga signed all this and even refused to accept the 10 gold pieces which this authorization cost. Thus the future promised to be happy, all the more so that the Shogun Yoshiaki welcomed the religious with the same kindness as Nobunaga. But thanks to the prejudices of the people, the presence of a single foreigner in Kyoto was near causing revolution.

The Emperor Okimachi, a fervent Buddhist, was nothing more than a docile instrument in the hands of the bonzes. From the time of Father Vilela's arrival in Kyoto the bonzes had already induced the Emperor to use all his influence to get the foreign preacher banished from the Holy City. And as in religious matters, custom had preserved a certain prerogative for the imperial decision, Father Vilela had for the moment to quit Kyoto (1560) in spite of the protection of the Shogun and of Miyoshi Chokei. This is why the authorization that Nobunaga had just granted Father Froez, without even consulting the Emperor was regarded as a crime of *lèse-majesté*. A *Kuge* was deputed to see Nobunaga and warn him of the grave omission of which he had just been guilty. The deputy explained that since the commencement of the world the imperial word had made law in all religious matters and that a doctrine disapproved of by it ought to be rejected with horror. He then explained that the foreign doctrine with its one God, placed higher than the Japanese divinities, was absolutely incompatible with the traditions of the country. The *Kuge* finally expressed his anxiety with reference to this foreigner left completely free in Kyoto. Nobunaga, throwing a look of contempt at the *Kuge*, informed him that so long as Nobunaga watched over the country a solitary foreigner would not possess himself of it. He even added that it was precisely because he saw in this foreigner a man helpless and without support, that he would protect him against all his opponents. The *Kuge* went away to bring to the Palace the news of his fail-

(31) *Miyoshi ki*

(32) The Nihon Gwaishi vol. IX., page 11, accuses Ikeda Tango-no-kami of having given this lance thrust and declares that in punishment for this crime he became blind and had to drag out a miserable existence as a mendicant in the streets of Kyoto. It is probably in his quality of Christian that Ikeda was more severely chastised than even the authors of the murder. Happily for him, however, not having taken part in this murder, he neither became blind nor a mendicant. During the 30 years which followed this event the annals of the Jesuits show him to have been a very influential personage and their powerful protector.—Hay, p. 193, 223, 486.

(33) *Cartas de Japão*, page 538.

(34) In the letters of the Jesuits this citadel bears the name of Koka, from its being situated in the district of that name.

(35) Once for all, the stupendous ciphers indicating the forces of the different armies, spoken of in Japanese histories, must be accepted with the greatest reserve.

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ure. Then, say the Japanese historians, the Emperor Okimachi, surrendering to the entreaties of Nobunaga, accorded full liberty to the foreigner. This rather naïve conclusion may, in the eyes of some modern historians, serve as a palliative to safeguard the imperial dignity, but its lack of logic does not escape any body. Nobunaga was not a man to entreat any one, not even the Emperor, to approve of his point of view: and the present instance was not exceptional. The best proof of it is that Wada, more and more attacked on the question of the foreigner, stoutly declared that he would remain in Kyoto despite the prohibition of the Emperor, and that the will of Nobunaga alone was law. As a matter of course the Shogun Yoshiaki approved of all the actions of Nobunaga and that despite the Mikado and the bonzes whose opposition grew more and more determined.

Another error generally prevalent in this connection is the famous legend of the "Eiroku-ji," temple of the Eiroku era. In the 11th year of the Eiroku era (1568), says the history of Japan(34), a foreign preacher of the name of Urukan (Organtino) arrived at Nagasaki. Nobunaga having heard tell of him, ordered him to be brought to Kyoto the same year. It was at Azuchi that he received him and questioned him on his doctrine. Nobunaga, attracted by Urukan and by his doctrine, permitted him to preach in spite of the protests of the bonze Bunkyu-in whose advice he had asked. Nobunaga then gave this foreigner a large piece of land situated in Kyoto itself, and had constructed there at his own expense a temple surpassing in magnificence every other temple in the capital. The edifice being finished towards the end of 1568, Nobunaga gave it the name of "Eiroku-ji," temple of the Eiroku era. Now to call a temple by the name of the era during which it has been built was a privilege reserved to some great Buddhist temples. The whole city rose, therefore, and 300 armed bonzes descended from Hiei-zan and, presenting themselves before the Emperor Okimachi, induced him to annul this last act. The Emperor did what the bonzes demanded and Nobunaga, changing his mind, called the temple of the foreigners by the contemptuous name of "Nambanji," temple of the Southern barbarians

It is really impossible to perpetrate more anachronisms and errors in so few words, and if we are to judge Japanese history by this specimen, then it must be confessed that Japanese history merits very little confidence. For as a matter of fact, Father Organtino did not arrive in Japan till 1570, when the Genki era had already come (37). It was not until the end of that year that at Kyoto he was presented to Nobunaga (38). The latter certainly took a liking for this Italian so amiable, so learned, and of conduct so different from that of the bonzes, but he never gave him any land at Kyoto, nor had a temple constructed there at his own expense, nor bestowed a name on the Christian Church. But what is more important, the Jesuits themselves did not construct a church at Kyoto either during the Eiroku era, or even during the era which followed, the Genki. It was not till the 4th year of Tensho (1576), that they erected a building worthy of the name of church. Before this time they had to content themselves with a little oratory in a common Japanese house which certainly could never have been the subject of this alleged quarrel between Nobunaga and the enemies of the new religion, but which the latter had from the commencement called by the name of Nambanji. This example, like several others, shows that the complaisant historians who flourished under the Tokugawa regime, did not even recoil from the improbable when it was a question of throwing discredit on the religious and on Nobunaga, their protector.

To return to Wada, his zeal for the Christian religion and at the same time his disinterestedness were without doubt admirable, but his impetuous temperament made him go too far. Although only a catechumen, he could see no religion but the Christian religion, and all those who did not appreciate it like himself seemed to him to be malefactors. This unfortunate trait in his character was near compromising everything. Two young pagan *samurai* had, either through thoughtlessness or derision, torn a medal from a Christian woman while she was at prayer, and this in the very residence of Wada. This act so shocked the latter that, in spite of the intercession of the Christians and the insistence of Father Froez himself, he caused the principal author of the act to be beheaded and the one whom he judged less guilty to be banished from his presence. Upon this Wada's enemies could no longer contain themselves. Already, some time before, when the terrible governor had threatened to destroy all the quarter in which the foreigner resided, if ever an attempt was made on that foreigner's life, the latent wrath of the people had almost burst forth. But this last occurrence was the spark in the powder magazine. The bonze Nichijo Shonin(39) a great favourite at the imperial court, proceeded immediately to Gifu and, which much exaggeration of course, denounced Wada for sacrificing the public safety to the foreign religion.

Nobunaga, although excessively distrustful, allowed himself to be circumvented by the clever Nichijo Shonin and, suspecting Wada of having exceeded his instructions, promised to dismiss him. The latter, then ill at Takatsuki, got wind of the danger which threatened him and proposed to go and justify himself before Nobunaga, when a messenger arrived to announce to him his disgrace, in other words he was relieved of his functions as Governor of Kyoto and his lands of Yajima went to swell the possessions of Nobunaga. Wada bowed to this decision, had his hair and beard cut, dressed himself in garments of a recluse from worldly things, as a disgraced person ought to do; then, followed by 200 of his *samurai* of Yajima, he retired to Takatsuki.

One can imagine the joy that this news caused among the adversaries of the foreign religion, and at the same time of the grief it provoked among the Christians. Already they foreboded a future of the gloomiest when a sudden and unexpected change raised up their drooping spirits. Nobunaga having in the meantime arrived in Kyoto, expressed to the great astonishment of all his desire to see Wada. This desire was equivalent to the return of Wada to favour and the friends of the latter hastened to apprise him of it and to recall him to Kyoto. When Nobunaga saw Wada dressed as a disgraced person and humbly prostrate at his feet, he experienced remorse for having treated with such a want of consideration the warrior whose devotion and loyalty to himself were known. He at once ordered his own dress to be brought in and he clothed him with his own hands. He confided to him anew the functions of Governor of Kyoto and to show the whole city that Wada had regained his favour he traversed in his company several of the most crowded streets. The lands of Yajima were not however returned to him, but in compensation Nobunaga increased his revenues from Takatsuki by 40,000 *koku*. On the other hand all the resentment of Nobunaga fell on the bonze Nichijo, whom he would even have put to death if the Mikado had not interceded in his favour.

A short time after Nobunaga had reason to congratulate himself on having restored his confidence to Wada. For it was thanks to him that Nobunaga escaped from an ambuscade that the bonzes of Hiei-zan and the *daimyo* Sasaki and Asakura had prepared for him towards the end of the year 1570. Nobunaga, accompanied by Wada and a rather feeble guard had just left Kyoto for Azuchi and as soon as he arrived at Otsu the conspirators, lined along the road, issued all at once from their concealment and fell on Nobunaga and his followers. The struggle was terrible. After a combat lasting several hours several thousands of the conspirators were strewn along the road while the survivors sought refuge in the fortified monasteries of Hiei-zan. Wada was covered with wounds, and Nobunaga, who had seen with what courage he fought, declared to him that it was owing to his bravery that the enemy had been routed. He then presented him with his own sword as a reward for his devotion. Wada accepted this mark of esteem but he asked permission to retire to Takatsuki to attend to his wounds.

During the long days of his convalescence Wada had himself instructed in the Christian religion. Brother Lawrence remained constantly with him, dispelling the few doubts that still remained to him. Already the fervent catechumen had fixed the day of his baptism, but evil chance decided it otherwise. Ikeda Katsumasa, *daimyo* of Ikeda (Settsu), and a neighbour of Wada's, angry because Wada had recently constructed two little castles within the limits of their possessions, had suddenly invaded Wada's territory and besieged the castle of Umazuka, which had been confided to Dario Takayama. The latter had several times repelled the enemy but food failing he dispatched a messenger to Wada begging him to run to his succour. At this moment Wada was assisting at a sermon in the church of Takatsuki. On receiving the pressing message of his brother, he set out immediately with only two hundred *samurai*, five hundred others being told to follow under his son. Ikeda learning of Wada's arrival, went to meet him and prepared an ambuscade for him. The rest may be guessed. Wada and his two hundred *samurai* were surrounded at the very moment that they least expected it and put to rout. Wada, scarcely yet convalescent, fell beneath a heap of the enemy's corpses. He was in his 41st year. His son, as incapable as his father had been valiant, only came up to undergo a lamentable defeat. Besides, the courage of the *samurai* had disappeared with the death of Wada: all took to flight and the son was barely able to save himself by taking refuge in the castle of Takatsuki.(40)

(34) Kirishitan raicho jitsuroku.
(37) *Briefe aus Japan*, vol. 2 p. 16.
(38) *Briefe aus Japan*, vol. 2 p. 120.

(39) Owing to the fault of the copyists he is generally known under the name of Nikiso Sumi.

(40) *Maffeus*, p. 140.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE AT KARUIZAWA.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions began sixteen years ago in the United States of America, and had as its object the supply of a sufficient number of well-equipped men and women for the various mission boards and societies, and the development of intelligent interest and activity in foreign missions in the Churches at home. Since the organization of the movement, thousands of students have volunteered for foreign missionary work, and up to the beginning of the present year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (1,953) of these volunteers sailed for their foreign fields of labour. At present, about one hundred and ten (110) of these are engaged in missionary work in Japan.

During the great Missionary Conference in Tokyo in the fall of 1900, about sixty of these workers met, and effected a loose organization, in order to keep in touch with each other, and maintain the Student Volunteer spirit among the workers in the field. Last summer, a meeting was held one afternoon at Karuizawa, several measures were briefly discussed, and the Prayer-Card was arranged for.

This summer, on August 8th and 10th, a really important conference of this Student Volunteer League was held in Karuizawa. In spite of the rainy weather the meetings were well attended, and the feeling was general that the conference had been one of unusual profit. One gentleman, who lives six hundred and fifty miles from Karuizawa, said it was worth a special trip from his home here.

The general subject under consideration was "The part of volunteers in securing educated Japanese for the ministry and other Christian callings," and this general subject was divided into five parts:

1. The extent and character of the need.
2. Past and present efforts to meet the need.
3. Main difficulties and objections: External and Internal.
4. How best to meet the difficulties and objections

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5. Our special responsibility as volunteers, and how we can discharge it.

The principal speakers were Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., of Yokohama, Rev. D. Norman, of Tokyo, Rev. T. H. Haden, of Kobe, Rev. A. D. Hail, D.D., of Osaka, Rev. Charles Bishop, of Tokyo, Rev. Dr. Schneder, Sendai, Rev. C. B. Tenney, of Kobe, and Mrs. Van Petten, of Yokohama—the last representing the question of women workers. Rev. Mr. Knipp, of Tokyo, led the sunrise prayer service on Sunday morning. Dr. Schneder could not be present, but sent a carefully prepared paper. The leading speakers were limited to fifteen minutes each, and were followed by many others in general discussion.

All were agreed that the supply of efficient workers, both men and women, was far short of the need, and that while much had been done to provide good workers, the need was still very great. Workers of a certain sort could be had, but really good ones were coming in very slowly.

Some of the main difficulties and objections most emphasized were:—(1) Money. (2) The great activity in commerce and related employments. (3) Restlessness and discontent among those already in the ministry. (4) "Do more good as a Christian teacher or Christian business man." (5) Failure to feel sense of duty in regard to the ministry. (6) Undervaluing the ministry in its use to the nation.

The following were some of the main remedies suggested:—(1) Salaries should be somewhat higher. (2) Every effort should be made to maintain cordial relations between Foreign and Japanese workers. (3) The Christian ministry should be held up to Japanese young men as the highest of callings—God calls men directly to the ministry. (4) The Japanese must learn the lesson of real self-sacrifice. (5) Prayer that God sends out labourers into his harvest. (6) Calling the attention of promising young men to the claims of the Christian ministry upon them, and wisely helping those that are considering the ministry as their life-work to a proper decision.

It was probably the conviction of most of those in attendance that when the Missionaries and Japanese workers really pray and properly work for the needed labourers, God will thrust them forth, and many of the difficulties that seem almost insurmountable now will find an easy solution.

All are greatly indebted to Messrs. Fisher and Helm, and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer League of Japan, for bringing about a conference that should be so fruitful of good, and it is to be sincerely desired that all who were present and caught the spirit of the occasion will communicate this spirit as far as possible to their friends the Missionaries and the Japanese Workers.

THOS. H. HADEN.

DEATH OF MR. T. H. BOX.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thos. Holyoake Box, which occurred suddenly from heat apoplexy at Foochow, on Thursday, we believe. Mr. Box had been for many years a resident of Yokohama and was well known in business and journalistic circles here, having been at different times connected with various firms as accountant or assistant, while in his capacity of stenographer he rendered valuable assistance on more than one occasion to the local press. In addition to this journalistic work Mr. Box was a valued correspondent to some commercial journals in America and England, and also gained the distinction a few years ago of winning the second out of three prizes offered for the best essay on Bimetallism and Monometalism in the Far East. Mr. Box had been engaged during the past year or so in the compilation of a succinct and useful exchange table, and it was business in connection with this work which took him to Hongkong and the Southern ports last autumn. He leaves a wife and young family, for whom sincere sympathy will be felt by the community.

The Japanese war-ship *Naniwa*, with a number of graduates from the Naval Engineering College, returned to Yokosuka on August 27th after a training cruise in Chinese waters.

LAW CASES.

HIOKI v. SPECIE BANK.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Kato, was resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. S. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., against the Yokohama Specie Bank, claiming *yen* 15,871.74. The plaintiff appeared in person and the defendants were represented by Mr. S. Takahashi.

The plaintiff stated that prior to the foreign firm being declared bankrupt, Mr. Pigott had not been authorized to direct the firm's business, for he was only an employee, but after the firm was declared bankrupt he was entrusted with the business of adjusting the accounts. The firm was dissolved on February 17th this year.

Mr. Takahashi asked the Court to examine Mr. Pigott as a witness in consideration of the fact that he had represented the bankrupt firm after it was declared bankrupt.

The Judge—When did Mr. Harris entrust Mr. Pigott with the task of adjusting the accounts of the bankrupt firm?

The plaintiff—On Feb. 17th this year when Mr. Harris left Yokohama for home he ordered Mr. Pigott to adjust the accounts remaining unsettled.

Continuing, the plaintiff said the plaintiff was justified in claiming the sum representing 780 boxes of tea, which had been exported to New York through the medium of the Specie Bank.

Producing some letters exchanged between the Specie Bank and Mr. Harris the plaintiff said that a sum of *yen* 40,000 was deposited by the bankrupt firm with the Bank was quite clear from these letter.

Mr. Takahashi said that in compliance with the firm's request the Bank granted a loan of *yen* 5,000, which sum the firm was in urgent need of to pay to the Formosan Government on certain business, and besides this loan the firm owed over *yen* 37,000 to the Bank. Moreover, to the great surprise of the Bank, the latter was asked by the firm to purchase 780 boxes of tea above referred to. The Bank, however, acceded to the request. As a draft representing 780 boxes was presented to the Bank the latter regarded the same as a guarantee for the money with which the tea was purchased and exported on behalf of the bankrupt firm. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff's case should be dismissed.

The Court announced that judgment would be given on August 28th.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, by Judge Kato, in the case brought by Mr. S. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., Yokohama, against the Yokohama Specie Bank, claiming 15,871.74

The defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum claimed and interest at six per cent. from February 8th this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by the defendants.

Particulars of the case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of August 25th.

THE JOVANSEN CASE.

Mr. R. G. Hopkins is still detained in the Negishi Prison, pending the conclusion of the preliminary examinations in the case brought against him and Mrs Jovansen charging them with adultery. Efforts have been made to have him released on bail, but the bail in his case is said to be *yen* 7,000.

Mr. R. G. Hopkins is still detained in the Negishi Prison, pending the conclusion of the preliminary examination.

HIOKI v. SAMUEL SAMUEL & CO.

A suit has been filed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho by Mr. S. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama, against Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., No. 27, Yokohama, claiming from the latter recovery of *yen* 226,250 which had been supplied by the bankrupt firm to the defendants in connection with transactions of camphor monopoly business between the Formosan Government and the defendents. The action will come up for hearing on September 6th.

On Thursday, in the Kobe Ku Saibansho, before Judge Hayakawa, Mr. H. Julien, butcher and ships' provisioner, Sakaye-machi, Kobe, was charged with an infraction of the Customs Law, reports the *Chronicle*. It was stated for the prosecution that the defendant had boarded the German ship *Wega* on June 20th last without obtaining the permission of the Customs authorities. Defendant admitted that he had done so but did not remember the date. He was fined *yen* 10.

Mr. George Meyer, an employé of Messrs. Dick, Bruhn & Co., was similarly charged in the Kobe Ku Saibansho. Defendant also boarded the *Wega*. He did not appear in answer to the summons, and judgment was given in default, a fine of *yen* 10 being imposed.

Mr. Ono Yoshio, a clerk in the employment of the Yokosuka Naval Yard, has been taken into custody by the Yokosuka Police on a charge of having taken photographs of that place. It appears that on the morning of August 18th he was taking photographs of neighbouring scenes from the fence of his own house when he was seen by a policeman. In the Police Station he explained that he took the photographs for pleasure only. All the negatives were seized and sent to the Yokosuka Admiralty, where a court-martial will shortly be held in connection therewith.

Legal proceedings are about to be instituted in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho by the Yokohama branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank against the Yokohama Sanshi (Silk) Bank, claiming recovery of money advanced to the latter. With reference to the above, a Japanese paper says that the General Manager of the Bank's branches in Japan, having recently returned to Yokohama, visited Mr. T. Yamaki, the President of the Sanshi Ginko, several days ago with the intention of conducting negotiations relative to the out-standing loan, but Mr. Yamaki refused an interview on the plea of being seriously indisposed. Thereupon the General Manager of the Yokohama Russo-Chinese Bank determined to bring the matter before the Court despite the request of Mr. Yamaki and others who subsequently approached him, asking for further time. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Sanshi Bank is heavily indebted not only to the Russo-Chinese Bank but to various Japanese banks such as the Nippon Ginko, the Teiyu, the Teisho, etc.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The *Edinburgh Review*, which has had a remarkable career and still holds a leading place in the periodical literature of Great Britain, has just concluded the hundredth year of its publication.

Colonel Harvey, the new editor of *Harper's Weekly*, is convinced that "within the life period of the majority of those who will read these lines, America will dominate the world in literature, art, science, finance, commerce and Christianity." Truly a large order, but who shall say that it is not possible of achievement.

The papers at home are full of praise of the new volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It is therefore interesting to learn, from the general preface to the supplement, the statistical facts in the evolution of this great work from its three-volume Edinburgh embryo of 1768 to its present august dimensions. In 1771 these original three volumes contained 2,670 pages and 160 copper plates. From this small beginning the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has increased, in size as well as in importance, until the present edition, when completed by the new volumes, will include more than 28,000 pages and more than 12,000 plates, maps, and other illustrations. The evolution, during the one hundred and thirty-four intervening years, was gradual. The second edition, containing 8,595 pages, was completed in 1784; the third,

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14,579 pages, in 1797 ; the fourth, 16,033 pages, in 1810 ; the fifth, 16,017 pages, in 1817 ; the supplement to the fifth edition, 4,933 pages, in 1820 ; the sixth edition, 16,017 pages, in 1823 ; the seventh, 17,011 pages, in 1842 ; the eight, 17'957 pages, in 1861. The first volume of the ninth edition was published in 1875, and the last, making a total of 21,572 pages, in 1889.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waterhouse has published through Messrs. Methuen a dainty work entitled a "Little Book of Life and Death." It is an anthology from writers of all the ages dealing with the great themes of life. We transcibe two brief passages. The first is taken from the works of that noble physician of Norwich, Sir Thomas Browne :—

Be able to be alone. Lose not the advantage of Solitude, and the Society of thyself, nor be only content, but delight to be alone and single with Omnipresency. He who is thus prepared, the Day is not uneasy nor the Night black unto him. Darkness may bound his Eyes, not his Imagination. In his Bed he may lie, like Pompey and his Sons, in all quarters of the Earth, may speculate on the Universe, and enjoy the whole World in the Hermitage of himself. Thus the old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a Desert, and with little converse on Earth held a conversation in Heaven ; thus they astronomized in Caves, and, though they beheld not the Stars, had the Glory of Heaven before them.

Such a passage only the supreme English master of tranquil and meditative rhetoric could have written. Yet not unworthy to stand beside it is this of the imperial Roman, Marcus Aurelius, on the same theme :—

They seek for themselves private resting-places, as country villages, the sea-shore, mountains ; yea, thou thyself art wont to long much after such places. But all this (thou must know) proceeds from simplicity in the highest degree. At what time soever thou wilt, it is in thy power to retire any whither to be more at rest, and freer from all business, than in his own soul. He especially who is beforehand provided of such things within, which whensoever he doth withdraw himself to look in, may presently afford him perfect ease and tranquillity.

His Majesty King Edward VII. seems to have been a rather dull boy at his books, judging from the various "lives," which the recent Coronation brought forth from the publishers rooms. His father desired to make of him an ideal prince, but public opinion of the day seemed to think that the educational scheme followed erred rather too much on the side of the ideal. This sentiment is reflected in *Punch's* poem, entitled "A Prince at High Pressure" :—

Thou dear little Wales, sure the saddest of tales
Is the tale of the studies with which they are cramming thee :
In thy tuckers and bibs, handed over to Gibbs,
Who for eight years with solid instruction is cramming thee.

There was also an annonymous pamphlet issued which may have had some influence in its suggested counsel of perfection. Whether for Prince or pauper the advice was good and is well worth quoting : "Let our Prince love our beautiful poets, but let him never be set to make a verse ; let him be taught to admire the wonders of painting and sculpture, but let him never assume the palette or chisel ; let him be led to understand the mechanical arts, but let him never touch tool or lathe ; let him be familiar with science from conversation ; but let him have no laboratory, no pet museum or collection." This gratuitous advice was not followed, but the fact remains patent to all that "dear little Wales" was rushed through Cambridge and Oxford ; he visited Glasgow "where two days would suffice : one day devoted to iron (industry) and the other spent in cotton." He was then hustled through Canada, America, Europe, and Palestine, learning all the while. In his spare time he devoted himself to State functions. It is not the fault of his preceptors that King Edward has turned out the most tactful, humane, and considerate gentleman in all his wide dominions.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Observer* says that "in engineering circles in Paris it is reported that the frequent visits recently paid to Dover by J. Pierpont Morgan were made with the object of testing the capabilities of the new harbour improvements, with a view of making Dover a port of call for the Atlantic shipping combine's liners."

A sensation was caused in Boston art circles in July by the announcement that a genuine Rembrandt has been discovered in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While cleaning the pictures in the gallery of the museum, John Briggs Potter, an artist, uncovered the signature of Rembrandt and the date of 1692 on a picture called "The Shower of Gold," the authorship of which had long been in doubt. Experts after a careful examination decided that there was not the slightest doubt that the picture was a genuine Rembrandt. It is the property of the estate of Francis Brooks and was purchased by his father from a dealer in Paris many years ago.

There are 659 mineral springs in the United States, producing 55,777,188 gallons of water, valued at $7,586,962. Massachusetts has the largest number of springs, New York coming second. Michigan's springs, however, produced water worth $1,195,614, against $1,189,413 for New York and $391,958 for Massachusetts. In spite of the increased home production, the importation of mineral waters in the year 1901 shows a slight increase. The quantity imported was 2,567,323 gallons, valued at $744,392, an increase in quantity over the previous year of 82,281 gallons and an increase in value of $56,518. The number of gallons imported has not varied greatly in the last six years, although for four years the value has slightly increased. No record of the exports of domestic natural mineral waters seems to have been kept by the Treasury Department since 1883.

The remarkable effects upon the agricultural industry in the United States produced by the use of machinery are dwelt upon in a recent census bulletin. The writer asserts that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat has fallen in sixty-six years from 17¾ cents to 3 1-3, chiefly through this agency. He might have added with great pertinence that this extraordinary result was largely brought about by the diversification of American industries. Had the United States remained a strictly agricultural country, a destiny which the Cobdenites insisted it was best fitted for, no such results as the writer of the census bulletin dilates upon could been achieved. The numerous labour-saving machines responsible for the great reduction in the cost of production are mostly American inventions, and nine out of every ten of them were supplied simply because American mechanics could study the necessities of American farmers at short range. Had the States not developed mechanical ingenuity they would still be producing farm products in the slow, laborious and expensive manner now in vogue in Europe.

This is midsummer, remarked *Bradstreets* on July 26th, but it is midsummer in a congressional year, and therefore there is activity which some may regard as unseasonable among statesmen, and there is much talk about what will be the issue or issues in the coming congressional campaign. There will doubtless be discussion pro and con upon several questions, and some time ago it looked as though affairs in the Philippines would furnish the principal issue in the contest. There has been a change in the situation, however, and it may be set down among the high probabilities that the well-worn subject of the trusts will be put to the front. This seems to be the purpose of the opposition, as indicated in recent statements of leading members of that party. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations, declared, in an interview at Washington early in the week, that he regarded the financial question as practically settled, and he gave prominence to the questions of trusts and the tariff as furnishing the staple of the Democratic arguments at this time.

President Schwab, who has retired from the Presidency of the Steel Trust, shattered in health, had many troubles to contend with during the last month of office. Foremost among these was the semi-official announcement that a decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in the case involving the injunction against the United States Steel Corporation's proposed bond issue and preferred-stock conversion plan would probably not be rendered until September. In fact, the proceedings in the supplementary suits commenced by the people who are combatting the steel corporation in regard to the matter have also been adjourned until September. The prospect of a longer delay than had been anticipated in the final determination of this important matter had an unfavorable effect on the position of the Steel stocks in the market. At the same time, says *Bradstreets*, there have been rumours that the management of the corporation may decide upon another line of action. It is alleged that, in view of the unexpectedly large earnings of the constituent companies, it is becoming possible for the corporation to provide funds for improvements and other purposes from current revenue, and that consequently the bond issue plan may be modified in a radical way.

The details of the American immigration statistics for the last fiscal year, which are just made public by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration, show that Italy continues to lead all other countries in the number of emigrants it sends to America. The arrivals in the last fiscal year, including those who came in cabins and from Canada, exceeded those of any year the history of the country. Nearly one-third of the whole number came from Italy, and Austria-Hungary ranks next. The details and comparison with the previous year are as follow :

	Arrivals.	Increases.
Austria-Hungary	171,989	58,599
German Empire	28,304	6,653
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	178,375	42,379
Norway	17,484	5,236
Russian Empire and Finland	107,347	22,090
Sweden	30,894	7,563
England	13,575	1,361
Ireland	29,138	—
Great Britain	46,036	1,913
Scotland	2,560	490
Wales	763	62

Of the total increase of 167,930 passengers over the previous fiscal year, Italy and Austria-Hungary furnish more than 100,000. The Russians and Finns are next in the increase. The total immigration from Asia was 22,271, an increase of 8,678. Japan furnished all of this increase. Africa and the remainder of the world contribute comparatively small numbers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The regular general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank will take place on September 10th at 2 o'clock.

Prof. J. M. Dixon, well-known to many readers of the *Japan Mail*, has lately become editor of a Methodist paper in St. Louis.

A bill for the amendment of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure will be submitted to the House of Peers in the next 17th session of the Diet, full arrangements having been made on the part of the Government.

Movements have been started among charitable persons of Saitama Prefecture and other places for the purpose of rendering assistance to many female operatives employed in sericulture and other occupations of the kind in that prefecture.

At the request of the Karuizawa Entertainments' Committee, Mr. Walter Dening delivered on August 23rd a lecture on "The Japanese Language." We hope to have the pleasure of printing it in these columns, the audience having proferred a request to that effect to the lecturer.

Owing to the death from dysentery of Major

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Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in Shanghai, Captain Imamura Shinroku of the General Staff Office has been appointed in succession to the late Major. The Captain is said to be well versed in Chinese affairs.

A kerosene company called the Taka Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha of Koshi district, Echigo, province, is reported to have struck oil on August 20th at a depth of 1,056 feet on the company's property. Over 30 *koku* of oil is said to be produced in 24 hours.

The Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club has accepted a challenge from the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club to send representatives for a water polo match, and two swimming matches of 100 yards and a quarter of a mile. The date will be fixed later.

It is reported that there has been a considerable catch of bonito in the waters off Shima and Ise provinces, where such a catch as the present has never been known during the past fifty years. Such an unprecedented haul is believed to have been caused by the recent submarine volcanic eruption in the southern Pacific.

Mr. Matsu-ura Gohei, of Shizuoka, in compliance with the request of the Central Tea Guild, will start for the United States for the purpose of inspecting the condition of tea business there, leaving Yokohama on September 5th. He is a Parliamentary member representing Shizuoka Prefecture.

Speaking through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, Mr. Tamaki Hanyemon, the lessee of Tori-shima, where the terrible volcanic eruption took place recently, is reported to have spoken as follows:—No sooner had the news of the catastrophe reached him than he hastened back to Tokyo from the Loochoos, where he was on business when the disaster occurred.

According to official inquiries made on August 21st the total number of cases and deaths from cholera throughout the country was 3,134 and 1,395 respectively, from the outbreak up to the present. Districts affected include Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Formosa, Hyogo, Nagasaki and 12 other Prefectures in western Japan.

The steamer *No. 12 Kannon Maru* (280 tons) which left Yokohama early on August 19th for Handa, Owari Province, put back to Yokohama the following day in consequence of rough weather and the high seas prevailing off Izu peninsula. The vessel again left the port for her destination on the morning of the 21st. She is laden with 3,940 tons of miscellaneous goods.

Seeing that the quotations for rice are steadily rising in Japan owing to the recent unfavourable weather, both home and foreign merchants interested in the cereal have begun to import foreign rice in considerable quantities. Among them, according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, are Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. who are importing a large quantity of Saigon and Rangoon rice.

A thief who had twice entered the German Legation in Tokyo has been arrested by the Kojimachi Police. He is named Misaki Sankuro, 24 years old, and is a native of Niigata Prefecture. It appears that some time in April he entered the Legation and stole five *yen* in cash and some clothing, and on the night of August 8th he returned and carried off the German Minister's overcoat.

The Department of Communications has decided that the charges for press messages, including foreign papers published in Japan, between this and other countries and in the interior of Japan shall be lowered, and that a more efficacious method be introduced for the speedy transmission of press messages. A bill to the above effect will be submitted to the next session of the Imperial Diet.

Under the auspices of Mr. R. Imanishi of Osaka an emigration company will be established there in the near future for the purpose of sending emigrants to the Pacific coast of North America. The scheme is strongly supported by Messrs. Toyama Shuzo, Inouye Yasutaro and other leading citizens of Osaka, who have consented to render substantial assistance. The chief feature of the proposed company is said to be that the emigrants are all dealt with on a charity basis.

The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashiwo*, built in England for the Japanese Navy, left Gibraltar on August 26th for Japan viâ Malta and Suez.

Thursday, August 28th, being the birthday of the King of Korea, the occasion was duly celebrated at the Korean Legation in Tokyo. The usual diplomatic formalities were exchanged.

Mr. K. Inouye, Japanese Minister to Germany, who left Berlin some time ago for home on leave of absence, is expected to arrive at Yokohama about August 30th by the German steamer *Prinzess Irene*.

The Crown Princess and her infant, Prince Atsu-no-miya, left Shimbashi for Hayama on the morning of August 27th via Yokohama Station, where a large number of officials and other citizens had assembled to welcome Her Highness. The Imperial party arrived at Hayama shortly before 9 o'clock.

Negotiations for amalgamation are in progress among influential shareholders of the Yokohama Rice and Stock Exchange and of the Yokohama Silk and Four Staples Exchange with a view to furthering their business interests. The matter will be definitely arranged at no distant date. A Japanese paper says that recent failure in business has caused the shareholders of the two establishments to resort to amalgamation.

The work of raising torpedo-laying boats Nos. 183 and 193, which were blown ashore at the entrance of Ominato harbour, Hitachi province, on August 21st, is now going on under the direction of Captain S. Taguchi, who was dispatched thither from Yokosuka for the purpose. It is stated that though No. 193 boat may be floated in about ten days there is no prospect of raising the other. The latter appears to have broken her back.

In obedience to the order of the Kaiser an official from the German Consulate-General at Yokohama proceeded to the Kanagawa Prefectural Office on August 26th and handed Mr. Sufu the Third Class Order of the Red Cross in recognition of services rendered by the Governor toward the German soldiers and sailors who were conveyed to Japan for medical treatment during the Boxer uprising in 1900. Mr. Sufu was Governor of Hyogo Prefecture at that time.

The Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer the Third Class Order of the Red Cross upon Mr. T. Tokonami, Secretary of the Tokyo Muninipal Office, in recognition of services rendered by him toward German sailors and soldiers, either wounded or invalid, who were conveyed to Japan for treatment during the Boxer trouble in 1900. The decoration was handed to Mr. Tokonami on August 26th by H. E. Graf von Arco-Valley, German Minister in Tokyo, who visited the Secretary at his office for the purpose.

Prince Cyril of Russia, who left Yokohama on August 22nd for Kobe, arrived at the latter port in the *Admiral Nakhimoff* on the afternoon of the 23rd. The Prince, accompanied by his staff, landed about 7.30 p.m. the same evening and put up at the Oriental Hotel. The band of the *Nakhimoff* played the Japanese National Anthem (*Kimigayo*) in honour of the Japanese warship *Akashi*, which afterwards responded. In Kobe, there are now stationed, besides the above ships, one Russian, one Italian, two American, three German, and two Japanese war-vessels.

As already reported in these columns, the Yokohama City Authorities will issue early next month a second notice to foreign owners of property in Yokohama requesting them to pay the house tax for the first half of the present year, and in the event of the order not being acquiesced in a second distraining will be resorted to. The first notice of warning was distributed among foreigners on August 7th, asking them to pay the tax not later than September 5th.

The Yokohama representative of Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ld. (Mr. B. A. Munster) informs us that after a very lengthy investigation into the use of that firm's boilers in Rolling Mills and Iron and Steel Works a deputation of Japanese engineers, sent over for the purpose by the Imperial Japanese Navy, have placed with them the order for the boilers for the new Arsenal and Steel Works. The first order is for 12 boilers of 4,394 square feet of heating surface each.

The following note is from the *Hongkong Daily Press*:—"We regret to record the death on Saturday of Mr. Ronald Maitland Hutton Potts, the youngest member of the family so well known out here. He died in the Peak Hospital. Mr. Ronald Potts, when he left England, joined the Constabulary in South Africa and, we believe, won a medal in one of the native wars there. Leaving Africa before the Boer War just terminated was even anticipated, Mr. Potts has been a familiar and popular figure in the Colony for some time past. Numerous friends accompanied his funeral down to the Happy Valley."

At a meeting of members of the Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce held on August 25th the following subjects were discussed:—(1) Whether or not the Chamber of Commerce be kept open as heretofore despite the provisions of the law recently issued for the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country; (2) matters relating to the abolition of *Iikin* and the increase of Customs duty; (3) matters relating to the invitation sent from the International Marine Affairs Association, Paris, to join the union. As to the first item, it was resolved to present it at the next general meeting of members of the Chamber for further consideration, to hear the opinion of the proper Authorities as to the second subject, and with regard to the third problem to ask for full particulars relative to the business of the Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"KOBE BEEF."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I desire to draw your attention and that of the public through the medium of your journal, to a subject that appears to have been hitherto strangely ignored or over-looked.

I refer to the manner in which beasts from Kobe are brought to Yokohama for conversion into meat, and I am sure when the facts I shall relate are placed before your and your readers' notice, public opinion will be so strong on the subject that the executive of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be compelled to have different arrangements from those at present in use for the conveyance of animals they transport as live freight.

It is on the vessels known as cargo boats, or those trading from Kobe to Otaru, that the live stock to be converted into "Kobe Beef" on arriving here, is transported.

There are no partitions on the lower deck appropriated to these animals, but they are simply tethered side by side in rows by the nose-ring, and also by a halter, about a foot long, attached to their horns, so that the beasts must necessarily stand for a period of a day and two nights, which even under the most favourable conditions of a fine passage is hard enough for the poor brutes, considering that they get neither food nor water during all that time, following immediately after the long train journey from their native pastures, as they are brought direct from the railway to the ship.

But it is during rough passages—which we all know are the rule not the exception, between Kobe and Yokohama—that the hitherto untold agonies of these poor creatures are suffered to an extent that could never be even imagined unless described.

In the first place, when the vessel begins to roll, having no foothold from the decks being made wet and slippery by natural causes, the nose-ring is soon torn out, and in many cases the horns also, or else badly broken. Then in really bad weather, follow scenes which eye-witnesses declare are so sickening that even strong men, inured to such sights, turn faint and cannot look at them.

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Legs broken, eyes gouged out by horns, bodies ripped open and entrails hanging out, are no exaggerated nor uncommon occurrences, and the writer was credibly informed that on one occasion of extra bad weather, not a beast was left alive out of a whole shipment, but lay mangled and dead as described above, on a deck all awash with their blood. In reply to a query as to what became of the carcases, it was said they were "believed" to have gone to the butchers to be sold as meat. This may or may not have been the case, but the mere contemplation of such a possibility entering the mind when a noble sirloin or juicy steak is placed before one is not calculated to improve the appetite, neither can the flesh of animals so bruised, gashed, and tortured in their last moments, be wholesome human food.

Putting, however, the consequences to ourselves out of the question, common humanity demands more consideration for the poor beasts whose ultimate end is to minister to our appetites and nourishment, whose agonizing mute appeals we never hear, and should never know but for a disclosure like the present; and it is in the hope that such a noble up-to-date company as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, so well known to be foremost in all arrangements for the comfort and well-being of its human freights, will see fit to reduce to a minimum the sufferings of the poor beasts committed to their charge, that the above facts have been given by

Yours, etc., HUMANITARIAN.

August 20th, 1902.

THE WORD PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Next to books of devotion there is no reading that delights my soul more than the *Mail*. Religion being the deepest thing in man's heart is the most interesting. "The Christian Daimyo" satisfies a want long-felt by many souls in all countries who are deeply interested in the conversion of Japan. Your servant would be most proud and happy to know the author, and sit at his feet to study more fully from the authorities that he cites. He humbly hopes that when the work comes out in book form the following sentence may be omitted, viz., *Weekly Mail* August 16th, 1902, p. 181, 3rd column, one-third of the way down—"the Protestant Mission of America cannot forget that it has spent several millions of dollars in instructing poor students who apostatize generally as soon as they have no more need of foreigners."

What the writer means to convey is the idea that there is a general tendency to apostacy among the students of a certain class of Mission Schools. Is not the writer drawing upon his imagination for his facts? A long list of names eminent in Japanese Christianity at the present time could be given to prove that the educational influence of the schools supported from America has been successful beyond the wildest dreams of the donors, or even of the teachers under whose influence the funds were supplied. The leaders of the best thought of Japan to-day are the product directly or indirectly of Christian educators and their imitators. The Americans have furnished ideas for the entire educational system of the Empire. "The Protestant Mission of America cannot forget, &c." Of course it cannot forget, nor can it remember, because it has no existence whatever except in the imagination of the writer of "The Christian Daimyo."

I can assert without the slightest fear of successful contradiction that there is no school in Japan that can be called with complete truth Protestant, and for the very simple and sufficient reason that there is there nothing to protest against.

The lives of holy fathers, brothers, and sisters working night and day for the conversion of lost souls gives no room for protest. We are more at one than we may imagine. I myself have heard people say under the influence of early foreign education, "The Romans are no better than the Buddhists" and have afterwards known those same people to send their children to Roman Schools, for the reason that there were no others. And the children of Protestant missionaries can get in Roman schools in this empire, a safer education than they can get in the home lands; as has been proved again and again by actual experiment. Let us be very careful about the use of adjectives. The word Protestant is absolutely unknown in the Japanese language; let us not plant it there. Even schismatics and heretics can be made useful. What is true lives because it is positive and what is false dies because it is negative, and therefore unproductive.

The Holy Saint Monica prayed for her son, a sinner, for thirty-five years, and saw him become first a heretical believer and later the greatest of the Doctors of the Church of that time. Ulfilas, an Arian bishop, converted the tribes of what is now Holy Orthodox Russia. I could give the name of a certain heretic whose tracts in the language of this empire are read by the thousand. Why? Because they contain nothing but the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

I have in mind at this moment a certain city under the invocation of Saint Francis of Assissi, and a certain church dedicated to the Holy Mother of God; where there is a stained glass window containing a picture of Saint Francis Xavier dying in a hut; I have knelt before it in prayer often; but to the best of my knowledge and belief the only people who are really in earnest for the conversion of the souls of Japanese and Chinese in that city are Protestant women, and the ones who actually live among them within a few hundred feet of that very church are members of the Salvation Army. I so say from my heart, "Hurrah for the Hallelujah Lassies!" But even they cannot escape from the Holy Catholic Church. They have it on the wall of their preaching room in the Apostles Creed.

(聖公會)

FOREIGN TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Consul Bonar's report on the trade of Yokohama for 1901:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Yokohama for the year 1901 amounted to £22,698,322, of which £13,661,047 represented exports and £9,037,275 represented imports, leaving a balance in favour of exports of £4,623,772. This result is an encouraging one to the country, and is very different from that of the previous year, when imports were in excess of exports by £1,393,443. At the same time the position as regards volume of trade and excess of exports is more satisfactory than that of any former year, and bears ample testimony to the growing importance of the port. Yokohama being the chief outlet for the export of Japan's principal products, it is naturally expected that the trade of this port should invariably show a surplus, and although this has not proved the case every year, the net result for the past five years shows a balance in favour of the port of £3,472,348.

Metals.—A feature of the year has been a large increase in the import of German bars, against a decrease in Belgian and British manufactures.

Owing probably to the curtailment of Government extensions the imports of *Rails* have fallen from 27,000 tons in 1900 to 16,000 tons in 1901. It was anticipated that the Government foundry would supply all future requirements, but some further orders have nevertheless, been placed in Europe. The time must, however, surely come very soon, when the foundry will be properly at work. In is an enterprise upon which over £2,000,000 have been spent, and it is not likely to be abandoned.

Figures show a large decrease both proportionately and absolutely in the British shares of bars and sheets. British manufacturers appear to be unable to compete with either Belgian or German makers for the great bulk of the trade which requires a cheap article yet of fairly good quality. It is true that a British maker can sometimes be found who will compete as regards price, but in no case does he seem to be able to give as good quality at this same price. Until the present year British makers supplied most of the the heavy plates, but these are now coming from Germany in increasing quantities. There is still a good business in special brands of iron manufactures with the United Kingdom on the part of the larger buyers, such as the Government Departments and principal industrial companies, but as far as the ordinary merchant trade is concerned there is no doubt that British manufactures are gradually being beaten.

Cotton Yarns.—After a period of what might almost be called uninterrupted stagnation throughout the greater part of 1900, the closing month of that year seemed to give promise of better things for the gassed yarn trade in 1901. Stocks had been gradually reduced to a moderate compass, and Japanese dealers had become accustomed to the high level of prices reached 12 months before, and up-country consumers appeared to be acting with more confidence, and altogether it seemed as if brighter days were ahead. This feeling of confidence was, however, very short lived, and the year closed with Manchester quotations about £6 10s. per bale below the opening ones in January, against £7 10s. to £8 as the lowest point and after a year exceeding even 1900 in its unprecedented depression and unparalled losses to importers. In trying to account for this the fall in cotton must be held to be the primary cause, but the absence of demand from Japan was also an important factor not to be overlooked, because a reason has to be found for this absence of demand for imported yarns. Nor is it far to seek. Bad trade and dear money no doubt contributed, but the real reason for the depression in imported gassed yarns lies in in the fact that Japan herself is now producing probably more than half her total consumption. It is not easy to get reliable figures, but such estimates as are obtainable place the production of gassed yarns throughout Japan at 15,000 to 20,000 bales of 400 lbs. a year, whereas the total shipments from the United Kingdom to Japan for the year 1901 of yarns of all kinds was only about 18,000 bales. Prominence is given in this report to gassed yarns because they represent the bulk of the yarn trade between the United Kingdom and Japan. A diminishing quantity of 2 42s. and 2/32s. continue to be taken, also a few 16 24s. good water twist, for the spinning of which the Japan mills do not seem yet to have adapted themselves.

Shirtings.—Business in grey shirtings showed a marked falling-off in 1901 as compared with the previous year, both in imports and deliveries. The figures for white shirtings are also very low compared with 1900. Deliveries exceeded imports by nearly 30,000 pieces.

Sugar.—Towards the end of the year 1900 rumours became current as to the proposed imposition by the Japanese Government of a heavy consumption tax on sugar, and speculation on this and the date of its operation was the prevailing feature of the market during the opening months of the year. After lengthy debate in the Diet the Bill was passed March 1st, the date of its operation being October 1st, thus opening the door to the importation of continental beet sugars, and consequent loss of revenue to this country. Demand soon disappeared, and for the remainder of the year stagnation prevailed in the market, which became overloaded with supplies, the situation being aggravated by the delay of buyers clearing under their contracts. While speculation lasted there was a moderate advance in prices, but any important rise was always held in check from fear of the influence of beets, and with heavy accumulated stock of these sugars at the end of the year, prices showed in the end very little improvement on those of January, notwithstanding the imposition in the meantime of the consumption tax ranging from 2s. 0½d. to 5s. 8½d. per picul. The imports of Java sugar during the past year amounted to 186,500 bags and of Cantons to 194,000 bags.

Kerosene.—Prices for American oil have ranged between 5s. 3d. and 5s. 6d., whilst Russian has been steady at from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 2d. The quality of the Borneo and Palembang oils imported during the year has shown a decided improvement on that of former years.

Exports, Raw Silk.—This year has been noticeable for lack of spirit. Neither reelers nor manufacturers have been able to make satisfactory profits, for the former have been tempted by the higher cost of silk to hold for higher sale prices, while it has been the special policy of manufacturers to buy only from day to day to supply their absolute wants. This has necessitated the exporter taking the risk and shipping on speculation, and with steadily advancing values the result has left most of the profit in his hands. Production in Japan is steadily increasing. The farmers recognise that it is a cultivation suited to their surroundings. The work that it entails mostly falls to the women and children of the family, and comes at a period when there is but little work in the fields. As, however, the growth of the mulberry tree is slow, the growth is not and cannot be rapid. To-day the estimate of the year's export is from 65,000 to 70,000 bales, whilst in 1863-65 it was only from 16,000 to 20,000 bales. With regard to the quality of the silk produced there are unfortunately many grounds for complaint, chiefly from want of care in the reeling, the good profits realised in the early part of the year making the reelers work night and day to secure the high prices. There is also a want of uniformity in the quality, owing to the reelers not always using the same class of cocoons. The number of filatures producing an extra high-class silk is increasing.

The export of waste silk during the year was 43,494 piculs.

Silk Piece-goods.—Although the trade in silk piece-goods shows a marked improvement, it cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory. The number of pieces exported shows a noteworthy increase over all previous years, and the gross value of the same shows a "record," but during the latter half of the year the market has experienced a distinct downward movement, and conditions in general have not been conducive to a profitable development of the industry.

Cotton Crepe.—Almost all the cotton crêpe brought to Yokohama for exportation is from the Ashikaga and Sano districts of Shimozuke province. The demand for the fabric is rapidly increasing, not only in Southern China, but also in the South Sea and the Hawaiian Islands. The result is that those in other business have begun to undertake the production of this article with the special object of exporting it. It is, therefore, expected that there will be an increase in the production of the goods in question.

Tea.—The tea season opened at the end of April with but little animation, and although the demand increased as prices steadied, the competition for early teas, which in former years was always a

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marked feature of the trade, was anything but brisk, and the inquiry continued slack until the end of July. The fact cannot be denied that the Japan tea trade is gradually contracting in volume, the annual export to the United States and Canada having fallen off by some 10,000,000 lbs. during the last 10 years. The competition from India and Ceylon teas has not proved as dangerous as was expected last year. The efforts made by these growers have not met with much success in the United States, and it is now doubtful if they will ever make any serious inroads into the trade. In Canada, however, the Japan tea trade is certainly suffering from the competition of these teas, and it is probable that, except in the lower grades of Japanese, used chiefly for mixing purposes, the Ceylon product will eventually supplant the Japanese growths. The total export from Yokohama in 1901 was 24,577,524 lbs.

SHIPPING.—The shipping that entered the Port of Yokohama from abroad again shows an increase, being 823 vessels and 2,032,445 tons, as against 773 vessels and 1,872,557 tons for 1900. British shipping shows an increase of two vessels and 26,282 tons. An increase is also noticeable in the case of all other nationalities, the more especially in that of Japanese foreign going vessels which number 268 as against 227 for the previous year. The most noteworthy feature of the shipping of the past year has been the extension of the British India Steamship Company's service to Japan. For some time past this company has been running boats between the Indian ports and Manila, and about 12 months ago a regular three-weekly service was extended to Japan; 14 boats belonging to this company have entered this port during the year.

GENERAL.

The work of *Harbour Reclamation* is advancing rapidly, many hundred men being at present employed, but the undertaking is so great that it is unlikely to be completed before 1905. The wharfage when complete will berth at one time 13 steamers of the largest size, and cargo will be housed a few feet from the ship's side. Other improvements will be a new floating landing stage in front of the inspector's office, which should be completed during 1902, and a pipe service for supplying steamers with waterworks water. This latter improvement will cost £2,800, and vessels which formerly had to pay 5s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons will soon be able to obtain the same quantity for 1s.

A scheme is on foot for laying a *Railway* between Yokohama and Hachioji, the centre of the silk industry, and the communication between that town and this port is now being carried on by means of horses and wagons to the great inconvenience of the merchants concerned. The scheme was originally formulated by the Government but abandoned by them, and an application for permission to construct a railway between the two places under the name of the Yokohama Joint Stock Company has now been made by a syndicate numbering about 40 members. The company is backed by a capital of £200,000. The line will be laid from Kanagawa to Hachioji via Haramachida, a distance of about 25 miles.

The development of the *Echigo Oil Industry* is proceeding apace. According to a report in a vernacular paper, the oil in Amase and Kamada, hitherto the largest oil-producing district in Echigo, shows signs of failing, and attention has been attracted towards the Kitano district, where the wells owned by the Nagaoka Industrial Company have been yielding a large amount of oil since last autumn. Two of the wells, it is said, yield 1,600 gallons a day. The oil is carried by means of pipes to Takada Station on the Shinyetsu Railway, a distance of 10 miles.

The Standard Oil Company (an American company) is about to start operations in the Umaya district, the plant having now arrived. The company applied in February for permission to lay down pipes from the oil-fields to the company's oil refinery at Naoyetsu, a distance of 10 miles.

The Nippon Kerosene Company is making trial borings in the Kitano district, and the Zowo Kerosene Company in the Nashihira district. The Iwai Company, of Osaka, which has a capital of £2,000, is making borings at Kokaya. In addition to these, the Koshiyama Kerosene Company, the Toa Kerosene Company, and a capitalist of Tokyo have bought several leases, and will be starting operations shortly.

The International Oil Company (a juridical person under Japanese law, consisting of foreigners and Japanese), of Echigo, has placed on the market the oil refined by the company. As to quotations, the Naoyetsu delivery is quoted at 4s. 2d. per box, and it can be put on the Yokohama and Tokyo markets at about 4s. 11d. per box. The oil is clear and transparent, the flashing point being 110 degrees. At present the company has a stock of 45,500 boxes in Echigo.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Corporation was held on Aug. 16th in the City Hall, Hongkong for the purpose of receiving the 74th report of the Court of Directors. The Hon. R. Shewan, chairman, presided, and there were also present Hon. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. A. Haupt, E. Goetz, D. M. Moses, A. J. Raymond, N. A. Siebs, H. Schubart, H. W. Slade, H. E. Tomkins (directors), J. R. M. Smith (chief manager), and a large number of shareholders.

The Chief Manager having read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman read the report already published, after which he said—Gentlemen. It is again our good fortune to come before you with the excellent report which I have just read, and I hope you will approve of the way in which we propose to divide the profits, viz.:—A dividend of £1 10s per share, place 5 lacs to silver reserve fund and write 2 lacs off premises account leaving $1,437,740.88 to be carried forward. I may point out that at the present low rate of 1/8½ it takes about $110,000 more to pay the dividend of £1 10s. to-day than it did six months ago. The above appropriation to the silver reserve fund will bring it up to $4,750,000, which with the capital and sterling reserve fund give you a total of about 25 millions of dollars, exclusive of the amount carried forward, nearly another million and a half. This is a strong position to be in, gentlemen, and has been attained simply by our adherence to the policy of paying moderate dividends and building up our reserves with the balance of our profits, a policy I am sure you now fully approve, for without ample funds at its disposal no bank can work successfully. "Bank premises" is a non-interest bearing account, and in pursuance of our settled policy to keep such accounts at a nominal figure we propose to write 2 lacs off this account, which will then stand at $680,358.58 as against $730,205.35 in the last report. While on this subject I may tell you that we recently acquired a property adjoining our offices at Yokohama, and we have also arranged for the purchase from the Straits Government of a desirable site in Penang where suitable premises of our own have been much needed. Besides this we have found it necessary lately to make alterations and extensions at several other branches to meet increasing business, a very healthy sign, I think. Comparing the accounts with last half-year, the figures in this report show an increase under almost every heading, which is satisfactory evidence of the steady growth in the volume of our business. Our note circulation continues to expand; it has increased by $1,616 904 and is now $4,623,665 in excess of the $10,000,000 authorised against securities deposited in London with the Crown Agents for the Colonies. This excess of $4,623,665, I may remind you, is secured dollar for dollar by the deposit of silver coin with the Hongkong Government under special ordinance. Taking current accounts and fixed deposits together, gold deposits show little change, but silver deposits have increased $5,717,000, and bills payable are $10,000,000 higher. On the other side there is an increase in "bills discounted, loans and credits" of $14,000,000, and in "bills receivable" of 3½ million dollars, while we have $3,000,000 more in cash (including coin deposited with the Government for extra circulation) and bullion. The sterling note reserve investments are almost the same as on 31st December last, and our holdings of Indian Government rupee-paper are a little larger. "Consols, colonial and other securities" show an increase of $1,736,003, and this is chiefly due to a temporary increase of our holdings of Consols pending the exchange of old stock for new issue. All these securities stand in our books at considerably under present prices. The half-year under review has not been one of the easiest. A further serious fall occurred in silver, and this with the still slightly unsettled condition of affairs in the North of China had a depressing effect on imports: it says much for the general soundness of the trade that it has come so well through the difficulties it had to contend with. There has also been some over-speculation in the local share markets but this caused us no uneasiness, as our share advances are restricted to very safe limits; in fact, we have been wonderfully free from losses. Any probable losses or doubtful accounts have nevertheless all been provided for, your Chief Manager having only completed a tour of inspection just before being appointed to his new post. A new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty drafted by Sir James Mackay, the Special Commissioner sent out from home, has been under negotiation for some time past, and is reported to be now on the eve of completion; and although few old China hands can altogether believe in the sudden disappearance of that "old man of the mountain," likin, still the main principle of the new treaty, so far as we know it, is good; it is a bold attempt to do away with an imposition of which merchants in China have always complained. I fully recognise the immense difficulties to be overcome, but I think there is a good chance of success if only Ministers and especially Consuls will be but firm in protecting the merchant in the exercise of his rights under the new Treaty and in insisting upon the Chinese strictly fulfilling their treaty engagements. In any case, I think the mission of Sir James Mackay will be productive of much good, and I hope that it may mean that a new era is now dawning for us and with its hands free in South Africa our Government at home intends to study things Chinese a little more closely and take a keener interests in our trade out here. This Colony of Hongkong, so minute on the map that I can understand why people at home think so little of it, is nevertheless, measured commercially, one of the largest and most important of King Edward's possessions. It has developed hugely in the last few years, so that this building which not long ago was right on the water's edge is now well inland, with Government offices and stately buildings erected and being erected between it and the sea. Soon we shall have an electric tramway through the city, and I look forward to the day when not only will it be running round the whole island but when there will be another through Kowloon and the New Territory, with a railway from there to Canton to connect with the grand trunk line about to be laid from Canton to Hankow and thence to Peking. It is possible that I believe in the future of this Colony more than many people do, but the most pessimistic must admit that for places so situated as Hongkong and Shanghai there must come great expansion of business when the enormous national resources of China begin to be properly developed by foreign capital. The Philippines, too, will soon settle down to business under a stable government, and although I think they may be making a mistake over there in excluding a race of traders and workers such as the Chinese from their territory, still they are doing no more than our own people have done in Australia, and I hope that in spite of this policy trade between China and the Philippines will soon show signs of development. Taking then, gentlemen, all these factors into consideration, we cannot, I think, but look forward to the future cheerfully and hopefully. As I anticipated when I met you this time last year, the payment of the indemnity to the Powers has pressed hardly on China's finances, but she has immense powers of recuperation, and I do not believe will be crushed or even permanently injured by the payment of so large a sum. At our last meeting I informed you that at the proper time your directors would see that the services of our late Chief Manager, Sir Thomas Jackson, on whom I am pleased to say His Majesty has since conferred the honour of a barometry, were duly and fittingly acknowledged. This we have done by the grant to him of an honorarium of $100,000 (say about £8,500) and the appointment to the chairmanship of the London Committee, where I am sure they will be glad to have the benefit of his great experience and knowledge of the affairs of the Bank. In addition to this we propose to erect, as some acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the Bank, a statue of Sir Thomas on a suitable site in the vicinity of the Bank premises, and I feel certain that every shareholder present will approve of such a permanent memorial in our midst of our old friend T. J. (Applause.) Mr. J. R. M. Smith took charge as Chief Manager, and your directors have every confidence that the interests of the Bank are perfectly safe in his hands. Finally I am glad to say that we have already begun the second half of the year well. (Applause.)

Questions were invited but none was asked.

The Chairman then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Victor Deacon seconded. In doing so he said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the pleasant task has fallen to me to second the adoption of the report and accounts, which the chairman has so eloquently put before you. It is a very pleasant task indeed, I need scarcely say, and I think that, without any great exaggeration, I, speaking for the shareholders here, may assure the directors that, so long as they put such pleasant accounts before us so long will we very gratefully second and adopt them. Gentlemen, for long past now have we been accustomed to receive these very satisfactory reports and to take into our pockets these very satisfactory dividends, so much so that, as it appears to me, if, in the future, we have worse reports put before us, it would be really an infringement of our rights and a breach of duty on the part of the directors—(laughter). But, be that as it may, I only hope that my successor, whoever he may be in years to come, will always have such a pleasant duty as I have to perform this morning (applause). But, gentlemen, let us not forget that these reports are the result of a great deal of forethought, of care, and of very good management in the past. We must not forget that we have been so very fortunate as to have in the past a good Court of Directors, a very good Chief Manager, and last, but by no means

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least, a very good staff, and that all these things combined have conduced to the report placed before you and which it is our pleasant duty to receive to-day. The reports speak for themselves, the accounts speak for themselves, but there are two points which I think I might venture to touch upon, for they seem to me, Mr. Chairman so essentially satisfactory. As we all know for years past the policy of the Board has been not to pay us extravagant dividends, but, as the Chairman very truly said, good and satisfactory dividends, whilst placing apart to the reserve fund such sums as have from time to time been thought necessary. Gentlemen, that policy is one which I think we must all most cordially endorse. It seems to me that it has resulted—indeed it has resulted in the magnificent sum which stands to-day to our credit in reserve. It is true, as the chairman has pointed out, that without money the Bank would be practically nothing, and we can all congratulate the Board on the position in which we find ourselves to-day in this respect. The other point which seems to me essentially satisfactory is that there are no losses to speak of in the report before us. If in past years these have hampered us, or if in past years they have irritated and annoyed us, to-day nothing of the sort is here. There are no losses whatever to report, which seems to me a most satisfactory state of affairs. Our Chairman has alluded to "that old man of the mountain, likin." Well, gentleman, I am sure we cordially endorse what he has said and we hope that it may be possible to find some *modus vivendi* whereby this most iniquitous tax will be removed from our merchandise and whereby, at the same time, the Chinese Government may get what they ought to get in reason and in fairness. It is, as we all of us can see, a difficult thing to manage, because the Chinese have a way at times of saying, "Yes, we will abolish this" and "Yes, we will abolish that"; but unfortunately for those who are dealing with them, the same thing crops up frequently under another name and under another aspect. I only hope that that will not be the case here. If any of you are hypercritical people, you may ask what have I, as a lawyer, got to do with *likin?* Gentlemen, there is more in it than, perhaps, you think, but, when I explain to you that whatever appreciably affects my clients tends to appreciably affect me, perhaps you may be able to guess (laughter). Our Chairman, gentlemen, has touched upon the Electric Tramway. That is a thing which, for over twenty years now, very nearly twenty years, has been before the Colony in some shape or other. We all know it is a mere truism to say that improved communications are beneficial, and, certainly, if the forecast of the Chairman is at all approximate, then we should get, in due course when the tramway is laid, great benefits in every way every day. I for one am a believer in it, and I think that most of us are, and if in the future it is still extended, as the Chairman hints, to Kowloon and Canton with the adjacent railways, great benefits must come to Hongkong. Gentlemen, one point in the Chairman's speech I have not touched upon yet—our old friend Sir Thomas Jackson (applause). We have known him, many of us, for many years; we have known his sterling worth, and we have known how he has given the best half of his life, one might say, to this institution—the Hongkong Bank. We all know how he has worked for it, how he has brought it from what it was to the magnificent edifices and institution which it is to-day, and it is pleasing to think not only that we ask him to accept from the Board, as no doubt you all would ask him, the honoriarium which is mentioned in the report, but it is pleasing also to remember that we shall have something tangible of him to look at, in the shape of a statue, which it is proposed to put up (applause), not that we want that to remind us of Sir Thomas Jackson—I venture to think that, when this Colony is years and years and years and years older, yet, the name and memory of Sir Thomas Jackson will be green to us all, and it is my privilege at least to think that the great man as he was in finance will continue to hold a lead on the business that has developed under him. I cannot but think that he will be remembered at least as much for his great big charitable heart. That was a thing, gentlemen, which endeared him to everybody. If anybody was in distress or want, whose hand was ever ready to help? Sir Thomas Jackson's—and we all of us wish, I am sure, that good health and long life will be granted him to enjoy the rest in the old country which he has so nobly learned.—(Appause.) Gentlemen, although the old pilot has left us and this argosy will have to sail her way under a new hand and under new directions there is a good old quotation, and some of the old quotations are good—I am sure that some of us will say the old exchange quotations were much better quotations than they are to-day (laughter)—there is a good old quotation which I will remind you of and that is that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it." Gentlemen, a new pilot has taken charge, and under him let us re-echo the Board's wish, sentiment and belief that he will conduct the ship in which we all are shareholders to success and plenty as it has been conducted in the past.—(Applause.)

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

THE CORONATION.

Papers to hand by the *Kinshu Maru* contain accounts of the Coronation. We extract the following, dated London, August 9th:

King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster Abbey shortly after noon to-day. Though the ceremony was bereft of the elaborateness and pageantry originally intended, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection. The whole ceremonial was of a magnificently decorated character and presented a constantly changing panorama, around the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth of gold, amidst the distinguished assemblage of participants, the fulfilment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement. Each stage of the ceremony, with its old world usages, furnished its quota of interest, while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officials in various capacities, with princes, diplomats, officers in gold laced uniforms, with heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in mediæval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with Oriental potentates in many hued raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant points of the newly crowned monarch's Empire, with its dazzling display of jewels and wealth of colour, presented a picture which in its combined brilliancy and its distinction has seldom been excelled.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the Royal procession approached, the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked.

Punctual to the time the advance guard of the Royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came the Prince and Princess of Wales' procession, and finally within a few minutes Their Majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway, and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to a mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed all previous welcomes. The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the Palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the Royal coach gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted Their Majesties as they emerged from the gates.

The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall, and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

It was a continued triumph and reached its climax on the arrival at the Abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, which did not cease until Their Majesties disappeared in the Annex.

An accident to Lord Pelham-Clinton, one of the grooms in waiting, created considerable excitement in the Mall. In a closed carriage he was passing York Steps, when his conveyance collided with another Royal carriage going at high speed in an opposite direction. The horses fell and there appeared to be a bad mix-up. The police extricated the teams with some difficulty, and Lord Pelham-Clinton, who was only slightly hurt, proceeded.

Lord Kitchener, Admiral Seymour and General Gaselee as they sat together, in the procession, came in for much attention, but all seemed to pay little attention to the people along the route. Lord Kitchener, in resplendent full-dress uniform of a general, also looked unfamiliar, and many present did not recognize him. The Indians were undoubtedly the most picturesque feature of the procession, while the state coach of the King, drawn by the Hanoverian horses, which figured in all of the late Queen Victorta's processions, seemed much more like fairy-land than usual. The progress of the naval cortege was marked by no special incident, with the exception of the accident to Lord Edward Pelham-Chinton.

The doors of Westminster Abbey were scarcely opened, and the gold sticks and ushers had barely found their sections, before the seats began to fill. Peers and Peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones, they separated, the peers going to the right and the peeresses to the left.

Even when practically empty the Abbey presented an interesting picturesque effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by the large white official programme, in the centre of which was placed a small deep red book of service. The entire scheme of decoration had been carried out harmoniously, and even the stands did not seem out of place. A particularly beautiful effect was presented by the King's and Queen's box comprising half a dozen rows of chairs in white satin, relieved only by the crimson of the seats. Beyond the structural decorations for the seating of the spectators, there was little attempt at any display, and the old grey arches lent their stately perspective to the scene, untouched by flags or any gleam of colour. The various chairs to be used by the King and Queen in the service, attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various Royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amidst these surroundings, the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hurried to and fro, directing the final touches.

The street barriers were closed at 10 o'clock. The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery were caught outside. They were obliged to alight from their carriages and walk to the Abbey. At 10 o'clock the King's nurses who attended him during his late illness drove up to the Abbey in a Royal carriage as guests of His Majesty. They received an ovation from the crowd. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales reached the Abbey at 20 minutes past ten, and were wildly cheered by the enthusiastic throng.

By this time all the interior of the Abbey presented a blaze of colour. Along the nave, which was lined by Grenadiers, every chair was taken up by high officials, by the army and navy, and others in equally handsome equipment. On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat a surpliced orchestra. In stalls were the ambassadors and many officials.

During the long wait, Mr. Abbey, the artist who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the Abbey, and who wore court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings of the historic picture ordered by the King. The peeresses took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers quietly awaited the arrival of the sovereign, their ermine capes presenting a solid mass of white.

The ceremonies commenced with the confessional of the regalia. The procession of clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing. "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the Chapel Royal and the choir in royal uniforms.

The head of the procession reached the Abbey at 10.50 a.m. The bells were pealed and the bands played "God Save the King." Ten minutes later the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived. The Royal Princesses, gorgeously dressed, entered the Royal box of the Abbey at 11.10 a.m.

The Prince of Wales took his place in the Abbey, in a chair directly in front of the peers at 11.15 a.m. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales in white sailor suits, who were the first occupants of the Royal box, immediately after they were seated, buried their heads in the huge red programmes.

When the Prince of Wales was seated he placed his coronet at his feet. His robes were almost identical with those of the peers. The Princess was the cynosure of all the women in the Abbey.

The Duke of Connaught took his place beside the Prince of Wales in the Abbey, as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the Prince. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair and then Baron Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra!" was shouted by the boys of Westminster Abbey, and the Queen walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at the silken Prie Dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet pages. Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of "Vivat Rex Edward!" with blasts from the trumpets. Yet there was another wait. What has become of the King? was asked by the people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed; there was another fanfare of trumpets and a chorus of "Vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then then knelt down in prayer. After removing his cap, His Majesty stood up, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the recognition, beginning, "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward the undoubted King of the realm."

There was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir, and the people, men and women, crying "God save the King!"

Several times that was repeated, and the Abbey rang with loud fanfares. Again the King and Queen knelt and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion.

While the Gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on each side by the Bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. During the singing of

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the Creed, all the members of the Royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service they held in their hands.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the King's chair, the Archbishop said:—"Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The King answered in firm, strong tones:—"I am willing," etc., his replies being plainly heard high up in the triform near the roof.

Then the inkstand was brought and the King signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the King remained seated, and the Queen stood up.

After the Archbishop's anointing prayer, the gold canopy was brought over the King's chair and His Majesty divested himself of his outer robe and walked to the ancient chair.

The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the Archbishop's motions.

The actual coronation of the King took place at 12.36 p.m.

The news of the crowning was announced by an official outside the Abbey. It was repeated by signal through London, and was received with cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully.

The Queen was crowned at 12.56 p.m.

THE KING AND QUEEN AND THE EMPIRE.

If the Coronation of an English King had no other claim on our interest, it would have that of rarity. For it is one of the rarest of public spectacles in our islands. The last hundred and fifty years have seen but four Monarchs crowned at Westminster. To go back to a fifth crowning we have to retrace the years to the earlier decades of the eighteenth century, to the days of Walpole, Swift and Bolingbroke. The gap seems immense between us and George the Second. Even Thackeray hardly makes that testy little potentate, with his prominent eye-balls, heavy lower lip and copious guttural expletives, a living figure to us. England has changed since Laurence Eusden, post laureate, desiring to praise the George above-mentioned, penned the delicious couplet:—

Thy virtues shine particularly nice
Ungloomed by a confinity to vice.

Mr. Alfred Austin may not always succeed in pleasing the critics, but he does not write like that.

THE SYMBOL OF THE EMPIRE'S UNITY.

Yet though no Englishman with a grain of sense, or a glimmering of humour, would now-a-days address his Sovereign in the strain of Eusden's bathos, this is not a time when the language of respect to the Crown is out of fashion. On the contrary, the Sovereign power and influence are acknowledged on all sides with an emphasis which would have surprised some who thought themselves prophets 30 years ago. Responsible statesmen speak of the Throne in words which carry a weight which the silly adulation of bygone days never did. We turn to the Liberal leaders of our generation, and find that Mr. Gladstone said of the Monarch and his ministers "He is fixed; they are fugitive. He may therefore be a weighty factor." Lord Rosebery has reminded us that "enormous power may be exercised personally by the Sovereign." It is not surprising to hear Mr. Balfour hail the Crown as the "living symbol of the unity of the Empire," for Mr. Balfour leads the Conservatives in the House of Commons, and less could hardly be expected of a Conservative leader.

One of several reasons for the altered attitude of a whole school of Progressive politicians towards the Crown, is that the Sovereign is no longer a mere ruler over Great Britain and Ireland. He is Emperor of India, and much more. For he is King of nearly eleven millions of free and civilised white people who dwell outside the confines of the United Kingdom. These millions are not a negligible quantity. They are one-fifth of the white men of the Empire. Few as they seem amongst the Brown, Black, and Yellow myriads who are the mass of the King's subjects, they have to be reckoned with politically. They are likely to become Imperial partners: Asiatics and Africans are not. Educated, free, sprung from ruling and fighting races of Western Europe,—British, Irish, French, Dutch—these Whites beyond the seas require a rallying point of their own. They cannot find this in the British Prime Minister in office for the time being at Westminster. He but represents a party dominant for the moment in three kingdoms. Looking from over seas the Greater Britons find their centre in the old Throne with its permanence, historical dignity, and secular prestige. In that they see something which, so long as the Sovereign has wisdom, cannot be made the football of factions.

THE POPULARITY OF THE CROWN.

The revived popularity of the Crown, which is one of the most singular and, to many, unlooked for features of public life to-day, is a phenomenon of the last 30 years. It would be idle to pretend that George the Fourth or William the Fourth were generally beloved. The sagacity and good faith of the Prince Consort, now generally admitted, did not save him during his lifetime from caricature, suspicion and dislike. The seclusion of her late Majesty during the years immediately following his loss was understood and respected, but did not for the moment strengthen Royalty. In the sixties the belief that the days of the Crown were numbered was shared by many in the middle classes whose children would find it unpleasant to recall their fathers' opinions to-day. The writer of this article remembers listening about 35 years ago to a conversation of a group of prominent colonists—merchants and professional men—in a distant part of the Empire. They were English-born, loyal, and by no means Radical in their learnings, sober, solid citizens, with a share of this world's goods. Yet their sincere view was that the Monarchy was doomed, and, in particular, that public opinion would not tolerate the ascent of his present Majesty. They did not like the outlook; they had little doubt of the truth of the forecast. In thinking as they did they only voiced the apprehensions of tens of thousands.

Yet King Edward is firmly seated on the Throne amid universal friendly acquiescence, and is to be crowned amid general rejoicings and merrymaking. By consent of all he is as nearly as possible a King without personal enemies. So few are his domestic foes that the lusty prayer of his loyal subjects, "confound their politics, frustrate their knavish tricks" has almost ceased to have any special meaning. Even the Anarchist terror which haunts the Republics as well as Kingdoms over so much of the civilised earth seems to pass our realm by. The King is popular; and the Queen evokes that spirit of chivalry which, despite Burke's noble cry, is not yet fled from Europe. It is not necessary in a brief article of this sort to search at all deeply into the causes of the renaissance of cordial feeling towards the Crown and the Monarch, which has been mainly a growth of the last three decades. We need not pause to weigh or balance or examine. The strong commonsense, devotion to duty, the sex and pathetic widow-hood of Queen Victoria; the scare given to the middle classes by socialism of the revolutionary kind; the unhappy evidence afforded in France and America that discontent, corruption and distress may exist under Republics, the growth of the Empire, bringing with it the need for a stable central figure,—all these influences, and others, have contributed to bring about the result. Yet all these causes might have been at work and yet we might not have a popular King and Queen— a King whom the fiercest Republican cannot hate, a Queen whose gentle charm calls up the enthusiasm of all sorts and conditions of men. In looking at political and social agencies it would be foolish and ungracious to pass over the personal factor. It counts for very much.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

To begin with externals: His Majesty looks every inch a King, and Britons like that. On the Queen's refined grace and beauty it would be clumsy and fatuous for my pen to dwell. The ceremonial functions of Royalty may or may not deserve some of the cheap sarcasms levelled at them. But they have to be performed. The nation as a whole desires a certain amount of public pomp and splendour. That being so, it is of real importance that the chief parts in its ceremonies should be fittingly sustained. The Empire is fortunate in having a King whose bearing unites geniality with dignity, and a Queen whose sweetness is fascination. It has been said, and sometimes not too good-naturedly, that the King enjoys overmuch the outward shows of Court life, that he takes a positive pleasure in routine, glitter and display. It is true, doubtless, that His Majesty has preserved, through a fairly long life, with wonderful freshness, a very healthy power of enjoying himself. No one who knows him has ever hinted that he grew up devoid of ambition, intelligence, or a natural interest in great questions. Forced by rigid custom to devote much of his time and energies to ceremonial State drill he has probably, like all healthy minds, set himself to do his business well and to extract what interest and pleasure he can therefrom. It is but reasonable, not to say charitable, to assume, that all his constitutional good spirits and *bonhomie* are often enough required to mask weariness and to carry him through the hard work and deadly tedium of the daily round of a Monarch's duties.

Such more solid qualities as Constitutional etiquette has allowed King Edward to shew when Prince of Wales, are precisely those likely to commend him to a people which still prides itself on possessing ballast, practical capacity and self-control. But Englishmen do not love melodramatic fidgetiness in their rulers. They prefer a King to say too little rather than too much; sufficient that what he says should be clear, terse, and to the point. These qualities King Edward's speeches have, and in the conduct of business, as in public speaking his characteristics are masculine—, shrewdness, executive capacity, and a dry contempt for extravagance. Nor, because, in his acts and sayings there is a refreshing absence of the hysterical, is there any evidence that he lacks human sympathy. The marked and persistent interest which he has taken in such social questions as the Housing of the Poor and the prevention of suffering and disease seem to negative this. They are evidence that should not be disregarded. A King whose experience of life has bestowed knowledge upon him without impairing his natural buoyancy, who unites to stateliness of demeanour, sound business capabilities and a kind heart, is so very far superior to a multitude of the crowned heads of history that one need not look beyond the personal factor to comprehend the welcome his people have given him, and the heartiness of the festivities which acclaim his Coronation. Looking beyond his personality, we see him happy in his Consort, thrice happy in the memory of his revered Mother, and fortunate in a son and daughter esteemed throughoot the Empire. His Majesty is indeed the Head of a Royal Family of which his realms have good reason to be proud. Some of those who hope,—as we all hope,—that mere social duties and ceremonial functions may not be allowed to draw too heavily on his time and energies, fear that the exorbitant claims of such matters may leave him too little reserve force for great affairs. To those who are thus apprehensive it may be pointed out that the King and Queen do not stand alone. They have near them those well qualified to share some part of their splendid but weighty social burden. By the brilliant success of their journey round the Empire, the Prince and Princess of Wales have proved—if proof were wanted—their ability to sustain their parts, and to gain the confidence of popular leaders and the general liking of not uncritical crowds,—crowds of a dozen different creeds and colours. The speech on the Colonies which the Prince delivered at the Guildhall on his return would have been ranked as apposite and thoughtful if it had come from the mouth of an adroit statesman. On this occasion His Royal Highness was one of four distinguished speakers. The other three were Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. And if, as a listener, I may express an opinion, I would say that the Prince's speech was the best and the best delivered of the four. The Prince and Princess are no longer Royal Personages merely; they are factors in public life. His Majesty, in his earlier years, has known what it is to have information refused to him, and to fret under a sense of exclusion from State affairs, and a feeling of enforced impotence. As much, at any rate, has been openly said by writers who have had opportunities of knowing the truth. It is not to be thought, therefore, that the same mistake will be made in the case of the Heir-Apparent now. The Prince and Princess of Wales are the best, the only possible understudies for the parts of King and Queen. The Emperors who had to try to uphold the unwieldly mass of the Roman Empire best lightened their task when they joined colleagues to themselves. It is open to His Majesty, in an informal ways, to lighten the pressure which the functions, occasions and Court routine of our Empire put upon its Sovereign.

THE KING'S CONSTITUTIONAL INFLUENCE.

It is obvious that the Head of this Empire has very great opportunities for usefulness. Whatever might have been thought a generation ago, hardly anyone now affects to think the Sovereign a pageant or phantom because he is a constitutional and not an absolute ruler. True he can do nothing by force; but, within reason, he can do almost anything by persuasion. Laws he may not make; law-makers, however, he may influence and persuade. He is entitled to see and hear, to know everything, to be interested in everything. The boldest of Ministers owes him deference, and will please him if he can. Seldom have the times been so propitious for a tactful ruler desirous to do good in his day by fair means. A masterful popular leader with the Democracy at his back might reduce a British Sovereign to a nullity. It is hardly needful to point out that in England and Scotland no such leader exists. Mr. Chamberlain, perhaps the most successful fighting politician before the public, is fighting under the Conservative banner. There is no great demagogue to gather the people behind him as O'Connell and Parnell gathered the Irish, or as Gladstone gathered the English, Scottish, and Welsh. A tactless, meddlesome King might indeed call forth such a champion, but England has no such King, and no expectation of any such. Meanwhile the field is clear for constitutional influence from high quarters,

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if exerted in the cause of social benevolence and Imperial unity. Our race seems destined to try the extraordinary experiment of governing by some Federation, however loose, an Empire so scattered that hardly anyone can repeat even the names on the long list of its territories, and so populous that fifty millions of Whites only form its central core. What part is the Sovereign to play in fostering the spirit required to grapple with this gigantic task? Unless history's lessons have been written and read wrongly, the several portions of the Empire must either be drawn closer together or begin to fall asunder. They cannot for very long remain as they are. Standing at the parting of the ways, which road does our race mean to take?

THE EMPIRE OF THE DAY.

It may be doubted whether any Heir has ever come to so splendid a heritage as King Edward's. Except in India, the British Dominions beyond the Sea, as his Mother inherited them, were but the shadow of what they now are. Even India, when Lord Auckland went there to share its control with John Company, was but a straggling, patchy, half-organized domain if compared with the immense and compact territory over which Lord Curzon is set. Outside Hindostan, Burmah was not ours, nor the Malay peninsula. Singapore was a fourth-rate port; Borneo was a nest of pirates. In West Africa we held a few fever-smitten coastal posts, in Eastern Africa nothing, and in South Africa only a fringe from which the discontended Dutch farmers were trekking to the interior. Cyprus belonged to the Turks, and years were still to elapse before the author of "Eothen" dared to predict in a famous passage the day when the Englishman should come and bear sway on the banks of the Nile. In Canada when Queen Victoria was crowned the handful of colonists were on the eve of rebellion. Australia scarcely contained 100,000 settlers, and was but just ceasing to be a prison-house governed by military gaolers. New Zealand was a group of cannibal islands, with a sinister reputation for murder and incessant tribal warfare; merchant captains approached its shores with dread. Amongst the islands of Polynesia the British flag flew nowhere at all. It takes much toiling amongst maps and statistics to realise how great have been the additions to the Empire in a single reign. It seems the language of sheer boasting to say that if King Edward only ruled over the numbers and territory which have been added to the population and area of the Empire since the last Coronation he would own an inheritance sufficient to place him amongst the greater kings of the earth. Yet it is true; so mighty has been the Imperial growth both in numbers and extent of the last 60 years! Moreover, certain black blots notwithstanding, the growth has not been of mere size or population. Humanity is the better for the expansion. And, while the wilderness has been reclaimed and the East pacified, the Empire has continued to make progress at the centre as well as on the circumference. Amazing as the work done on the borders has been, and is, the story of the Mother Country during the last to generations has been more astonishing still. Britain continues to rival her daughters in growth, sometimes outstrips them, and, while usually their teacher, occasionally shows herself young enough to be willing to learn from them. While the Old Country—as colonists call it when they do not simply speak of it as Home,—is full of vitality, there need be little fear of any weakening of the centripetal force of Empire. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the outburst of loyalty and affection which has lately led the self-governing colonies to send the flower of their youth to South Africa was not the outcome of chance. It was the result of 60 years of just and fair treatment from the Mother Country—treatment based on principles first laid down in Lord Durham's famous Canadian report. The South African War has evoked loyalty to the Mother Country, but did not create it. The sentiment existed long ago. It was the flower of justice and freedom. Vast as the inheritance is to which King Edward has succeeded, great as is the Crown which he now puts on, the most splendid jewels in it are the loyalty at home and affection and contentment abroad which have sprung from English equity and fair dealing. If the omens for the reign are favourable, as they are,—it is because the Empire as a whole trusts to these as the unalterable principles of the King and people of the British Islands. Sometimes, it may be, erring from these, the Monarch and nation will never deliberately abandon them, and in this lies the secret of Empire.—*Exchange.*

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE BOER GENERALS.

London, August 20.

The Boer generals visited Mr. Kruger at Utrecht and then returned to the Hague. They have abandoned their tour in Holland and Belgium returning to London instead, where they will confer with the Colonial Office before lecturing in the United Kingdom.

THE KING'S SURGEON.

Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, bade farewell to His Majesty after eight weeks constant attendance. Sir Francis Laking, Physician in Ordinary, still remains in attendance.

MR. SCHWAB DENIES STORY OF RESIGNATION.

London, August 21.

Mr. Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, denies the report that he has resigned his position as president. He says he is going to Europe merely for a rest.

THE KING TO COAST GREAT BRITAIN.

The King starts to-day for a cruise in his yacht toward the West of England. It is understood that he intends to make a trip round Great Britain, and that the yacht will stay at anchor every night at various harbours along the route. His Majesty will finish his tour at Aberdeen, and proceed thence to Balmoral.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The House has adopted without discussion the Address congratulating Their Majesties on their accession.

CRONJE RETURNS HOME.

London, August 22.

Cronje and his wife, together with a thousand Boers, have sailed from St. Helena for the Cape.

THE KING'S TOUR.

The King's yacht anchors at Falmouth to-night and will stay at Pembroke on Saturday night.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

The crews of the two Japanese warships *Asama* and *Takasago*, which came to celebrate the Coronation, are now being feted at Cork. Elaborate preparations for welcoming them at other harbours are being made.

POLITICS AT THE CAPE.

The members of the Cape Parliament have unanimously adopted a vote of no confidence in Sir Gordon Sprigg and have elected Doctor Smartt as leader.

INDIA'S HARVEST SAVED.

Rains in the western part of India have saved the crops; the fear of a famine is therefore removed.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

London, August 23.

The *Daily News* says it is reported that the Queen is not in a very good state of health, her nerves having been unstrung by recent trying events. It is hoped that the cruise (round the British coasts with the King) will restore her.

CONSERVATIVE RE-ELECTION.

Mr. Henry Wm. Forster (Conservative) has been re-elected for Sevenoaks.

TWO BROTHERS KILLED.

The brothers Fearon, one a Hammersmith clergyman, and the other an inspector of factories (Mr. H. C. D. Fearon) have been killed by lightning at Welterhorn (?).

CAPE POLITICS.

August 24.

The Cape Assembly has read for the second time the parliamentary and financial indemnity bills.

Sir Gordon Sprigg said he believed martial law would be repealed a week hence.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

The *Times*, of Ottawa, says that Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent to the Canadian Government a strong protest against the restrictive legislation enacted by British Columbia, which the Federal authorities will undoubtedly disallow.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

London, August 25.

Two missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Buce and Lowis have been beaten to death at Chenchow in the province of Hunan. The affair has caused a feeling of uneasiness, but the remoteness of the district makes it difficult to obtain information.

[We give the names in the form in which they reach us by the telegraph. Possibly they ought to be Rev. J. C. Bruce, formerly officiating in Shantung, and Rev. B. G. Lewis, formerly at Kweichow.—ED. *J. M.*]

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, August 25.

An article in the *Novoe Vremya* asks if the time has not come when Russia is to have the right of penetrating within the borders of Afghanistan, of having a representative at Kabul and developing commercial relations. Such, it adds, are legitimate and indispensable condition.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

Speaking at Providence (New England) Mr. Roosevelt indicated fresh legislation as to trusts.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

London. August 26.

Their Majesties landed at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, and had an enthusiastic reception. They visited the chief points of interest. This is the first time in history that a British monarch has visited the Isle of Man.

THE HUNAN MURDERS.

The murder of the missionaries in Hunan is the result of the cholera epidemic, for which foreigners are held responsible. It is not believed that there is any evidence of a renewed anti-foreign feeling.

CAPE POLITICS.

London, August 26.

It is announced that the Cape Ministry will ask the Governor to appoint a Colonial commission to enquire into the working of Martial Law.

The President of the Afrikander Bond has announced that he will not oppose the Bill, but will welcome an enquiry into the sufferings of people oppressed and illused under the British flag.

The Progressives are opposed to the enquiry on the ground that it will promote racial animosity.

RUSSIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Russia has imposed an additional customs duty of three roubles per pound on certain teas imported into European Russia from the Far East.

GENERAL MILES TO VISIT THE PHILIPPINES.

London, August 27.

General Miles, the American Commander-in-Chief, is going to the Philippines on a visit of inspection.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt's speech about the Trusts has created a sensation in America. He is denounced on the one hand as the destroyer of his party and hailed on the other as a great popular leader.

THE SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

London, August 27.

The English papers, Liberal and Conser-

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vative alike, are much divided on the question of the political situation at the Cape. Some accuse the Progressives of fomenting racial animosity by showing their anxiety for the passing of the Treason Bill. Others similarly charge the Afrikander Bond for their connection with the agitation for a Colonial Commission to enquire into the working of Martial Law. Other papers blame both parties impartially, but the first alarm is subsiding.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

ARCHBISHOP FAVIER.

Saigon, August 27.

Archbishop Favier has had a stroke of apoplexy. His left side is paralyzed.

[Note.—This is the famous French Archbishop of Peking who defended the Pei-tang Cathedral so courageously during the Boxer trouble.—Ed. *J.M.*]

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Saigon, August 28.

M. Mesurier has been appointed *Directeur l'Assistance publique*, in succession to M. Mourer.

There have been 11,000 cases of cholera and 800 deaths during the past week in Egypt.

(Special to "Japan Mail.")

CHOLERA ON THE "SAIKIO MARU."

Kobe, August 28.

Mr. F. Wilson, an American passenger from Shanghai to Yokohama by the N.Y.K. steamer *Saikio Maru*, died on board, of cholera, at six o'clock this morning, despite the utmost attention given to him by Capt. Young, by the ship's doctor, and by Dr. Fowler, who was summoned from shore.

The steamer left the Pier about five o'clock for Quarantine. Two Japanese boys are down with choleraic symptoms.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

PRINCE KOMATSU.

His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu embarked on the *Yakumo* and. accompanied by the *Tokiwa*, left Port Arthur at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant and is expected to reach Kobe at 4 p.m. on the 26th.

THE CORONATION SQUADRON.

The *Asama* and the *Takasago* reached Queenstown on the 20th instant.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

The *Yakumo* and the *Tokiwa* arrived today (26th) at Kobe.

(Received by the Foreign Office.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Consul at Fusan telegraphs under date of the 23rd instant, that there were 15 cases of cholera, 9 ending fatally, at Fusan from the commencement of the outbreak (13th August).

The Consul at Masampo telegraphs that all vessels arriving from Japan *viâ* Fusan, or coming from any port in the neighbourhood of Fusan, as well as fishing boats from all ports, are to be medically inspected.

No official confirmation has been received of the report that the Chinese Government has ordered its commissioners to sign the tariff convention.

(Received in Tokyo.)

NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

The Chinese Commissioners have received instructions to sign the Tariff Convention but are delaying to do so. Japan proposes that the signature should take place on the 1st of November, but the Chinese are disposed to postpone it until Chinese New Year's day. The point is now under discussion.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE SHAH.

London, August 20.

The Shah gave a banquet yesterday to the members of the Diplomatic Corps in London. The Persian Sovereign visited King Edward at Cowes to-day.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The rebel army has won another victory in Venezuela.

KING EDWARD'S CRUISE.

London, August 22.

The King is now cruising round the the coasts of the Brltish Isles.

THE SHAH.

A military review was held at Woolwich in honour of the Shah.

DISTURBANCES IN SIAM.

The rebel army has been successful on the borders of Siam and Burma. Many Government officials and their families have been massacred. The foreign residents are all safe and under protection.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The Sultan of Morocco has been severely injured in an automobile accident.

JAPANESE CORONATION SQUADRON.

London, August 23.

Admiral Ijuin gave a banquet yesterday on board the *Asama*, inviting thereto the Mayor and principal citizens of Queenstown. The Japanese Coronation Squadron is now stationed off Queenstown.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Four per cent. Japanese bonds are quoted at £86¼ on the London market.

COTTON MARKET.

Quotations for cotton thread are showing an upward tendency.

ACCIDENT TO A NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

Nagasaki, Aug. 24.

A Norwegian steamer has been wrecked on the Korean coast. The Mitsubishi salvage steamer *Oura Maru* has been sent to render assistance.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, August 25.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article regarding the relations between Russia and Afghanistan, says that the time has come to wipe out the unpleasant feeling existing between the two countries. The Russian paper further states that the Amir of Afghanistan entertains an anti-British feeling.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister to England, has expressed his warmest thanks to the citizens of Portsmonth for the reception given by the citizens in honour of the Japanese Minister and his countrymen.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

London, August 22.

The official organ of the Russian Navy Department estimates that the loss experienced by the steamers connecting with the Chinese Eastern Railway has been two and a half million roubles since the starting of the scheme, two years ago.

EXILED RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

The Tsar has issued a Decree for the recall of nearly all the Moscow students who were exiled during the riots in February.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, August 23.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* says that Russia's fulfilment to evacuate Manchuria depends upon the settlement of the question as to the retention or retrocession of the right bank of the Amur. If it is retroceded it is considered that Russia's position might prove perilous.

The correspondent adds that it is believed in St. Petersburg official circles that Russia will formally annex the whole right bank of the river to the Chingan Mountains.

A FRENCH NAVAL BASE.

London, August 25.

The French authorities are considering the project of establishing a naval base at Kwangchau Bay, between Nivet and Fortbayard, involving a cost of one and a quarter million pounds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London, August 27.

President Roosevelt, in a speech delivered at Augusta (Maine), has affirmed his belief in the Monroe doctrine, which he defines as a statement of a very firm belief that the nations now existing on the American Continent must be left to work out their own destinies.

"The American Continent," added President Roosevelt," can be no longer regarded as a colonizing ground for any European Power."

(From the "Kobe Herald.")

CORONATION NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

London, August 18.

At the supplementary naval review held at Portsmouth to-day seventy-six warships manœuvred off the eastern headland of the Isle of Wight in torrents of rain and a gale from the south-west. The grid-iron movement was successfully executed and spread over an area of twelve nautical miles.

The fleet saluted subsequently in token of farewell and dispersed to their respective stations.

King Edward returned to Cowes and acknowledged the cheers from the warships as his yacht passed by.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE SEAMEN FRATERNIZE.

A concert was held yesterday on the *Asama Kan*, the conspicuous feature of which was the fraternizing of the British and Japanese seamen.

(From the "Deutsche Japanpost.")

KING VICTOR AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 28.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Reichsanzeiger* welcome King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy to Berlin in the most sincere manner. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* praises him as a highly gifted ruler and as a resolute and successful ally of Germany, wishing that Italy may develop her welfare and strengthen the position in the world she has obtained, as by her own force she has won her national unity. The *Reichsanzeiger* dwells upon the fact that the existence of the Triple Alliance has resulted from the urgent necessity that the territorial state of Central Europe should be maintained, and welcomes Prime Minister Prinetti, accompanying his King, as having worked successfully at the renewal of the well-approved possessions.

The Italian King's visit at Berlin is to be regarded as a demonstration of the Triple Alliance against the last revenge speech delivered in Paris by General André. Commercial questions have not yet been discussed during the visit. The papers of the opposition parties also express friendly opinions as to Italy and her King.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The telegram of the Laffan Bureau reporting that the Netherlands intend to join the Triple Alliance is unfounded; also the report that the Dutch Government intends to sell Riouw Island to Germany.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Siamese question will cause no difficulties if France continutes to respect the rights of other Powers concerning their trade relations with Siam.

BARON SHIBUSAWA IN BERLIN.

Baron Shibusawa during his stay at Berlin had several interviews with notabilities and men of mark.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

THE BOER GENERALS AT COWES.

London viâ Bombay, August 18.

The Boer Generals Botha, Delarey, and Dewet, accompanied by Advocate Ferreira, left London to visit King Edward on board his yacht at Cowes. The illuminations of the fleet at Spithead were spoilt by a thunder-storm. The Generals returned to London in the evening much pleased with their reception by the King.

Later.

Lords Roberts and Kitchener met the Boer Generals at Southampton, and accompanied them on board the special service vessel *Wildfire* to the royal yacht. Lord Kitchener presented them to the King. Their reception was most cordial; the conversation was informal and politics were eschewed. His Majesty referred to the persevering gallantry of the Boers, and their consideration and kindness to the British prisoners and wounded. The interview lasted a quarter of an hour. The Generals lunched with Lord Kitchener on board the *Wildfire* and then made a tour of the fleet.

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POLITICS AT THE CAPE.

London via Bombay, August 22.

Twenty two Progressive members of the Cape Parliament, including two of those opposed to the suspension of the constitution, have adopted unanimously a vote of want of confidence in the Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. They have elected Dr. Smartt as their leader. There are nine Progressives absent from Capetown, and there are only four others, excluding the Ministers.

FRANCE.

London via Bombay, August 19.

Thousands resisted the closing of the convent schools in three towns in the department of Finistère (of which Brest is one). The troops were compelled to break the doors and expel the garrisons of peasants, who sang hymns and threw filth at the besiegers.

Another officer has been imprisoned in a fortress for refusing to participate in the expulsion of the nuns from Douarnenez.

ABANDONMENT OF THE NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

London via Bombay, August 19.

A gale with mist and torrents of rain compelled the abandonment of the evolutions of the fleet, which steamed out to sea.

HOMEWARD-BOUND.

London via Bombay, August 19.

The Japanese and other warships which attended the naval review have sailed for their respective homes.

GREAT FIRE IN BORNEO.

Hongkong, August 19.

The Chinese quarter in Pontianak in Dutch Borneo, has been burnt down. The damage is estimated at one million dollars.

* Pontianak is a large town on the west coast of Borneo, exactly on the equator.—Ed. "*N.-C. D. N.*"

THE BOER TRIUMVIRATE.

London, August 19.

It is explained that the Boer Generals could not accept the invitations given them on Saturday last owing to their attire being unsuitable for a ceremonious visit.

They expressed themselves extremely pleased with their visit to the King on Sunday.

The Generals arrived in Holland to-day, the authorities giving them a warm welcome.

London via Bombay, August 20.

The Boer Generals were received with an ovation at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Later.

Though the welcome given to the Boer Generals at Rotterdam and the Hague was cordial enough, the crowds were unexpectedly small and showed little enthusiasm.

THE FIRST FAVOURITE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

London viâ Bombay, August 20.

The trainer of Ard Patrick says that he will not run for the St. Leger owing to lameness. To-day's accounts say that the colt is improving, and that there is a possibility of his running.

A NEW ACADEMY.

London viâ Bombay, August 22.

The King has granted a charter of incorporation to the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies.

THE EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLE ASIATICS FROM CAPE COLONY.

London via Bombay, August 21.

The Governor of Cape Colony, in a speech to the Cape Parliament, said that a Bill would be introduced prohibiting the introduction of Asiatics, other than British subjects.

CAPE COLONY'S LOYALTY.

The Governor of Cape Colony in his speech to the Cape Parliament announced a Bill fixing the annual contribution of the Colony to the Royal Navy at £50,000.

The House adopted without discussion an address of congratulation to Their Majesties on their accession.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Hongkong, August 15.

The Hongkong merchants are disposed to agree with those at Shanghai who criticise the Mackay treaty, feeling despondent regarding the terms as to the real fulfilment of the promise to abolish likin.

Serious floods are reported from the Province of Kuangsi, thousands of people being drowned,

August 17.

At to-day's meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, one hundred thousand Dollars were voted to the former Chief Manager of the Bank, Sir Thomas Jackson, and it was resolved to erect his statue in Hongkong.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Irene 1	Sa	Aug. 30
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co	Glenogle	Sa	Aug. 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Doric 2	Su	Aug. 31
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 3	M	Sept. 1
Europe	M. M. Co.	Laos 4	W.	Sept. 3
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 5	Th	Sept. 4
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 6	Th.	Sept. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India 7	Th	Sept. 4
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M.	Sept. 8
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 8	F.	Sept. 12
America	P. M. Co	Korea	M.	Sept. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu	Sept. 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Peru	Th.	Sept 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F.	Sept. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu.	Sept 23

1 Left Kobe on the 28th inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 28th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 26th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst
6 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
7 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
8 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 26th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.		Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa.	Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	M.	Sept. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu	Sept 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th	Sept. 4
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th	Sept. 4
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	F.	Sept. 5
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	F	Sept. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Irene	Sa.	Sept. 6
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Sa	Sept. 6
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu.	Sept 9
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W.	Sept 10
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co	Laos	Th	Sept 11
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Korea	M	Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Tu	Sept. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F	Sept 19
America	P. M. Co	Peru	Sa.	Sept. 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa	Sept. 20
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Tu	Sept. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 22nd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 22nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 22nd Aug.,—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 22nd Aug.,—Kobe, 20th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 22nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Tillotson, 22nd Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 23rd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 23rd Aug.,—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 23rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 23rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 24th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 24th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Colonia, British cable steamer, 4,979, A. H. Woodcock, 24th Aug.,—London via Suez Canal, Cables.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 25th Aug.,—Kobe, 23rd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 25th Aug., —Yokkaichi, 24th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 25th Aug.,—Honjio, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ecuador, German bark, 2,193, O. Dieckmann, 26th Aug.,—Hamburg, 22nd April, Salt.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Argonaut (33 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Captain G. H. Cherry, 26th Aug.,—Wei-hai-wei.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 26th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 25th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, E. L. Sommer, 26th Aug.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 26th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 26th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 27th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 9th Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 27th Aug.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, W. Hayward, 27th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Pascal (26 guns), French cruiser, 3,985, Capt. Lenis, 27th Aug.,—Hakodate.

Annapolis (10 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. K. Rohrer, 27th Aug.,—Manila.

Trym, Norwegian steamer, 710, H. Dahl, 27th Aug.,—Newchwang, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Bamberg, German steamer, 2,660, Kirchner, 27th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 27th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 26th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vicksburg (12 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. E. B. Barry, 27th Aug.,—Kobe.

Redoubtable (33 guns), French battleship, 8,767, Capt. Bonifoy, 28th Aug.,—Yamada.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 28th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 12th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 28th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, K. Iwanaga, 28th Aug.,—Otaru via ports General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Admiral Nakhimoff (18 guns), Russian cruiser, 8,500, Capt. Stemmann, 21st Aug.,—Kobe.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 22nd Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 22nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 22nd Aug.,—Torishima, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, Conradi, 22nd Aug.,—Batavia via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,135, Mayer, 23rd Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,905, Ch. Polack, 23rd Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 22rd Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hillglen, British steamer, 2,501, S. Pulford, 23rd Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 23rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 23rd Aug.,—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 24th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 24th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 24th Aug.,—Niigata via Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 25th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 25th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 26th Aug.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 26th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 26th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 26th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anna, German ship, 2,499, E. Koester, 26th Aug.,—Port Townsend, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Flottbek, German ship, 1,861, Zingler, 26th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 27th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 27th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 27th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Annapolis (10 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. K. Rohrer, 27th Aug.,—Uraga.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,149, E. Warrall, 27th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Jaguar (10 guns), German gunboat, 900, Com. Berger, 27th Aug.,—Uraga.

Pascal (26 guns), French cruiser, 3,985, Capt. Lenis, 28th Aug.,—Shanghai.

Colonia, British cable steamer, 4,979. A. H. Woodcock, 28th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Cables.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 28th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 28th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 28th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 28th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Miss W. Drummond, Miss E. J. Broomfield, Surgeon Glaisum, Lieut. Walker, Miss M. McCarthy, Mr. H. J. Wavell, Mrs. T. Yasukuni, Miss F. Yasukuni, Governor Omori, Capt. T. Imaizumi, Mr. I. Shutton Agar, Mrs. F. Palmer, Capt. Obana, Mr. J. Katsura, Miss M. Upton, Mr. A. A. Essoofally, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Furuya, in cabin ; Miss Ebisawa, Mr. Ho Kwaichiu, Mrs. Ho Kwaichiu, Miss Maki, 10 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in second class ; 33 Japanese, 5 Chinese. and 1 European, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports :—H. E. Phya Raja, Mrs. Phya Raja and servant, Miss Raja, Miss Lek Raja, Miss N. Raja, Miss D. Raja, Mrs. Marshall, Dr. Wendel, Mrs. Boyds, infant and nurse, Mr. C. W. M. Birch, and Mr. L. Lemss and servant, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. J. J. O'Neill, Mr. Jacob Holm, Mr. Nai Chum, Dr. O. Bartels, Lieut. S. Heintzelman, and Gen. Sharretts, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. J. A. W. Louriero, Miss E. Ekstrand, Miss Bennett, Mr. A. S. Hay, Miss Ekstrand, Mr. A. W. Grant, Miss Lealgliesh, and 8 Japanese, in cabin ; Mr. Rawson, Mr. M. Christophal, and 3 Japanese, in intermediate ; 17 Japanese, in steerage. For Seattle :—Dr. and Master Koegh, and Mr. C. R. Maguire, in cabin ; 4 Japanese, in intertermediate ; 18 Chinese, 42 Japanese, and 10 Foreign in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Lieut.-Com. F. Carter, Miss Gertrude M. Lanahan, Mrs. James Lawry and son, Surgeon P. A. Lovering, Mr. G. T. Marsh, Mrs. G. T. Marsh, Mr. Paul Meyer, Mr. C. Platonow. Mr. R. Thompson, Mrs. R. Thompson, Miss Lena Zurflush, Rev. A. V. Casselman, Mr. Wm. Eliot Smith, Mrs. Wm. Eliot Smith, Miss Eunice C. Smith, Miss Ellen D. Smith, and Mr. G. Nakamura, in cabin. For Kobe :—Miss H. Witherbee, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Rev. S. A. Moffett, and Mrs. S. A. Moffett, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mrs. E. Ashton, Mr. G. Gipperich, and Mrs. G. Gipperich, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Miss J. Bixby, Mrs. Fay Dickerson, Mr. M. Estermaux, Miss B. Grass, Mr. L. Johnstone, Mr. C. Thiel, and Miss F. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kinshiu Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. Fujita, Mrs. K. Fujita, Miss Ai Fujita and 2 children, in cabin ; 6 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit :—Mr. W. J. Doherty, and Mr. W. Haru, in cabin ; Mrs. Rosa, in second class ; 11 Japanese, and 13 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. Carl Weyersberg, Mr. H. Pollak, Mr. Fred. Ellerton, Mr. H. M. Hock, Mr. O. Meyer, Mr. A. A. Moss and native servant, Mr. A. Lopez, Mrs. T. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dipple, Miss Daisy Roth, Mr. A. Elked, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mootz, Mr. O. Mordhorst, Mr. G. E. Tucker, Mr. W. H. Saffery, Mr. Ellon and native servant, Mrs. Luther, Dr. Ed. H. Blanc, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Hart, Mr. F. Bornemann, Mr. Th. Krah, Mr. F. P. Hudson, Lieut. Martini, Mrs. A. Goetz, Dr. Otto Strebel, Mr. A. H. Wheeler, Mr. H. P. Perry, Mr. H. B. Bhesania, Mr. A. M. Funke, Mr. W. H. Fifer, Mr. E. F. Commessarias, Mr. E. J. Moses, Major and Mrs. J. Wynne, infant and native servant, Mr. Elliot Snow, Mr. S. Harada, Mr. V. Borck, Mr. Henschke, Lieut. E. V. Bülow, Major Mueller, Mr. Schernick, Mr. J. F. Dawson, Miss Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barker, Miss Barker, Miss H. Matthes, Mr. A. Schreiber, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. J. J. McMann, Capt. Deacon, Mr. Alb. Pfennigsdorf, Capt. H. W. Bohlmann, Mr. G. Bretthauer, Mr. Hertzky, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. Geisler, and Governor and Mrs. Truppel and child, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sanuki Maru*, for London via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. D. Miyasaki, Rev. C. H. B. Woodd, Paymaster J. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Capt. Count Hisamatsu, Prof. T. Araki, Capt. I. Matsumura, Mrs. Iijima, and Capt. Takatsuka, in cabin ; Mr. T. Nomura, Mr. K. Chiyoda, Mr. M. Yamatori, Mr. S. Tsuchida, Mr. Yo Zen Yo, Mr. R. Tsutsumi, Mr. T. Suge, Mr. T. Sakurai, Mr. K. Naka, Mr. R. Inada, and Mr. K. Yokota, in second class ; 20, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Admiral H. V. Ahlefeld, I.G.N., Dr. O. Bartels, Mr. Nai Chum, Mr. C. Clothier, Miss Clothier, Miss Edith Clothier, Mr. Robert C. Clothier, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. James S. Duff, Lieut.-Stuart Hentzelman, U.S.A. Mr. Jacob Holm, Mr. F. H. Kingman, Lieut. Frank Marble, U.S.N., Mr. J. J. O'Neill, Mrs. J. J. O'Neill and child, Mr. Jas. I. Raymond, Mr. Thos. A. Roosevelt, General T. S. Sharretts, Mr. T. A. Shaw, Jr, Mrs. T. A. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and Mr. Henry Yeomans, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Mr. W. Goetze, Mrs. A. Frique, Mr. F. Steenackers, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. M. Yoshida. Mrs. M. Lewis, Mr. M. Boxer, Mr. and Mrs. Lecourt, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. Droessmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Miss M. McCarthy, Miss Shodgett, Mr. H. E. Shodgett, Miss E. G. Broomfield, Mr. H. T. Wovell, Mr. G. B. Palmer, Mr. K. Mishiro, and Miss D. C. Joynt, in cabin ; Mr Bothe, Mr. Megallis, Mr. Geo. Young, Miss T. Suzuki, Mr. S. Nakanishi, Mr. F. Francisco, Mr. A. Ito, Mr. Geo. F. Curtis, and Miss A. Kawahara, in second class ; 31, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports :—Miss Abell, Mrs. E. Ashton, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. C. W. Birch, Miss J. Bixby, Lt. Com. F. S. Carter, Mr. W. I. B. Carter, Mrs. W. I. B. Carter, Miss Amy Cornes, Mrs. Fay Dickerson, Mr. M. Estermaux, Mr. E. Gipperich, Mrs. E. Gipperich, Mr. G. Gipperich, Mrs. G. Gipperich, Miss B. Grass, Mr. H. E. Green, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. L. Johnstone, Rev. S. A. Moffat, Mrs. S. A. Moffat, Mr. R. H. Munger, Mrs. E. Osborne, Rev. W. E. Parsons, Mrs. W. E. Parsons, Capt. C. S. Radford, U.S.N., Mr. T. Bowanaw-Singh, Mr. L. E. Sperry, Mr. C. Thiel, Mrs. I. Tisdall, infant and amah, Miss H. Witherbee, Capt. J. Whittle, Mrs. J. Whittle, Miss White, and Miss F. Young, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is little or no demand and business is on an insignificant scale.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	235.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	285.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The metal market continues unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3....	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market continues steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a large business, buyers entering the market freely for all descriptions, and the week closes strong at quotations. The full rates of exchange demanded by bankers for private paper cause the silk to lay down at high prices in consuming markets, but this does not apparently deter buyers from operating on a large scale. Arrivals continue good and the stock is kept within reasonable bounds.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,020 to 1,025
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 955
Re-reels—No. 1½	925 to 935
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 3	870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1½	895 to 900
Kakedas—No. 2	875 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2½	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

Buyers have commenced operations in earnest, and a large business has been done at gradually advancing rates. We seem at present to be somewhat above the prices ruling in consuming markets, but dealers here have every confidence that consumers must come up to our level.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

Supplies continue to come in and the quality shows some improvement. Prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 26

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 28.

London silver $\frac{1}{32}$ higher, China sterling quotations firm and local rates well maintained.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅝
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅞
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258@½
— Private 4 months' sight	264½
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	15% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17/32 dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50@⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Bar Silver (London)	24¼

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE, SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 28.

Yesterday's total transactions were 7,130 shares.

MORNING. Aug.	MORNING. Sept.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Aug.	AFTERNOON. Sept.
71.00	71.75	Nippon Railway ...	71.50	71.80
22.30	22.35	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	22.60	22.50
55.00	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
41.05	41.35	Kansai Railway ...	41.25	41.70
55.40	55.95	Kiushiu Railway ...	55 75	56.25
73.25	73.85	Tanko Railway.....	73.65	74.30
35.30	35.80	Tanko R'way, new..	35.80	36.00
17.70	—	Tobu Railway	17.80	—
52.50	53.50	Sobu Railway	52.70	53.35
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
25.80	26.10	Narita Railway.....	25.80	26.15
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
19.85	20.05	Kioto Railway	20.05	20.35
13.85	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
110.40	110.70	Tokio El'tric R'way	109.30	110.50
54.40	54.70	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	54.30	54.90
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
75.15	75.80	Nippon Yusen	75.70	76 20
28.65	27.40	Toyo Kisen	28.65	27.95
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
25.00	25.00	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	25.20	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
75.80	—	Tokio Gas Co.	76.10	76.75
54.90	54.50	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
52.35	—	Tokio Electric Light	51.80	52.50
27 00	27.30	Tokio Elec. Li., new	26.70	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—

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BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

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BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 82.

Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sales at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 72.50. Kirin Breweries have been done at *yen* 160. Club Hotels have changed hands at *yen* 75. HelmBros., sellers at *yen* 54. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
		Yen.		Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	117 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference.....	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	72½ S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd. .	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½ 30.6.1901	45 S.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1902.

BIRTHS.

At No. 5-B, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on 31st August, the wife of Rev. A. W. COOKE, of Wakamatsu, Iwashiro, of a Daughter.

At Amsterdam, on the 31st July, 1902, the wife of MARTIN DAMES-VISSER, of a Daughter.

Of a son, the wife of F. SCHROEDER, the editor of the *Eastern World*, Yokohama, Bluff No. 14, on the evening of the 4th inst. The boy has been named GEORGE EDWARD SIDNEY.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THERE are now in Tokyo 1,499 foreign residents with 351 families, including 1,194 men and 305 women.

DENGUE fever is rife in Hongkong at present, especially among the Chinese. Plague and cholera are both dying out, however.

ON the night of August 27th fire broke out in a storehouse at the Ikuno Silver Mine and the whole building was destroyed. The loss is estimated at *yen* 6,000.

IT is reported that an American lady staying at a Nagasaki hotel had stolen from her between the 3rd and 12th inst. a quantity of jewellery. A foreigner is believed to have been the thief.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Partridge, of Kyoto, preached an eloquent sermon in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday after Morning Prayer upon the text, "And there remaineth a rest for the people of God."

A DISPATCH from Taipeh dated August 31st says that a gale of wind and rain swept over that city and the neighbourhood on the night of the 30th, causing inundations. Extensive damages resulted.

MR. RITTER, the Swiss Consul-General at Yokohama, in a report recently made to his Government on silk culture in Japan, registers an opinion that the export of silk from Japan will notably increase in the near future.

H. E. GRAF VON ARCO-VALLEY, German Minister to Japan, went down to Kobe on August 31st to visit the Commander-in-Chief of the German fleet. The Minister left Kobe for Miyajima on the flagship on the evening of September 1st.

AUGUST 31st being the birthday of the Queen of Holland, the Dutch residents of Yokohama had a fête in honour of the event. Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, visited the Netherlands Consulate the same morning to offer congratulations.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron, consisting of the flagship *Hatsuse*, *Asahi*, *Mikasa* and other vessels is now cruising round the coast of Korea. The fleet touched at Fusan on August 27th. Vice-Admiral Hidaka is Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron.

ON September 3rd an accident occurred in the Kanda Coal-mine, Fukuoka Prefecture, and resulted in the death of one coolie and injury to six others. The accident was due to the breaking of a rope fastened to a coal-hutch which was in course of being raised to the surface.

PROFESSOR S. TOMII, of the Law College in the Imperial Tokyo University, has tendered his resignation to the Minister of Education. He was very popular among the faculty and the students of the institution and steps are being taken to persuade him to withdraw his resignation.

SUNDAY, August 31st, being the birthday of the Crown Prince the occasion was duly celebrated at the palace in Shiobara, where His Highness is now staying. The representatives of Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, and other personages in official circles proceeded to Shiobara the previous day to offer congratulations.

HORI MASAJI, of Ishikawa, and Iwamura Seijiro, of Ogi-machi, Yokohama, were arrested on Aug. 29th by the Isezakicho Police on a charge of theft and sent to the Yokohoma Chiho Saibansho for trial. It appears that on July 12th these men stole some silk from a store-house in the compound of the Yokohama Railway Station

THE Bureau in charge of the forthcoming Fifth Domestic Exhibition is reported to have decided to publish a pamphlet, in English, describing the exhibits which will be distributed to foreign visitors. With this in view, the Authoritis have asked experts in various lines of art, industries, etc., to render assistance.

NEWS comes from Korea that a sailing-ship manned by Mr. Nakajima and a few other Japanese residents of Mokpo recently encountered a party of pirates near that port and had all the articles on board plundered. Upon receiving this news, the Japanese warship *Tsukushi* left Fusan for Mokpo on August 31st in search of the thieves.

ABOUT 1 a.m. on September 1st a landslip occurred near the premises of the Yokohama Gas Bureau in Gochome, Hanazakicho, Yokohama, but nothing serious resulted. About an hour later the precipice again broke away to the extent ofabout 80 feet, with the result that the house occupied by Mr. Hiraku Seitaro was partially damaged.

THE Earthquake Disaster Prevention Investigation Association, of Tokyo, in its report lately published, announced that with the exception of the recent catastrophe at Tori-shima more than 40,000 people perished and 200,000 houses have either been destroyed or damaged from the effects of volcanic eruptions since the great eruption of Bandai-san, in the north, in 1889. The loss amounted to about one million *yen*.

A CERTAIN Japanese firm in Kobe is reported to have received intelligence from Seattle on Sept. 1st to the effect that a keen demand has arisen for about 2,000 labourers in that place in connection with the construction of railway and other works. It is believed that the demand arises through the building of a big station at Seattle, which will, it is said, become the principal depôt of the various railway companies now running into that place.

IT is reported that Mr. Watanabe Ryusei, Principal of the Tokyo School of Music, Uyeno Park, will be appointed adviser to Viceroy Yuan, and the post thus vacated will be filled by Mr. Oshima, instructor in the institution. A Tokyo paper further reports that Mr. Tono, school inspector in Nagano Prefecture, has been invited by Viceroy Chang Chi-tung to act as his adviser in the matter of education. These gentlemen will leave shortly for their new posts.

A COMPROMISE has been entered into between the Mitsui family and Mr. Hara Tomitaro, a silk merchant of Yokohama, whereby the latter has agreed to purchase four large filatures at Tomioka, Otsu, Nagoya and Miye, which had hitherto been conducted by the Mitsui family. The property was legally transferred on September 1st. With regard to this, the *Jiji* says that with the money accruing from the transaction the Mitsui family intends to expand certain business now under its care while Mr. Hara's business will be much enlarged.

MR. KANEKO NUIZO, keeper of the Bansei-ro, a house of ill-fame in the Yokohama Yoshiwara, was shot dead on August 27th at the Kusatsu hot springs, Joshu, by a resident of Yokohama named Hatakeyama Togoro. The cause of the tragedy is not known, but it is believed that revenge is at the bottom of the affair. The facts seem to be that for several years the murderer had been employed by Mr. Kaneko but for some reason or other the latter dismissed him. Early this month, Mr. Kaneko, with a Mr. Yamanaka, went to Kusatsu and they were taking a walk in the streets when the former was shot with a pistol by his ex-employee who had gone thither for that purpose.

A KOBE report says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Kamakura Maru*, which arrived in Kobe on Sept. 3rd from London, *viâ* Suez and Hongkong, was almost caught in a water-spout about 6 a.m. on the 1st, when off Formosa. Happily the heavy stream of water passed clear of the vessel, but the Captain was obliged to stop the ship's course for a while until the danger passed away. The weather was rough, with a storm of wind and rain, and at one time the vessel was only able to steam a little over eight knots an hour. Among the passengers on board the *Kamakura Maru* was Mr. K. Matsui, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London.

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THE TORISHIMA DISASTER.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The *Hyogo Maru* has returned from her expedition to Torishima. She left Yokohama on the 22nd of August and reached the island on the 24th; remained there until the evening of the 25th, making the round of the various islands in the neighbourhood on her return voyage. The sum of her observations is that not a sign of any living thing is to be found on the island. With the exception of about one-tenth of its area the whole island is devastated—covered with rocks, ashes and lava—and the volcano is still in a state of active eruption. The small section remaining intact is on the western coast, the northern, southern and eastern shores being completely covered with ejectamenta. It was at the little oasis on the west that the party landed. So far as we can gather from their account, what happened resembled the Bandai-san eruption on a larger scale. The whole of the upper part of the mountain—Komachi-yama—was torn off by the violence of the disruptive force and hurled down upon the low-lands. It was as if immense flakes had been suddenly stripped from the outer faces of the crater and precipitated through the air, burying everything under a mass of rocks, earth and lava. The expedition was accompanied by Professors Tanakatate and Omori. These gentlemen, accompanied by some students, announced their intention of making the ascent first, and erecting a flag at the top of the mountain should it seem safe for the rest to come up. The mountain they undertook to ascend was not the principal volcano, Komochi-yama, but a secondary peak, called Tsukiyo-yama, from whence a clear view of Komochi-yama would, it was thought, be obtainable. The flag having been duly displayed, the rest of the party undertook the ascent, dividing into two bands. Much difficulty was experienced in effecting a landing, Meiji-ura, the only available approach, being quite unfitted for the purpose. Provision of a canoe had, however, been made at Hachiojima, and by means of this the landing was made. The height to be climbed was not more than 120 or 130 feet. but as it was necessary to creep up almost perpendicular blocks of lava the task proved very arduous, especially as the lava was still hot and the sun beat down with great force. The only traces or suggestions of life were a grass-cutter's sickle and a solitary kite circling overhead. Sounds of thunder were constantly proceeding from the mountain and the crater belched forth vast volumes of smoke. The party then made their way with much difficulty along the shore in a northerly direction. At Hyoriu-ji they passed a place where a pasture-land had existed. There the carcases of two oxen were observed. They were torn almost to fragments, the tails alone remaining intact. There too it was found that a new bay had been formed extending about 200 yards into the island and measuring 100 yards across. From the sea at this place a sulphurous spring was bubbling up. It was here that the people of the *Hyogo Maru*, when on her last visit, had thought there might be some possibility of human beings having taken refuge, but one look at the bay with its precipitous lava-strewn sides and the sea boiling fiercely, dispelled all hope. On the 25th the party succeeded in making their way round the whole island. Arriving at the place where formerly had stood the hamlet of Tamaoki, with its hundred and twenty inhabitants, its school and its hospital, not the smallest trace of all these things was to be seen. Whether the village and its foundations had been hurled bodily into the sea, or whether the whole had been buried deep under an avalanche of rocks, mud and lava, it was impossible to discover. The party which included thirteen relatives of the unfortunate inhabitants of Tamaoki, had come provided with implements for making excavations. But Mr. Ariyoshi, Councillor of the Home Department, the principal official present, pointed out that under the circumstances it seemed hopeless to attempt anything. If, however, the relatives desired that an effort should be made, digging would be undertaken at any desired point. A representative of the relatives, whose horror is described in moving terms by the correspondents that accompanied the expedition, replied that they were grateful for the solicitude shown by the Emperor and the Government. They had hoped to carry back some relic of the lost ones, if only a garment or a lock of hair, but they saw plainly that nothing of the kind was possible. It is now stated that symptoms of the coming disaster were observed as early as last March; such as greatly increased temperature of the hot springs, withering of the leaves on cherry trees and other unusual phenomena. The recounter of these things is a man who claims to have urged the inhabitants to adopt some precautions long before the catastrophe occurred.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

From pictures taken by the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent at the scene of the Tori-shima disaster, it appears that the upper part of the island's principal mountain, Komachi-yama, was completely destroyed, blown into fragments, by the force of the volcanic explosion. Previously to the disturbance this mountain had appeared as a high peak emerging from a cup-like cavity and forming the central object of a number of smaller eminences. Now the cup-like cavity alone remains, with huge rents in its sides: the central peak seems to have been shattered and scattered over the surrounding district and into the sea.

The scientists who accompanied the expedition have explained the views held by them—or rather by one of them, Professor Omori, for Professor Tanakatate had taken instruments which it was too late to use, and Mr. Inoma's remarks may be summed up in the statement that Komachi-yama is to be regarded as an active volcano in the sense that this is not its first eruption. Professor Omori, however, expressed a definite theory, namely, that the catastrophe had been caused by an explosion of steam in the bowels of the earth. This he deduced from the fact that no lava had been ejected —a piece of unexpected intelligence which indicates how careless were the newspaper correspondents that spoke of climbing over blocks of lava. The matter discharged by the crater had been earth, rocks and gravel only, after the manner of Bandai-san and Azuma-yama. But the Professor pronounces the Torishima catastrophe to be the smallest of the three. It is evident that there was not much to be learned. Indeed the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent observes that the attempt to derive any clear conclusions from the professional pronouncements was like trying to catch a cat-fish with the convex surface of a gourd; a conclusion reached by most persons that have studied seismic literature.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Aug. 30.

The telegraph reports that two more missionaries have been killed. This time the victims are Americans and the place is Hong-chou, a town on the Los River in Hunan, to the south of Chang-sha and Lake Tung-ling. Hunan having been the scene of the last catastrophe, when two British missionaries lost their lives, it may perhaps be inferred that this second assassination is due to the same cause as the first, namely, a panic and false alarms connected with the cholera epidemic. As these reports reach us, we can not but recall the words which Selby puts into the mouth of Wong Chiu-yeung, speaking in 1901:—"In the troubles of the last few months in China, you have slain multitudes who had no probable relation to the instigators of riot and massacre; in not a few cases you have slain those well-disposed to your interests, and willing to defend your lives. Soldiers who do not understand Chinese speech or Chinese ways, have inferred that every man who wears a *queue* must be a demon, and have dealt with him upon that theory. Never for many years have shooting and decapitation by guess-work been carried out upon such a frightful scale. You call us barbarians because we extort evidence by torture, but you convict by caprice and execute by conjecture. The saying comes to my mind, 'enmity raised in one day can not be dispelled in a thousand.' Our people are rude and look upon all foreigners as of the same stock. It is to be feared that the sons of slaughtered sires, the brothers of sisters dishonoured and then stabbed, and even the generation after that, will repay upon many an innocent and defenceless missionary the wrong done within their families. Files and phalanxes of hospitals and free schools, and munificent famine relief, oft repeated, will be necessary to efface the memories left by this deluge of blood, and this profanation of Chinese houses. Those who have been busy writing anti-Christian pamphlets and placards, and inflaming the spirit of riot and persecution, will be able to allow themselves a little breathing space. Through two or three provinces at least, the unhappy history of the past year will make all Treaty provisions for the toleration of the Christian religion unavailing for some time to come."

Messrs. Wu and Sun, the two students recently deported from Japan, reached Shanghai by the *Ryojun Maru*. They were met at the bund by a secretary of the Consulate with a file of gendarmes, and were escorted safely to their destination. They are now engaged, it is said, in a translation office kept by a Chinese. The report adds that they are compiling and publishing brochures setting forth the facts of the students' embroglio and attacking the Chinese Representative, Mr. Tsai.

Meanwhile this incident does not appear to be checking the advent of students from China. Twenty-four new students, including two women, arrived on the 29th instant in Tokyo. They are from the provinces of Hunan, Chekiang and Kiangsu.

Monday, Sept. 1.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Chinese Minister and the Secretary of Legation having sent in their resignations these have been accepted by their Government, and further that Prince Tsai, who arrives in Tokyo to-day, has been charged with the duty of settling the student ques-

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tion. But the Minister and the Secretary deny emphatically that they have sent in their resignations—the denial was made to a representative of the *Nippon*—and thus the rumour appears to be baseless.

We observe with some surprise that the *Japan Times* speaks of the two Chinese students lately deported as having been "expelled from this country at the instance of the Chinese Minister." Our own information does not support that version. The Chinese Minister did not apply for the deportation of the students, nor is it at all likely that he would have made such an application. They were sent away solely at the discretion of the Japanese Government and in the interests of good order. Probably the *Japan Times* intends merely to suggest that the trouble at the Legation was the proximate cause of the deportation, but the language used appears misleading.

News from Peking says that a fresh disturbance has broken out at Chang-tung, some 3 or 4 miles south of Paoting. A battalion of troops and a squadron of cavalry have been sent to the place. The same telegram says that the rebellion at Kichou is spreading, but that the bandits in the north have fled at the approach of Ma's cavalry from Jeho.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent sends a message to the effect that an Imperial Edict has been published announcing the determination of the Throne to abolish *likin*, which is described as a tax levied originally on account of war necessities and giving rise to all kinds of abuses in collection. The various Viceroys and Governors are therefore directed to compile returns showing the loss of local revenue likely to result from abolishing the impost, so that they may be adequately re-imbursed out of the increased proceeds flowing into the central Treasury as the result of tariff changes.

The same journal has a telegram from Shanghai saying that, in consequence of instructions from Peking, the Chinese commissioners proceeded, on the 29th ultimo, to sign the revised tariff, and that it received the signatures of all the Powers concerned except America, France and Russia. The American Representative is now on leave in Japan, and the French and Russian Representatives have not yet received authority from their Governments to sign.

It is stated that Captain Sato, of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin, is to be employed as adviser to the police in that city.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the much-talked-of China-Japan Bank is not unlikely to become an accomplished fact. The Government is said to be drafting a bill for presentation to the Diet next session. Twenty million *yen*, according to our contemporary, will be the capital of the Bank, and the Treasury will guarantee interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Such a bank would doubtless absorb all the business done by Japanese merchants in China. To what extent it would attract Chinese clients, we can not express any opinion.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Prince Tsai arrived in Yokohama on the 1st instant by the *Empress of Japan*. From Tokyo various officials of the Imperial Household Department and the Chinese Minister went to meet him, and after a brief rest in Yokohama, the party proceeded by the 10.55 a.m. train to the capital, where they were received by Viscount Hanabusa, Vice-Minister of the Household Department, Count Toda, Mr. Oura, Chief of Police, the Governor of Tokyo, and a crowd of Chinese students. His Imperial Highness drove at once to the Seiyo-ken in Uyeno Park. On the 2nd instant, the Prince was received in audience by the Emperor and lunched at the Palace.

It is stated that the Chinese students have decided to lay a statement of their grievances before Prince Tsai.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

The telegraph says that there has been an engagement between the insurgents at Kichou in Hunan and two battalions of the Wei troops which were sent against them. The engagement took place on the 24th of August. About 40 of the insurgents were killed or wounded, and the Imperial forces lost an officer and several men. Another cablegram relates that the leader of the insurgents has been captured and executed.

This is unexpected news. The general supposition was that the riots at Kichou and the killing of missionaries were the result solely of rumours circulated in connection with an epidemic of cholera, and that no special anti-foreign significance was to be associated with the untoward incidents. But now we hear of insurgents and a military engagement. It seems that China is becoming more and more unsafe for foreign life and property. Much was expected from the drastic preventive arrangements made at Peking last year in connexion with the Peace Convention but there has been no cessation of outrages. Quite the contrary, indeed. These attacks upon foreigners are assuming the character of negro-lynching in the United States, and the Central Government, to complete the analogy, seems just as powerless to deal with them as are the American Authorities to suppress lynching. Happily the Chinese have not yet resorted to the awful cruelty of burning people to death.

The number of Japanese advisers proceeding to China to take up posts in the capital or the provinces is increasing, and, as a matter of course, the men chosen in this country do not meet with universal approval. The *Nippon* is very vehement in its condemnation of a certain Mr. Tono Shujiro, selected by the Principal of the High Normal School, to serve as educational adviser to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. How much of our contemporary's criticism is based on some personal pique we can not tell, but the fact that such remarks are published ought to incite to the exercise of extreme care all those charged with the responsibility of making selections. There will be failures. That is inevitable. There have been not a few failures among the European and American employees of China and Japan, and there will surely be some among the Japanese. But, on the whole, the European and American record has been excellent, and if Japan can rival it she may congratulate herself. It would be a great pity, however, should she fall below it, for if this attempt on China's part to make a new departure should prove a failure, her outlook will be darker than ever.

We observe that the *Asahi* has a telegram speaking of a project for replacing Liu Kun-yi in the Viceroyalty of Lian-kiang by Yuen Shih-kai, and appointing General Ma to be Viceroy of Chili in the latter's stead. These changes are supposed to be necessitated by the old age of Viceroy Liu, but it is added that there is very little chance of their being carried out.

Friday, Sept. 5.

There has been an interchange of presents—as a matter of course—between the Emperor of Japan and Prince Tsai. His Majesty accompanied the Grand Collar of the Paullownia with a roll of brocade, and Prince Tsai presented three specimens of Chinese porcelain. We should not be disposed to say that the Emperor's choice of gift was the most appropriate possible, from the point of view of Japan's modern art manufactures, but in Prince Tsai's case there is no room for doubt: China still remains the greatest producer of keramic wonders in the world.

The movements of His Imperial Highness on the 3rd instant are duly reported by Tokyo journals. We need scarcely say that the Prince lunched in the beautiful park at Koishikawa, having previously inspected the arsenal, and that he dined at the Chinese Legation in the evening, though whether the repast was in pure foreign style or in the profusion of mixed meats for which the Chinese Legation has become famous under its present chief, we have no information. The Prince's host at Koishikawa was Prince Komatsu, whose acquaintance His Imperial Highness made in London.

KOREA.

Tokyo journals say that Mr. Kato Masuo's appointment as adviser in Korea is for three years at a salary of 600 *yen* monthly.

The death from phthisis is announced of Mr. Yu Kwihwang, formerly minister of foreign affairs in Korea.

Memories of old times are occasionally awakened by rumours of pirates infesting Korean waters. Tokyo journals state that the *Tsukushi* has been ordered to proceed to Sowan-do for the purpose of pursuing these pests.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Asahi Shimbun* have telegrams from Söul saying that in response to Korea's application to have special envoys sent to her court on the occasion of celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's crowning, Great Britain has decided to send Sir Claude MacDonald and Russia to send Mr. Waeber. Italy and Austria will also send envoys, though the names are not yet mentioned; France and America will not do so, and Japan, Germany and China are said to be still undecided.

A CORRECTION.

We have received from the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* a letter calling our attention to the fact that in our issue of August 28th a paragraph from an article in that journal was wrongly quoted, the word "household" being substituted for "leasehold." The correction is just. We made the mistake, and we express regret for the fact, while, of course, withdrawing any criticism based on the erroneously quoted phrase.

The editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* sends a covering letter, the insertion of which he demands, as a matter of right. Had he confined his remarks to a simple statement of our misquotation, we should of course publish his letter as readily as we make this acknowledgment. But since he appends certain injurious charges, we decline to give to his communication the hospitality of our columns.

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THE POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

Saturday, Aug. 30.

The *Chuo Shimbun* explains that it is an error to say that the men who returned Mr. Kato Takaaki for the Diet are the section of Messrs. Kurume and Tanaka; in other words, the section that broke away recently from the *Seiyu-kai* and temporarily returned to its allegiance, only to kick over the traces again at the election. Mr. Kato, says our contemporary, was returned by the *Kokken-ha* (national strength party), which has no connexion with the *Seiyu-kai* being much closer to the Progressists. If that be so, it simply amounts to this, that Mr. Kato was not willing to enter the Diet under the patronage of Count Itagaki, though he did not object to being the elected candidate of a party which imposed upon him no conditions whatever.

Meanwhile the dispute between the two sections in Tosa—exclusive of the *Kokken-ha*—is said to be growing more intense; that is to say, the dispute between the *Seiyu-kai* partisans and the seceders represented by Messrs. Kusume and Tanaka. There will be some path to reconciliation we imagine.

Monday, Sept. 1.

The Tokyo newspapers continue the discussion of the Kato-Itagaki affair. Count Itagaki has been interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo* and has made various statements, repetitions, for the most part, of what he had previously said or written. One thing, however, is now made perfectly clear, though, indeed, it was already fully believed by those acquainted with the parties to the dispute, namely, that Mr. Kato, before the result of the election was known, never hinted, however remotely, that he might agree to serve if elected without conditions of any kind.

We can well understand that where two men of such prominence are concerned, this question affords much interest to the Japanese public. But from the foreign point of view it has no special significance. However carefully we read the various statements and documents, we fail to detect the least deviation on Mr. Kato's part from the line of strict candour and integrity. He was asked to become a candidate, first by Count Itagaki and subsequently by representatives of the political section called the *Kokken-ha*. He refused both in almost the same terms and for the same reason. Count Itagaki accepted the refusal as final; the *Kokken-ha* representatives saw, as they supposed, a possibility of overcoming Mr. Kato's scruples could they reinforce their arguments with the eloquence of an accomplished fact. Therefore they proceeded to elect Mr. Kato, and in the issue Count Itagaki found not only that his own intervention had failed to secure the candidate desired by Tosa, but also that he had been secured by the intervention of others, and those others the representatives of a party in Tosa over whom the Count no longer possesses any control.

We can not discover that there is anything else in the incident. One little point appears for a moment not absolutely satisfactory for Mr. Kato. When he objected that his ignorance of Tosa's parochial affairs might prevent him from discharging the duties of the constituency's parliamentary representative with entire success, and when answered that Tosa made no demands whatsoever of that nature, he is said to have replied that human beings' minds were not cast in that unanimous mould, or words to that effect. Such a formula, says Count Itagaki, holds good now just as fully as when it was uttered. And so it does, but with the difference that whereas its general value remains unchanged, its application to the particular case in question is materially modified. Public interest can not be roused about such a fine point of ethics. Count Itagaki might judiciously let the matter rest. Mr. Kato wisely refrains from breaking a lance in the controversy and it takes two to make a fight.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Count Itagaki has addressed to the politicians of Tosa a very admirable lecture as to the ethics of politics and of representative government. It would be a happy consummation if such principles as the liberal leader enunciates were carried into general practice, and their constant inculcation by men of influence and established reputation is one of the best means of achieving that end. But when passions are running high, as seems to be the case in Tosa at present, the patience to listen to sermons of pretty platitudes is not likely to be found. At such times men want leaders not preachers.

THE ARBITRATION PROTOCOL.

On the 28th instant the Arbitration Protocol is said to have been signed at the Foreign Office. This, of course, was a mere formality. The protocol is understood to have been long ago agreed upon, as explained in these columns, and its signature by the Representatives of Germany, France and England might have taken place much sooner, had there been any occasion for expedition in this particular step. The question to be submitted to the arbitral tribunal is understood to be simply whether the provisions of the revised treaties exempt from taxation the buildings standing upon land held under perpetual lease in the former foreign settlements. No other problems of any kind are to be discussed.

It is further understood, as explained by us some weeks ago, that, pending the decision of the arbitral tribunal, no further levy of the disputed tax will take place. So far as we can gather, the position taken by the Japanese Government in this matter is that circumstances rendered it impossible to refrain from collecting the tax when the question formerly came under discussion. Twenty-five per cent. of the foreign residents had paid; seventy-five per cent. were defaulters. To have deferred any collection from the latter while retaining the money of the former would have been obviously impossible. Therefore the first thing to be done was to place all on the same footing. Thereafter there would be no partiality or injustice in deferring the enforcement of further payments until the result of the arbitration was known.

CHOLERA.

A fatal case of true cholera occurred in the Hongo district of Tokyo on the 31st ultimo, and a case resembling cholera on the 1st instant in Honjo.

It is noticeable that even in districts fully supplied by the Water Works, Japanese labourers drink well water whenever the choice is possible. They brave the risk for the sake of the coolness of the water drawn from the well. There is a superstition in Japan against filling up wells, and probably a great number are still open in compounds where a supply from the Water Works is laid on.

"ODDITIES OF ARGUMENT."

The following letter appears in the columns of a local contemporary:—

Dear Sir,—With amazement I read in *The Japan Daily Mail* of this morning, in an article under the above heading, the following lines:—

"It (*Kobe Chronicle*) thinks that although Viscount Aoki spoke clearly of 'the rights of the householders being carefully defined by the title-deeds,' *which do not say a word about houses*, he nevertheless intended to include houses when he drafted the article about property held under the leases."

The words "*which* (title deeds) *do not say a word about houses*" which I have italicised, be it understood, are the words of the *Japan Mail* not the *Kobe Chronicle*.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you or any of your readers or contemporaries including the *Japan Mail* itself, tell me how it is possible that any man who is so utterly and deplorably ignorant of the subject he is writing about as the above words prove the Editor of the *Japan Mail* to be can have the effrontery and audacity to set himself up as an authority on the Perpetual Lease, House Tax or Treaty Rights question, to act as newspaper champion of the Japanese in the matter and correspondent for *The Times* of London? He stands convicted by his own showing of absolute ignorance of one of the fundamental facts of the case, and as all the balderdash and rubbish he has written and telegraphed all over the world must naturally have been based on a false hypothesis, he stands convicted also of having deliberately disseminated mischievous information calculated both to mislead the British Public and to injure the just cause of Foreigners in Japan.

However, let us hasten to enlighten the gentleman and take him out of his ignorance, or he may do even more mischief than has already been done.

Will he kindly refer to a Yokhama titledeed, and read the last few words therein, viz., "the buildings thereon shall become their (Japanese Government) property," and then say whether the title-deeds *say a word about houses* or not? If *buildings* are not *houses* what are they?

I and, I have no doubt, many other people have long thought that the *Japan Mail* has been very ill-acquainted with the subject it has been writing about, and now my suspicions are confirmed by the paper's own utterances.

Yours faithfully,
"TRUTH."

It seems scarcely necessary to reply to this letter, but on the difficult assumption that the writer is in earnest, we shall say a few words. Concerning the "utter and deplorable ignorance" that "Truth" lays at our door, the fact is that the point which he supposes us to ignore has been discussed several times in these columns, and the strangely far-fatched arguments that some persons have attempted to found on it, have been fully dealt with. "Truth" speaks of doubts which he in common with many people have "long" entertained as to the *Japan Mail's* acquaintance with the subject. He thus inferentially professes to be a reader of our columns, yet, with fine disregard of facts, he quietly dismisses as non-existent the full consideration given by us more than once to the significance of the very words which he now accuses us of never having seen! Such singular methods of controversy seem to pass current with a small section of this community, but in the end they merely injure the cause on behalf of which they are advanced.

As to the words themselves, they occur in the Nagasaki and the Yokohama title deeds, but are absent from the Hyogo and Tokyo deeds. Thus if they constitute "one of the fundamental facts of the case," their absence from the two more recently drafted forms of title deed is an unpleasant fact for "Truth" and his fellow-thinkers. But they do not constitute a fundamental fact. That is just the point. The Nagasaki and Yokohama title deeds provide that in the event of the lessee's failure to pay land-rent and to fulfil certain other conditions, the land leased to him shall revert to the Japanese Government, and any buildings that may

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be standing on it shall become the property of the Japanese Government. To claim that the insertion of such a clause constitutes the buildings an object of the lease, is like claiming that if a landlord lets a house and stipulates that, in case of failure to pay rent, the house shall revert to the landlord, any furniture it contains becoming his property, therefore the furniture was leased as well as the house. That is precisely the illustration used by us months ago in discussing this very clause of the existence of which "Truth" declares us to be absolutely ignorant. And we further added that the presence of such a clause constitutes, in our opinion, a strong argument in precisely the opposite sense to that claimed for it by the opponents of the house tax, for if the hypothetical buildings formed part of the leased property, or were held under the lease, no occasion whatever would have arisen for making a special provision about their disposal in the event of reversion of the land to its owner. Indeed, the very wording of the clause is fatal to the interpretation given to it in some quarters, for it declares that in the event of the land reverting to the Government, the buildings thereon shall become the latter's property, which shows that they could not previously have been the Japanese Government's property, and therefore could not have been held under a lease granted by it. All these things were set forth by us months ago, and yet "Truth" professes to think that we are "utterly and deplorably ignorant of the very existence of such a clause."

We treat the point seriously though certainly the tone of "Truth's" letter does not encourage amicable discussion. With regard, finally, to the sentence from one of our recent articles, which "Truth" quotes and which he makes the basis of his attack, we have only to say that his attempt to discredit our argument seems to us an irrelevant quibble. It is impossible for him to have read the article in question without clearly understanding that our reference was solely to the objects conveyed by the lease. The *Kobe Chronicle* had represented Viscount Aoki as speaking of "the rights of the householders being carefully defined by the title deeds." As to that we observed that the title deeds "do not say a word about houses." Now we ask "Truth," in the interests of the signature he adopts, to point out one single word in any of the title deeds about the "rights of the householders." We do not confine him to the Tokyo and Hyogo title-deeds which from first to last make not the slightest reference to houses. We concede the Yokohama and Nagasaki title deeds, and we invite him to quote from them one solitary syllable which detracts from the substantial accuracy of the sentence on the strength of which he politely dubs all our writings "balderdash and rubbish." "Truth" appears to us to belong to that class of persons who if they found an *i* undotted or a *t* uncrossed in a copy of the decalogue, would at once deny the validity of the whole ten commandments. His letter resembles an attempt to blow a trombone note with a fragment of a tin whistle.

THE NIHYAKUTO-KA.

Monday, Sept. 1.

Mr. Wada Hikojiro, Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, says that the rice-crop this year will be above the average. The only region where the yield seems likely to be inferior is the Kwanto, and even there a few days longer of fine weather will make a great change. Assuming the average yield to be 40 million *koku*, Mr. Wada expects a crop of 43 millions.

There is a centre of depression in the neighbourhood of Riukiu. It made its appearance on the 29th ultimo, but it seems likely to pass out to sea without visiting the main island. Thus the promise for the *nihyaku-toka*—the 2nd instant, not the 1st as previously stated by us—is good.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

The expected storm seems to have passed away, and the country is rejoicing in the fact that the critical *nihyakuto-ka* (2nd instant) proved tolerably fine throughout the main island. A large part of Kiushu was visited with rain, and strong winds are reported from various places, but altogether the record is fairly satisfactory.

Reports from the various localities indicate that only in the Kwanto and Hokurikudo districts is there likely to be any serious shortage in the rice crop. Other districts report either an average yield, or a yield slightly below the average. Kiushu expects more than an average output and Sendai is not yet able to speak positively. On the whole it is thought that if the weather holds nothing worse, a shortage of 10 per cent. over the whole will be the result.

These reports came from the *Nojishukenba*, that is to say, the agricultural experimental stations which exist at various places throughout the empire under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It will be remembered that the experts of that Department have hitherto taken a more favourable view, their estimate being that the crop will come up to the average, if it does not exceed it. Whether they have now changed their opinion we do not know.

It has generally been supposed that when an average rice crop is spoken of, the quantity referred to is from 36 to 37 millions of *koku*. But we observe that Tokyo journals as well as the officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, now mention 40 millions as the average figure. Assuming that estimate, a shortage of 10 per cent. would mean 4 millions of *koku*, or, say, 50 million *yen*.

Formosa seems to have been visited by a severe gale. The Tamsui river is reported to have risen 18 feet, and there is said to have been some loss of life. The northern part of the island was the region affected.

SALARIES OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a strong article urging the necessity of an increase in the salaries of diplomatic officials. Our contemporary's arguments are pretty well summarized in the following comparative table, which it publishes :—

Place of Service	Salaries paid by England. Yen.	Salaries paid by America. Yen.	Salaries paid by Japan. Yen
Italy	70,000	35,000	17,000
Russia	78,000	35,000	22,000
Spain	55,000	24,000	17,000
Turkey	80,000	20,000	—
America	65,000	—	20,000
Austria	80,000	24,000	18,000
France	90,000	35,000	20,000
Germany	80,000	35,000	20,000
Japan	40,000	24,000	—
Holland	40,000	15,000	14,000
Belgium	32,000	—	12,000
China	50,000	24,000	12,000
Korea	12,000	15,000	9,000
Egypt	60,000	—	—
England	—	35,000	22,000

"TREATY RIGHTS."

"Treaty Rights" has undertaken to answer the comments we made on his letter to a local contemporary. We quote the portion of his letter which relates to our remarks :—

The *Japan Mail* of the 29th August in a belated and feeble attempt to answer the letters under the above head which appeared in your issues of the 18th and 25th August, after wasting about half a column on ill-chosen irrelevant twaddle, commences with the following statement :—"The treaty says that certain 'property' shall be exempt from further taxes."

Allow me to state that the Treaty says nothing of the kind and does not contain any such words as *shall be exempt from further taxes*. This is misstatement No. 1. Will the *Japan Mail* endeavour to adhere to facts and not resort to the sophistry of inventing clauses for the Treaty? For the benefit of the *Japan Mail* I repeat again what the Treaty actually does say, viz.

"Existing leases in perpetuity shall be confirmed . . . . . and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing lease shall be imposed in respect of such property."

The words *no conditions whatever . . . . . shall be imposed* are very different from the words *shall be exempt from further taxes* and have a very much wider meaning, no matter what the *Japan Mail* may think or say.

Now I come to misstatement No. 2. The *Japan Mail* states that "Treaty Rights" "having set out by repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaties . . . . . goes on to say that the exemptions contained in the title deeds are to be continued in perpetuity to holders of settlement property, &c., &c., &c."

How can claiming the conditions of title deeds of perpetual leases *which have been confirmed by Treaty* be possibly called "repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaties? What utter bosh! On the contrary the claim can only be regarded as a correct and scrupulous adherence to the *limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaty*. The *Japan Mail* then quotes the following: "no tax, shall be levied on *renters* in the Foreign quarter for the keeping in thorough repair of Streets, Roads and Jetties and the making of Sewers and Drains," and asks the following questions, *Renters* of what? *Renters* of houses? I reply, *Renters* of *property*, i.e., the land and all that may be affixed thereto; in other words the *owners* or leaseholders whose land, to quote the actual words of the Title Deeds, "shall revert to the Japanese Government and the *buildings* thereon shall become their *property*" in the event of the non-performance of any of the conditions of the Title Deeds. I think I have said enough for the present to show clearly that the *Japan Mail* is utterly ignorant of the whole question. I recommend him to give his pen a rest and study the subject carefully for two or three months and after that he will very likely be capable of taking a more inteligent view of the case, Anyway, he will I trust then realize the necessity and advantage of adhering to facts.

The more this question is discussed the more difficult does it become to believe that there is any genuine desire on the other side to arrive at an understanding. Irrelevant quibbles about phrascology are invariably thrust by our opponents into the forefront of their argument, and before the weary task of clearing away this debris has been accomplished, the whole subject becomes hopelessly confused. "Treaty Rights," who, according to the journal he originally addressed, was to raise the controversy to a higher, purer level, resorts at once to this device of blowing windy verbiage into the eyes of his opponents and his readers alike. He sets out by attempting to convict us of "the sophistry of inventing clauses for the Treaty" because, in briefly summarizing a part of the 18th Article, we said that, according to its provisions "certain property is to be exempt from further taxes." If the years consisted each of a thousand days instead of 365, they would be all too short to deal with such quibbling. Of course the 18th Article does guarantee certain property against the imposition of any taxes other than those mentioned in the leases. That is absolutely true, and that is also the one fact relevant to the particular question we were discussing, namely, the house

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tax. In the next place, "Treaty Rights" vehemently scorns our statement that he had "set out by repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaties." What else, in the name of the commonest intelligence, had he done? The Treaties contain a provision relating to certain property. "Treaty Rights" declared that the provision must be read as relating to "property owners." In other words, an exemption having reference solely to a *thing*, was amplified by him into an exemption having reference to a *person*. Is not that "repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaties"? If it is not, what on earth is it? A most vital repudiation too, for if the exemption be for "property owners" and for property owners alone, then the lessees of land can not claim such exemption in respect of their land since they are not "owners" of it but merely renters. Thus "Treaty Rights," in endeavouring to secure a privilege for house-owners, takes it away from land-lessees. A quaint plight his advocacy would result in for his fellow-residents. Later on he comes down to "renters." Having in one place asserted that the 18th Article of the Treaty refers to "property owners," in another he quotes from the lease itself a clause relating to "renters," and seeks to include these "renters" among previously defined "owners." As to looseness of phraseology, he really "takes the cake." But we asked him "renters of what? Renters of houses?" A most important question, which no one has yet attempted to answer. "Treaty Rights" shirks it like all the rest. "Renters of property," is his answer. Does he mean to pretend that the owners of houses in Yokohama settlement, the men who have built the houses with their own money and who can pull them down or sell them at any moment they please without the slightest reference to their *land*-lord, does he mean to allege that these house-*owners* rent their houses from the Japanese Government which leases the land to them? Is it not possible for any of the controversialists on the other side to meet this plain issue fairly and squarely? "Treaty Rights" is very happy in accusing others of "utter ignorance" and of not "adhering to facts," but if for one little moment, only for one little moment, he himself would endeavour to be commonly careful in his use of the English language, would try to recognise that when a legal document speaks of "property," it does not intend to speak of "property owner," and that an "owner" and a "renter" are two different things, and if he would do his subject the grace of adhering with some semblance of closeness to the issues raised, then perhaps some ray of light might be shed into these cimmerian depths. We had meant to refer to one or two other points in his writings, but even at the risk of being called "belated" we abandon the subject for to-day.

THE MISQUOTATION INCIDENT.

There has been some interest in observing our local contemporaries' method of dealing with the action taken by the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* in the matter of a misquotation made by this journal. Well aware that, in spite of his minatory "demand" based on "Article XIII. of the Press Law," such a letter as his could not possibly find admission to these columns, the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* addressed it to our local contemporaries. What is the letter? It is a deliberate charge of the grossest dishonesty against the editor of the *Japan Mail*. He is accused of "absolute falsification of language," and "changing the meaning of a sentence by substituting one word for another." Moreover, it is plainly suggested that such falsification and alteration are among the *Japan Mail's* habitual methods of controversy, that journal being "quite indifferent in matters of accuracy." It would have been in accordance with the commonest principles of newspaper etiquette that the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette* should have declined to become media for circulating such a gross accusation against any journalist. They must have known perfectly well that when the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* spoke of "absolute falsification of language" he was betrayed, by his extraordinary animosity towards the *Japan Mail*, into unreasoning anger, and so allowed himself to prefer a charge which the ordinary decencies of life should have forbidden. Yet both the *Herald* and the *Gazette* open their columns to this wretched slander, and constructively endorse it by the comments they add. It is not merely that the whole hubbub is a ridiculous storm in a tea-pot. We are accustomed to storms in tea-pots in Yokohama and in some other foreign settlements also. It is the obvious display of irrational rancour. Our mistake was of the simplest character. We misread the word "leaseholder" as "householder"—an error easily explicable. Among persons accustomed to observe towards each other the ordinary rules of civilized intercourse, the incident would have been treated for what it obviously was, a pure accident. No reasoning man could imagine that a newspaper editor, in controversy with a contemporary, would deliberately proceed to the fatuous device of "absolutely falsifying" the latter's language. We make allowances for the blind anger of the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*. The iron of controversial discomfiture has entered so deeply into his soul that rational views can no longer be expected of him where the *Japan Mail* is concerned. Possibly the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette* also are entitled to some licence for the same reason. But we should have supposed that their consciences were still sufficiently active to restrain them from joining the Kobe journal in perverting into "absolute falsification" an obviously accidental error of transcription. The *Japan Gazette* goes farther than the *Japan Herald*. It speaks of our "extraordinary mistake vitiating an entire argument." That is the sort of sweepingly careless generalization to which the *Gazette* accustoms its readers. "An entire argument" forsooth! In an article of 125 lines, just 15 are devoted, *en passant*, to this word "householder." The whole of the remaining portions of the article, the really important parts of its arguments, are absolutely unconnected with the matter about which such a hubbub has been made. And the *Kobe Chronicle* too! One would suppose that it came into court with clean hands. Why, in the very letter which prefers this pretty accusation of "absolute faloification" it resorts to its familiar device of complaining about omissions in quotations, though such omissions are absolutely irrelevant, and in a recent issue it devoted a whole leading article to an attack on the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*, the basis of attack being a piece of gross blunder on the part of the *Chronicle* itself. We do not allude to these matters by way of extenuating our own misquotation of a word, or rather part of a word. We accept the whole responsibility for that. But it seems to us that there need not have been added to the silly intemperance of the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* a display of entire indifference to ordinary journalistic etiquette on part of the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette*.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The *Asahi* contains a telegram to the effect that Russia firmly maintains her resolve to organize and employ a force of Chinese soldiers in Manchuria. The Chinese Government, the telegram adds, is remonstrating against this step, but no definite understanding has yet been arrived at. Perhaps another piece of news yesterday published in Tokyo should be read in the same context. It says that the Chinese Governor-General of Manchuria has telegraphed to Peking that he is unable, with the forces at his disposal, to deal effectually with the bandits in the districts under his jurisdiction, and that the Russian General in spite of all remonstrances, insists on employing Russian troops for the purpose. The Governor-General asks, therefore, that re-inforcements be sent to him speedily.

We really do not see why Russia should not organise a Chinese force in Manchuria. England has a Chinese regiment at Wei-hai-wei, and what is more, England, with less good taste than practicality, actually used the regiment against its own Government in the Chili campaign. Moreover, the leaders of the Peking expedition in 1860 employed a "bamboo corps" of Chinese and found them very useful. Why should Russia alone be debarred from adopting that course? It may be very convenient and economical for her to form a regiment, or even three or four regiments, of Chinese who will act as railway guards, thus relieving her own troops of a troublesome function and also reducing to a minimum their appearance in Manchuria. Such a procedure might be at once financially advantageous and internationally wise. It is not easy for persons endowed with any sense of justice to perceive why a step which is legitimate for one Power should be illegitimate for another under precisely similar circumstances.

THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLE.

Monday, Sept. 2.

Count Otani's son declines to step into his father's shoes. The committee of the Aizan-ha who came to Tokyo some days ago hoping to effect the retirement of the present head of the Sect, have returned without accomplishing anything. Meanwhile it is understood that considerable cleansing of the Lord Abbot's house is taking place. Several superfluous *protegés* and certain fair enslavers have been dismissed, and altogether a new leaf is to be turned. These reforms were originally proposed on condition that the Temple's debts should be paid, but they are now being carried out gratis. It has further been decided that nothing shall be said at present about the missing half million *yen*. The money is understood to have been devoted to *undo-hi*. *Undo-hi* is a modern word, a deft form of expression, for it may mean legitimate expenses of promotion and it may mean money spent on bribery and corruption. In this case it is supposed to have been employed for the purpose of blocking the passage of the Religions Bill through the House of Peers. The Higashi Hongwan-ji folks have certain-

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ly furnished an incomparable object lesson as to the necessity of that Bill, for a measure opposed by a sect in their condition, must necessarily be desirable from an ethical point of view. The attempt to induce Count Inouye to give advice as to the financial affairs of the sect has not been abandoned, and is now thought likely to succeed.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

A new element has been imported into the Hongwan-ji complication by the disappearance of Mr. Otani Yeijun, fourth son of Count Otani Koyei, Lord Abbot of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. The youth, who is twenty-two years of age, is said to have given his father some very outspoken advice which enraged the jolly Abbot so much that he abused his offspring in unmeasured terms. The lad left home immediately, and as his family imagined that he had gone to the residence of his uncle, Mr. Otani Koyen, in Tokyo, no special attention was paid to the incident. He has not since been heard of, however, and some uneasiness is now felt.

Meanwhile the affair of the beating of Vicar Atsumi has led to the removal of thirteen priests from their benefices and their deprivation of sacerdotal rank, while three others have lost their offices of committee-men though their temples are still left to them. These sentences are couched in legal phraseology and the articles of the Hongwan-ji under which they are pronounced are duly quoted. But the curious thing is that there has been no regular trial of the incriminated priests. It appears that in cases of special delinquency the constitution of the Shin Sect creates a right to pronounce judgment without the ordinary formality of an investigation in the presence of the accused. Naturally the sixteen priests, several of whom are men of considerable distinction, have refused to abide by this ruling. They have returned the punitory documents to Vicar Atsumi and declared their intention of appealing to the Home Department. It is estimated that the reform party, of which the sixteen priests are prominent members, includes about five hundred men of influence, each of whom can command the allegiance of a hundred families in an emergency, so that the schism in the sect would be a formidable affair if these drastic measures were pressed.

Friday, Sept. 5.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that Count Inouye has consented to step into the Hongwanji arena and to separate the combatants. If that be true, the complication will have a satisfactory issue. But unless we are greatly mistaken in Count Inouye's character, he will insist upon reforms of such a nature as to severely tax the complaisance of the Sect's leaders. He certainly will not leave the poison of debauchery and corruption to work continuously in the frame of the patient he has taken in hand.

COUNT MATSUKATA.

Monday, Sept. 1.

Somebody having spread a report that Count Matsukata was disgusted with his trans-Asian trip and had declared his wish never to travel again by the Siberian line, the Count has taken the trouble to give a most emphatic contradiction. Speaking to a member of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* staff, he says that nothing could possibly have been more comfortable than the journey or nothing better appointed than the carriages. In the whole distance of 5,800 miles from Moscow to Port Arthur, the train passed through only two tunnels. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, bathing and taking exercise were of the most complete and luxurious nature. As a matter of fact the actual travelling took only 14 days, one day having been spent at Irkutsk. Thus the rate of travel was 416 miles a day, approximately, or a little over an average of 17 miles an hour. Certainly that is not a bad figure for a journey of 5,800 miles. The civility shown to the whole party in Russia was extraordinary, but it was almost surpassed by the attention they received on their journey. He speaks enthusiastically of the agricultural richness of the regions traversed. Farming is conducted on a grand scale and the crops of every kind looked most flourishing.

Friday, Sept. 5.

The Russian Minister of Finance appears have made a very interesting remark to Count Matsukata. The latter has communicated it to a representative of the *Chiugai Shogyo*. Mr. de Witte said that the Chinese problem constitutes the great question now confronting Russia and Japan. In the south of China, other Powers have secured such a position, industrially and commercially, that no opportunity offers for either the Russians or the Japanese. But it is otherwise in the north. There a great field presents itself. Unfortunately, however, Russia's people seem to lack the faculties essential for manufacturing and tradal development. On the other hand, the progress made by Japan in recent years, shows that she is eminently endowed with these faculties. Thus the situation becomes clear. Russia must afford to the Japanese every possible facility for utilizing their special qualities in the development of the regions where she has established herself. Instruction in that sense, Mr. de Witte added, had been issued to the authorities in Port Arthur and Talien. "And indeed," says Count Matsukata," when I came to Port Arthur I found that the great financier had not been speaking off the book, for our party received a significantly warm welcome."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to remove from the budget the scheme for establishing a new university in Sendai. This question came before the Diet last session, and was vigorously taken up by a section of the *Seiyu-kai*, so that, in the end, the Minister of State for Education gave an assurance that the matter would be put through "in the near future." Coats must be cut according to cloth, however. The Treasury is not in a position to sanction the outlay. By way of compensation, a project was suggested in the form of establishing a high industrial school in Sendai and another in Nagoya. But Baron Sone, Minister of Finance, insists that such a project could not be reconciled with the general rule laid down by the Cabinet that no new undertakings must be included in the next Budget. The Baron proving obdurate in that respect, it appears that the "near future" of the Minister of Education must be pushed a little into the background.

A Japanese named Koyanagi Rokunosuke, who ascended Fujiyama on the 28th ultimo, says that on the evening of that day two rocks, about 9 feet in diameter, broke away from the peak called Asahi-dake and came thundering down towards the eighth station. In the station at the time were Lieutenant Sakamoto and others. Happily the Lieutenant, hearing the noise, leaped out and summoned all the rest. One of the rocks struck the station and reduced it to utter ruins, after which the rocks continued their descent, with ever increasing velocity, towards the seventh station.

Some details of the attack on the stronghold of the insurgents in the south of Formosa are published. Apparently the locality is between Tainan and Kagi. The operations lasted six days, but we can gather nothing from the account except that the troops had to force their way through thick jungle and over precipices. A company worked a path round to the rear of the rebels' position while another company took them in front. The hamlet and stronghold were entirely destroyed, but nothing is said about casualties on the side of the insurgents. The Japanese had one man wounded.

It is reported that several persons have been arrested in Fukuoka on a charge of collusion with contractors to defraud the Wakamatsu Foundry of 8,000 tons of coal The Foundry's lines are cast in evil places at present.

His Excellency Colonel Buck left Yokohama on Monday by the U.S.S. *New York*, on a trip to Yezo and subsequently to Port Arthur. Mr. J. Ferguson, Second Secretary of the United States Legation, was one of the party.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that some time ago the Third Bank asked Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company to undertake the task of selling 3½ million *yen* worth of Osaka harbour-works debentures in London, the programme being that if the sale could not be effected within that time at a minimum figure of 98, Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company would themselves take over the debentures. According to our contemporary Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company have now telegraphed that they accept the proposal. These debentures are now selling at 86 *yen* in the home market, so even assuming that 5 per cent. has to be paid to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company by way of commission, expenses, &c., there will accrue to the harbour works a sum of 93 *yen*, or 7 *yen* more than the figure obtainable in Japan.

The Treasury announces an issue of ten million *yen* worth of bills, the money to be paid in by the 15th instant, and the bills to be redeemed by the 13th of March, 1903. Tenders are invited, the rate of interest to be determined by the bidding.

The *Yayeyama* was floated off at length on the 1st inst. and is now lying in Nemuro harbour. She had been lying on the rocks for three months, operations to pull her off being interrupted time after time by storms or fogs. It is not often that a ship-of-war is saved after such an experience.

This railway was opened for traffic on the 1st instant from Fujisawa as far as Katase. Most unfortunately an accident occurred on the very same day. Two of the cars came into collision at Kugenuma, owing, it is supposed, to some mistake in time made at the Katase end. Eight persons were injured, five of them being passengers. It is said that the *jinrikisha* men are vastly pleased at this accident. The electric rail-

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way threatened to deprive quite a number of them of employment, and they are prepared even to compete with it by undertaking the journey from Fujisawa to Enoshima for a fare of 4 or 5 *sen*.

As previously announced, the Chinese Prince Tsai, who reached Tokyo on the 1st instant, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 2nd instant, and lunched at the Palace. On the 3rd His Majesty sent to the Prince the Grand Collar of the Paullowina. It is not yet stated how long the Prince will remain in Japan, but probably the time will be about a week. His Highness projects a visit to Nikko and subsequently to Osaka.

We may state for the information of readers who have not kept themselves posted in such matters that Prince Tsai is the eldest son of Prince Ching, now so prominent in Chinese politics.

A leading merchant of Athens is said to have addressed to Japan, through the medium of H. E. Mr. Makino, a proposal for direct trade with some responsible Japanese man of business. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has forwarded the proposal to the Chambers of Commerce in the chief commercial cities.

"SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT."

O vanished barks, we pass upon life's sea,
How oft unheeding, give we thee no cheer,
No "Godspeed" as ye sail upon our lee!

O derelicts! that float athwart our side,
Whose storm swept decks, we never search for sign
Of life, but leave to toss upon the tide.

O stately ships! whose sails are fully set
To catch each breeze, that blows from Heaven starr'd vault,
From thy deep "hail," we lonely, comfort get.

Life's voyage is short, and when in Heaven safe
We give account to Harbour Master great,
Once more, we meet each long passed vanished waif.

Once more we sigh to think how kindly "hail"
And steady help, might oft have saved those wrecks.
Had we cast off, from our dim eyes, Earth's veil.

Then also once again, we gladly meet
The stately ships that gave us greeting warm,
Then left us, cheered and helped, by memories sweet.

M. S. J.

KARUIZAWA NOTES.

The numerous foreign visitors at Karuizawa were favoured with lovely weather during the last week in August, and the Tennis Tournament being over, picnic parties and trips to Asama and the lava beds were all the rage. There has been no heat at Karuizawa this year. The thermometer has seldom risen above 70 in the day and has stood at from 55 to 65 during the night. Of heavy rain there has not been so much as has fallen elsewhere, though of mist and fogs there have been enough to satisfy even Scotsmen. On Saturday Aug. 30th a very successful closing concert was given in the Union Hall. The following was the programme:—

1. Organ Solo.....Mr. Tenney.
2. Vocal Solo .....Mr. Painter.
3. Recitation .....Miss Ross.
4. Vocal Solo .....Mrs. Irwine.
5. Male Quintette.....

Messrs. Pedley, Allchin, Topping, Scudder, Stevens.

Public Welfare Committee's Report.

6. Violin Duet .....Misses Landis.
7. Vocal Solo .....Mrs. Seel.
8. Recitation .....Mr. H. J. Sharp.
9. Vocal Solo .....Mr. Elwin
10. Male Quartette .....Messrs. Allchin, Topping, Scudder, Pedley.
11. Vocal Solo .....Mrs. Irwine.
12. Mixed Double Quartette.....

Mrs. Topping, Mrs. Jones, Misses Howard & Jackson, Messrs. Howard, Dovey, Padley, Stevens.

Miss Ross was at her best. Her first performance, which consisted of the recitation of a comic piece on the extreme prudishness of a certain maiden aunt so pleased the audience that they insisted on hearing her again, and she then rendered the following poem by Henry Lawson in the most exquisitely pathetic style. The closing scene was made so life-like that not a few in the audience were unable to refrain from tears.

They stood at the door of the "Inn on the Rise,"
May Carney looked up in the bushranger's eyes,
"O! why did you come? It was mad of you, Jack,
"You know that the troopers are out on your track!
A laugh and a shake of his obstinate head,
"I wanted a dance, and I'll chance it"; he said.

Some twenty odd bushmen had come to the "ball"
And Jack from his youth had been known to them all.
But bushmen are soft where a woman is fair,
And the love of May Carney protected him there,
And all that short evening, it sounds like romance,
She danced with a bushranger "taking his chance."

It was midnight, the dancers stood suddenly still,
For hoofs had been heard on the side of the hill;
Ben Duggan, the drover, along the hill-side
Came riding as only a bushman can ride,
He sprang from his horse, to the shanty he sped,
"The troopers are down in the Gulley!" he said.

Quite close to the homestead the troopers were seen
"Clear out and ride hard for the Ranges, Jack Dean";
"Be quick," said May Carney, her hand to her heart,
"We'll bluff them a while, 'twill give you a start."
He lingered a moment to kiss her of course,
Then ran to the trees where he'd hobbled his horse.

She ran to the gate and the troopers were there,
The jingle of hobbles came faint on the air,
Then she gave a loud scream, but 'twas only to drown
The treacherous clatter of slip-rails let down;
But troopers are sharp, and she saw at a glance
That some one was taking a desperate "chance."

They chased, and they shouted "Surrender, Jack Dean"
They called him three times "In the name of the Queen,"
And then from the dark came the clicking of locks
The crack of the rifle was heard in the rocks,
A shout and a shriek and a rush of pale men,
And there lay the bushranger "chancing" it then.

The sergeant dismounted and knelt on the sod.
"Your bushranging's over, make peace, Jack, with God."
But the bushranger laughed; not a word he replied,
But he turned to the girl who knelt by his side,
And he gazed in her eyes as she lifted his head.
"Just kiss me, my girl, and I'll 'chance it,'" he said.

Mrs. Irwine's musical talent and exquisitely clear notes are too well-known to readers of this journal to need mention. She was of course encored and her second song under item No. 4 in the programme delighted the audience beyond measure.

The Public Welfare Committee's Report was read by Dr. J. N. Seymour. This Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Karuizawa Foreign Community last year. An account of the meeting of foreign residents in Karuizawa held on August 24th, 1901, appeared in these columns at the time. The following was the gist of Dr. Seymour's report. The first Committee Meeting was held on August 26th, 1901, at the house of Mr. Hamilton Sharp. Present Messrs. Sharp, Johnstone, Warren, Landis and Seymour. Archdeacon Shaw was elected as Chairman and Dr. Seymour as Secretary. Another meeting was held on August 29th, when Mr. Hamilton Sharp was elected Vice-Chairman, and it was then decided that the Committee should be known by the title of "The Public Welfare Committee." The work accomplished by the Committee during the year may be thus summed up. They have obtained the advice and assistance of Baron Suematsu, who takes a great interest in all Karuizawa affairs and has of course considerable influence in the village as a large property holder. They have put themselves into connection with the head of the Karuizawa, Sanitary Association, Mr. Sato Kiyoroku and with the head of the Police. As a result of their representation to various local authorities the number of refuse heaps have been decreased and decaying matter has been regularly removed; the paths have been improved in various ways; jinrikisha fares have been fixed, and a list of fares posted up in the village; various disputes as to rights of way have been settled and a map has been prepared showing what roads and paths are public and what private. Dr. Seymour stated that the Committee did not see their way to acting on a suggestion made at the Public Meeting last year referring to the reduction of taxation. They thought that it would create a bad impression on the local authorities if, instead of calling their attention to the insanitary condition of some parts of the village, they began to grumble about the rate of taxation. The Rev. C. Warren was chosen as Chairman of the Committee in the place of the late Archdeacon Shaw. Three new members of the Committee were elected Messrs. Gubbins and Forrest and the Rev. E. S. Booth, so that the full list now stands thus: Chairman, Rev. C. Warren; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Hamilton Sharp; Secretary, Dr. Seymour; Members of Committee: Mr. J. Johnstone, Rev. J. L. Dearing, Rev. T. M. Macnair, Rev. H. M. Landis, Rev. J. G. Waller, Rev. E. S. Booth and Messrs. Gubbins and Forrest.

The violin duet by the two sweet little daughters of the Rev. H. M. Landis was most creditably performed. Mrs. Seel's Italian song, a sacred piece, was encored. Mr. H. J. Sharp was unable to recite. His place was taken by Mr. Hamilton Sharp, who amused the audience by reciting a short grandiloquent oration contrasting the condition of the rich and the poor. Mr. Elwin, a young Missionary from China, who has the honour of having won the Singles Tennis tournament, has a tenor voice, and his first performance was so much liked that he had to appear again. While item 10 was being performed in a most pleasing style, the performers and the audience were quite upset by the barking of a dog. A negro song was being rendered which had a reference to a negro with his dog and his gun, and just at the close of one of the verses, a dog approached the entrance of the hall and gave a loud "bow-wow-wow," which so disturbed the equilibrium of the performers that they left the platform in convulsions of laughter and it was sometime before they could be induced to finish the song. Mrs. Irwine's last song was "The Death of Nelson." The double quartette consisted of a piece called "Good Night" which was most tastefully done. Great credit is due to the Rev. Geo. Allchin of Osaka for the manner in which he worked up the concert. This gentleman has a very fine tenor voice and was evidently born with music in his soul.

Mr. Hamilton Sharp stated at the meeting that the money collected after the Church Service on Coronation Day was to have been devoted to giving a feast to the Karuizawa School children, but that on consideration the Coronation Committee had decided to spend it in putting up a good strong swing in the school grounds. The iron work for the swing had been procured in Osaka by the Rev. C. Warren and the swing was now in working order. It was to be called "The Coronation Swing."

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TREATY DRAFTING.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Unconvinced," sends the following letter to a local contemporary :—

Dear Sir,—Referring to the article in the *Japan Mail* of the 28th inst. headed "Oddities of Argument," I quite agree with the Editor that the intentions of the negotiators of the New Treaty are entitled to serious consideration when discussing the House Tax question, but I entirely disagree with his assumption that *land only* was in the minds of Mr. Bertie and Mr. Gubbins when they framed the clause in the treaty quoted by the *Mail* at length. On the contrary I think it is self evident that *land and buildings* were meant. Mr. Bertie is personally unknown to most of us in the Far East, but Mr. Gubbins is well-known to many, and to no one better than the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, as the very last man to allow a clause in the Treaty to stand that might in the slightest degree be called ambiguous or equivocal. I maintain, therefore, that had Mr. Gubbins intended to mean *land only* he would have made use of the word *land* in the celebrated clause. As he did not but instead made use of the word *property*, not only once but twice, this is, I contend, *prima facie* evidence that he intended it to cover more than land, that is to say, *land and buildings*. What Mr. Bertie said "in effect," according to the *Mail's* reading of his words, and what he said *in fact* are very different, and I am of opinion that if it were possible to interrogate Mr. Gubbins as to his intentions, and he felt at liberty to answer the question, it would be in the sense indicated in this letter.

Land and *Property*, it must be admitted, are by no means synonymous terms, so why should such a stickler for correct phraseology as Mr. Gubbins is recognised to be, go out of his way to create a pitfall and stumbling-block for those who had to interpret his handiwork? That he should have made use of the word property, if he meant land only, is as incomprehensible to me as it must be to the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, and I would not insult Mr. Gubbins' sense of what is fit and right in the usage of the English language by making such a suggestion. If he did, however, I am reluctantly compelled to echo the words of the *Japan Mail*, and designate him together with Mr. Bertie as "the most careless drafters of a treaty that ever existed."

This is an interesting argument, so moderately and clearly stated that it immediately commands attention. We agree fully with "Unconvinced" that Mr. GUBBINS is one of the most unlikely persons in the world to employ loose and ambiguous language in drafting an international agreement of cardinal importance. But beyond that our views diverge from those of our critic. For in our opinion the now celebrated Article of the treaty presents no ambiguity whatever so long as it is read according to the plain sense of the language. The ambiguity commences only when we seek to read into the clause a significance much wider than its language warrants. It is quite true, as "Unconvinced" says, that "land" and "property" are by no means synonymous terms, but it is equally true that land is property. No term presents itself so readily to an Englishman's mind when he wishes to allude to a landed estate as the term "property." His everyday habit is to speak of so-and-so having a fine "property" in such and such a county, and if his hearers want particulars of the property, the first question they think of asking is "how many acres is it? There is no occasion to elaborate that point. "Unconvinced" will readily admit that although "property" and land are not necessarily synonymous terms, they are interchangeable terms in ordinary parlance. Now if the drafters of the treaty had used the word "property" alone without any limitation or qualification, we should at once admit, and have, indeed, often argued, that the term must be understood in its widest possible sense, namely, as covering everything possessed by foreigners within the limits of the settlements. "Property," as defined by the best lexicographers, is "an estate, whether in lands, goods or money," and if the word "property" used by the treaty-drafters had not been limited or qualified by its context, then it certainly would cover all the lands, goods and money to which foreigners in Japan have a lega ltitle. But the term is distinctly limited and qualified by its context. The property is explicitly defined as "the property held under existing leases in perpetuity." By that definition all doubt is dispelled and every suspicion of loose drafting removed. For the leases are land leases and nothing else. The object leased is land not houses. No foreign resident in any of the settlements holds his house or other building under the perpetual lease by which his right to the land is created. Surely "Unconvinced" will agree that such is the case? When first this question presented itself to us, that is to say, long before it had become a matter of dispute or controversy, the eighteenth article of the treaty did not seem to offer the smallest ambiguity. We read it as it is written. What we saw in it was a provision with regard to the property held under the perpetual leases, which property can not, by any stretch of imagination, be construed in a wider sense than that of land. If, on the contrary, we attempt to impart to it a wider sense, two difficulties confront us. The first is to conceive that men like Messrs. BERTIE, GUBBINS and Viscount AOKI, to say nothing of the others associated with them in the work of drafting, would have employed the word "property" in the sense of "land and houses" while, at the same time, adding a limitation which explicitly restricts the meaning to land. The second is to conceive where the limit of the term is to be fixed, if the limit indicated in the Treaty be ignored. Assume the first difficulty overcome, assume that Messrs. GUBBINS, BERTIE and the rest, were guilty of a piece of drafting so loose as to be comparable to mentioning a house only in a lease where the furniture also is intended to be included—assume this, and we are still confronted by the question, what limits are to be set to this new "property" since the treaty limits are valueless? Obviously it then becomes necessary either to read "property" in its generic sense of "lands, goods, money and everything to which one has a legal title," or to assign an arbitrary limitation evolved from the imagination of the readers of the treaty. These are the difficulties which have always confronted us when we attempted to interpret the 18th article as conferring immunity from house tax. "Unconvinced" approaches the question in such frank terms that we venture to ask him two questions. The first is whether he really thinks that houses owned by foreigners in the settlements can be considered as "held under the perpetual leases." The second is, if the property mentioned in the 18th Article of the treaty is to be interpreted as signifying more than land, is it used in an illimitable sense, and if not unlimited, what are the limitations and from what authority are they derived? The meaning of the Article itself must be the ultimate guide, and will be the arbitral tribunal's guide. But in the meanwhile folks in Japan are surely competent to arrive at an understanding as to the true significance of three lines of nineteenth-century English.

MISSIONARIES FOR MANCHURIA.

WE read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Peking correspondence that sixty Russian missionaries have arrived in Peking for the purpose of proceeding to Manchuria. What sort of dimensions this missionary problem is to assume ultimately imagination refuses to conceive. It is not too much to say that Christianity has been forced upon China at the point of thesword. When the Peking Government had been beaten to its knees in 1860, and when the grip of England and France was at its throat, it was required to repeat a formula of tolerance and privileges, dictated by its conqueror, and the concessions thus obtained by force were afterwards extended by fraud. The wretched story need not be repeated here. It is already too familiar. Then began the missionary inundation. Not by units, or by even by tens, but by hundreds, the teachers of Christianity crowded into the country—good men, men of pure lives, men of noble motives, but, too often, men whose zeal greatly outran their discretion. In what light must China have regarded these new-comers? She knew why France had joined hands with England in the operations commencing with the attack on Canton in 1857 and ending with the capture of Peking in 1860: it was because a French missionary had been tortured and killed in Kwangsi. She saw that one of the uses France made of victory was to demand large privileges for Christian propagandists, and to constitute herself their protector; and she saw thereafter that wherever the missionary went, thither followed soon the gunboat. What then is the Christian missionary in her eyes? Is he not the forerunner of aggression and exaction; a vivid and constant evidence of the truth of his great teacher's terrible prediction, "I come not to bring peace upon earth but a sword"? Fate has never been crueller than she is when she throws the shadow of international politics over the lives of these heroically righteous men, to whom danger, suffering and death count for nothing so long as they can bring to their brothers and sisters in distant lands the comfort of the Gospel. But the interference of Governments in their behalf has all been a long series of miserable blundering, the outcome of which is appalling to contemplate. And like the opium disgrace, it has become too large to be corrected. Mag-

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nitude excuses everything now-a-days. All sins are permissible provided that they are committed on a big enough scale. So, when Russia is about to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, sixty missionaries come to replace them—the relief of soldiers by preachers. Surely the synchronism is most unfortunate. If it could be read as the substitution of the gospel of peace for the gradus of aggression, China might welcome it. But history is not going to turn right back upon its tracks at this time of day, and China knows it.

BASEBALL.

A very pleasant game was played on Friday afternoon on the Yokohama Cricket-ground between a team composed of officers of the U.S. Flagship *New York* and a nine of the Y. C & A. C. The sun, though hot, was pleasantly tempered by a fairly stiff breeze, making things very agreeable for the large crowd of spectators, among whom were Admiral Robley Evans and staff, and the senior officers of the flagship. The naval men went to bat first and made two runs in their first innings, to which Yokohama responded with one. The second innings was all in favour of the New Yorkers, the local team going completely to pieces in the field. As a result the visitors piled up five runs, and as Yokohama made nothing, they led at the close of the second innings by 6. But Yokohama's turn was to come. By smart pitching on the part of Dyer, and one or two strokes of luck, they dismissed the *New York* for nothing in the third, and then going in to bat rattled their opponents to such an extent that nine men romped in over the home plate. Needless to say "errors" were as thick as blackberries. The fourth innings saw the visitors again dismissed for a modest nothing, while the home nine rolled up four more runs, making them seven ahead. In the fifth the Naval men made 3, and dismissed the Y.C. and A.C. for nothing. Both scored in the next essay, the *New York* getting three men home, while Yokohama added six more to their already huge total. One of these was a splendid home-run hit by Edwards. The light was fading rapidly when the *New York* went in for the seventh and last innings and though Thorn, who had changed with Dyer, was in excellent shape, he had three runs made off him before the side were dismissed. The game thus finished: "New York" Officers, 17; Y. C. & A. C., 20. The teams were:—

"New York."		Y. C. & A. C.
Midshipman Weaver.....	C.	.....E. W Kilby.
Lieut. Jolly.....	P.	..... E. I. Dyer.
Lieut. Gheradi (Capt.)...	1st B.	.....A. E. McGlew.
Chaplain Chidwick.....	2nd B.	... J. W. Thompson.
Ensign Osterhaus	3rd B.	..... D. H. Blake.
Ass't Surgeon Assesson...	SS.	...(Capt.) C. H. Thorn.
Midshipman Adams.....	L. F.	.....E. B. S. Edwards.
Ensign Johnson	C. F.	.....L. E. McChesney.
Mr. Mullen	R. F.	.....E. J. Cowan.

	RUNS.						
Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"New York".....	2	5	0	0	3	3	4=17
Y.C. & A.C.	1	0	9	4	0	6	—=20

"New York."—Chidwick, 2; Assesson, 3; Osterhaus, 4; Weaver, 1; Gheradi, 2; Jolly, 1; Adams, 1; Johnson, 2; Mullen, 1.

Y. C. and A. C.—McChesney, 3; Edwards, 2; Blake, 2; Thorn, 1; Thompson, 2; Kilby, 3; McGlew, 3; Dyer, 2; Cowan, 2.

Mr. W. L. Merriman was umpire; Mr. E. Mendelson, scorer.

With well shaded thermometers registering over ninety degrees of heat, and that in a very humid atmosphere, which was not tempered appreciably by the blustery south wind which raged at times, it seemed almost madness to attempt baseball on Saturday afternoon: nevertheless the ball players of the Y.C. and A.C. stuck to their engagement to meet the regular team of the *New York*, and in return for their temerity were defeated by one run to 21. The nine from the U.S.S. flagship *New York* are prepared at any time to meet professionals, so that it is not surprising that the local men were outclassed: still the margin of defeat is without precedent in Yokohama annals. McChesney was the only one on the home side to score a run and he only managed it through the two men who followed him at the bat placing the ball well into the field. The Yokohama fielding was very poor, Kilby alone showing the visitors that baseball can be played here at times.

The positions and players were as follows:—

U.S.S. "NEW YORK."		Y.C. AND A.C.
Bruff	C.	...E. W. Kilby.
O'Brien	P.	...E. I. Dyer.
Coggswell	1 B.	...A. E. McGlew.
Snyder	2 B.	...W. L. Merriman.
Hurley (Capt.)	S.S.	...C. H. Thorn (Capt.)
Reichling	3 B.	...D. H. Blake.
Vandemash	L. F.	...J. W. Thompson.
Shean	C.F.	...E. B. S. Edwards.
La Londe	R.F.	...L. E. McChesney.

YACHTING.

Two 39-rater yachts started on Saturday, the prizes offered being first and second by the Club, both on club time handicap. *Mary* soon assumed a good lead and when they disappeared was well to windward and ahead of *Maid Marion*. Rounding the Nagahama buoy first she increased her advantage and came in an easy winner. *Maid Marion's* arbitrary allowance was ten minutes but even this left her over six minutes away from the first prize, which with two record points fell to *Mary*, one point and second prize going to the *Maid*. The wind was quite fresh south-easterly in the earlier stage of the race but fell lighter as the afternoon drew on.

Following are the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
Mary.....	4.41.48	*Maid Marion*.....	4.48.05

The cruising class also raced for two prizes presented by the Club on arbitrary handicap, their course being round the Lightship to the Widow Buoy and back. Six started and for most of them, even under reefs, the weather proved rather trying. *Daimyo* took the lead half way out to the Lightship passing *Asagao* and drawing ahead during the windward work, but about a minute from the Widow Buoy, her gaff parted at the jaws. She and *Asagao* got round practically together, but in the running she fell astern all the time. *Asagao* finished and takes two record points, *Virginia* coming in second on her time allowance and winning second prize, but the remaining record point goes to *Daimyo*. Following are corrected times:—

	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Daimyo	4.32.35	4.32.35
Molli	4.40.28	4.33.38
Mosquito	4.42.48	4.35.58
Surprise	4.40.31	4.28.41
Asagao.....	4.11.56	4.15.02
Virginia	4.37.40	4.26.20

The Mosquito Yacht Club boats raced round the Mandarin Mark Course for two prizes, one on Club time and the other on arbitrary handicap, with the result that *Vixen* won the former and *Edna* the latter.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

"Temporal Power," Miss Marie Corelli's new romance, was to be published by Messrs Methuen & Co. on August 28th in a first edition of 120,000 copies.

The flood of books on South Africa has surely subsided. Some 250 books dealing with the war were published in Great Britain up to the end of last year. These include history, reminiscences, politics, poetry, and fiction.

Before her death, Mrs. Alexander Hector—better known to the novel-reading public as Mrs. Alexander—had (says the *Athenæum*) passed for press the proofs of a new novel entitled "Stronger than Love." The book will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

"Lady Blanche Balfour: A Reminiscence," by the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, of Whittinghame, a little shilling illustrated volume which Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier publish, has a special interest at this time. Like numberless other men of eminence, Mr. A. J. Balfour owes more to his mother than he will ever be able to reckon up. She was a woman of exceptional beauty and nobility of character, who spent the best that was in her in the training of her children. "I wonder we are only what we are with such a mother!" exclaimed one of her daughters in conversation with the author.

Open confession, so runs an old saying, is good for the soul. We were reminded of the adage in glancing through Mr. Budget Meakin's excellent book, "The Moors," which has just appeared in London. Mr. Meakin quotes the following candid confession of a Moor:—"Do you want to know what our religion is? We purify ourselves with water while we contemplate adultery; we go to the mosque to pray, and as we do so we think how best to cheat our neighbours; we give alms at the door, and go back to our shop to rob; we read our Korans, and go out to commit unmentionable sins; we fast and go on pilgrimages, yet we lie and kill."

The long-expected volume of sonnets from the pen of Dr. Garnett has at last appeared. We quote a specimen of his imaginative verse:—

"BREVITY.

Windows in heaven, lakes in transparency;
Eve's waning hour, of light not all undrest;
The distant river's mimicry of rest;
Gleams for a moment given to the sea;
The passing face that snares thee innocently;
Unbidden tears; proud sob with pride repress't;
Unlooked for look of Love; these bring Life zest
Savoury with the salt of brevity.
Briefness of life doth life to Life endear;
One mortal heart for all the Gods hath room;
Restriction moulds and rolls the suns aright;
By circumscription of compacted sphere
Welding to orbs that kindle and illume,
The beamless dust of spaces infinite."

"A Century of French Romance" is the general title given to an admirable series of translations of famous French novels edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse for Mr. Heinemann. "Notre Dame of Paris" has been translated by Mr. Andrew Lang, who prefaces the volume with an interesting essay on Victor Hugo's novels. The volume contains four coloured plates after water-colour drawings by Louis Edouard Fournier, and numerous portraits of the great French poet-novelist. In the same series Feuillet's "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is translated by Mr. Henry Harland, and is also profusely illustrated. Mr. Gosse provides each volume with a short biographical note, and for those insufficiently familiar with French to enjoy these masterpieces in the original language, the series will be a welcome one, for as translations go it would be hard to find better.

An old "tar" has recently prepared a handbook of nautical terms, says a contemporary, for the use of persons who intend to follow the sea. In order to correct popular belief our author gravely asserts that the berths on board ship do not necessarily add to the census. The hatchways are not hens' nests. The way of the ship is not the extent of her avoirdupois. The boatswain does not pipe all hands with a meerschaum. The ship does not have a wake over a dead calm. The swell of a ship's side is not caused by dropsy, nor is the taper of a bowsprit a tallow candle. The hold is not the vessel's grip. The trough of the sea is not dug out of the ship's log. The crest of a wave is not an indication of its rank. The buoy is not the captain's son. The men are not beat to quarters with a club. Ships are never boarded at hotels. The bow of a ship is not evidence of politeness. A sailor's stockings are never manufactured from a yarn of his own spinning. The sails of a ship are not made by an auctioneer, nor are the stays constructed by a milliner.

Celtic Ireland has long been articulate in song, and some of these songs are perhaps the saddest ever uttered by the heart of man or woman. Yet we imagine few collections of modern Irish poetry

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will appeal more strongly to the reader, by reason of the pathetic circumstance of their making, than will "The Four Winds of Eirinn." The tiny book was written by Mrs. Anna MacManus, who, under the pen-name of "Ethna Carbery," had won a name for her writings in various Irish and American periodicals. Recently she married Mr. Seumas MacManus, another Irish writer of a talent in close sympathy with her, and went to live in Donegal. There she was busy with the preparation of this volume during the few months before death suddenly overtook her. The first poem in the book is one that has a sad correspondence with her own fate :—

"My Heart's Desire, my Treasure, our wooing time was brief,
From the misty dawns of April to the fading of the leaf,
From the first clear cuckoo calling
Till the harvest gold was falling,
And my store of joy was garnered with the binding of the sheaf.

There came another lover, more swift than I, more strong,
He bore away my little love in middle of her song;
Silent, ah me! his wooing,
And silent his pursuing,
Silent he stretched his arms to her who did not tarry long."

One day, while Mark Twain was connected with the publishing house which temporarily ruined him, he went into a book-store in New York, and picking up a volume, asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he was entitled to 50 per cent. discount. To this the clerk assented. "As I am an author," proceeded Mark, "it would appear that I am again entitled to 50 per cent. discount." Again the clerk bowed. "And as a personal friend of the proprietor," the humourist modestly continued, "I presume that you will allow me the usual 25 per cent. discount." Once more the salesman managed to produce an impressive bow. "Well," drawled the unblushing speaker, "under these conditions I think I may as well take the book. What's the price?" The clerk calmly took up his pencil and began to figure industriously. Then he announced the result with the greatest obsequiousness, "As near as I can calculate," said he, "we owe you the book and about 55½ cents. Call again."

PACIFIC LEVIATHANS.

As we have already noted, the first of the huge steamships which are going to dominate the Pacific trade for the next few years arrives in Yokohama on Saturday, when the big monster which will run in conjunction with the Northern Pacific fleet, the *Shawmut*, is due to arrive. Exactly a week after, on Saturday, September 13th, the new Pacific Mail liner *Korea* should drop anchor in our harbour. The *Shawmut* is primarily a "freighter;" the *Korea* is a passenger-carrier of the first class, though cargo-carrying will be by no means an unimportant portion of her work. The *San Francisco Call*, writing on August 15th said of her:—The long heralded *Korea*, the first of the two new liners recently built for the Pacific Mail Company, arrived yesterday, fifty-four days from Newport News. She is said to be the largest steamship built in America and she looks it. Captain Seabury, Commodore captain of the Pacific Mail Company and commander of the new vessel, says she is the finest sea boat he ever handled and as she passed through some terrific weather he ought to know. Her size is something that can be realized best by comparison with familiar landmarks and other well-known vessels. She is 132 feet longer than the *China* and has fifteen feet more of beam. She makes the Pacific Mail dock look like a launch landing and gives to the *America Maru* the appearance of a dainty little steam yacht. Four times around her rail is almost a mile. She is 572.4 feet long, 63 feet beam and 40 feet deep. She draws twenty-seven feet of water and has a displacement of 18,000 tons. She is rated as a twenty-knotter and cost $2,000,000. Each link of her anchor chain weighs eighty-seven pounds and the total weight of her three chains is eighty tons. She left Newport News on June 18th. The United States steamship *Indiana* dressed ship as a mark of good-will toward the giant merchantman and the German cruiser *Vineta* dipped colours to the "biggest ship" as she started on her long voyage to the Pacific. She met with very bad weather in the Straits of Magellan and was five days coming through. She stopped at Montevideo and Coronel for coal. The *Korea* is provided with two sets of quadruple expansion engines, capable of developing 19 000 horse-power. She has fourteen boilers and fifty-six furnaces. Telephones connect all parts of the ship and the latest system of telegraphy directs her movements. Captain Seabury, who commands the *Korea*, has been in command of Pacific Mail boats for twenty-four years. Mr. Paul Rossiter has charge of the leviathan's monster engines.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Evangelist (New York), one of the oldest religious papers of America, has been purchased by Rev. Dr. J. N. Hallock, editor and proprietor of *Christian Work*, and consolidated with the latter paper.

Much interest is being shown in the equipment of the Germanic museum at Harvard University. The Emperor William's gift is expected to be extraordinarily handsome and complete; and, in addition, Austrian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish scholars are offering their cooperation in the efforts that are being made to make this record of German activities in the arts and sciences the fullest in the world.

Commodore Joseph E. Montgomery, the Confederate naval office who nearly captured General Grant during the Civil War, died in Chicago on August 4th. Commodore Montgomery was born in Carrollton, Ky., in 1817, and when the war broke out was engaged in river traffic. At the battle of Mobile bay he played a conspicuous part as well as at Fort Pillow and New Orleans, and at Memphis he lost his fleet. He was an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis. He lost his eyesight twelve years ago.

Solo whistling was recently introduced in New York as a feature of church services, and the popular approval accorded the innovation was such that it now promises to be more generally adopted. The success was scored in the Lexington-avenue Baptist Church, and the whistling was done by Miss Louise Traux. The announcement of the event resulted in the overtaxing of the seating capacity of the church. In sweet round tones brimming with melody, Miss Traux rendered "Traumerei," The Mocking Bird," and Mendelssohn's "Flower Song."

Suit is to be brought against the Toyo Kisen Kaisha by the United States Government to compel the payment of $1,000, the fine prescribed by law for the unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States through the culpability of the carrying company. It is charged that through the negligence of the steamship company a Chinese, Dr. Yung Wing, managed to get ashore at San Francisco without examination, and was half way to his home at Hartford, Conn., before the authorities were aware of his arrival. Dr. Yung is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1854, and is probably entitled to enter the country providing his entry is according to regulations. In this case it is alleged that his entry was unlawful.

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Navigation show that during the past fiscal year shipping commissioners at the seaboard shipped 108,554 men on American vessels. Of this number about 50,000 were Americans, of whom 35,000 were native born and 15,000 naturalised. The nationality of the other sailors shipped was: 16,000 Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, 13,897 British, 5,640 Germans, 2,297 Italians, 576 French and 19,957 of "other nationalities," which includes Spanish, Russians, Portuguese, Austrians and unclassified West Indians. No Chinese were shipped on American vessels in American ports, and only 521 were shipped on American vessels to foreign ports. Wages disbursed under the shipping commissioners was approximately $2,500,000. The average monthly wages paid to men of all rating, excluding masters, during the year, was: Passenger steamers, $36.88; freight steamers, $42.46; schooners in the foreign trade, $29.12; schooners in the coasting trade, $33.63. The average wages for all sailors was $35.11 a month.

Senator W. P. Frye, of Maine, a member of the Paris peace commission in 1898, to settle the terms of peace between Spain and the United States, and the framer of the Ship Subsidy Bill, has announced his engagement to Miss Helen May.

The city of Altata, Mexico, has been struck by a tidal wave and a great number of the inhabitants have been drowned. Altata is on the Gulf of California, and exposed to the full sweep of any storms raging in the Gulf. The Mexican Government has undertaken relief measures for the afflicted inhabitants.

Lieut. L. J. Van Schaick, of the 27th U.S. Infantry, has been charged by a young Southern lady of good family, with failure to marry her. The complaint has been lodged with the War Department, and has created codsiderable comment. Lieut. Van Schaick was a gallant officer while in the Philippines, and was recommended for a medal of honour.

There has been another outbreak of bubonic plague in San Francisco, and, as on its first appearance in the city in 1900, great consternation prevails among the inhabitants. The first cases were found in Chinatown and that portion of the city is under strict quarantine, and the harbour is also strictly guarded. Up to August 20th there had been six deaths.

Mr. Robert Remington, a prominent New York society and club man, committed suicide at Newport on August 19th. It is believed that the cause which led him to commit the rash act was that he had been jilted by Miss Van Alen, the daughter of Mr. J. J. Van Alen, a New York capitalist, who was, in 1893, appointed by President Cleveland ambassador to Italy, but declined the honour although his nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has again expressed his confidence in the ability of the Republican party to solve the difficult problem of civil government in the Philippine Islands. In a speech he expressed the belief that the voice of the people would be heard in the coming fall elections and that voice would be in favour of continuing the Republican party in power so that it could continue its great work in the Philippines.

His Holiness Pope Leo has finally decided that he will not appoint Monsignor Augosto Guidi, archbishop of Nice, as papal delegate to the Philippines. No reasons are given out at the Vatican for the withdrawing of Monsignor Guidi's name, as his appointment was originally decided upon, but is it believed that an American prelate will be appointed. Such an appointment would be gratifying to American Catholics and to the officials of the government.

Senator Mark Hanna, in an interview on August 17th said that the only logical outcome of the trend of affairs in Cuba would be the annexation of the island to the United States. The situation in Cuba was precarious in the extreme, and the commercial interests, not only of the United States, but of other Powers, demanded annexation. When the special session of the Senate convenes in November the question of the annexation of Cuba will no doubt be at once considered.

Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, has returned from Rome, where he was present during the negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican as to the friars lands. He brings with him an autograph letter from the Holy Father to President Roosevelt. The letter dwelt upon the amicable relations existing between the Roman Catholic Church and the

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government of the United States, regarding the position and future of the friars in the Philippines. A mosaic picture sent by the Pope accompanied the letter, which was personally delivered by Bishop O'Gorman to the President. President Roosevelt will acknowledge both letter and picture.

President Roosevelt is reported to have called an extra session of the Senate for November, to consider the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

A New York telegram of Aug. 13th states that Aimée White, the widow of Private Hays, of the 8th Infantry, met and shot Lieutenant Chaffee on New York Avenue, Washington, for alleged cruelty to her late husband.

The *Union Espanolã*, a Spanish daily published in Havana, has printed a scurrilous article charging Mrs. Squiers, wife of the American Minister to Cuba, with intoxication. A telegram of August 7th stated that Mr. Squiers had complained to the Cuban Government that his wife had been insulted by the police while on a visit to the wife of the French Minister. As a result two policemen were discharged, three suspended and it was believed the incident was closed. Mr. and Mrs. Squiers were in Peking during the siege of the Legations.

Iowa occupies to-day, remarks *Bradstreet's*, a very important position from a political point of view. Two places in the Cabinet are held by its sons. Of these posts one is of the very first rank, the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Another Iowan is the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and still another, after a long career of prominent service, is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate. The deliverances of the convention of the administration party in that state upon public questions are therefore of significance. The platform adopted at Des Moines while declaring that the Republican party stands by the policy of protection, yet asserts that it favours "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relation to the commerce of the world." Further, the platform indorses the policy of reciprocity as the national complement of protection, and declares in favour of "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." These declarations are naturally interpreted as leaning very decidedly towards a more liberal fiscal policy.

Cornell University has just received an exceptionally valuable gift from Abraham Abraham, a Brooklyn, N. Y., merchant, in the form of the Egyptological and Assyriological library of the late Professor August Eisenlohr of Heidelberg University. The library contains more than 1000 volumes, comprising all the important publications on Egyptology down to 1891.

The seven-masted steel schooner *Thomas W. Lawson*, which was launched at Quincy, Mass., last month, is primarily intended for the Atlantic sea-board coal trade, but it is expected that she will be sent finally to the Philippines to engage in the island commerce with San Francisco. Her crew consists of only sixteen men. Fully loaded, she will have a displacement of 10,000 tons.

An Ontario electric power company has obtained a concession from the Queen Victoria's Niagara Falls Commission of the right to develop 400,000 horse-power on the Canadian side of Niagara falls. The Commission will receive from the company $15,000 per year for the first 10,000 horse-power, $10,000 for the second 10,000, 75 cents horse-power for all above 20,000, and 50 cents per horse-power for all above 30,000 up to 400,000. The company has deposited a forfeit of $30,000 to bind the agreement.

Ten million dollars was paid in New York on August 12 to the syndicate that agreed to underwrite $200,000,000 of stock of the billion-dollar steel trust. This makes a total of $30,000,000 profits paid up to this time on an outlay of $25,000,000. The syndicate, which is headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., was called upon to pay only 12½ per cent of the amount it was pledged to raise and for which it was liable; so its original capital has been returned, together with a profit of 120 per cent., with something like $40,000,000 still to be distributed.

The directors of Standard Oil Company have declared a dividend of $5 a share, payable September 15. This is the smallest dividend declared for any quarter since August, 1899, when the same amount was declared. It compares with $10 a share, declared on May 6 last, and of $20 a share, declared in February, making total dividends thus far this year of $35 a share. The dividends of previous years have been: 1901, $48; 1900, $48; 1899, $33; 1898, $30; 1897, $33; 1896, $31; 1891 to 1895, inclusive, $12 a year.

Jackson county, Mo., is turning most of the revenue derived from liquor licenses to the construction of macadam roads. The *Kansas City World* says some 230 miles of these roads, centreing in Kansas City and costing about $1,250,000, have been built. Two-thirds of the license money is expended for road and bridge construction under the direction of the County Court, and a direct property tax of 15 cents on every $100 valuation is also levied for the same purpose. Under the present system the county will in time be provided with public highways unequalled in any part of the country.

A new form of litter for carrying the wounded has been devised by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of the captain who commanded the flag-ship *New York* in the Spanish war. It is a simple arrangement of straps and slings supporting a broad canvas seat, and weighs only three and a half pounds. The New York *Sun* says of this invention: "It is no small thing for a woman to have solved the problem which has puzzled army officers and surgeons the world over. The litter for carrying the wounded which Mrs. Chadwick has devised is being praised as the simplest, lightest, and most easily carried device of the kind yet invented."

Mrs. John W. Mackay and her son, Clarence H. Mackay, have been appointed sole executors of the "Bonanza King's" will. It is said on the best authority that they divide equally the whole of the testator's estate, and they have joint power to administer it, neither being able to do anything without the consent of the other. The London mansion on Carlton House Terrace had already been given by Mr. to Mrs. Mackay. So the residence, with its valuable contents, and her jewels—which also are her personal property—escape the English death duties. It will take about a year to prove the will.

The latest addition to Mrs. Roosevelt's out-of-door toilet is a sunbonnet of white muslin and lace, strikingly suggestive in its make-up of the calashes that were so conspicuous a feature of the toilets of the granddames of a century or so since. Being made of the sheerest muslin, it is not warm, as sunbonnets generally are, and being plentifully trimmed with lace, it is dainty, becoming and bewitching. The fashion, inaugurated by the President's wife, is likely to be copied by every woman of means in the country fortunate in the position of a summer home, where, so adorned, she may spend the mornings strolling about. Already the fashion has found an ardent follower in the President's sister, Mrs. Cowles, who, immediately upon her return from London came for a stay of several days at Sagamore Hall.

The Brooklyn bridge is becoming a source of considerable expense to the communities that maintain it. Every few days accounts are published of the discovery of defective parts which must replaced at considerable cost. It is not probable that this necessity is entirely due to faulty construction, although it may in part be owing to that cause. The chief trouble arises from the perishable nature of the material employed in construction. We are accustomed to thinking that iron and steel are very durable, but when exposed to the elements they deteriorate rapidly. This fact has so impressed itself upon the managers of the greatest railroad corporation in America, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that it is now giving the preference to stone over steel for bridge building, and is erecting some very fine specimens of the former material. A stone bridge costs more to put up, but if the work is well done it will outlast steel and require less for maintenance.

The retirement from public service of a man so eminent in his usefulness as Ambassador White ought not to pass without mention, says *Bradstreets*. He has decided to retire upon reaching the age of three-score and ten, which will be in November. The public service will be greatly the loser by the retirement of Dr. White. This distinguished scholar and diplomat has had a long acquaintance with public affairs. Nearly a half century ago he was an attaché of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, where many years later he returned as minister. In the intervening time he served as a professor in Michigan, a state legislator in New York, president of Cornell University and minister to Germany, besides acting upon various commissions of a public nature. He closes his public career as ambassador to Germany, a country in which a man of his tendencies and attainments found a special welcome. He has done excellent service in every post in which he has laboured, and he will carry into his retirement the well-earned regard of patriotic and thoughtful citizens.

Final trade returns for the United States fiscal year 1901-02 do not show much variation from the earlier totals. The total trade of the country was in the neighbourhood of $2,285,000,000, a decline of about $25,000,000 from the record fiscal year preceding. This was due, says *Bradstreets*, to the falling-off in exports more than offsetting the gain in imports, the respective loss and gain being $105,000,000 decrease for exports $80,000,000 increase in imports. While specially large decreases were shown in exports of agricultural products, it is worth nothing that exports of manufactures, exports of products of the forest and of fisheries also fell off, and the only gain, in fact, in exports was in products of the mines. In imports, on the other hand, nearly all classes showed gains, the only important decrease being in receipts of food and animals. One-half all the gain, however, was in free-of-duty goods intended for use in manufacture, and articles of voluntary use and luxuries gained less than one-sixth. The decrease in iron and steel shipments was about $19,000,000, or double the entire loss shown in all exports. Perhaps the most encouraging feature was the large gain in cotton-cloth exports, showing that we have gotten back our Chinese trade in that product. Taking the general class of manufactures exported, it may be said that a majority show an increase in value of 1902 compared with 1901, while some of the articles showing a decrease in exports show an increase in quantity, indicating that the reduction is due in some cases to reduced prices and not to reduced exports. In copper, for example, the exportation of ingots, bars, plates, etc., amounted in the fiscal year 1902 to 288,720,655 pounds, against 252,769,328 pounds in the preceding year, an increase of 35,941,329 pounds, against 252,769,328 pounds in the preceding year, an increase of 35,951,329 pounds; while the value was in 1902 $39,190,619, against $41,260,376 in 1901, a reduction of $2,069,757.

The production of sulphur in the United States during 1901 was 7,690 short tons, valued at $223,430, which was derived from Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Louisiana, in the order of the importance of their output. A comparison with the production during 1900 of 3,525 short tons, valued at $88,100, shows an increase during 1901 of 4,165 tons, or over 118 per cent. in quantity, and of $135,330, or over 152 per cent. in value. Nevada and Oregon returned to the list of producing states during 1901. The production of sulphur in the United States during 1901 is the largest annual record ever made. The quantity of sulphur consumed in the United States from foreign and domestic sources in 1901, including the sulphur content of iron pyrite, which is used

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in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, amounted to 525,745 short tons. The use of iron pyrite in the manufacture of sulphuric acid has shown a remarkable increase since 1891. The sulphur content of the iron pyrite used in that year was 93,233 long tons. In 1901 the sulphur content of the imported pyrite amounted to 181,668 long tons, and that from the domestic production of pyrite was 105,671 long tons, a total of 287,339 long tons, or more than three times the quantity consumed in 1891. The imports of sulphur into the United States in 1901 was 175,210 long tons, valued at $3,287,906, as compared with 167,696 long tons, valued at $2,941,888, in 1900, and with 140,701 long tons, valued at $2,523,203, in 1899. The estimated total of domestic consumption of sulphur was 469,415 long tons in 1901, as compared with 408,038 long tons in 1900, with 345,904 tons in 1899 and with 211,491 tons in 1891. Spot prices for Sicilian sulphur per long ton, ex steamer at New York, ranged in 1901 from $20.75 in April to $23.25 in December. The world's production of sulphur in 1900 was 577,420 metric tons, valued at $10,698,494, as compared with 586,122 metric tons, valued at $10,844,688, in 1899.

THIEF ON THE BLUFF.

Householders on Yokohama Bluff had best beware these days, for one of the smartest burglars the Japanese police have recently had to deal with is working his sweet will in their midst, and leaving not a trace behind. The other day he raided the house of Mr. F. Nabholz, No. 4 Bluff, and secured two gold watches. One of these articles had been lately specially sent out from Switzerland and was highly valued by its owner, but we fear he has seen the last of his valued possession. On Monday night Messrs. G. Philip and L. Kennard Davis were visited during their sleep by the enterprising burglar, though both gentlemen were blissfully unconscious of the fact. The midnight visitor is discriminating in his tastes. Despising the various trinkets, watch charms, silver ornaments, etc., of the sleeping bachelors, he contented himself with securing their pocket-books. These he took into the dining-room and after rifling them of all the paper dollars they contained thoughtfully left them behind on one of the chairs. Then he went to the pantry, opened the ice-chest, and finding a roast chicken inside made a meal off it, a meal which he liberally washed down with costly liquor. Refreshed, and well-set-up in worldly wealth, the thief, who had entered by forcing the bathroom window, left the house by the back-door, which he locked after him, taking the key away in his pocket, presumably for subsequent use. It seems that this is his usual procedure: three back-door keys of three different houses on the Bluff are missing after the surreptitious visits of this unwelcome gentleman.

SEALING IN KOREAN WATERS.

The Teikoku Suisan Kaisha (Imperial Marine Products Company) of Tokyo recently submitted a representation to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce urging the necessity for granting further State subsidies to the marine industry, more especially the seal fishery. The *Jiji* says in this connection that since a big colony of seals was discovered in the sea off Gensan, Korea, in the spring of last year by the sailing-ship *Kaio Maru* of the Imperial Marine Products Company, the attention of sealers, both foreign and Japanese, has been turned to the Japan Sea from the Pacific which had hitherto been the rendezvous of all the sealers. In the spring of last year over 600 seals were shot by crews of the *Kaio Maru*. This year as many as 6,044 were captured by the Japanese sealers, while an American establishment sent four schooners which are reported to have captured some 2,566 pelts in the new hunting ground. It is predicted therefore that foreigners will dispatch their vessels in large numbers to the Japan Sea next year.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Enoshima Electric Railway, running from Fujisawa Station to Enoshima, was opened for business on September 1st.

Quite recently a number of influential persons of Niigata, Yamagata and Akita Prefectures held a conference in Yuno-hama, Yamagata, for the purpose of considering a proposal to lay a railway along the coast of the Japan Sea. It was resolved that an association called the Nippon Kaigan Tetsudo Sakusei-kai (Japan Sea Coast Railway Construction Association) should be organized for the purpose, that a railway be constructed from Shibata to Akita *via* Murakami, Shonai and Honsho, and that a petition be presented to the Two Houses of the Diet in the coming session, urging the necessity of laying such a railway. It was further agreed that the second meeting of the association should take place in Niigata on June 5th next year.

A general meeting of the promoters of the Hunan S.S. Company was held in the hall of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on August 30th and was attended by Messrs. R. Kondo, M. Kato, K. Otani, Z. Yasuda and others. The report regarding the first payment on the Company's shares was read. It was then resolved that the inauguration of the new concern should take place on September 13th.

The regular general meeting of shareholders of the Tainan Ginko (Formosan Bank) took place in the building of the Bankers' Assembly Hall, Tokyo, on September 1st. Mr. Yagioi, President, occupied the chair. The meeting was attended beside the shareholders by officials of the Finance and the Imperial Household Departments, and others. The accounts for the first half of the current year presented by the Directors and passed at the meeting, were as follows:—

Net profit	86,198
Bought from last account	24,805
Total	111,003
To reserve	23,250
Special reserve	5,000
Reserve for equalizat on of dividend	3,000
Bonus	6,000
Dividend (9 per cent. per annum.)	45,000
Carried to next account	28,753

The foreign trade of Japan during the middle of August, namely the 11th to the 20th, shows that exports amounted to over *yen* 6,910,000 in value and imports to over *yen* 6,850,000, being an excess of exports by over *yen* 58,000. If a considerable quantity of raw cotton had not been imported into Kobe during the period the figures for exports would have been much larger. The details will be gathered from the following table:—

	11th to 20th. Yen.	From January. Yen.
Exports	6,910,264	142,698,510
Imports	6,851,843	165,453,880
Balance	58,421	22,755,370
Gold exported	460	307,583
Gold imported	631,224	9,218,776
Balance	630,764	8,911,193
Silver exported	14,737	635,707
Silver imported	9,949	1,713,769
Balance	4,788	1,078,062

Classified according to each port the following figures are obtained:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
Yokohama	3,806,599	2,247,956
Kobe	1,771,469	3,282,456
Osaka	534,576	230,891
Nagasaki	152,491	205,805
Hakodate	81,008	530,575
Niigata	18,247	—
Moji	344,201	296,192
Shimonoseki	10,280	43,134
Kuchinotsu	191,393	14,651
Total	6,910,264	6,851,843

LAW CASE.

RASPE v. NAGASHIMA.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Yasuda, was heard an action brought by Messrs. M. Raspe & Co., No. 199, Yokohama, against Mr. Nagashima Tsukichi, No. 33, Sanchome, Onoye-cho, Yokohama. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Ideura and defendant by Mr. Anzai. Plaintiffs claimed from defendant payment of *yen* 240 with interest at five per cent. from March 1st this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant.

Mr. Anzai said that from a legal point of view the plaintiffs had made a mistake in claiming the above sum, for which a promissory note was exchanged between the parties in connection with certain business. In demanding the sum, the plaintiffs noted down their name as Raspe Shokai, but there was no such firm in Yokohama. In consequence the plaintiffs' claim should be regarded as null and void. On the cheque, the name of a Mr. Miyagawa Kyujiro was described as being the sub-manager of the Specie Bank, but no such person was to be found on the staff of the Bank. Under the circumstances, the plaintiffs' case should be dismissed.

Mr. Ideura insisted that his clients were justified in claiming the sum as the owners of the note.

The Court, after consultation, announced that the case would be adjourned until September 5th.

A Chinaman living at No. 137 Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kagacho Police on August 28th on a charge of theft and sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It is alleged that on the night of May 1st this year a fire occurred in the house occupied by accused with the result that four houses were burned down, the Chinaman stole some clothing and other articles belonging to his neighbours during the confusion. After the affair he was sentenced by by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to pay a fine of three *yen* in connection with the outbreak of the fire.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A rather serious mistake in identity appears to have been committed by the Police Authorities in Yokohama on Tuesday. The Public Procurator of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho instructed the Water Police to arrest an American who was suspected of having stolen some jewellery from a foreign lady in Nagasaki and the Police acting from information received proceeded off to the *Doric*, then preparing to leave harbour on her long Pacific voyage to San Francisco. Here they arrested a gentleman whom they called "Dr. Francis Murphy" and charged him with being the "American citizen" who was wanted for theft. The gentleman denied being any such person, but the police persisted and brought him ashore. The unfortunate man was taken to the police station and the *Doric* sailed away. During the afternoon the arrested man proved that he was of British nationality and he was at once released from custody. He has laid his case before the British Consular authorities and intends taking further steps, we understand.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Norwegian steamer *Trym* has been sold through Messrs. Becker and Co. to the Chiuetsu Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha. The vessel changed her flag and ownership on Friday.

During a thunderstorm four persons in Kumamoto are reported to have been fatally struck by lighting on the afternoon of August 26th. Several houses were burned down.

For the first time this year no bad tea has been discovered by the Yokohama Tea Inspection Bureau among teas about to be shipped abroad. In past years the case was quite otherwise. Since the opening of the Bureau in 1888, not a year

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has passed without the discovery of bad tea brought from the interior for inspection and in one year the quantity discovered amounted to over 7,000 lbs.

Prince Komatsu visited Prince Tsai on Sept. 2nd. At noon the following day a dinner was given in honour of the Imperial guest by Prince Komatsu in the Korakuyen Garden, Koishikawa.

Twenty blue-jackets belonging to the British cruiser *Argonaut*, now in Yokohama, who overstayed their leave, were arrested by the Kagacho Police, on August 31st and sent back to their ship.

At a dinner in New York recently, Lord Kelvin said New York was the most marvellously lighted city in the world, and must be the only spot on earth Mars sees. Mars is signalling only to New York!

There are now in the Philippines about 900 Japanese, including 590 men and 300 women. Of these, 399, consisting of 211 men and 188 women are new comers who arrived there up to the end of June this year.

The estate of Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, who left £800,000 to missions, has yielded a million sterling. He desired that every tribe of mankind should have faithful copies of the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles.

The silk business transacted in Yokohama during the month of August was as follows:—Raw silk: exported, 7,317 bales; arrivals, 20,334 cases; sold, 14,109 cases; returned, 253 cases. Waste silk: exported, 405 bales; arrivals, 18,608 cases; sold, 3,209 cases; returned 479 cases.

Mr. Reitz, ex-State Secretary of the Transvaal, it is understood, will not return to South Africa, but intends going out to Sumatra to settle down. Dr. Leyds is also said to have some idea of going back to Java, of which he is a native, and in which he has many relatives and friends.

Mr. Andrew Burnett, of Montreal, is on his way to Japan. He comes as Commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to look into the chances of developing trade between Canada and the Orient. He will be absent from Canada until about the beginning of the year.

On the morning of September 1st Prince Komatsu proceeded to the Palace and had audience of the Emperor. The Prince presented a report of his visits to the Court of St. James and other Courts in Europe. Count Matsukata was similarly received in audience by His Majesty. Subsequently the Prince and the Count were received by the Empress.

The estate of the late Mr. William Richard Sutton, carrier, of Golden-lane, London, which was sworn, on his death in 1900, at £8,673 1s. 2d., "so far as at present can be ascertained," now proves to be worth no less a sum than £2,095,860. The value was reswern in April last at £2,089,795, and again in August, producing the total above stated.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of England has been permitted by the Japanese Authorities to carry on business in Japan. Mr. Edward T. Brown, No. 50, Yokohama, is the local agent of the company. Five other foreign life assurance companies, which have their own agents in Yokohama, are now conducting business in this country under official sanction.

Admiral Evans, the Captain and Officers of the U.S.S. Flagship *New York* were "at home" on Saturday afternoon and it goes without saying that a most pleasant time was spent on the stately vessel. All Yokohama and his wife were present, but the exertions of the naval hosts never seemed to be over-taxed for a moment and the hours flew by as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell.

It is reported from Kobe that early on Saturday morning last no less than five sharks were captured by fishermen off Akashi. Two have arrived for the Aquarium in the Nanko Temple and were on exhibition on Sunday. They are about seven feet in length. During this season local yachtsmen have seen sharks in the neighbourhood of Kobe, so that it is to be feared there may be others.

Earl Cadogan, who has just resigned the Viceroyalty of Ireland, has declined the offer of a Marquisate which the King was anxious to confer on him.

Mr. F. Wilson, who died of cholera on board the N.Y.K. steamer *Saikyo Maru* at Kobe last week, was the late Manager of the American Club at Manila.

The British Government have decided that the Imperial Exchequer shall defray the expenses incurred in entertaining India's representatives at the Coronation festivities.

Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the eminent historian, will retire from Parliamentary life in October. He has sat for Dublin University since 1896. Mr. Lecky is 64 years old.

Mr. Thomas Henderson Whitehead, the home papers state, has been appointed joint manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in conjunction with Mr. Caleb Lewis.

Continental doctors are of opinion that the form of paralysis from which Mr. Steyn is suffering is curable, and that the disease is due to privations he has undergone and to overwork.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Vienna declares that the recent assassination of officials in Russia is the work of a vast secret revolutionary society, which embraces the whole of the empire and numbers 12,000 members, who are drawn from every class of society. The society has ample funds and is well organized, and every member of it has sworn to give his life, if required, for the cause.

The Niell-Frawley Company will arrive in Yokohama by the new Pacific Mail liner *Korea*. On the same evening they will give one performance of "Secret Service," landing all the scenery and costumes necessary for the play. The Company is exactly the same as played this drama in the Grand Opera House at San Francisco during the last fortnight of August.

Several days ago a number of officers belonging to the *Admiral Nakhimoff* and another Russian war-vessel, now in Kobe, proceeded to Otsu, a town in Shiga Prefecture, where the Tzar of Russia was assaulted by a police constable about ten years ago while on his way to Tokyo. The party visited a dealer in *tabi* (Japanese stockings) living in Tobutsu-machi and gave him cash presents in recognition of services rendered by him on that occasion.

Notification No. 38 issued by the Communications Department on September 2nd announces the following modification in the first clause of Art. IV. of the foreign press telegraph regulations:—

Messages hitherto written in Japanese to be transmitted between Japan and Shanghai may now be written either in Roman characters or in German.

Roman characters may also be used in the case of messages passing between Japan, Peking, Tientsin and Chefoo, instead of Japanese as heretofore.

We have been asked by the Yokohama Water Police to make a correction of our Wednesday's report concerning the case of Dr. Francis Murphy who was taken into custody on Tuesday on a charge of theft and who was released shortly afterwards owing to lack of evidence. The point is that it was not the Water Police that arrested the foreign gentleman on board the *Doric*, by which he was about to leave Yokohama for America, but the Settlement police.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Brodrick stated the quantity of jam consumed by troops in the field during the continuance of the war was 34,582,762lb. The average consumption per man was nearly 8olb. over the entire period of the campaign. The most popular varieties were gooseberry, apricot, and marmalade, with plum jam coming next. Strawberry jam only totals 2,400,000lb., while no other single fruit, except the peach, can claim 200,000lb.

M. J. Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo, who, with his charming wife, has been visiting London, was robbed of jewellery to the value of nearly £1,000, while staying at the Hotel Cecil. The thief, a young scene-painter, was found in their bedroom after lunch by Madame de Freitas, and was arrested as he was running away. The jewellery included a diamond necklace, three diamond rings, a gold buckle, three diamond brooches, a gun-metal watch, diamond sleeve links, a diamond stud, a diamond pin, a watch and chain, and other articles.

Yokohama Yoshiwara was again the scene of a disturbance on the afternoon of September 3rd when Mr. Mizushima Yoshio and several others belonging to the Yokohama Salvation Army visited the quarters. No sooner had the party begun their open-air addresses than stones came hurtling over their heads and a struggle ensued for a while between the Salvationists and employees of the brothels, in the course of which Mr. Ito Tomojiro was struck on the head. Several arrests were made by the police.

A London telegram states that the P. and O. Company is building three cargo steamers of over 10,000 tons each. The new steamers are probably intended for the China trade, which is being rapidly developed. The *Sardinia*, a passenger steamship of 6,700 tons, was recently launched for the same company, and four mail steamers, each of 10,000 tons (*Moldavia*, *Mongolia*, *Marmora*, and *Macedonia*), are in course of construction for the Australian trade. With these additions the gross tonnage of the fleet of the P. and O. Company will be 370,500 tons.

The reclamation work along the foreshore of Honmoku, Yokohama, which is now suspended in consequence of scarcity of funds, will be resumed in the near future. Quite apart from the promoters concerned in the undertaking a capitalist, who is said to be a native of Wakayama Prefecture, has come forward and intends to undertake the work independent of the Yokohama-gumi, and the Otaui-gumi, by which corporations the scheme wos originally planned. It is stated that Mr. S. Tezuka, President of the Yokohama Shogyo Ginko, who is a native of Wakayama, has been the means of procuring the intervention of the capitalist.

Under the auspices of the Yokohama Sportsmen's Association (Japanese) a competitive shooting meeting will be held at the Tsurumi Range near Tsurumi Station, on September 21st commencing at 7 a.m. The exercises will be taken part in by sportsmen from various places in the country, who are invited thereto. In a circular distributed by the Association, it is stated that those desirous of participating in the meeting are requested to send application to the Association's office now open in the premises of the Kanamaru Fire-Arms Store in Nichome, Honcho, Yokohama, not later than September 17th and that a fee of three *yen* is charged per applicant. The number of gunners on the occasion is limited to one hundred in all.

It appears that a split has been created among the chief officials of the Uraga Dock Company. From a paragraph appearing in a Japanese journal we gather that in the spring of this year a dispute arose between the chief officials and a section of shareholders, in the course of which the latter applied to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to select inspectors from among the chief officials for the purpose of clearing up a certain affair. As a result, Mr. Seki Kotaro and five others were chosen inspectors, and as investigations progressed it became necessary to consult Messrs. Sakurai Kamezo and Ikedo Shozo, of the Board of Auditors. The latter refused to acquiesce in the proposal and accordingly the inspectors instituted legal proceedings in the Yokohama Chiho Sai-

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bansho against the Board, on a charge of having violated the Commercial Law. The case will come up for hearing in the Court on Sept. 17th.

We read in a London paper that the Rev. Sidney Swann, vicar of St. Aidan's, Carlisle, (formerly of Kobe) accomplished the remarkable feat of bicycling from Carlisle to London in 24 hours. The distance is 301 miles. The *Yorkshire Post* states that, starting in bad weather, he was wet through at Penrith, and asking for half a chicken at Preston to carry him through the night, could only get—uncooked sausages. At Coventry, with 91 miles to go, he was 40 minutes behind time. This had become 45 minutes at Towcester, and as he was resuming his journey he was knocked down by a collie dog. In the fall he had his knee cut, and was badly bruised. He limped on, notwithstanding, and at Stoney Stratford he found that he had three hours and twenty-five minutes left to ride 52 miles, and to his joy he succeeded in reaching London by four minutes past two, just 24 hours after he had started from Carlisle.

One of the old customs still generally observed by the Japanese is the "Niju-roku-ya" (twenty-sixth night). By the expression "Niju-roku-ya" is meant that at a certain hour on the night of the 26th of July (old style lunar calendar) the moon rises in three separate forms on the eastern horizon aud those who see this phenomenon are blessed beyond compare. Last Saturday, Aug. 30th, being the "Niju-roku-ya" the elevated spots about the town such as Takashima-yama, Ise-yama, etc., were crowded by many citizens, while the pier, the Bund, and the shores of Honmoku were likewise densely packed. In the harbour, a bright spectacle was presented by the appearance of many lighters and boats tastefully decorated with lanterns. which were provided for the amusement of fashionable people. The moon rose shortly before 2 a.m. in its ordinary guise, but the sightseers appeared well satisfied. On the pier an accident happened. A woman named Kudo Kichi of Sanchome, Motohamacho, Yokohama, while watching the moon, lost her balance and fell into the water. She wasrescued by the Water Police.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In our last Summary we extracted from the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* a short account of Dr. Christlieb's lectures on "The Essentials of Christianity," which were published soon after their delivery and obtained such a large sale that in June last a second edition was issued. The work itself, together with other books published by the Shinrisha, has been kindly forwarded to us by Pfarrer H. Haas and we are therefore in a position to review Dr. Christlieb's able lectures at greater length. Dr. Christlieb, as is no doubt known to many of our readers, laboured in this country as a missionary of the "General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society" from 1892 to 1899. The lectures were originally delivered in German during the winter months of 1897 and 1898, and interpreted by the Rev. R. Minami. Mr. Minami's Japanese was taken down by a stenographer. The object of the lectures, as stated by Mr. Minami in his preface to the work, was to show that Christianity, notwithstanding all the changes which it has undergone, still retains its fundamental characteristics, and collaterally to furnish an exposition of the tenets of the body of Christians called "Liberals." Mr. Minami asserts that the Christianity of the Twentieth Century will certainly be liberal Christianity. The work covers 421 6in. pages. It is divided into 4 chapters, the headings of which are (1) Christianity is a Religion; (2) Christianity deals with our Relationship to God; (3) Christianity is an Historical Religion; (4) Christianity is an Ethical Religion. Dr. Christlieb informs us in his introductory remarks that in these lectures he states his own personal views only, and that his various assertions are not to be understood as always representing the teaching of the church to which he belongs, though in the main they do represent the teaching of the missionaries who have been sent to this country by that church and the views of the liberal section of German theologians. The subdivisions of the chapters are very numerous. Without following them all we give a brief outline of the main argument of the book. In Chap. I. the nature of religion is examined, the sundry definitions that have been given of it considered, the psychological use of religion and its necessity are treated of and a short account is given of the various existing religions. At the close of the chapter the peculiar character of Christianity is discussed under the headings: (*a*) God, (*b*) Man, (*c*) God and Man, (*d*) Man and Man. Chap II. opens with a discussion of the question of the existence of God and with a critical review of the various proofs it is customary to hear alleged as evidence of that existence. Dr. Christlieb comes to the conclusion which so many other scholars have reached, namely, that God's existence can neither be proved nor disproved. His opinion on this question I here give in his own words, as translated by Mr. Minami, thus:—*Moshi makoto ni Kami ari to seba, kore wo shôko tateru koto ga dekiru ka to iu koto,—nawo hiroku iu to, Kami no yûmu (有無) wo shômei suru koto ga dekiru ka, to iu mondai de aru. Gwanrai yûshin shôko-ron to iu to, nani-bito demo Kami ga aru to shinji-nakereba naranu yô ni—iwayuru hitsuzen no ri wo motte benmei suru koto ga dekiru mono da to omou ga, watakushi wa sonna koto wa dekinu to kangayeru. Shikashi mata sore to dôji (同時) ni, Kami wa sonzai shite oranu to iu koto mo, akiraka ni benmei suru koto wa dekinai to omou* (p. 85). Dr. Christlieb goes on to observe that were the proofs of God's existence incontrovertible among educated men and women there would be no atheists.* The fact of their being such persons shows the inconclusiveness of the proofs of God's existence furnished by theologians and others. But though the certainty of God's existence cannot be established, there are, says Dr. Christlieb, probabilities that favour the idea of his existence. These the Doctor discusses Next the methods of God's revealing himself to mankind are set forth—Revelation and the Bible's connection therewith. Then follows a statement of the various views held on the nature of God and of His connection with mankind. Chap. III. in dealing with historical Christianity discusses the nature, character and teaching of Christ and the evolution of the system of doctrine known as Christianity. Dr. Christlieb's views on the Divinity of Christ were stated in the last Summary. In Chap. IV. when discussing the ethical character of Christianity Dr. Christlieb devotes a few pages to a comparison of the teaching of Buddhism and Christianity on the subject of ethics and then proceeds to discuss individual and social ethics. In the closing pages of the work Dr. Christlieb urges those who accept the teaching of the Church to confess Christianity openly. (*Kiristokyô wo ka to mitomeru mono ga, kyôkai ni zoku suru no wa, isshu no gimu de aru.*) Mr. Minami's Japanese is very easy to understand and the arrangement of the numerous subjects discussed seems to us to leave nothing to be desired. The work sells at 50 *sen* a copy. The first edition appeared on August 1st last year.

The *Jiyû-ha Kirisutokyôgi Yômoku*, compiled by the Rev. R. Aoki, a pastor belonging to the Doitsu Kyôkai, gives an account of the special tenets of the Japanese branch of the General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society. Among the articles of faith No. 3 declares that Christ's nature is essentially the same with that of other men, but in Article 5 the Confession of Faith declares that Christ came into the world as a messenger of God to reveal Divine mysteries. After having defined religion as a means for bringing the finite soul of man into relation with the infinite Being that exists, this little book goes on to tell us that religion rests for its authority on an ethical basis, and that its aim is to satisfy the feelings, the reason and the conscience of man. Man's intercourse with God, it asserts, is that of mind with mind carried on in a direct manner without the need of any medium of communication whatever. (*Kami to hito no kwankei wa chokusetsu nari, seishin teki nari, matsuri ya gishiki wo yôsezu.*) The Bible, though it contains all the truths of religion, is not free from errors. It is a reproduction of the notions of the age in which the various books were compiled, and it does not vouch for the accuracy of all that is recorded.

The Seikôsha, 23 Kami-tomizaka, Koishikawa, Tôkyô, has issued a little book consisting of some 34 pages entitled *Ibutsuron to Kami no kwannen* (Materialism and Ideas of God), the thoughts contained in which were furnished by the Rev. Hans Haas and put into Japanese by the Rev. R. Aoki. In this book Mr. Haas says that in Germany some fifteen years ago materialism lost its hold on the minds of the majority of thinkers and that now it is only held by medical men, cranky scholars and extreme socialists. The great scientists and the great philosophers have long rejected the theory. This being so, it is surprising that in Japan materialism should be as rife as it is. There is a reason for this. Japanese thought has always been intensely pantheistic. Pantheism and materialism, though apparently very different from each other, both agree in uniting spirit and matter in an inseparable manner. To the pantheist there is no God apart from creation and the materialist knows no spirit apart from matter. Japanese pantheism has helped to strengthen Japanese materialism. Then modern science, by showing that matter is indestructible, that energy is for ever conserved, and by its atom and molecule theories, has done much to strengthen the cause of materialism in this country and to produce the notion among the Japanese that, properly expounded, matter is the chief cause of all existing phenomena. Darwin's treatises on evolution as read by the Japanese have all preached materialism. In opposing materialism the ground that Mr. Haas takes is that the theory is subversive of morality, that it cuts away the very foundation of virtue and renders man the slave of mere physical force.

Dr. Schiller's *Kami no Kwannen to Kinsei Tetsugaku*, published by the Shinrisha, is an attempt to show that modern German philosophers include in their systems explanations of the nature of the Deity that harmonize with their theories respecting nature and its divers operations. According to Dr. Schiller the assumption of the existence of God is necessary to the philosopher, as only on this supposition can he give anything like a satisfactory explanation of actual existences and their origin. But religion is in many respects quite independent of philosophy, continues Dr. Schiller, and philosophy can in no way invalidate its position in the world. The God that exists, according to Dr. Schiller, has both self-consciousness and personality.

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To the *Nipponjin* (No. 167) Mr. Sakaeno Tetsu, a well-known Buddhist writer, contributes an article entitled "The present State of Religion and its Reform," of which the following is the gist: In Japan people generally are not much interested in religion and know little of its real state or of the changes which are taking place in the opinions held by those connected with various religious sects. Both among the Buddhists and Christians there are parties who are quite dissatisfied with traditional teaching. The opinions held by the Buddhist and Christian new schools of thought may be thus briefly stated:—(1) It is maintained that free and thorough inquiry into religious questions should be encouraged, so that in this respect there may be no difference between religion and science and philosophy. (2) It is held that historical research has shown that the Buddhist and Christian sacred writings are not entitled to the worship which they receive. (3) It is contended that the study of comparative religion has made it clear that no one religion has a monopoly of truth, and that it is therefore the duty of the followers of one religion to recognise the merits of other creeds. (4) It is said that religion is only one among many factors in

* It would have been better had Dr. Christlieb said agnostics instead of atheists, since most philosophers object to the latter term as illogical on the ground that the non-existence of God is unprovable—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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effecting the various reforms that have taken place in the world. (5) Religion is regarded as existing specially for the good of society, and it is thought that it should deal with all social questions in a practical manner, explaining them in a way that shall be conducive to high class morality. The views held by the orthodox schools, both Buddhist and Christian, in opposition to the above may be thus stated :—(1) Religious belief depends on authority and on dogma, without which it has no solid foundation. (2) The Holy Scriptures are God's revelation and are not to be measured by man's limited intelligence. (3) There is only one true religion. (4) All that is good in civilisation has come from religion. (5) Religion is separate from both morality and social progress, and occupies a rank of its own. The difference in the views of the two parties is radical. One party holds that religion exists for the sake of morality, that even if it be granted that there are supernatural elements in it these elements were imported to it only for the sake of producing a stronger impression on the minds of men and that all references to a future life are only useful as bearing on men's actions in this life; that religion is only valuable as a spring of action, in a word, that religion as a mere object of belief is useless. The other party maintains that religious salvation comes by faith only, and that to produce faith is the main object of all religious teaching whatever, that there is merit in belief, though it may be followed by no actions whatever; that comfort of mind is the thing most desired by human beings, and that this can only be attained by believing in the power of certain agencies to ward off the punishment which offended Deity would otherwise inflict. With one party the supernatural element in religion is pre-eminent; with the other, if allowed at all, it is quite subordinate to other considerations. Granted that peace of mind be the main object to be attained in the view of both schools of thought, that preached by the orthodox is of a negative kind, consisting of the removal of anxiety about future punishment; that preached by the unorthodox is decidedly positive, consisting of a thorough enjoyment of all the many good things which this life of ours when properly regulated places within reach. It is a characteristic of the new school of religious thought that for the most part all the so-called supernatural elements of religion are eliminated and its ethical teaching alone is relied on. The ethical good to be found in religion can be appropriated by all—even the most highly educated. We are not of those who say that religion is only for the recluse or that it is a device for inducing weak-minded men and women to lead lives they would not otherwise lead. We believe that it is something that everybody needs. Religion is nothing more than the entertaining of fixed ideas as to the kind of life it behoves man to live, and the endeavour to live up to those ideas As a means of deepening our religious feelings we can make use of the teaching of Shaka, Christ and Confucius alike. It is character-forming that is wanted; and whatever tends to help forward that we should welcome.

In No. 168 of the *Nipponjin* there is an article entitled *Meiri* (名利) *no nen wo ronjite, Bushidô no hei ni oyobu*, the object of which is to point out that the Bushidô system of morals is responsible for a serious misconception as to the relative value of reputation and profit. According to that system the former is to be esteemed above all things and the latter is to be despised. Reputation is associated with what is right; gain with what is wrong, say the maxims of the Bushidô. But in reality, observes the writer we are quoting, all that is required in life is that men should act fairly, and if they do this, both reputation and profit are on an equal footing. The idea that to maintain a good reputation and at the same time to enrich oneself is an impossible course to follow prevails throughout this country, and that is the reason we are so poor. The Bushidô, following in the wake of Confucianism, has no doubt taught us much, but it has at the same time led us astray in attaching to posthumous fame undue importance. To represent fame to be invariably attained as the result of rectitude is to misrepresent facts. The praise that each generation of men bestows on its contemporaries or its predecessors depends on ever varying imperfect standards of conduct, and therefore to represent reputation to be one of the chief things a virtuous man should seek for displays ignorance of the relative value of moral qualities.

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Several small books published by L'Abbe F. Ligneul lie before us. One called *Yotsumeya Jiken to Genkon no Gakusetsu*, covering 21 pages, endeavours to connect the Mombushô Woman's Reader affair with the teaching of Dr. Katô Hiroyuki and Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô. Dr. Katô is not mentioned by name, but it is plain that he is alluded to. The Reader referred to was compiled by Mr. Ochiai Naobumi, who, solely on account of the beauty of the language used, without considering sufficiently that the subject chosen was objectionable, inserted a passage which contained an allusion to a shop established in the Bakufu days for the sale of certain drugs and appliances that were put to an improper use. The book, however, has already been condemned by the Mombushô and in no way represents the opinions of any responsible officers of the Department, or even of the compiler who inadvertently inserted the passage in question. What connection such an affair has with the ethical theories advocated by Doctors Katô and Inoue we fail to see, and hence we think that the title chosen by M. Ligneul is unfortunate and that for controversial purposes a tract of this sort is likely to do little good. To make a casual affair of the kind referred to the basis of an argument condemnatory of a system of morality that has no perceptible connection with that affair seems to us calculated to do much harm to the cause M. Ligneul pleads.

The 公人 *Kôjin no risô* is the title of another little book just issued by the Sansaisha of which M. Ligneul is the author. It furnishes a sketch of what M. Ligneul conceives to be the ideal public man. It dwells on the necessity of the State's employing servants that command the respect of the communities where they serve, points out the evils resulting from bribery and corruption, in a word, furnishes a model of the kind of public man Japan needs at the present time.

Another pamphlet of about 20 pages published by M. Ligneul and Mr. Mayeda Chôta deals with the Histories of foreign countries used in Japanese Middle Schools. The title of the book is *Chûgakkô Kyôkwa Seiyôshi no Gairon*. As might be imagined, it is the misrepresentation of certain events connected with Christianity that M. Ligneul most strongly objects to. The book opens with a quotation from Mr. Yoshioka's *Seiyôshi* (Western History) which describes the rise of Christianity in terms of which M. Ligneul strongly disapproves. The passage quoted becomes the text of a longish sermon on what did actually take place when Christ commenced to teach.

As an all-round controversialist M. Ligneul has few equals in the Christian Church. There are not many objections to Christianity, come from what quarter they may, that he leaves undiscussed.

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In the columns of the *Jiji Shimpô* Dr. Takakusu Junjirô, one of the pupils of the late Professor Max Müller, has published a series of articles on "The interchange of thought between Europe and India" which are of considerable interest. They are too long to be dealt with thoroughly here. We confine ourselves to making extracts from them of passages bearing on religion. Dr. Takakusu commences by giving on account of the learned investigations that have been carried on in Europe of the question of the relation of Indian to European thought, and shows that in view of the assumption that modern European civilisation is the best form of civilisation the world has ever produced, the origin of the ideas which form the chief basis of that civilisation is a matter of no little interest. The following is what he has to say on Buddhism. What is called Northern Buddhism is that form of the religion found in China, Japan, Tibet and Mongolia; Southern Buddhism is that found in Ceylon, Siam and Burma. In the former case the scriptures are written in Sanskrit; in the latter in Pali. The essential elements of the system of teaching know as *Mahayana* (*Daijô*) come from the Northern form of the creed; those of the *Hinayana* (*Shôjô*) from the Southern. The Southern form is the historical form; the Northern, the philosophical. The territory occupied by the Southern Buddhists does not measure more than one-tenth of the whole area of Buddhism, but in literature the influence of this section of Buddhists has been enormous and most of the translations published in Europe have come from the Southern Buddhists. Though living in a Buddhist country we are dependent on Western scholars for minute knowledge of the creed. This is somewhat of a disgrace to our scholarship. Dr. Takakusu gives a long account of the manner in which Indian thought entered Europe by means of the Greek philosophy, which undoubtedly borrowed largely from it. Among other instances he quotes the case of the Pythagorean doctrine concerning the transmigration of souls, which he says was undoubtedly derived from India, the division of nature into five elements (fire, air, earth, water and space), the principles of geometry, and such practices as the rejection of beans as an article of food. Christianity too, proceeds Dr. Takakusu, was much affected by Gnostic teaching which had its origin in Indian philosophy. The division of man's inner nature into mind, soul and will, together with other theories and ideas, doubtless came from India. Dr. Takakusu goes on to endeavour to show that some Christian stories are drawn from the same sources as those found in a slightly altered form in Indian literature.

* * *

It seems that a certain lawyer called Shindô Kyoshû, unknown to fame, after abusing things in general, has published a small book on Christianity, the title of which, *Oshiroi wo arai otoshitaru Yaso*, is designedly offensive. We have not seen the book, but we find a review of it in the *Nippon* the gist of which we give below :—That the sayings and doings of great men who lived in ancient times have been exaggerated and falsely represented is well known. The author of this work is not a religious convert but a lawyer, and it would seem as though he had chosen Christ as a subject on which to give vent to his spleen. As a literary production the book is very low down. The language is unrefined, the writing is discursive to a degree, the object of the work is to discredit Christianity by representing that its originator was unworthy of the trust reposed in him. The book contains, according to the *Nippon*, a great deal of most objectionable matter by means of which the author aims at creating a prejudice against Christianity. Among some of the astonishing things asserted in this book one represents the Gospel account of the miraculous birth of Christ to have been derived from an account of Shaka's birth current in Judea at the time when the Gospel narrative was first put together.

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The *Tôyô Gakugei Zasshi*, a magazine that of late years has usually been exclusively devoted to the discussion of dry, technical subjects, contains a report of a speech made to students by Baron Kikuchi, the Minister of Education, the title of which is "The decline of Thought is more to be feared than the decline of Morals." Dr. Kikuchi is said to have spoken in the following strain :—The reform of character is comparatively easier than the elevation of thought when it has been thoroughly debased. One cannot read what appears on p. 3 of our daily newspapers without feeling that the state of thought that it represents is very deplorable. Some people say that the various scandals that are recited are designed to encourage virtue and to discourage vice, but they are known to have the opposite effect on the majority of readers. The unscrupulous manner in which men are attacked and the vaguest rumours afloat exaggerated and enlarged upon till the public is induced to believe that some grains of truth at any rate are to be found at the bottom is a disgrace to our civilisation. There seem to be no class of people with such short memories as our

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journalists. With purely political ends in view men that they have represented as base at one time are held up as types of the highest nobility at another. . . . . As for the love stories that are now published in this country known as *Ren-ai no Shôsetsu*, to me it seems they can do nothing but harm. What I would specially urge on students is the necessity of their paying less attention to the faults and weaknesses of others and more to their own defects. We have a proverb which says *Jibun no atama no hai wo oyé* (Chase the flies away from your own head). There is far too great a tendency among students to pen and to utter grand words about the misdeeds of other men while the writers themselves are little better than those they condemn. When the Pharisees of old acted in this manner to a fallen woman, Christ said, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." Our stone-throwers are usually no less guilty than those whom they attack.

* * *

There are in Tôkyô some 600 papers and magazines, says the *Chûô Kôron*, and out of these about 70 are religious organs. In the whole of Japan it is calculated that there are some 200 religious organs in circulation. What are these publications doing to help forward the progress of Japan? asks the *Chûô Kôron*. Very little, we imagine, is the reply given. The article quoted then proceeds as follows:—These religious periodicals may be divided into 4 classes. (1) Those with established principles, which aim at influencing the public in favour of these principles. (2) Those whose object it is to investigate religion seriously and which publish criticisms of all kinds bearing on religion (3) The organs of special sects and advertising organs. (4) The organs of individuals and those periodicals that have no distinctive characteristics of any kind. The magazines and papers belonging to the first two categories are very few; most of those issued belong to one of the two latter classes. Even those periodicals belonging to the first two classes lack the elements of strength found in foreign journals. As Mr. Ozaki Yukio observed some time ago, in our magazines there is not much matter that will bear translation into a foreign language and insertion in Western magazines. We observed in a friend's house a number of religious magazines that had never been opened, and on inquiry as to why they were not read, received the reply that no busy man could waste his time in reading abusive religious articles. The great defect of our religious literature is its extreme narrow-mindedness. *Semaki Nihon, semaki shûkyô no semaki shûha no mata semaki tôha no semaki kanjô, shôtotsu wo kaita shûkyô zasshi ga, ôi kara muri mo nai.* "This remark is reasonable enough, for our magazines for the most part only record the petty squabbles and failings of the small factions of small sects of a small religion in little Japan." Among existing religious magazines, proceeds the *Chûô Kôron*, those that in our opinion are most worthy of mention are:—(1) The 精神界, *Seishin Kai* (Buddhist). Though we do not agree with its principles, its earnestness and ability we cannot but admire. (2) The 藝世, *Keisei* (Christian). This is Mr. Matsumura's organ. It is much read by young men and has considerable influence. (3) *Seisho no Kenkyû* (The Study of the Bible). This is Mr. Uchimura's organ. It aims at publishing the newest criticisms and comments. (4) The *Shin Bukkyô* (New Buddhism). This is the organ of the new school of Buddhists. Much of the matter it publishes is first-class, but unfortunately its pages are covered with material extracted from very inferior organs. (5) The *Rikugô Zasshi*. This is partly devoted to the discussion of religion and partly to the ventilation of various social questions. But its tone is extremely earnest. There are a few other fairly good Buddhist magazines, but of the great majority of Buddhist organs it may be said that controversy and not reform is their chief object. (*Gaishite Bukkyô Zasshi wa kankwa wo shu to sezu shite, kenkwa wo shu to suru ga dai-tasu de aru.*)

* * *

The *Toki no Koye* (War Cry), the organ of the Salvation Army, has published tables of statistics showing a decrease in the number of prostitutes, which this paper attributes to the efforts of the Salvation Army and other Christians. The first table gives the total number of prostitutes in Japan between 1897 and 1901 as follows:—1896, 39,079; 1897, 47,055; 1898, 50,553; 1899, 52,274; 1901, 40,195. The campaign against prostitution began in 1900, and it is maintained that as a result of this more than 12,000 prostitutes abandoned the profession. The following table shows the decrease in various cities and prefectures:

City or Prefecture.	No. of Prostitutes in 1900.	No. of Prostitutes in 1901.	Decrease.
Tôkyô	6,871	5,158	1,713
Osaka	6,275	5,253	1,022
Hokkaidô	2,322	1,867	455
Kanagawa Ken.	2,659	1,879	780
Hyôgo Ken.....	2,812	1,211	1,601
Miye Ken	2,704	1,820	884
Aichi Ken	1,904	1,445	459
Toyama Ken ...	972	659	323
Shizuoka Ken...	1,000	673	327

According to a table drawn up by "Colonel" Bullard the figures for the Tôkyô-fu stand as follows:—

Places.	No. of Prostitutes in 1899.	No. of Prostitutes in 1900.	No. of Prostitutes in 1901.
Yoshiwara...	2,891	2,417	2,295
Susaki	1,832	1,489	1,300
Shinagawa...	687	528	551
Shinjiku.....	554	430	413
Senji	423	318	240
Itabashi.....	222	193	175
Hachiôji.....	161	138	103
Fuchû	55	52	39
Chôfu	57	56	42

Thus it appears that between 1899 and 1901 the decrease in Tôkyô alone was 1,713 or about 25 per cent of the total number of prostitutes. What other causes may have partially contributed to this result we are not told. It is said that the demand for women in factories has made it easier for the prostitute class to find a means of making a living. Some newspapers regard with disfavour the sudden release from all restraint of so many women of loose virtue and assert that if public prostitution is decreasing, private prostitution is more prevalent than ever. The question evidently has many sides. And the subsequent careers of released prostitutes is a subject on which the public naturally desires to receive information.

* * *

Under the title of *Kirisutokyô seinen ni Keikoku suru* (Reproof for Christian Young Men) the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* writes as follows:—America is a Christian country, but of late years there has been a great falling off in the number of Divinity students, though statistics show a very large increase of students in secular lines of life. This is regretted in America, as the increase of corruption in all the various walks of life in that country needs the counteracting influence of religion. In Japan for some years all the existing theological training schools have been ill supplied with candidates. The subject has been discussed at various Missionary conferences without effecting any fundamental change in the situation. Various improvements of the method of teaching in Divinity Halls and of the curricula in use have been proposed, but we doubt whether any changes of this kind would attract the kind of young men it is desired to obtain. The trouble is that at the rate of payment prevailing pastors find it extremely hard to maintain the social status to which they are accustomed, and which is maintained by their relatives and friends. Were their faith and devotion strong enough, they would gladly sacrifice their social rank in the cause of Christ. But there are very few men to be found who believe in Christianity to the extent of foregoing all worldly distinctions whatever for its sake. The weakness of the faith of our young Christians, then, may be said to be the chief cause of the present poor supply of Divinity students.*

* We have constantly seen it asserted that a poor Christian in Japan is at a great disadvantage, but this is true only among occidentalised communities. In old Japan among the very best people poverty was at a premium. The ragged scholar or moralist was considered the highest type of humanity. Men actually gloried in poverty. This spirit remains in most of the great centres of Japanese life, and in country villages and towns it is as strong as it ever was. It is not hatred of poverty, then, that is the chief cause of the phenomenon to which reference is made in the *Maishû Shinshi's* article quoted above.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPAN'S EDUCATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Aug. 23rd appeared an article entitled "Japan's Educators." The writer, recognizing the ability of certain foreign professors and the value to Japanese education afforded by their presence upon the faculties of our Universities, deplores the fact that under present conditions foreign educators have no worthy and permanent place in the ranks of the country's teachers. "* * * * Japan would have been greatly richer could she have retained these men not merely as employees but as life members of her service. * * * * it is an unqualified pity that the Japanese have always adopted the policy of using the foreigner merely for such a period as may suffice to equip a native remplacant."

As one interested in education, may I use your columns and express a few thoughts occasioned by your observations and deepened by the sentiment of that article?

The article quoted was written concerning men of science, and is eminently true; but its statements are no less true when applied to teachers of foreign languages. At present there is great demand for the teaching of English and German in Government schools; and there seems no reason to suppose the demand will be lessened. Yet what is the position accorded the foreign teacher who accepts an appointment in such a school? If I am correctly informed, it is only that of an "employee," having less vital connection with the school than the janitor who cares for its buildings. He is assigned his share of the teaching—usually conversation—and in the conduct of his classes is allowed freedom of method; but upon the faculty he has no place, or voice except advisory, granted by courtesy to some because of their personal influence. Not only is he not the head of the language department, but he has little or no share in the arrangement of courses and no opportunity to co-ordinate the sub-branches in a way to render the work of each and all efficient.

Making no mention of this humiliating position, in which no self-respecting foreign educator worthy of the name will continue except out of missionary zeal for the good of Japanese education, this method is to the last degree unpedagogic and detrimental to that progress in foreign languages which the Government so desires to attain in its public schools. The day of anti-foreign feeling is or should be past, especially in the fraternity of scholars, and to assign the foreign teacher to a subordinate place of no official influence, such as he is expected to accept in no nation of advanced scholarship, while the native teacher who often cannot express himself even fairly in English or German is entrusted with the entire management of the department is nothing short of suicidal to the interests of education.

From the standpoint of humanistic culture, as well as from the viewpoint of practical education, English and German are destined to become for Japan what Greek and Latin have been and are to England and America. If they are worthy of such a place, they are worthy of being taught not only by the best methods but also by the best teachers: and it is only reasonable to affirm that for the practical teaching of the language and literature, the foreigner, be he English or German, should be assigned a position from which his influence can affect not only his own classes but also the entire department, not to dominate but to co-operate, so unifying its branches that translation, reading in the original, composition and conversation may be made mutually helpful, to the end of a well-rounded mastery.

With but few note-worthy exceptions, no foreign teacher worth calling an educator can be long retained in connection with a system which so handicaps his efficiency and limits his power; neither are men of scientific skill likely to be secured for possible permanency so long as the openings afford no more attractive future. Again, no far-reaching advance in English or German education can be effected until a better pedagogy is adopted by the framers of these courses.

It is indeed "a fine thing to walk alone," but it is a greater honour to walk well: and to-day when in all lands the question of pedagogy is receiving renewed scientific attention, it behoves a nation ambitious for its scholarship to look to its own method of education and not voluntarily deprive itself of opportunities that in many cases already lie within reach in the person of young foreign teachers, who if a field for geninue scholarly activity were opened

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before them might be made permanent forces in the ranks of Japan's educators. Whereas at present in nine cases out of ten these teachers, if of the stuff men are made, will at the end of two, three, or five years when they ought to have attained a clear comprehension of the situation and developed an ability to master its needs, return to their native lands or turn to other occupations.

There is a science of language teaching which not every speaker of languages possesses, and the true teacher is an educator. Those who are called from abroad to teach should be true teachers and for such every opportunity for usefulness and continued service should be afforded not for their sake but in the interests of education.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Karuizawa, August 26th, 1902.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter V.

Capture and destruction of the monastery of Hieizan.—Plot of the Shogun Yoshiaki against Nobunaga.—The neighbourhood of Kyoto ravaged.—Fall of Yoshiaki, of Naito and the Miyoshi family.—Danger which Shirai the lord of Sangajima incurred.—Takayama Ukon succeeds Wada's son.—His revolt against Nobunaga.—Dedication of the Church of Kyoto.—The feast of Easter at Takatsuki.

After routing his enemies at Otsu, Nobunaga at first pursued the fugitives to the very foot of Hieizan. He even prepared to attack them in their monastic stronghold, but not feeling himself equal to undertaking a siege, which would perhaps be prolonged, at a time when winter made known its presence by spells of unusual cold, he took the resolution to postpone the chastisement which he held in reserve for them, and to return to Gifu. He was not unaware that, thanks to this respite, a great number of the conspirators would leave Hieizan before his return and thus escape his vengeance He consoled himself, however, by the thought that the bonzes would not evade the ruin to which he had irrevocably devoted them.

The followlng year (1571), Nobunaga came as usual to pass a part of the summer at Kyoto. During the time that he was there, there was nothing out of the ordinary in his conduct and the bonzes, always on the look-out, began to feel re-assured. Towards the end of September he again took the road to Gifu accompanied by a strong body of attendants. But hardly had he left Kyoto when his troops, abandoning the high road, threw themselves on the town of Sakamoto, situated at the foot of Hieizan, and forming part of the domain of that powerful monastery. In the twinkling of an eye the town was set on fire at its four corners and thanks to the smoke driven all over the side of the mountain, the troops climbed unperceived the paths that led to the summit and surrounded the monastery. All these movements were executed with such rapidity that the bonzes did not perceive what was going on till they were surrounded on all sides.

This news fell like a thunderbolt on the city of Kyoto. Envoys of the Emperor and the Shogun came to Nobunaga and tried to soothe his anger but in vain. Immense sums which the bonzes offered as ransom had as little effect. Seeing then that their fall was inevitable, the bonzes fulminated from the height of their ramparts all the maledictions of the gods on the impious *samurai* who dared to attack this sacred place. Superstitious as the Japanese are, several already experienced remorse, but Nobunaga reassured them by declaring that the angry gods had commissioned him to punish these libertine bonzes. After a stubborn resistance, three thousand bonzes were put to the sword along with their wives and children. The entire monastery was delivered to the flames (September 29th, 1571). As a reward for the great courage he had shown during this campaign, Akechi Mitsuhide, the favourite vassal of Nobunaga, received Sakamoto with all the lands of the bonzes, that is to say half of the province of Omi.

This success seemed to have inspired Nobunaga with a frenzied desire to make war on the bonzes. Having learned that several of his enemies had been received with open arms at the celebrated monastery of Osaka he sent thither his troops with orders to make it undergo the same fate as that of Hieizan. And thus for eleven years he waged a desperate war on the bonzes of the different provinces, especially on those of Settsu, Ise and Kaga, places where they enjoyed illimitable power. His antipathy to the bonzes was such that he profited by every occasion to annoy them. In 1580, two rival sects, that of Jodo and that of Hokke, had the imprudence to refer to him a theological difference. He consented to act as their arbiter but on condition that the champions of the sect beaten in the discussion should be put to death. The bonzes thought at first that it was a joke, but this terrible man kept his word. The representatives of the Hokke sect, having hesitated for a moment before answering an objection of their adversaries, were beheaded and all the bonzes of that sect had to leave the province, after having paid a large ransom. From Nobunaga dates the fall of the temporal and even of the spiritual power of the bonzes. They never recovered completely from the terrible blows he dealt them, not even under the Tokugawa, their fervent followers and warm protectors.

While Nobunaga was thus breaking down the power of the bonzes, the Shogun Yoshiaki, tired of the irksome protectorate under which Nobunaga continually kept him, sought by every means in his power to free himself. Already on the death of Wada he had wished to act as master in naming as governor of Kyoto, Ueno Kiyonobu, without even notifying Nobunaga. Observing afterwards that the latter was nowise disposed to renounce the power he had acquired by his military successes, Yoshiaki hatched a vast plot with all the *daimyo* whom he knew to be hostile to Nobunaga. Matsunaga, the murderer of his brother, and Miyoshi Yoshitsugu, were both connected with this conspiracy. In his capacity of the Shogun's vassal, John Naito, *daimyo* of Kameyama, found himself very naturally in the number of the conspirators, and repaired to Kyoto with his brother Gemba-no-Kami and 2,000 *samurai*. Yoshiaki, with whom faithful followers were then very rare, was so touched at this spontaneous devotion that he augmented Naito's revenues by 10,000 *koku*. Knowing that Naito was a Christian, he dispensed him from taking the oath of fidelity according to the Buddhist usage, and was satisfied with his word only. It is probable that Shirai of Sangajima and Ikeda Tango-no-kami of Yao, both vassels of Miyoshi, also belonged to the Shogun's party, although they did not take part in the different combats which followed. The son of Wada as well as his uncle Takayama remained neutral: it is possible that their recent mourning authorized them to take this attitude.

From the beginning of this conspiracy the Christian *daimyo* who were implicated in it, fearing for the safety of Father Froez, who was established at Kyoto, urged him to retire into their territories till the troubles had blown over. But the religious, wishing to assist at the consummation of this plot, contented himself with seeking an asylum in a village near the capital. In doing so he only imitated the example of a great number of the inhabitants of Kyoto who, every time that a war was on the point of breaking out, took refuge in the neighbouring villages. The *samurai* themselves sent thither their wives and children. During Father Froez's absence, Naito lodged several Christian *samurai* in the church, so as to protect it against the attacks of the ill-disposed.

Learning what was going on in Kyoto, Nobunaga set out instantly with an advance guard composed of 6,000 horsemen. Shibata Katsuie was to follow with the bulk of the army, which amounted to about 40,000 men. The great bell of the Shogunate palace soon announced to the soldiers of Yoshiaki that Nobunaga was at the gates of Kyoto, and that they were to hold themselves in readiness for an attack. Yoshiaki's warriors were numerous enough to fight with an advantage but, as happens generally in an army composed of different elements, there were as many opinions as there were chiefs.

Nobunaga encamped outside the town. Then, hoping to gain over Yoshiaki by persuasion, he sent him during the space of four days courier after courier in order to show him how much he had been wrong in rejecting his protection, and in listening to the advice of his own confidants. To all these remonstrances Yoshiaki turned a deaf ear. Nobunaga, seeing that his exhortations remained without effect, thought he had better have recourse to violence; he therefore ordered his troops to cut off the food supplies of the town by sacking the adjacent villages. Then were witnessed frightful scenes. The *samurai*, always greedy of plunder, threw themselves on the peasants, destroying their houses and extorting from them by blows of their swords the little money they had buried on the approach of the enemy. Those that could offer a ransom that was judged suitable, saved at least their lives; the others were pitilessly massacred and thrown into the flames. Father Froez only escaped death by chance. On the approach of the pillagers he concealed himself in a stable under the straw, thinking that he would be safe there, so much the more as the village to which he had retired offered a very considerable collective ransom. Men and goods were spared but, as fowls had not been included in the agreement, the marauders pursued with shots of their arquebuses the hens and ducks, lodging thus a ball in the hat of the unhappy Froez, who dared not stir from his hiding-place.

Before these menaces, the feeble Yoshiaki bent and submitted to Nobunaga. But scarcely did he see Kyoto freed from the presence of the foreign troops, than yielding to the advice of the Governor, Ueno Kiyonobu, and Hosokawa Fujitaka he revolted anew. Nobunaga returned immediately to Kyoto and deposed Yoshiaki from his position as Shogun. The latter repaired at first to the house of his brother-in-law, Miyoshi Yoshitsugu(41) at Wakae, then after having wandered in all directions, he came to rest at Tomo (Bingo), where he died in 1597, aged 61 years. He was the 15th and last Shogun of the family of Ashikaga, which had for 238 years presided over the destinies of Japan.

On his arrival in Kyoto, Nobunaga commanded his troops to occupy the town. The inhabitants knew by experience that such an order signified pillage, in a word, ruin. The lower part of the town, occupied by the common people, turned aside the wrath of the conqueror by bringing him its submission and ransom. Nobunaga had humanity enough to content himself with the submission of these poor people and gave them back their money. The upper town, the residence of the Emperor, the Shogun, the nobles, and the wealthy citizens, entered also into negotiations with Nobunaga, but unfortunately it was so audacious as to try to impose conditions on a conqueror who never accepted any. In an instant this part of the town was delivered over to pillage. Nearly one hundred temples and 6,000 houses became a prey to the flames (July, 1573).

John Naito, who had occupied the church throughout all these troubles, delivered it over intact to Father Froez, as soon as the latter returned to Kyoto. Naito had the grief of announcing to the religious that the fall of the Shogun had equally led to his own, and that he would have henceforth to put his entire domain in the hands of Nobunaga and go into exile. Before leaving Kyoto, Naito invited his brother, Gemba-no-kami, to become converted, together with his eldest son. Gemba-no-kami consented and received the name of Julian in baptism. In a little time he died and his wife and three children found an asylum with Shibata Katsuie. Naito disappeared, so to say, from the political stage for several years. His reappearance only took place in 1593, during the expedition to Korea.

The same year (1573), Nobunaga declared war on Miyoshi Yoshitsugu. The latter, having been surrounded in his castle of Wakae, committed suicide, and Wakae was given to his vassal, Ikeda Tango-no-kami, the Christian *daimyo* of Yao. It was in this place that Ikeda constructed a church, some years after, and that he invited the Christians, even those of the neighbouring provinces,

(41) Miyoshi married the sister of Yoshiaki.

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to the religious festivals. The castle of Okayama (Kawachi) fell to another Christian lord, George Okayama, who distinguished himself afterwards by the munificent presents he bestowed on the Jesuits, whether in his own domain or elsewhere.

On the death of Miyoshi Yoshitsugu all his family became forgotten. His relations, among whom was Yamashiro-no-kami, retired into Shikoku and lived in concealment.

Shirai of Sanga, alone of this family, found grace in the eyes of Nobunaga and retained the domain which he had possessed up to that time, as well as the castle of Iimori. However, for unknown reasons, Shirai resigned in favour of his son Mancio, who then became a vassal of Nobunaga. In spite of this clemency the Shirai none the less detested Nobunaga, who had thus ruined their family. It is even certain that the old Shirai had a hand in one of the numerous plots which were being continually formed against the conqueror. The latter got wind of the fact and ordered Sakuma Nobumori, one of his generals, to go to Iimori and put Shirai to death along with his son.

Happily for the two, Sakuma was a man of generous disposition and it went against his grain to execute the two accused. He therefore advised the father, whom he knew almost to be guilty, to hide himself for a certain time, whilst he would lead his son Mancio to Kyoto in order that he might justify himself before Nobunaga. Mancio had no difficulty in establishing his innocence, for the son had declared for Nobunaga when the father had sworn to overthrow that personage. This *ruse de guerre*, as much practised among the Japanese as among the Scots in "the '45," had this advantage that, whatever was the result, one member of the family found himself on the winning side. Mancio was treated, then, with entire justice, but his father was exiled to Nagaura (Izumi). Shirai consoled himself in his ill-fortune by taking to preaching. He even succeeded in establishing there a pretty flourishing Christian colony, and a church which he built at his own expense.

Whilst the Shirai were struggling with these difficulties, the family of Wada passed through greater troubles still. Wada's son, already known for his incapacity, saw with grief that his best retainers turned towards his cousin Justus Takayama, who was then the ideal of a young *daimyo*. He therefore conceived for Justus a profound hatred and resolved to rid himself of this rival. Ill-advised by the retainers of his own party, the son of Wada, to put an end to Justus, sought to fasten a quarrel on him. In order to understand what followed, the reader must bear in mind the facility with which the *samurai* drew their swords. Wada struck Justus a blow, whereupon the latter severed the fingers of his adversary's right hand. The servants of the two antagonists joined in the quarrel and the struggle became terrible. Justus remained the victor and Wada died several days after of the wounds he had received. It is thus that Dario Takayama, the father of Justus and the nearest heir(42), became *daimyo* of Takatsuki. It was not until some time after, when the memory of the sad death of Wada's son was almost effaced, that Dario ceded the daimyate to his own son Justus, better known under the name of Takayama Ukon.

It was written that Ukon would experience during all his life the greatest adversities. The long series began on the morrow of his nomination. Araki Murashige, suzerain of the province of Settsu, after having at first submitted to Nobunaga, revolted against him. Ukon, being a vassal of Araki had, whether willing or unwilling, to submit to his will and to send him in token of fidelity, his eldest son and his sister as hostages. Nobunaga's first blows fell on Ukon, who was besieged in Takatsuki castle. As he refused to surrender, Nobunaga, extremely irritated, gave him to understand that if he persisted in his stubbornness, he (Nobunaga) would massacre all the Christians and among them the religious. Ukon, who knew Nobunaga too well to be deceived as to the gravity of this menace, was in the greatest embarrassment. He sent in all haste a messenger to Father Organtino, then in Kyoto, to ask his advice. At the same time Nobunaga wrote a letter to this religious pressing him to use all his influence over Ukon to bring the matter to a pleasant termination. Father Organtino repaired immediately to Takatsuki and pointed out to Ukon that he could not dream of thus resisting Nobunaga after having accepted his authority. Ukon yielded to this reasoning and promised to obey the wishes of Nobunaga. But the thought of the hostages, the tears of his mother and his wife, left him in the saddest perplexity. After having spent long time in prayer in his oratory he declared that his sacrifice was made: he would go and place himself at the disposition of Nobunaga, but would not deliver to him the citadel. Before quitting the fortress next day, accompanied by Father Organtino he had his hair shaved and clad himself in the garments of a recluse. Having been conducted into the presence of Nobunaga he prostrated himself at his feet and awaited his will. The latter, forgetting his anger, advised him to let his hair grow again and to resume his ordinary dress. He even condescended to console the afflicted father who, to obey him, had exposed his son and his sister to certain death.

Meanwhile Dario, Ukon's father, went immediately to see Araki to whom he declared that he would never abandon his cause. This promise calmed Araki, exasperated at the defection of Ukon, and he even consented to surrender the hostages. Like the loyal vassal he was, Dario sustained the siege with a courage worthy of a better cause. But he had soon to yield to the forces of which Nobunaga was able to dispose, and Takatsuki capitulated. Dario was condemned to death, but, on Ukon interceding for him, Nobunaga commuted the punishment and sent him into exile at the house of Shibata Katsuie, *daimyo* of Kitanosho (Echizen). Dario bore his banishment like a Christian. He and his wife devoted themselves to the preaching of the Gospel and had the joy of forming in their place of exile a sufficiently numerous Christian community which the religious visited several times in the sequel.(43)

The fall of Takatsuki was the signal for the ruin of Araki. Defeated in several engagements, he was finally deposed and sent into exile. Ukon re-entered into possession of Takatsuki but, to prevent any possible trouble for himself in the future, Nobunaga dismantled all the strong places in his dominions (1579).

These incessant troubles did not prevent the Christian religion from spreading more and more. Already in 1576, the environs of the capital counted 20,000 neophytes, of whom only 300 resided in Kyoto itself. However modest this last figure may seem, the Jesuits considered that the moment of issuing from the catacombs had come, and that their little oratory should be replaced by a more imposing church. This was also, moreover, the great desire of the Christians, who keenly felt the small figure their church cut in the midst of the magnificent temples with which the capital abounded. All vied with each other in devotion and generosity. Without speaking of the liberality of the *daimyo*, the simple Christians offered their little objects of value and sometimes deprived themselves even of the necessaries of life. The most zealous travelled among the Christian communities of the neighbouring provinces to collect alms intended for this enterprise. The pagans even contributed to it. Murai Sadakatsu, then governor of Kyoto, assisted the Jesuits with his money and his protection. But scarcely did the sacred edifices begin to rise above the ground than the bonzes uttered cries of alarm: the foreigner was going to establish definitively in Kyoto. From this time no efforts were spared to arrest the progress of the works; presents offered to Nobunaga, menaces addressed to the governor, all the springs were put in movement. Murai had at first tried to flatter the vanity of the malcontents by making them foresee that, thanks to this church, the name of Kyoto would be borne to the ends of the earth. All was useless: these observations only caused the more exasperation. Impatient at so much resistance, Murai had recourse to force and threatened to visit with the most rigorous punishment all hostile demonstrations. He went in person to encourage the Jesuits to push on the works with more vigour and offered them building material and workmen. This was an extraordinary help, for the palace of the Shogun, that of the Emperor as well as the dwellings of the Kuge, of which Nobunaga had, some years before, ordered the reconstruction, had required such a quantity of wood, that Murai had forbidden all private persons to take wood from the provinces adjoining Kyoto, whence a great increase in the price of these materials resulted. Finally in 1577, the new church was opened under the vocable of the Assumption of Our Lady, in memory of the fact that, 28 years before, Xavier had landed in Japan on that festival.

At certain great solemnities of the year, the *daimyo* and Christians of the neighbourhood of Kyoto repaired in great numbers to the new church. This practice of holding great reunions was equally observed in the other places where there was a church worthy of the name. Thus the religious make mention of reunions at Takatsuki, Iimori, Yao, Wakae and Okayama castles, of which the *daimyo* or Christian lords took on themselves all the expenses. On Easter, in the year 1581, the reunion took place at Takatsuki, 15,000 Christians attending it. Mass was chanted and an organ played an accompaniment. A monster procession brought the religious ceremonies to a conclusion. In the afternoon there were public games. The star of these rejoicings, so indispensable to the Japanese people, was a negro, whom the Jesuits had brought from the Cape of Good Hope. Nobody could bring himself to believe that the epidermis of this individual was really so black as it looked, for never had a similar sight been seen in Japan. The negro was such a success that Nobunaga, then in Kyoto, having heard of him, desired to see this phenomenon. When Father Organtino conducted him to the palace, Nobunaga was so astonished that he thought at first there was some trickery in it. The negro had to undress even to his loin-cloth to convince Nobunaga that his entire epidermis was of an equally dusky shade. Then all Kyoto ran to see the sight; everyone wanted to see the negro. Nobunaga got up a great fête in his honour and retained him in his service.

(42) Wada's other brother, Francis, *daimyo* of Sawa and vassal of Matsunaga, perished with the latter in a new revolt against Nobunaga (1576).

(43) Alcune lettere, p. 129.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE KING'S CRUISE.

London, August 28.

His Majesty King Edward landed at Brodick, Island of Arran. It is stated that he is now thoroughly restored to health.

MONT PELEE AGAIN ERUPTS.

Mont Pelee has again erupted violently.

KING AND KAISER.

The King of Italy has arrived at Potsdam and been cordially received by the Kaiser.

ROOSEVELT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Augusta, Maine, vigorously re-affirmed the Monroe doctrine and declared the preparedness of the United States to enforce it. America would be no longer a colonising ground for any foreign Power.

RUSSIAN TEA DUTY.

London, August 29.

In connection with the telegram reporting the imposition of a Customs Duty of 3 roubles per pound on tea imported into European Russia, the word pound should read poud.

KING GOES DEER-STALKING.

The King participated in deer-stalking at Arran and shot a stag.

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts has been presented with the freedom of the town of Dover.

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A SWIMMING RECORD.

Holbein has made another unsuccessful attempt to swim across the English Channel. He was taken out of the water in an exhausted condition within one mile of Dover. He swam 53 miles in 22 hours, making a record.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, August 30.

The King of Italy was entertained at a State banquet in Berlin last night. The Kaiser in toasting King Emmanuel referred to the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which continues in its old strength, having woven into itself the lives of the three peoples.

The King of Italy in reply said, "Our nations will advance along the path of civilization protected by this old alliance, which is now recognized as the most effective safeguard of peace."

THE KING.

Later.

The King spent yesterday at Colonsay.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Imperial approval of the Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty having reached Shanghai, the treaty will be signed to-day. The Chinese Commissioners signed yesterday the protocol of the tariff and it comes into force on the 31st of October.

GENERAL YAMANE.

General Yamane, who has recently been commanding the Japanese forces in China, has been appointed Military Attaché at Peking. It is believed in Peking that he will be entrusted with the re-organization of the Chinese army

"LIKIN" STATIONS ABOLISHED.

August 31.

An Imperial Edict issued at Peking abolishes the *likin* stations throughout China and declares that during the negotiations for the new commercial treaties with foreign States, an understanding has been reached for an increase of export and import duties.

THE TREATIES WITH CHINA.

London, Sept. 1.

Mr. Conger, U.S. Minister to Peking, has been instructed to conclude a treaty with China similar to the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty.

Contrary to expectations the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty was not signed on Saturday.

Sir James MacKay refused to sign owing to the indefiniteness of the Imperial Decree on the question of the surtax.

Sir James MacKay cancelled a passage which has already been taken out.

It is understood that the terms of the treaty are not questioned, but that the matter in dispute is one of the interpretation of the Decree.

FRESH ERUPTIONS.

London, Sept. 2.

An English steamer has arrived at Castries from Fort de France. She reports a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Refugees report that Morne Rouge has been destroyed and that Le Carbet has been swept by a tidal wave. Two hundred perished.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain has been interviewed on the subject of his recent speech. He said that the nation would not consent in time of peace to support a standing army of a quarter of a million of men.

STORM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There has been a fierce gale in Algoa Bay; seventeen sailing vessels, two tugs and a number of lighters are on shore. Many lives were lost.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, Sept. 3.

The Crimes Act has been extended to the whole of Connaught and Munster, except Kerry, and also to the cities of Dublin and Limerick.

"LIKIN."

The *Peking Gazette* says the edict should read that *likin* will be abolished when all the Governments have agreed to the increase of the import and export duties.

THE MARTINIQUE ERUPTION.

Later.

An unofficial telegram received in Paris says that 1,000 people were killed at Martinique. Two cruisers are embarking refugees.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The (Cape) Assembly has adopted a progressive amendment on the Indemnity Bill asking for an extension of the powers of the Imperial Martial Law Commission.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg had previously announced that he had already communicated with the Imperial Government on the subject.

This will probably lead to the Colonial Commission being dropped.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN SCOTLAND.

London, Sept. 3.

Their Majesties visited Stornoway and had an enthusiastic reception.

THE ALGOA BAY STORM.

Of the wrecks in Algoa Bay all were foreign vessels except one. The loss of life was about 70.

(Special to the "Japan Mail.")

THE "SAIKYO" CHOLERA CASES.

Kobe, August 29.

Doctor Tani, of the N. Y. K. steamer *Saikyo Maru*, and one of the serving boys have died of cholera. The ship has been quarantined for five days. The passengers were all well this afternoon when the Kobe manager of the N.Y.K., Mr. Yatsui, visited the quarantine hospital.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

THE SHAH.

Saigon, August 29.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Paris and has lunched at Rambouillet with the President of the Republic.

THE KING OF ITALY.

The King of Italy is at Berlin.

ARCHBISHOP FAVIER.

Monseigneur Favier is better.

THE SIAMESE REPRESENTATIVE.

Saigon, August 30.

President Loubet has received the Representative of Siam.

FLOODS AT CALCUTTA.

Great inundations have taken place at Calcutta. Many hundreds of lives have been been lost.

EARTHQUAKE IN MINDANAO.

News from Manila says that earthquake has taken place at Mindanao. Sixty people have been killed.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Sept. 1.

An Imperial Edict issued in Peking suppresses the *likin* stations throughout the whole of China.

At Biralabi near Lake Tchad the garrison repulsed and put to flight the Touaregs, who had many casualties. Tranquillity is restored.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Saigon, Sept. 3.

The French Government has appointed M. Vihourd, who is now Ambassador at Berne, to be Ambassador at Berlin; M. Bompard, who is now an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to be Ambassador to St. Petersburg'; and M. Jufferaug, now Minister to Denmark, to be Ambassador in Washington.

ANOTHER VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

There was a terrible eruption on Aug. 30th of Mont Pelee. Morne Rouge was completely destroyed and an earthquake wave swept Carbet, killing 200 persons.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

HEAVY RAINS IN INDIA.

London, August 29.

Heavy rains have occurred in India.

In Nepaul the rivers overflowed, and several hundred lives have been lost and great damage done to property.

A "SHELL" LINER ASHORE.

The "Shell" liner *Trocas* is ashore at Perim.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

London, Sept. 2.

In consequence of the conclusion of the Tariff Treaty with China, a Corporation has been organized in California, with a capital of one million dollars, for the purpose of promoting trade with China.

It is also reported that arrangements are proceeding to induce China to buy American Cotton through the New York Exchange instead of the Liverpool Exchange.

The American capitalists are said to be planning to establish banks in the various business centres of China.

THE "TROCAS" REFLOATED.

The "Shell" steamer *Trocas* (which was reported to be ashore at Perim) has been refloated.

ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, Sept. 3.

President Roosevelt and a party of friends, while driving from Pittsfield to Lennox, collided with an electric car.

The President escaped with a few cuts and bruises.

The horses, which were driven by a member of the escort, were killed.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.

The Tsaritsa has had a miscarriage. There are no complications.

DEATH OF PANMURE GORDON.

Mr. Henry Panmure Gordon, the well-known expert on Chinese and Japanese fioance, has died suddenly.

(Henry Panmure Gordon was the senior partner in the firm of Panmure Gordon, Hill & Co., Stock Brokers. He served four years in the Royal Hussars and afterwards entered the firm of Lindsay & Co. at Shanghai and subsequently at Hongkong. He commanded the Shanghai Mounted Rangers during the Taeping rebellion. When he returned to England, after a five years' residence in China, he joined the London Stock Exchange. He was born in 1837).

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, August 27.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* reports that a Russo-Japanese treaty is about to be concluded and that an ex-Minister of State of high rank is among the members of a pro-Russian association.

VENEZUELA.

The Government forces bombarded Shuda Doboriver(?) for 48 hours but could not capture it.

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The rebel army defended the position obstinately.

Three thousand British residents have asked the British Authorities for the dispatch of a war-ship.

Both Government forces and rebels are behaving in a very disorderly fashion.

SIR BROOKE BOOTHBY.

Sir Brooke Boothby, Secretary of the British Legation in Tokyo, is transferred to Brussels.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, August 30.

Russia has prohibited Germans from residing in Manchuria. This action is believed to be based on Russia's intention of occupying Manchuria permanently.

GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces during the troubles in North China, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Lucknow, India.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

Colombia is demanding an explanation from the Nicaraguan Government of recent events in the isthmus.

JAPANESE CORONATION SQUADRON.

London, August 31.

A farewell banquet was given at Cardiff in honour of Admiral Iju'in and the officers of the *Asama* and *Takasago*. Sir E. J. Reed, M.P. representing that city, said in the course of the proceedings that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was most essential and did honour to both countries.

The officers of the Japanese Squadron visited the coal-mines afterwards.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Turkish Government has refused to give its consent to the passage of Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Gun-boats have again opened fire on Ciudad Bolivar.

CYCLONE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A cyclone has swept over Port Elizabeth. Thirty-eight vessels, including fifteen steamers, have been blown ashore.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

WELCOME RAIN IN AUSTRALIA.

London viâ Bombay, August 23.

The protracted drought has been broken in New South Wales and Queensland.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE U. S.

The tennis championship reported on the 15th instant as won by the Brothers Doherty was the Long Island championship.

BLACK SHEEP IN EVERY FLOCK.

London via Bombay, August 26.

Two privates of the Fourth Middlesex Regiment who stole their coronation medals from two Indian native soldiers have been publicly drummed out of the army at Aldershot after having been stripped of their uniforms. The King who is deeply interested in the matter has telegraphed to Aldershot stigmatising the affair as a cruel and disgraceful theft.

MR. MARKHAM BACKS DOWN.

London viâ Bombay, August 28.

Mr. Arthur B. Markham, M.P., in a letter to Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., unreservedly withdraws the unfounded charges made by him in the House of Commons on the 19th of March, 1901, and subsequently repeated to his constituents, and expresses sincere regret for having made them. Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co. have accordingly withdrawn their action against him.

A COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

London via Bombay, August 29.

An understanding in principle has been reached between Persia and Turkey, under the auspices of Russia for a treaty of commerce embodying a specific tariff on the basis of most favoured nation treatment. This is a corollary to the reported recent Russo-Persian treaty.

A TAP TO THE WEDGE.

There are indications that a campaign is beginning in the Russian Press in favour of the total or partial abrogation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1873 regarding Afghanistan. The *Novoe Vremya* in a further article apparently inspired mentions that Russia made a formal declaration to Great Britain two years ago suggesting a modification of the Agreement.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From.	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Shawmut 1	Su. Sept. 7
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 2	M. Sept. 8
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 3	F. Sept. 12
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Sept. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 4	M. Sept. 15
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	Tu. Sept. 16
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu Sept. 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Peru	Th. Sept. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Sept. 19
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	M. Sept. 22
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu. Sept. 23
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Th Sept. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Coptic	Th Sept. 25
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 2

1 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 23rd ult.
2 Left Shanghai on the 3rd inst.
3 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 26th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Irene	Sa. Sept. 6
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Sa Sept. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Su. Sept. 7
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Sept. 9
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Sept 10
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Laos	Th Sept 11
Shangha:	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th Sept. 11
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	M Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	Tu Sept. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Sept 19
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Sept. 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	M Sept. 22
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Tu Sept. 23
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Sept 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa Sept 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 3

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 774, O. Olsen, 29th Aug., —Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,540, Capt. C. H. Stockton, 29th Aug.,—Hakodate.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 29th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, J. De Le Lande, 29th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans (16 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,769, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 30th Aug.,—Hakodate.

Union, Norwegian steamer, 830, A. H. Solyoruse, 30th Aug.,—Singapore, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Prinzess Irene, German steamer, 6,905, G. Dannemann, 30th Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 31st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 30th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 31st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, H. Coneleil, 31st Aug.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General. —Samuel Samuel & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Puglia (10 guns), Italian cruiser, 2,250, Capt. Canale, 31st Aug.,—Kobe,

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 31st Aug.,—Torishima, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Freiberg, German steamer, 3,971, Proesch, 31st Aug., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st Sept.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., 18th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 1st Sept.,—Kobe, 30th Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, G. W. Gong, 1st Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, Robt. Day, 1st Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 1st Sept.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., 14th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yorktown (6 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. Ward, 1st Sept.,—Hakodate.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 2nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Calliope, British steamer, 2,498, G. W. Carter, 2nd Sept.,—New York via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 2nd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 1st Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 2nd Sept.,—Atsugishi via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 1st Sept.,—Niigata via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,281, Rorison, 3rd Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 3rd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th Aug., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 3rd Sept.,—Kobe, 1st Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 4th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 4th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 4th Sept,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 4th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 4th Lept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Trym, Norwegian steamer, 710, H. Dahl, 29th Aug., —Uraga, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 30th Aug.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 30th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 30th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 30th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 774, O. Olsen, 31st Aug., —Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 31st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 31st Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 1st Sept.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 1st Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, K. Iwanaga, 1st Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, W. Hayward, 1st Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, Tillotson, 2nd Sept.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

New York (21 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, 2nd Sept.,—Vladivostock.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 2nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 2nd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 2nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, G. W. Long, 2nd Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

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Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, H. Cosulich, 3rd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 3rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Magdalene, German ship, 2,732, E. Susewind, 3rd Sept.,—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 3rd Sept.,—New York via ports Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Argonaut (33 guns), British cruiser, 11,000, Captain G. H. Cherry, 4th Sept.,—Wei-hai-wei.

Freiburg, German steamer, 3,971, Proesch, 4th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 4th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bamberg, German steamer, 2,660, Kirchner, 5th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Irene*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Kleesang, Dr. and Mrs. L. Reidhaar, Mr. Catto, Mrs. Michael, Mr. H. Varrelmann, Dr. and Mrs. Krieg, Mr. and Mrs. Longuet, Mr. A. V. Kusserow, Mr. von Romberg, Mr. S. A. Graves, Mrs. R. W. Little, Mr. H. Crombes, Mr. O. Denner, Mr. Moslehner, Mr. A. Widmann, Mr. W. Ehrhardt, Mrs. Pozdneff, Capt. C. Leader, Mr. H. Pollak, Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. O. Meyer, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. R. Pilling, Mr. Schankat, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. P. Xavier, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. M. Vogelsberg, Mr. H. Goddard, Mrs. B. van Renessee, Mr. C. M. Carvalho, Mr. Jose de Los Reyes, Mr. Morrowbale, Mr. D. Mihara, and Mr. K. Shibata, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Allison, Mr. L. L. Day, Mr. W. E. Day, Mr. M. L. Alexander, Mr. C. C. Osborne, Mr. A. J. Hopkins, Mrs. H. H. Neale, and Mr. J. Kuhn, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. Gasquoine, Mrs. A. Gasquoine, Mr. G. W. Dolloff, Mr. E. Jahns, Mr. J. Samson, and Paymaster H. Zuchtig, I.G.A., in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. Ayscough, Mr. Frank L. Bapst, Mrs. Bapst, Mr. H. C. Bauld, Mr. O. Beaudry, Miss F. Bennett, Miss A. E. Belton, Prof. J. H. Biles, Miss G. M. Biles, Miss I. F. Biles, Mr. J. H. Bird, Mrs. Bird, Sir Henry Blake, Lady Blake and maid, Miss Blake and maid, Miss L. H. Boyd, Mr. A. Brunet, Miss L. Bull, Judge Casey, Mr. L. Chierry, Mrs. Chierry, Mrs. Francis Coney and 2 children, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., Mrs. Del Castillo, Mr. H. G. Del Castillo, Miss W. E. Eastham, Major S. G. Everett, Mrs. L. P. Fredericks, Mr. E. De Gaiffier d'Hestray and valet, Mr. D. S. Grant, Mr. Stewart Grant, Miss B. Graves, Mr. A. S. Gedden, Mrs. Guest, infant and maid, Mr. H. E. Hall, Miss Hamper, Hon. Aubrey Herbert and valet, Mr. Gervaise Hives, Mr. R. Imamura, Mr. W. M. Jew, Miss A. Killam, Mr. E. Larne, Mr. E. H. Lowe, Mr. Li Yao San, Mr. Leu She Hsun, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Mr. C. G. Mease, Rev. G. S. Miner, Miss M. C. Mitchell, Mr. Marselis C. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Miss S. Pecks, Mrs. Pierce, son and maid, Mr. Pong Sze Chi, Mr. A. Rosenfeld, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. M. E. Sandall, Mr. M. E. Savage, Miss S. A. Searle, Mr. V. Beaudry, Mr. R. J. Stewart, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Rev. A. Sydenstricker, Mrs. Sydenstricker and 3 children, Mr. Shuzi Suzuki, Dr. J. M. Topmoeller, H.H. Prince Tsai Chen, Mr. Tong Wei Chi, Mr. Tao Hsing Nam, Mr. F. C. Vandyke, Mrs. Vandyke, Mr. Vilas, Mr. P. Westerndorf, Miss L. A. Wigle, Mr. K. Wilson, Rev. R. C. Wilson, Mr. Wang Peh Tong, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Mr. Woo Hsing Fo, Mr. Yang Lang Hsuen, Mr. Yank Li Ping, Mrs. Sutterle, Miss Radete, and Mrs. Randall, in cabin; 10, in intermediate; 173. in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Anasagasti and servant, Mrs. R. M. French, Miss French, Mrs. W. T. Beardsley, Mr. Fred. O'Brien, Miss Bessie McKim, Mr. M. Matsura, Mrs. S. C. Partridge, Mr. T. Sakauchi, Mr. M. Saito and servant, Mrs. M. Saito and maid, Mrs. Saito, Mrs. C. E. Schmitt, Mrs. E. L. Wakeman, Miss A. J. Young, and Miss Nakano, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss M. R. Armstrong, Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, and Mr. E. W. Hunt, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss M. B. Cope, Rev. A. D. Berry, Rev. Jno. Gowdy, Mrs. Jno. Gowdy, Rev. B. St. John, Mrs. B. St. John, and Rev. W. F. Wilson, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. H. Beach, Mr. W. J. Beardsley, Mr. J. E. Clasby, Miss P. Cohn, Miss L. V. Cohn, Rev. Paul Doltz, Mrs. Paul Doltz, Mr. J. P. Gale, Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Rev. L. B. Hillis, Capt. Henry Harford, Mrs. W. A. Kincaid, Miss Fay Kincaid, Mr. Carl Kincaid, Miss A. B. Maxwell, Mr. W. M. Milne, Rev. A. A. Pieters, Mrs. A. A. Pieters, Mr. J. P. Wade, Mrs. J. P. Wade and child, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. D. Kinmond, Rev. C. C. McCawn, Dr. W. G. Griggs, and Mrs. W. G. Griggs and 2 children, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tacoma*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Johnston, and Mr. J. Latta in cabin. For Tacoma:—Dr. and Mrs. Vanderburgh and 4 children, Mr. Olds, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Colwell, and Mrs. Lay See and 2 children, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. A. Alexander, Mrs. E. Alexander, Lieut. G. Kent, General W. B. H. Bisbee, Mr. C. O. Liddell, Mr. P. Liddell, Mr. Chs. Rudolph, Mrs. Berner, Mrs. Bismark, Mr. H. Mandle and servant, Mrs. H. Mandle and Amah, Mr. Percy Meyer, Mrs. Pakenham and 3 children and amah, Mr. G. S. Moss, Mr. H. G. Paul, Mrs. P. Clendum and child, Mrs. Chs. S. Wallace, Mrs. McCloy and 2 children, Dr. Ths. McCloy, Lieut. Serebremikoff, Paymaster O'Leary, U.S.N., Mrs. P. C. Spencer, Mr. H. A. Field and infant and amah, Mr. A. G. Rose, Mrs. G. W. Jelles, Mr. H. F. Rankin, Mrs. H. F. Rankin, Mrs. Robertson, Misses Robertson, Miss Chapman, Mr. J. T. Dean, Mrs. Anderson and son, Mr. J. Jacob, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. Tritenkoff, Mr. H. Handleman, Mrs. Slade, 4 children, infant and amah, Mrs. Posdneeff, Mr. A. B. Giles, Mrs. Allen and child, Mrs. Willard, and Mr. S. Tanaka, in cabin; Mr. Borrowdale, Mr. A. J. Hayward, and Mr. Chan Keng, in second class.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Mary Averill, Baron Carnap, Baroness Carnap, Mr. G. W. Dolloff, Mr. Martin Felmy, Mr. John N. Frazier, Rev. H. F. Fuller, Mr. A. Gasquoine, Mrs. A. Gasquoine, Mrs. W. W. Greene, Mr. P. C. Hansson, Mr. E. Jahns, Captain R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C., Rev. F. W. Poland, Miss I. M. Remmele, Mr. A. C. Rushworth, Mr. J. Samson, Col. C. A. Woodruff, Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, and Paymaster H. Zuchtig, I.G.A.

Per British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Tonnochy, 2 infants and 2 amahs, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Prices seem to have reached their lowest level—*yen* 228 for ordinary gassed 2 60's and 278 for 2 80's—and if the fine weather continues a recovery may be expected. Sellers are firm.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

A little more business doing all round.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

The market shows some improvement.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market continues steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a good daily business at full rates. Nothing can be done under our top quotations for each line. Exchange also remains very firm and while consumers grumble at the high prices, they have to go on paying them just the same.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,020 to 1,025
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 955
Re-reels—No. 1½	925 to 935
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 3	870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1½	895 to 900
Kakedas—No. 2	875 to 880
Kakedas—No. 2½	840 to 845

WASTE SILK.

There has been a fair daily business at full rates. News from consuming markets is not very brilliant but every attempt to make an impression on prices here has no result.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

Third crop continues to arrive. The quality is still disappointing.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 4.

London silver ⅛ lower, China sterling quotations partially $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and local rates very firm indeed, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 5/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 11/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 3/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258@½
— Private 4 months' sight	264½
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	15½% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87½*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50@⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Bar Silver (London)	24

* Nominal.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 4.

Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 252½. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 160. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	252½ Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	160 Sales.

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RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

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Yokohama, September 4.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting	—	135.45	133.10
2nd Meeting	—	134.60	132.05
3rd Meeting	—	134.25	132.05
4th Meeting	134.40	134.65	132.15
5th Meeting	134.45	134.30	132.00

AFTERNOON.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting	134.45	134.30	132.20
2nd Meeting	135.00	134.85	132.55
3rd Meeting	135.10	134.95	132.70
4th Meeting	135.10	135.00	132.75

MORNING. Sept.	Oct.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Sept.	Oct.
—	72.10	Nippon Railway ...	—	72.20
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
74.70	75.30	Tanko Railway	—	74.95
56.90	55.30	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.70	55.05
42.15	41.30	Kansai Railway ...	42.15	41.25
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	20.50
110.80	111.50	Tokio El'tric R'way	110.80	111.30
76.40	77.05	Nippon Yusen	76.25	76.70
27.70	28.00	Toyo Kisen	27.70	—
122.70	123.00	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	121.60	122.40

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August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 4.

Sanyo Railways have been done at *yen* 56.50.

Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 65. Kirin Breweries, offers for these are wanted. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45.

All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
		Yen.		Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10%	17,380.25	31.5.1902	117 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	160 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCESSES TSUNE AND KANE will return to Tokyo on September 6th from Nikko.

BARON WATANABE ex-Minister of Finance, is on board the P.M. new steamer *Korea*, due here on Sept. 15.

TRAFFIC on Ohana and Yu, on the Sanyo Railway, has been interrupted since September 8th owing to a storm.

THE funeral of the late Dr. S. Nagayo, who passed away on September 8th, took place in the Aoyama Cemetery on the 12th, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased in Azabu at 1 p.m.

THE *Asama* and *Takasago* are expected to return to Yokosuka some time in October. They are now passing the Mediterranean.

PRINCE TSAI has made a donation of *yen* 400 to the Tokyo School for the Dumb and Blind, which institution he visited on September 7th.

THE long wooden bridge connecting Enoshima with Katase, which had been damaged by the recent heavy weather, was repaired on September 8th.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OSEKO, Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Army Division, Hokkaido, is reported to be lying seriously ill at Sapporo, suffering from dysentery.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron, consisting of the flag-ship *Hatsune*, *Asahi*, *Mikasa* and other vessels arrived in Maizuru on September 8th from a cruise in Korean waters.

A RUSSIAN Lieut-Colonel, who acted as one of the reception commissioners of Prince Komatsu during the latter's stay in Russia, arrived at Shimbashi on September 9th and put up at the Imperial Hotel.

BARON SHIBUSAWA, now in Europe, wires home that he and his party will leave London for Japan on September 12th and embark on the N.Y.K. steamer *Kanagawa Maru* at Port Said.

FIRE occurred in Dojima, Osaka, on the afternoon of September 8th and resulted in the destruction of six houses. The building of the Dojima Rice Exchange was safe. Several persons are reported to have been injured.

A BLUE-JACKETS' club, the organization of which was lately effected, will be opened at Yokosuka on September 11th. The opening ceremony is expected to take place on the 21st when Ministers of State, journalists, principal business men and others will be invited.

THE completion of a floating-dock at Sasebo was celebrated on September 6th, but the affair does not appear to have been attended with success. During the proceedings, an accident occurred and one workman was fatally hurt while several others received slight injuries.

MR. ERNEST FOXWELL, formerly professor of Political Economy in the Tokyo University, has an excellent article in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Residents in Tokyo particularly should not fail to read it, for they will recognise many of the personages whom the author mentions.

AN official telegram from Okinawa Prefecture announces that on September 2nd about 500 fishing-boats were overtaken by a storm in the archipelago and driven out into the ocean. As the result of a search made by the steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, 16 fishermen have been recovered alive since.

ON the afternoon of September 3rd Mrs. Loyds, while engaged in shopping at the Nikko Shokai, a curio store in Sanchome, Bentendori, Yokohama, was robbed of *yen* 40 which she had placed in her money-bag at her side. The matter was at once reported to the Police Authorities. The lady is staying at the Grand Hotel.

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Times*, the German press considers President Roosevelt's recent speech on the Monroe doctrine as a declaration to England that she must quit the American continent. New York advices are said not to bear out this explanation, and instead it is said that the feeling of friendliness towards Great Britain was never stronger in the States than now.

As the result of an arrangement entered into between the Third Bank and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. for the sale of Osaka Harbour Construction Bonds by the latter on the London market, quotations for the bonds are steadily rising in Osaka and elsewhere. For instance, on September 5th the bonds were quoted at *yen* 86.40, showing a rise of *yen* 1.40 per bond. Holders are firm.

THE Tokyo Municipal Office has opened a subscription list for the relief of the families of victims in the recent Torishima catastrophe. The subscription list will be closed on September 25th. The money collected will, it is reported, be taken by the *Hiogo Maru* early next month to the Bonins, Hachijo and other islands, where the bereaved families reside.

ONOZUKA JUKICHI, a *sendo* in the employment of Messrs. Helm Brothers, No. 42, Yokohama, was arrested by the Bluff Police on the morning of September 5th on a charge of theft and sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It is alleged that on the night of September 4th the accused stole two bales of sugar from No. 65 lighter belonging to the firm.

REAR-ADMIRAL UYEMURA was appointed on September 5th Chief Judge of a court-martial which will shortly be held in the Yokosuka Admiralty for the purpose of making inquiries into the circumstances attending the stranding of the despatch-boat *Yaeyama* off Nemuro about three months ago. Captain Taguchi was in command of the vessel when the accident took place.

As already reported, tenders were invited by the Tokyo Street Railway Company for the supply of a large quantity of plant. Messrs. Sale & Co., of Yokohama, were successful in the matter of supplying carriages and accessories at a cost of *yen* 288,000, the highest offer being *yen* 650,250. For the supply of rails, the China and Japan Trading Company secured the contract at *yen* 195,664; the highest price tendered being *yen* 247,574.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Riojun Maru*, while on her way from Shanghai to Bakan, struck a rock near Quelpart on August 31st but her cargo and passengers are reported to be safe. The accident is believed to be due to the rough weather that prevailed several days ago. Upon receiving this news, the Mitsu Bishi salvage steamer *Oura Maru* left Nagasaki on September 4th for the scene. The Naval authorities of Takeshiki, Tsushima Island, also dispatched a torpedo-boat destroyer to render assistance.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Rohilla Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on September 6th front Hokkaido is reported by Japanese papers to have had a narrow escape about 8 a.m. the same day when off Boshu. The weather was so rough that the vessel often rolled to 42 degrees, but by the clever management of her Captain and the pluck of her crew the steamer was kept afloat. Her cargo was partially damaged but the passengers are all safe. She left Otaru on the 3rd for Yokohama via Hakodate, laden with a large quantity of coal and manure.

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THE CABINET AND THE BUDGET.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

Whenever the time comes for finally drafting the Budget, rumour busies itself with the stability of the Cabinet. Broadly speaking, the demands made by the various Departments of State are said to total 280 million *yen*, whereas the revenue amounts to 240 millions only. Under these circumstances Baron Sone is reported to have adopted the very natural contention that the Departments must reduce their demands by 40 million *yen*. But the Departments profess inability to make reductions aggregating more than 20 millions, and since ends can not be brought together on that basis, there is trouble. Baron Sone, according to some journals, has washed his hands and retired to his tent, declaring that he will not emerge until the rational policy of cutting coats according to cloth is adopted. It need scarcely be said that the air is full of rumours, and that many political meteorologists detect symptoms of a centre of depression which will soon develop into a big storm. Others, *e.g.* the *Niroku*, go back to the old *Sat-Cho* question, so that altogether the atmosphere is troubled.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Tokyo journals insist that the Cabinet is in trouble about the Budget. They compare the situation to that which existed as between Viscount Watanabe and the Ito Cabinet last year. Baron Sone is taking a stand resembling that taken by the Viscount, though the details are different. The Baron insists that all the Departments must cut down their demands for appropriations, and that the land tax must be restored next year to its former figure, 2½ per cent., in strict accord with the programme mapped out at the time of raising it to 3.3 per cent. in 1898. But some of the other Ministers of the Cabinet do not approve of restoring the old rate, and some of them insist that money must be found, the Minister of Communications, for example, being a vehement opponent of postponing extensions of the railways, the telegraphs and the telephones; the Minister of Education maintaining that the Cabinet's promise about starting universities must be kept, and the Minister of Justice declaring that an increase of the Judiciary's emoluments must no longer be delayed. How all these views are to be reconciled with Baron Sone's resolution, is the problem now harassing the Cabinet. Some journals allege that the ancient question of Administrative reform is also creating a difficulty, the Chief of the Legislative Bureau, Mr. Okuda, having drawn up a scheme which many of the Ministers find too drastic. There must be some fire, of course, where there is so much smoke.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

A curious incident has occurred in connexion with the political trouble which newspapers and news agencies represent as existing in Japan at present. The *Chiuo Shimbun*, as our readers know, published recently a statement to the effect that Baron Sone insisted on the reduction of the land tax next year to its original figure of 2½ per cent. in accordance with the provisions of the law passed at the time of increasing the Tax in 1898. His colleagues of the Cabinet being opposed, however, to such a course, in view of the needs of the Exchequer, Baron Sone—so the *Chiuo* said—had retired to his villa at Katase and was playing the part of Achilles in his tent. But Baron Sone now denies that there is any truth in this statement, and declares further that no newspaper could have had his authority to make it, inasmuch as he has not held communication with any newspaper on the subject. The *Chiuo's* answer is that it obtained the news from Mr. Sasa Tomofusa, a well known politician, the leader of the Imperialists; that it has perfect confidence in his veracity; that it also believes Baron Sone to be a thoroughly upright man; that to insist upon the restoration of the Tax to its original dimensions would be precisely in accord with his established reputation; and that, finally, it is ready to confront Mr. Sasa with any one denying his allegation. There is here, obviously, some misunderstanding, but misunderstandings are common and unimportant when their consequences can be discounted. The main point is that Baron Sone's attitude towards the Land-Tax question may now be assumed to be in accord with that of the rest of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile all sorts of rumours are current. It is useless to reproduce them. They bear the character of the stories usually circulated at times of budget compilation. There is some difficulty. Of that no doubt can be entertained. But there must always be a difficulty in arranging the finances seeing that the source is found unavailable from which, according to the original plan, funds were to have been obtained for carrying out the extraordinary undertakings of the *post-bellum* programme. The undertakings themselves could not be abandoned altogether: they had been carried too far for that. On the other hand, domestic loans have proved impossible. Therefore a good deal of trimming, paring and adjusting is inevitable. Some people talk of Count Matsukata's return to power, but others justly say that high as is the reputation he enjoys for financial ability and resourcefulness, he can not make bricks without straw, and is therefore very unlikely to step into the breach at such a moment. All must agree that Count Katsura's Cabinet has been remarkably successful. The Count has shown himself one of the very foremost of Japanese statesmen, and whatever the issue of this crisis may be, he will emerge from it with a very high reputation.

One thing seems quite certain, namely, that there are rocks in the stream of Japanese politics and that until they are removed every Japanese statesman who launches his skiff is destined to make shipwreck after a brief voyage. The *Kokumin Shimbun* writes with excellent sense on this subject. It points out that for many years the political parties have been crying out for administrative reform and financial reform, and that rapid changes of Cabinet render it impossible to achieve either object. The Katsura Ministry is known to have these matters in hand and to be resolutely bent on putting them through. Therefore its continued tenure of power is in the nation's best interest. But the public appear to think that changes of Cabinet are a pleasant excitement, and that nothing is lost to the country by such incidents. It is a case of perpetually swopping horses in mid-stream.

It is for that reason, evidently, that Marquis Ito holds his Party in check and remains quietly in the background. In fact he has declared openly more than once that what Japan wants before everything is stability of administration. He will not lend himself to any agitation tending to changes of Cabinet merely for change sake. But, if rumour be correct, some of the *Seiyu-kai* leaders are impatient of the Marquis' self-effacing attitude and would fain force him into the arena. How much truth there may be in such stories we can not tell. They seem to emanate from politicians whose own interests would be served by premature action on the part of the *Seiyu-kai*.

It will probably occur to many of our readers that the principle of collective responsibility is being carried very far in this country. Formerly the common complaint among discontented politicians was that Cabinets as a whole did not recognise their responsibility for the procedure of one member. But now, even though the whole of a Cabinet with the exception of one portfolio-holder, be in favour of a certain policy which he condemns, all are expected to resign. That, at least, is the idea informing the various rumours circulating to-day.

The organs of the *Seiyu-kai* flatly deny that there is any intention whatever of reviving the old Liberal Party under the leadership of Count Itagaki. That story has merely been "put about" by those that wish it to be true. Meanwhile the dissensions in Tosa have been adjusted. Apparently the members expelled from the local branch of the *Seiyu-kai* have been, or are to be, reinstated, but we find some ambiguity in the explanations of Tokyo journals as to this matter.

THE TOHOKU UNIVERSITY.

The problem of the Tohoku University is attracting attention. We explained it in a recent issue. The Minister of State for Education, speaking in the Diet last session, consoled the advocates of the university by promising that it should be erected "in the near future." In connexion, however, with the compilation of next year's Budget a rumour went abroad that the "near future" was to be construed somewhat liberally. Thereupon Messrs. Sudo and Fujisawa, newly elected members for Sendai, waited upon the Minister and asked the Government's intentions. They seem to have been satisfied with what they were told, but the public—or, at least, the section of it that is interested in the subject—continue to propound questions. They are answered by the *Kokumin*, which makes the obvious comment that grand projects are all well and good where unlimited funds are available for carrying them out, but that where funds are lacking projects must wait. The State's grant on account of education was 1,067,000 *yen* in 1888, and in 1902 it was 6,890,000 *yen*, having increased six-fold in that time. In the same time the local taxes increased from 24,500,000 *yen* to 49,880,000 *yen*. Of course these local taxes are applied to purposes other than education, but the educational grant constitutes a principal source of outlay. The *Kokumin* does not profess to think that the national effort on account of education is yet nearly sufficient, but it justly denounces the idea of developments out of proportion to the State's income, and it still more strongly denounces the obvious fact that these educational questions are being dragged into the arena of party politics.

SIR JAMES MACKAY.

Sir James Mackay, according to a telegram in the *Jiji Shimpo*, has finally started for England. He has left Shanghai by the *Oceanien* and will pay a visit to Japan on his way home.

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PRINCE TSAI.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

Prince Tsai is "doing" Tokyo with considerable industry. His Highness must have been edified when, at the banquet given in his honour at the Chinese Legation, the Minister made a speech in the Japanese language, thanking his guests for coming and proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan as well as that of the convives. Japanese newspapers give the text of this speech, and from it we learn that his Excellency is to be credited with an innovation, for he combined the health of his guests with that of the Sovereign. The "space of sanctity" seems to have been bridged over with more practicality than ceremony, if that was the case. But was it the case?

The Prince spent the 4th viewing the lions of the city. Yesterday morning he was to visit the Chinese students at their residence on Surugadai. That, probably, proved an interesting episode of his sojourn, but we have no particulars as yet.

To-night His Imperial Highness is to dine with Baron Komura.

Monday, Sept. 8.

Prince Tsai visited the Chinese students at Surugadai on the 5th instant. Some 400 assembled to meet him and after inquiring as to the nature of their studies and expressing much satisfaction therewith, the Prince delivered a short address. He warmly congratulated his hearers on their fortitude in coming to a distant country, and braving separation and difficulty for the sake of acquiring knowledge. Such conduct showed genuine patriotism. "We are all patriots, I hope," said his Imperial Highness, "but to you who have done these things the credit of exceptional love of country must be awarded." He then went on to say that during his travels abroad and his observation of men and things, he had come to the conclusion that the spirit of Occidental learning might be summarized in eight ideographs, namely, to know oneself, to know others, to be diligent and to conquer. There was nothing new in all this. Still less was there anything inconsistent with the teachings of the Sages. Islamism, Buddhism, Christianity and Confucianism, they all had a common basis, "know thyself." The immortal apothegm of Confucius was never to be forgotten, "grieve not to be unknown of others; grieve only not to know others." The fountain of all success was in one's own heart. Self-culture could not fail of reward. But above all what a man had to guard against was drifting with the time. It was his function to lead the time, not to be led by it; to amend the evils of the day, not to succumb to them. Mencius had said "value your own purpose." The grand rule of life could not be expressed more pithily. All history showed that no man had ever achieved great success without absolute adherence to the path of reason. To approach one's work with passion, was to turn deliberately from the path of reason. A man must cultivate large-heartedness and equanimity. Among the sages of old time, there was not one that had failed in the duty of utilizing his own gifts. It was certainly a humiliation to be inferior to others, but, knowing that inferiority, to make no call upon one's own energy and capacity, was a far greater humiliation. The Prince concluded by saying that he valued nothing more than talent; that he should not fail to report to the Throne the earnestness of their application and the patriotism of their purpose, and that he did not doubt the advent of an era of reform when rulers and ruled thus came to know each other. For himself, he had no claim to learning. He felt diffidence even in addressing them. But he could at least exhort them on behalf of their common country.

To this admirable address Mr. Chang Ying-hsu, a Chinese student now in the Imperial University, made answer on behalf of his fellows. His reply was singularly brave and outspoken. He said that the students who came to this country under official auspices, found their path quite smooth. But such was not the case with the private students These had to depend largely on the assistance given them by their Minister. That assistance was not forthcoming. The Minister showed little disposition to assist them. He even alleged that his duties lay in the direction of foreign affairs and did not extend to looking after students. On the other hand, none of the military and naval schools in Japan was open to any Chinese student without the Minister's guarantee. Thus it resulted that these schools were closed to the private students, who, finding that they could not achieve their purpose of equipping themselves for the service of their country, had no recourse but to return home. They earnestly begged the Prince to represent their case to the Throne, so that an inspecter of education should be sent to Japan with full powers to manage the students' affairs.

The Prince made no comment on this statement. He merely promised to bear the students' request in mind. Subsequently His Imperial Highness visited several schools and after expressing himself much pleased with what he had seen, returned to the Seiyo-ken. He is to proceed to Nikko on the 9th instant.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

Prince Tsai left Tokyo for Nikko on the 9th instant. He is to return to Tokyo on the 11th and will leave again on the 12th for Kyoto. After a night in Kyoto the Prince will go on to Nara and Osaka, thence proceeding to Kobe, and after visiting Suma and Maiko on the 14th, he will push on to Hiroshima. A ship from China is waiting for His Imperial Highness at Shimonoseki.

In a short speech made by the Prince at the banquet given in his honour by His Excellency Baron Komura, His Imperial Highness alluded in very high terms to the action of Japan during the Chinese crisis of 1900, and especially to the wise and friendly policy pursued by Baron Komura as this country's Representative in Peking. Such acts, the Prince said, constituted a practical illustration of the ties that bind Japan and China together, ties of race, ties of literature and ties of continent. He was profoundly convinced that they would walk together in the future, and by their joint efforts the fortunes of Asia would be restored.

This last expression may sound somewhat apocryphal in the ears of "yellow-peril" believers; but we do not read the Prince's words in the sense of a military revival. They seem to refer rather to the rescuing of Asia from her material inferiority. The Chinese language is very pithy and pregnant. And like our own tongue, it is not always absolutely explicit. Such an expression, for example, as "to restore the fortunes of a country," may be very variously interpreted unless it has some explanatory context. The ideographs employed by the Prince in this case mean literally to "shake up." They are generally used in the sense of our translation, and they might be applied to an empire, to a political party, to a commercial firm or even to a family.

We may add in this context that 23 new Chinese students, 15 of them Government cadets and 8 private, arrived in Moji on the 9th instant and left at once for Kobe. They are from Kouchow in Chekiang.

MARCUS ISLAND.

It appears that if the *Kasagi* had remained another day at Marcus Island her people would have met Captain Rosehill. The *Kasagi*, unable to find anchorage and fearing for her supply of coal, left the island on the 29th of July, after landing a small party of marines under the command of Lieut. Akimoto. On the very next day Captain Rosehill's schooner hove in sight—not on the 31st, seemingly, as was stated in the telegram published by us on the 6th instant. The accounts conflict as to whether the schooner's boat met a boat in which Lieut. Akimoto put off to prevent a landing, or whether the two boats crossed each other inadvertently. At any rate Captain Rosehill did land, and was immediately shown the document left by Mr. Ishii of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, declaring Japan's claim, as well as a letter from the United States Minister in Tokyo. Captain Rosehill seems to have behaved admirably. He was much disappointed, indeed; which was natural enough in view of the trouble and the expense he had incurred. But he at once signified his intention of acquiescing. He asked, however, that as he had brought with him two scientific experts and as some of his people were sick, his party might be allowed to land and spend a few days on the island. This was agreed to, and the experts proceeded to make a minute examination of the place, including borings to ascertain the geological conditions. Captain Rosehill had brought with him a full equipment of every kind, including twenty-four varieties of seeds. These last he distributed among the inhabitants of the Mizutani hamlet, to their great satisfaction. He said that his first visit to the island had been made in 1890, when he found it uninhabited. He visited it again in 1897, but the sea was then too rough to permit a landing. Under any circumstances, he added, although his own hopes were frustrated, it was a matter of satisfaction that the island now had settlers to develop its resources. Altogether his behaviour was that of a straight forward, sensible man. The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that he carried a deed of conveyance from the United States Government, and that the deed was in English and Japanese, but we think that very unlikely, for unless the United States Government had foreseen the presence of Japanese settlers, which it certainly did not, there would have been no occasion to use the Japanese language. Captain Rosehill sailed away on the 7th of August.

NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

There is trouble about the Nagasaki harbour. The work was to have been finished this month at a total outlay of 3,100,000 *yen*, but suddenly the Mayor, Mr. Yokoyama, asked the Town Assembly for an extension of two years and a further grant of 2,590,000 *yen*. This has led to much agitation, and it is alleged that inquiries set on foot by the citizens have revealed some very questionable proceedings. The whole matter has been appealed to the Home Department.

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THE CHENCHOU MASSACRE.

A Chengté (Hunan) correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* sends to that journal the following account of the Chenchou massacre :—

The teacher and cook have arrived from the above city and from them we have the following additional information concerning the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis on the 15th of August. For weeks the cholera has been depopulating the cities along the Yuan River. In Changté they died daily by the score, and from reliable reports, the same can be said of the cities west of here. Chênchou is built on a hillside and in the centre of the city is a famous spring from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported to have been poisoned by the foreigners and hence the high death rate. For a few days before the trouble, talk of evil intentions could be freely heard on the street, but the foreigners did not consider it of sufficient importance to speak to the officials about it.

On Friday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Lowis was studying with his teacher and Mr. Bruce was in his room across the hall, when, "in an instant," the house and street became crowded with people. Mr. Bruce at once sent to the Chihfu for protection, but it was too late. They drew him by his hair out of the room and into the yard where, with clubs, stones, knives, swords, and torture, they soon killed him.

Mr. Lowis and his teacher went out at the back door into the yard and started to climb up on an old shed, when a stroke from a spear brought the former to the ground. With the same instruments as used above his body was soon beyond recognition. Eyes were knocked out and the bodies otherwise mutilated beyond recording here. After this the mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could not use. The trunks and boxes were broken open but not any of the poison could be found. When the crowd had almost disappeared, the Chihfu arrived and had the bodies moved into their respective rooms.

A few facts are worthy of notice.

(*a*).—On the same street and a few doors away were stationed soldiers for their protection.

(*b*).—To the rear and adjoining the mission compounds was a military camp.

(*c*).—The Fu and Hsien yamêns were within a reasonable distance to grant relief.

(*d*).—The Chihsien was the same man who was in Changtê in 1900 and refused to turn his hand to help us. It remains to be seen whether such a man shall be allowed to direct the affairs of a district in which foreigners reside.

The deputy postal clerk from Yochou was in the city and had just established an office and intended to open other offices in the principal cities between there and Kueiyang, Kweichou. After the mob left the chapel, they demolished the office, and beat the clerk and postmaster so that the former will likely die as a result of his injuries. The postmaster is the son of an intelligent and friendly military official of Changtê.

One of the remarkable features of this shocking affair is the absence of all excitement caused by the news. People are beginning to think that the killing of missionaries must be regarded as a normal incident of contemporary history in China. It is strange, too, that a Chinese population should be so easily persuaded to believe a charge of fiendish and wholesale cruelty against men whose lives are devoted to benevolent deeds. Evidently the missionary is still altogether misunderstood by the mass of the people in China. That they should count him a political agent rather than a religious propagandist is not wonderful. But it is wonderful that men who devote themselves solely to philanthropic deeds and whose pure, noble lives are constantly before the eyes of the Chinese people, should in a moment of panic be regarded as deliberate authors of their fellow-beings' wholesale destruction. The latest intelligence with regard to this affair is that the district magistrate has been deprived of his office for negligence, and that the Governor of Hunan has been ordered to arrest the ringleaders of the riot without delay. It may be said of China that she is the only country in the world where local magistrates are held responsible for mob violence. We do not hear of magistrates in America being degraded after a lynching or in Ireland after a moonlighters' outrage.

"ODDITIES OF ARGUMENT."

"Truth" addressing a local contemporary —apparently he suffers from some fine diffidence which prevents him from addressing himself direct to the journal with which he is engaged in controversy,—returns to the discussion of the perpetual lease question. His letter, as might have been expected, shows signs of the sense of discomfiture under which he labours, for he accuses the *Mail* of "false statements" and "trickery," these being the hysterical refuge of the defeated controversialist. They would put "Truth" out of court in any case conducted according to the rules of ordinary civility, but the anonymous newspaper correspondent of Yokohama is a law unto himself, and we must put up with his vagaries. The gist of "Truth's" last letter is contained in the following paragraphs :—

There is, however, one point I would venture to set the *Mail* right upon, and that is as regards the *objet* of the Perpetual Leases. If buildings did not in any sense constitute an object of the Lease, how could the failure to erect buildings nullify the Lease, and how *in justice* could entire buildings worth possibly *yen* 100,000, be confiscated by the Japanese Government in the event of non-payment of one year's rent or non-fulfilment of any other condition of the Lease?

For over 40 years the Title Deeds of our Perpetual Leases have served to cover our perpetual right in entire properties, land and buildings, and if the *Mail* denies this fact, will it kindly inform us what evidence exists of the ownership of the buildings When I bought my property I bought the perpetual right in the Land with all appurtenances thereto, and the only evidence I possess of ownership of that perpetual right is the Title Deed of Perpetual Lease.

To suggest the simile, which the *Mail* proudly boasts of having made months ago, that our Perpetual Leases might as well be held to apply to furniture, which is moveable, as to buildings, which are immoveable, is as senseless and childish as it is misleading and deceptive.

Here, then, we are on something resembling solid ground. To be sure, it is ground that has been trodden again and again in the past, but another peculiarity of the Yokohama anonymous correspondent is that he exercises the privilege of ignoring all history prior to the moment of his taking up his pen, and that vagary also must be endured.

His first point is that if buildings did not in any sense constitute an object of the lease, failure to erect buildings could not nullify the lease. We imagine that under no circumstances other than the desperate circumstances in which the newspaper opponents of the house tax find themselves, would the objects leased by a deed be sought outside the four corners of the deed. Under no other circumstances would an attempt be made to prove that a deed which explicitly conveys land and nothing but land, and which does not say one word about buildings as forming part of the objects conveyed—under no other circumstances would an attempt be made to prove that such a deed conveys buildings. However, let us take "Truth's" argument. Buildings have to be erected on the leased land, therefore buildings are leased as well as land. What was the origin of this—not a clause in the lease itself, be it observed, but a regulation with reference to the land? The origin, as frequently explained on previous occasions in this controversy, was to prevent inconvenient land speculation on the part of outsiders. By the desire of the foreign Consuls themselves that regulation was enacted. No idea of the kind existed when the title deeds were drafted. The land in question being that at Nagasaki, which was to be allotted to foreigners without any payment whatever, it seemed possible that, unless a regulation were framed compelling the holder to erect buildings of some kind, outsiders, who had no intention whatever of settling in Nagasaki, might acquire large tracts for the purpose of subsequently selling them to *bonâ fide* residents. In the case of the Yokohama settlement, also, the land having been given free of charge, a similar regulation seemed essential. But in the case of Yedo, Hyogo and Osaka, where an upset price was paid, the regulation being plainly superfluous, ceased to stand among the conditions of sale. We mention these facts—old and hackneyed facts—simply because "Truth" appears to attach importance to his argument about the conditions of sale, but, even though the history of this particular condition were not what it is, we should be unable to draw from it any inference such as "Truth" draws. One might as well say that to lease certain buildings to a man on condition of his keeping a livery stable there, would mean that one leased to him the carriages and horses he might use in his business. To that "Truth" may perhaps retort by repeating the last paragraph of his letter, namely, that the horses and carriages are movables whereas the buildings are immovable. Are the buildings immovable indeed? Can not they be removed at any moment without in any way effecting the lease? Are they not frequently removed?

Apart, however, from the actual value of these conditions as to compulsory building and confiscation of buildings in the event of default, we would ask "Truth" what should be done about settlements where the leases contain no confiscation clause and where the condition as to building was never imposed. If it be contended that because of the existence of that condition and that clause, buildings are to be considered as included in objects leased, by what contrivance are buildings to be included where no such clause and no such condition exist? How are the settlements at Tokyo, Hyogo and Osaka to be saved?

"Truth" further points out the injustice that would result from confiscating costly buildings because of failure to pay one year's land-rent, unless such buildings constituted an object of the lease. A simple question will expose the fallacy of that argument :— If the buildings constituted an object of the lease, how could they be confiscated by the lessor? They might revert to him, but they could not be confiscated by him. The title-deed, however, does not speak of "confiscation." "Truth," perhaps, used that word without fully considering its bearing upon his own argument. What the title deed says is that, in the event of failure to pay rent, "the buildings shall *become* the property of the Japanese Government." Obviously, therefore, the buildings are not the property of the Japanese Government so long as the land remains lawfully in the hands of its lessee. They *become* the Government's property only in the event of the land's reverting to it through the tenant's default. Now, if the buildings are not the Government's property, how by any conceivable possibility can they be said to have been leased by the Government to the landholder?

When "Truth" has answered these questions, it will be time enough to consider his contention that he holds the houses on his land under the perpetual lease. But in that context another question may be added :—"Did he buy the appurtenances

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on his land from the Japanese Government, or did he buy them from their previous owner, the lessee of the land? Does he now acknowledge them to be the property of the Japanese Government?"

THE YOKOHAMA TRADE EXAMINATION SOCIETY.

Last month the *Yokohama Boyeki Kenkyukai* were asked by the Customs Authorities to give an opinion about the new commercial treaty concluded between England and China. They have now sent in their reply. On the whole it is favourable to the treaty. They admit that the abolition of *likin* is a most important desideratum, and they do not think that, in the face of such clear engagements as China has given, there need be any serious fear of her failure to carry out the compact, especially as she retains the right to impose whatever taxes she thinks fit upon goods not intended for export. It is of course questionable whether she will be able to give complete effect to the terms of the treaty in regions where her sovereign power is curtailed—the Society evidently allude to Manchuria—but that is a point which England must be supposed to have taken into full consideration. In some quarters an apprehension is entertained that the abolition of the *likin* stations will throw out of employment a large number of officials, who may thus be expected to join the disaffected classes. That is a point to which the Yokohama Society is not disposed to attach great importance. But there are certain other qualifications of their approval. Of these the chief relates to the rates fixed for the new customs duties. They think that the rate upon imports should not exceed 12½ per cent. This figure is founded on the theory that according to Japan's present treaty with China the former is entitled to claim entire immunity from inland taxation for any goods upon which she pays 7½ per cent. at an open port—namely, 5 per cent. tariff duty and 2½ per cent. commuation duty. Assuming, then, that the Chinese Government is to have a net increase of 5 per cent., the total leviable becomes 12½ per cent. instead of 15, and the former figure seems ample in the Society's estimate. Coming down, then, from the general question to particulars, the Society maintain that coal, cotton and silk-cocoons should be placed in a special category. Coal exported from Japan to China can not be said to go into the interior at all. It is consumed at the open ports or in their immediate vicinity. Thus it pays no *likin* under present circumstances, and to lay on it a heavy impost in commutation of a tax by which it is not now burdened, can not be called just. Cotton is governed by different conditions. Japan wants Chinese cotton for her mills. Last year she took 6½ million *yen* worth, and she can not afford to have it come to her at a cost heavily enhanced by duties. She does not buy large quantities of silk cocoons from her neighbours, but she does buy some, and is likely to buy more. At all events, they are an important item in the prosperity of her silk-weaving industry. If these various modifications are made, the Society see no reason to object to the revised Treaty. They have confidence, they say, that its vital features have received full attention from the British negotiators. Not the least interesting point in this opinion is the Committee's declaration of faith in China's promises, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, in the inevitable character of the engagements into which she has entered according to the text of the treaty. The language of the 8th Article, binding her to abolish all *likin* stations wherever found as well as all internal-tax stations, and on no pretext whatever to re-establish them, leaves no room for evasion. If Japanese merchants place faith in China's promises in this matter, foreign merchants will possibly find themselves somewhat re-assured. The full text of the treaty has not been published, and we are therefore unable to say how far Japanese newspapers' rendering of the 8th Article, as quoted by the Yokohama Society, is accurate. Indeed the whole of the news recently arriving with regard to this question is perplexing, for whereas, up to a very recent date, we had understood that the British Government, supported by mercantile opinion in Manchester and by the China Association in London, had admitted the impossibility of abolishing the *likin* stations altogether—in view of the fact that the *likin* levied upon native Chinese goods, with which, of course, the foreign negotiators have no manner of concern, is much larger in bulk than the *likin* levied on foreign goods—it would now seem that the total abolition of the *likin* stations has actually been agreed to, and that a provisional order in that sense has been issued by Imperial Decree.

THE WEATHER.

Monday, Sept. 8.

Another storm threatens. The last missed us, and truly there have been so many non-materializing wolves that people begin to anticipate complete immunity. However, there is no mistaking the import of this gusty, rain-dashy, horribly muggy weather. We are certainly on the edge of a disturbance. It reached the neighbourhood of Shikoku on the 6th, having set out from Riukiu on the 5th, and it ought to be upon us—if it is coming at all—before these words are published. The past week has been a terribly stormy time in the seas adjacent to Japan.

The floods are out again between Yokohama and Tokyo, submerging the pear orchards entirely. When our special messenger came down from the capital last evening the big Kawasaki bridge was almost awash and the railway authorities were uncertain whether any further trains would be allowed to cross that night. A large corps of coolies, burning flares, were watching the line in the vicinity of the bridge.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The sea at Odawara was rougher than ever on the 6th instant, and the police were obliged to exert all their strength, aided by the firemen—five of whom were wounded—in rescuing people from inundated houses. By the 7th instant the violence of the sea had somewhat subsided.

Osaka was visited by the storm on the 7th. There was much stripping of tiles in the town and surveying stations were blown down. Kobe's troubles began from the night of the 6th, but we have as got no statement of damages. Kyoto was reached by the depression on the 7th, and from thence it passed to Yamada in Ise and to Hamamatsu. Strange to say, Sakata in Uzen telegraphs a gale on the 7th, but how the storm got there we do not see unless it has emerged into the Sea of Japan. Tokyo and the low-lands between the capital and Yokohama are suffering from flooded rivers but there is nothing very serious as yet.

Incoming vessels tell of very heavy weather outside Tokyo Bay. The *Saikio Maru*, from Kobe, had a very rough passage, indeed; perhaps one of the roughest she has experienced in recent years. The German mail steamer *Princess Irene*, which left Yokohama at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, must also have had a terrible dusting, as she did not arrive in Kobe until 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The storm is said to have passed away. It travelled through Kiushiu and emerged into the Japan Sea on the 7th instant. The places that suffered most were Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Kochi, Fukui, Hiroshima, Matsunaga, Ki-no-misaki, Tadotsu, Okayama, Osaka, Kobe, Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, Isezaki, Saseho, Fukuoka, Tsu, Hamamatsu, Nagatsuo, etc. It finally touched Hakodate. It need scarcely be said that these names represent, not the order of the storm's journey, but the order of its violence. Service on the Iyo Railway and the Sanyo Railway is suspended, and Tsuruga was visited by a somewhat serious tidal wave. There are many reports of damage from various districts, but the list need not be given in detail. The Okinawa Governor sends word that 500 fishing boats were driven out to sea, but most of them made the shore ultimately.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Tonegawa rose 11 feet on the 8th, and finally burst the embankment of the Hiuchi marsh in Saitama prefecture, spreading rapidly over the neighbouring district and submerging some 70 houses in Kawabemura and Toshima-mura. The flood increased during the day and by evening 200 houses were almost completely covered with water. The people, however, fled in good time, and there was no loss of life. The local authorities have organized vigorous measures of relief. It is stated that food and shelter will have to be supplied for 6,787 people, the inhabitants of 1,021 houses, during a period of some three weeks. Three thousand acres of arable land have been inundated. It will be impossible to take any immediate steps for repairing the embankment. There is said to be no resource except to wait for the subsidence of the flood.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The *Seet*, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, urges the insufficiency of the Russian squadron on the China station in view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and suggests that the squadron be raised to five times its present strength. Of course Englishmen can not see anything strange in such a contention, for it is their own constant habit to advise an increase of British force in Far-Eastern waters, on the ground that the present squadron is not equal to the combined squadrons of this and that Power or to the single squadron of some third Power. These are the kind of contentions that underlie all the policy of Occidental States in the Orient, and the only question that presents itself to the speculative mind is where a limit to the competition is to be found and whither it will ultimately lead. Regarded as it stands at present, the thing is a veritable case of the rocks on which the nigger supposed the universe to rest: there is no bottom. Fancy the light that must shine on such doings in China's eyes. Presumably she thinks. Anyhow she

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has people that think for her. What, then, does she think to be the purpose of all these warlike preparations? If she answers her own thoughts in accordance with the promptings of common sense, she ought to convert her whole empire into a Boxers' camp, and we should then see those serried millions stand in armed panoply which brought a nightmare to the Kaiser and furnished a graphic phrase to Sir Robert Hart. Perhaps too she sees the comic side of it all. Perhaps she asks, over her afternoon tea, why those foreigners, instead of spending vast sums on armaments which have no utterable object, why they don't agree to a fixed establishment and send back all the rest. There is a precedent. On the platform of the Tientsin station when the marines assembled that were to proceed to Peking as Legation guards, 25 out of the contingent of 100 Englishmen were countermarched to their ship because the French and the Russians were found to have sent only 75 men each. The balance of power was of cardinal importance; the protection of foreign life and property, quite a secondary consideration! Why not now make the hypothetical partition of China a secondary consideration and raise to the first rank of essentials abstention from uselessly squandering the money of the European tax-payer? Say what we may, we representatives of the foremost files of time are the apostles of force. Our civilization is the civilization of force. How enormously superior in that respect was the civilization founded on the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius!

"CENTAUR."

We observe that a correspondent signing himself "Centaur" states, in the columns of a contemporary, that we appear to have lost sight of the condition as to the necessity of erecting houses within a certain time on the lands held under perpetual lease, and also of the condition "that the land was liable to forfeiture if within a specified time after purchase, buildings of a value proportionate to the value of the land were not erected thereon." "Centaur" has evidently failed to follow the course of the discussion or he would know that these matters were dealt with months ago in our columns. Under the circumstances he will doubtless excuse us if we refrain from going over the ground again, more especially as the matter was touched on in our issue of the 6th inst. A word may be added, however, about "Centaur's" paraphrase of the second condition. He says that "buildings of a value proportionate to the value of the land" had to be erected. The words of the regulation are: — "Allotments of land will be made only to *bonâ-fide* residents, and renters of land will be required, under penalty of forfeiture of title-deed, to erect, within six months after date of title-deed and in accordance with these Regulations, buildings of a value of not less than, on water lots $150 for each 100 *tsubo* measurement; on rearage, $50." It can scarcely be said that such buildings were in proportion to the value of the land. The point is not vital, but it has some interest as showing that the object of the condition was merely to save the land from falling into the hands of speculative outsiders, a fact further established by the exordium of the regulation:—"Allotments of land will be made only to *bonâ-fide* residents."

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

Mr. Kano Jingoro, Principal of the High Normal School, has returned from his trip to China and brings with him some interesting intelligence. In Peking he met the Minister of Education, who had desired to visit Japan himself, but being prevented from doing so, had asked Mr. Wu to go in his place. The Viceroys Liu and Chang, who have been prominent in promoting the movement for sending students to Japan, are understood to have laid great stress on the necessity of equipping these students as speedily as possible, so that they may return soon to China and take part in organizing the elementary schools which the Government contemplates establishing. For it really does seem that the Chinese Government seriously entertains that purpose, and, of course, if it sets about the task resolutely, the reform will overshadow everything done in the past, and will be radical in the best sense of the term. Liu and Chang, being in haste to begin, insist on rapid preparation of students to act as teachers. But there is no royal road to learning. Japan went nearer to discovering such a road than any nation in history. We, who are in the position of the prophet's own countrymen, are apt to forget what she did; but truly the system of education she was able to organise in a few years, starting from the difficulty of having no material whatever to work with in the shape of a teaching staff, is worthy of a little wonder. Mr. Wu Ju-lung is said to be now devoting much time to the inspection of elementary schools in Japan. We advise him to extend his inquiry to the beginnings of these schools, since that is the feature having chief practical interest for his country at present. To return to Mr. Kano, however. He seems to have acquiesced in the view that China badly wants some rapidly equipped students, but he impressed upon the Minister of Education the fact that, whatever steps be taken to supply immediately pressing needs, the process of education can not be "hustled," and that, side by side with these *sokusei* students, lads must be sent to Japan to begin from the first rung of the curriculum and climb the ladder with leisurely and duly ordered steps. The Minister seems to have acquiesced, but he explained that in the meanwhile China had to think about the machinery for use in the organization of elementary schools, and Mr. Wu is now examining that matter. For one thing China must be prepared, namely, to find that her earliest essay in organizing elementary schools for the new education will be more or less of a disorderly scramble, as it was in Japan. But she has to go right on through evil report and good report, assured that perseverance will reach the goal finally.

Mr. Kano also visited the Police School in Peking. There four Japanese are the principal instructors. Mr. Kano took the opportunity to speak of the necessity of amending laws as well as organizing a police force. That is certainly true, but at the same time, it is also true that if the existing laws of China were purely and intelligently administered there would not be much to complain of.

There were meetings between Mr. Kano and Princes Chun and Kung. He told the latter that the lessons of loyalty and patriotism inculcated in Japanese schools are based on the precepts of the Sages Confucius and Mencius; a statement which doubtless proved agreeable to its hearer. Prince Kung is presumably the son of the celebrated statesman who made his first acquaintance with international affairs when, a pale and perturbed youth, he met Lord Elgin in 1860, and appended his signature to a treaty as to the contents of which he had scarcely any knowledge. Why should he indeed? With the muzzle of a pistol to his head, a man does not pause to ask the meaning of a formula he is required to repeat. The present Prince seems to be as enlightened as was his illustrious father, which is saying much. Mr. Kano told him something of the mistakes Japan had made at the beginning, and the difficulties she had encountered, when starting her new educational system, and how she had stuck to her work, correcting, altering and retracing, so that at length she found herself fairly in the path.

Prince Chun, the son, we suppose, of Prince Kung's successor at the Tsung-li Yamên in 1884, showed much interest in the *Kobun Gaku-in* (School for the Spread of Literature), which Mr. Kano has founded in the Hongo district of Tokyo. Mr. Kano told him that there are now 170 Chinese lads studying there, and that great difficulty is found in imparting knowledge to them, owing to the varieties of dialect they speak. In a huge empire like China, differences of dialect are inevitable, but Mr. Kano suggested that educational purposes and general progress would be greatly promoted by establishing a standard language in the north and south of the country.

Mr. Kano visited Prince Hsu and Prince Ching and found them both thoroughly sympathetic and very earnest about the necessity of educational progress. It would seem from all this that there is a remarkable consensus of opinion among the political leaders in Peking.

Mr. Wu Ju-lung having asked to have explicit discourses on the Japanese educational system, its beginnings and its development, Baron Kikuchi, President of the Imperial University, has made arrangements for the delivery of a week's lectures in the University Hall by men of distinction in the Japanese world of science. Among the names of the lecturers we observe those of Professors Matsumura, Arima and Noda. Mr. Wu is to leave Tokyo on the 24th inst.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

In the *Nagasaki Press* of September 8th we find the following quotation from the *Kobe Chronicle*, and we assume that it is correctly given:—

"And while on the subject of the *Times* it will interest readers in Japan if we add that it was altogether against Mr. Michie's advice that a certain resident of Tokyo was chosen to supply the London journal with Japanese news, and he gave more than one warning on the subject which passed unheeded."

Although the Nagasaki journal quotes the above, it condemns it in no measured terms, justly remarking that if Mr. Michie were alive "we are sure he would resent very strongly the use in this way of views privately expressed." Yes, in truth, not even the memory of the dead is respected by the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* in the bitterness of his animosity against the editor of the *Japan Mail*. It is the old story: no hatred can equal the hatred of the man who is haunted by consciousness of having returned evil for good. Not the injured but the injurer never forgives. As for Mr. Michie, he was one of the dearest and most valued friends of the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*. They exchanged letters constantly, and it was with

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the correspondent of *The Times* in Tokyo that Mr. Michie spent one of the few days of his last sojourn in Japan. He was no more capable of grasping a man by the hand in token of hearty friendship and at the same time endeavouring to stab him behind his back, than he was of deliberately crossing to the other side of the road when a charitable deed invited him to this. It is not for the sake of *The Times*' correspondent that we write these words. It is because of the shocking injury done to the memory of one of the truest and best natures that ever graced human being.

And since the subject has been thus brought forward, since for the sake of injuring the reputation of the *Times*' correspondent in the estimation of those—and they were deservedly many—who loved Mr. Michie and whose keen sorrow for his loss is still fresh, since for that sake an insult is thus put upon the dead man, we think it right to say that the chief instrumentality through which the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* established relations with that journal in 1894, was the instrumentality of this very Mr. Michie. On the eve of the China-Japan war, coming to this country with the hope of promoting the cause of peace, for which he would at any time have given his life, Mr. Michie at once proceeded to Nikko where his friend was staying at the moment, and the two men, returning together to Tokyo, did what they could to avert the impending catastrophe. It was little, alas! they could do, but the joint effort helped to cement their friendship, already of 10 years standing, and it was on that occasion that Mr. Michie offered to use his influence in the sense indicated above. So untrue is the statement made by the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*; a statement which, if true, would be one of the grossest breaches of confidence ever perpetrated, and which, being diametrically opposed to the facts, is a cruel libel on the loyalty of a departed friend.

"TREATY RIGHTS."

"Treaty Rights" still objects, but does not press the objection, that we have tampered with the wording of the Treaty "in such manner as best suits our contentions." Truly it is difficult to understand why, when a tax on houses is the only subject under immediate discussion, the Treaty's stipulations should not be considered with regard to taxes alone. As to tampering to suit our contentions, can a clear understanding be promoted by such recriminations?

"Treaty Rights" now propounds three questions, which he invites us to answer. We shall do so to the best of our ability, and in quoting the questions we use "Treaty Rights'" italics.

The first question is, "what is the specific *property* referred to in the above sentence?" namely, in the sentence "of course the 18th article does guarantee certain property against the imposition of any taxes other than those mentioned in the leases."

We answer, the specific property referred to is the property now held in the settlements under leases in perpetuity; that is to say, landed property, since land alone is held under the perpetual leases.

The second question is:—"What are the names of the *Taxes* against the imposition of which Article XVIII. guarantees such property?"

We answer, land tax, land rate, and all taxes that may hereafter be levied in respect of land.

The third question is:—"What are the names of those taxes *mentioned in the leases* which (taxes) are referred to in the above extract:"—namely the extract quoted under question 1.

We answer, the taxes included in the payment which the lessee is required to make annually to the Japanese Government on account of the land conveyed to him by the lease; that is to say, land tax, land rate—a local tax—and all other taxes that may hereafter be levied in respect of land.

We do not mean to say that these taxes are specifically enumerated in the lease. The total payment only is mentioned there. But the fact that land tax is included in that payment is explicitly stated in the fifth Article of "The Arrangement relative to the Foreign Settlement at the Port of Hyogo and Osaka." It is not to be expected, of course, that in any of the conventional documents signed before the *Meiji* system of taxation was elaborated, exact mention can be found of taxes included in that system but not in existence at the time when the conventions were drafted. However, the broad fact now recognised by the Japanese Government, after consultations with Foreign Powers, is understood to be that the Revised Treaties exempt foreign land-lessees from any payment of taxes on account of their lands other than the taxes already included in the payments called for by the leases. Hence it is that no registration fee is charged for registering transfers of land—though, strictly speaking, such a charge would fall under the category of a "new condition" rather than under that of a tax.

Perhaps our contention will be clear to "Treaty Rights" if we put it in this form:—Land alone being held under perpetual lease, land alone is entitled to the exemptions granted by the Revised Treaties; the chief of such exemptions being that no taxes shall be imposed on the land other than those already included in the payments called for by the lease.

Having thus endeavoured to answer "Treaty Rights'" questions as frankly and clearly as possible, we proceed to notice his next point, namely:—"With regard to the rest of the *Mail's* article all I can make out of it beyond a quibble as to whether foreigners own or rent property notwithstanding that the editor ought to know perfectly well that the position of foreigners is that they own perpetual leases of land with all appurtenances, is a futile effort to prove that because I claim the conditions of title deeds of perpetual leases *which have been confirmed by Treaty, I am repudiating the limitation explicitly formulated in the Treaty.* In other words, the *Mail* maintains that because I am claiming what has been confirmed, therefore I am repudiating what has been confirmed."

It is just here that the radical difference of opinion exists between "Treaty Rights" and ourselves. His proposition is:—"Foreigners own perpetual leases of land with all appurtenances;" and among those "appurtenances" he includes houses. That is his contention, we imagine. At least so it appears to us. Now it is possible that such contention would be valid according to English law; namely, that where land is leased for building, all buildings erected on it are to be regarded as appurtenances for fiscal purposes and as held under the lease. But such a proposition has no reality in the eyes of Japanese law, and it is by Japanese law that the Treaty must be interpreted, so far as concerns property held by foreigners in Japan. Japanese law distinctly separates buildings from the land on which they stand, for taxation purposes, and also separates them for purposes of ownership. Thus, when a sale of land is registered, any buildings that stand on it have to be registered also, or they do not pass into legally recognised possession of the person acquiring the land. Further, no land-owner is liable to pay taxes on buildings that stand on his land unless such buildings are registered as his property: the tax on the buildings is leviable from their registered owner, who may be, and frequently is, distinct from the owner of the land. Japanese law, is, we believe, identical with the law of many other countries in these respects, but how far that may be the case we do not undertake to say. It is enough to point out that under Japanese law houses are not included among appurtenances of land, and since Japanese law is the law by which the treaties have to be operated, the words, "property held under leases in perpetuity" indicate a limitation which is ignored when an attempt is made to include houses in such property.

Probably this is the cardinal point at which the views of "Treaty Rights" diverge from ours, and if he has not apprehended the point, it may well have seemed to him that in speaking of limitations formulated by the treaty we were setting up an untenable contention. We had not thought it necessary to recapitulate the question of the law applicable, as it had been previously set forth in our columns.

"Treaty Rights" suggests we should "employ our ingenuity in endeavouring to prove" that there has not been a violation of the treaty in the matter of the third condition of the "title deeds." We find that suggestion rather vague. If "Treaty Rights" will state explicitly the condition to which he alludes and the manner in which it has been violated, we shall be very happy to discuss the matter. It is possible that we may entirely agree with him.

We do entirely agree with him when he says that distraint proceedings should have been avoided and that they have left a bitter taste in the mouths of foreign residents. That they could easily have been avoided, we are also convinced, but the discussion of that point would take us to ground which had better, perhaps, be avoided.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

Symptoms of an anti-missionary movement are reported from Taichow in Chekiang, and it is also stated that bills calling upon the people to expel the teachers of the foreign faith have been posted all over Canton. Evidently this perennial question is as far as ever from being settled. It began to be urgent in 1865 when the Abbe Mabileau was murdered in Szchuan, and it has grown in urgency ever since. But there appears to be neither remedy nor serious idea of attempting to discover one. The Powers go on contentedly treating the symtoms and leaving the malady itself entirely untouched. What are all these murders, burnings and beatings except symptoms? When a man is suffering from cholera no physician imagines that a cure can be effected simply by restrainiug the patient's convulsive movements. We come back, in the end, to Wensiang's celebrated declaration of 1871. The evil is far more palpable and far more dangerous now than it was in the day of that great statesman, but the time seems to have passed for effecting any

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radical cure. Wensiang predicted that unless the trouble was firmly grappled with in those early days, it would ultimately become uncontrollable, and his forecast has been amply verified.

Monday, Sept. 8.

There is a silly rumour that Russia has protested against the last article of the new commercial treaty between England and China, the ground of protest being that the article impairs China's suzerainty, and the protest being accompanied by a threat that if the article is suffered to stand, Russia will not evacuate Manchuria. Many roles are assigned to Russia by the newsmongers, but that of guarding Chinese sovereignty against England, which has entered into an alliance with Japan for the explicit purpose of protecting the Middle Kingdom's integrity, has at least the merit of novelty. Russia's evacuation of Manchuria depends upon the fulfilment of certain clearly stipulated conditions, and were she to import wholly new matters into the question, she would be committing a most unlikely breach of faith.

Both in the north and in the south of China the telegraph says that vigorous measures are being adopted to subdue the insurgents. In Kwangsi the Governor, Wang Chichun, and in Chili General Ma are collecting troops and preparing to restore order. It would be hopeless to attempt to follow these various movements geographically, but the impression conveyed by it all is that China is in a very disturbed state. If she could save the money expended every year on the work of dealing with insurgents, she would have little difficulty in discharging her other obligations.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that Viceroy Yuan's eldest son, a youth of twenty-four, has been attacked by cholera, and that the Viceroy summoned a Japanese physician, whose aid is likely to prove successful.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

It is stated that the Empress Dowager has definitely put down her foot and declared that before the end of this month the nuptials of Prince Chun and Yung Lu's daughter must take place. No one, or at least very few people, know what happens within the gates of the sacred precincts at Peking, or by what hopes and ambitions the Camarilla surrounding the Throne are swayed. But when first this story of the Prince's marriage came to hand, it had a corollary to the effect that Prince Chun was already betrothed to a lady whom he loved, that she declared her intention of committing suicide if the match were broken off, and that in spite of Yung Lu's great influence, the proposed union would not take place. But the Empress Dowager permits no such scruples. "These are dangerous guides the feelings." So the love troth is to be ruthlessly severed. Alas, alas!

A telegram from Peking says that Ku Hun-ki, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent in his resignation on the plea of his forces being inadequate for the discharge of the duties devolving on him. But the Emperor has replied that his ability and loyalty are well known; that he must not depreciate himself, and that he had better remain in office.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Shanghai's opposition to the new Treaty seems to be growing. It is doubtless a case of the old distrust. The merchants think, as they thought in the case of the abortive Alcock convention of 1868, that no deity can have intervened to suddenly smoothe away all the difficulties hitherto alleged to be blocking the path to the abolition of *likin*. The fact is that the Chinese have hitherto set up such a good case in defence of their non-observance of what foreigners claimed as treaty rights, that a complete metamorphosis of their situation can not now be readily credited. Sir Robert Hart himself pointed out, with the force of facts and unquestionable authority, that China is really a congeries of principalities, each having its own local autonomy and its own budget, and that to extend to them all a fiscal arrangement which ignored these differences, was an almost impracticable task. Doubtless the long-headed merchants of Shanghai want to know now how the impracticability has been removed. It must be assumed that their scepticism is very deep-rooted, for they see plainly enough that the abolition of the present system of internal-taxation stations, and their replacement by a system under which the revenue hitherto collected by them would come from the coffers of the Imperial customs, must materially promote the centralization of administrative authority in China, which centralization is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as a great desideratum. For our own part, we sometimes ask ourselves whether centralization would have been an advantage in the days of Boxerdom when the field of mischief was happily restricted because no free channels existed for the spread of the *virus* to the provinces.

A telegram to the *Jiji* from Peking explains the reason of Russia's animosity, or alleged animosity, to the new commercial treaty just concluded by Great Britain in Shanghai. The sentiment assigned to Russia is a desire to prevent the large access of power that must come to the Imperial Customs under the new arrangement. We find great difficulty in believing this to be true, but assuming it to be a well-founded statement, such a line of action on Russia's part would certainly not commend itself to reasoning minds. Russia may be said to have absolutely no interest in the import trade of China, at least in that portion of it which falls under the purview of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The abolition of *likin* and the removal of obstructions to the free ingress of foreign merchandise do not concern her in any way. Therefore her opposition to the treaty on account of the increase of power its operation would bring to the Customs must be termed eminently unwarrantable. Besides, the Imperial Maritime Customs is a purely Chinese institution. It happens to have a British subject for its Inspector General, but the control may pass into German or American hands when the inevitable laws of nature decree a new shuffling of the cards. When Sir Robert Hart was chosen for this high trust in 1863, after the fiasco of the Lay-Osborn flotilla, he was 28 years of age. He is now, therefore, 67, having for nearly 39 years—it will be exactly 39 next November—served China and served the best interests of humanity and of civilized progress with rare ability and still rarer tact. Certainly the much abused *Tsung-li Yamên* never showed sounder insight than when, in appointing Sir Robert, they wrote:—"In the opinion of Chinese and foreigners, you are a man of loyalty and experience and you will doubtless make redoubled efforts to show yourself worthy of the functions now entrusted to you." It is England's good fortune to have such men available for such posts, and most assuredly no one can say that under Sir Robert Hart's regimen the slightest favour or partiality has been shown at the expense of any nationals or to the undue advantage of others, while as for his discharge of the duties, and very much more than the duties, of his post, the world's applause is unanimous. Opposition to any extension of the functions of the Customs under Sir Robert's sway, especially when that extension is conceived in the best interests of all countries trading with China, would be a display of small-minded jealousy such as Russia is not in the habit of showing. It would be on a par with the exultation expressed by Baron Gros in one of his despatches when, commenting on the retention of French troops in Chusan after the original purpose of their presence there had ceased to exist, he said that they prevented England from establishing a second Hongkong off the mouth of the Yangtse. France and England were then allies; their troops had just been fighting shoulder to shoulder, and a second Hongkong would have been a place freely open to every nation of the world and presenting the same advantages, the same privileges and the same protection to the peoples of every clime and every flag.

It is stated that Mr. Wu Ting-fong is to remain for another year in Washington. The reason assigned by the correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* is that the United States Government has signified its unwillingness to receive the official proposed by China as Mr. Wu's successor. Washington gains by this incident, for certainly it is very improbable that any exchange which removed Mr. Wu would be a change for the better from the American point of view. Mr. Wu is one of those Chinamen not infrequently met who to an absolutely faultless use of the English tongue adds conversational powers of an altogether exceptional order. The writer of these notes recalls vividly a discussion he had with Mr. Wu seventeen years ago on the subject of affairs in Korea and Japan's relations with that country. The scene was Mr. Wu's house in Tientsin where he was then serving on the staff of that greatest of nineteenth century Chinese, Li Hung-chang, and the discussion, commencing at 10 a.m. lasted until 12.40 p.m. The writer left Mr. Wu's presence profoundly impressed with his grasp of the subject in all its phases, diplomatic, international, legal and philanthropic, and had difficulty in remembering Mr. Wu's nationality so faultless was the latter's English and so unfailing his command of all its resources. The Chinaman, when his business is to appeal to reason or to advocate it, is, probably, one of the most logical thinkers of any nation.

KOREA.

Saturday Sept. 6.

News from Söul is to the effect that the British Representative in that city has given to the Korean Government notice of his country's desire to revise the Anglo-Korean treaty. The treaty was concluded in 1883 and ratified in 1884—one of the last prominent acts of Sir Harry Parkes' life. It contains a provision that revision may be effected after an interval of ten years, a year's notice being given by either of the high contracting parties. Failing such notice, the life of the convention is *de facto* extended for another period of ten years.

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The second period terminates in 1904, and consequently due notice has now been given. This revision will be a matter of some interest, but it seems that many a decade must pass before either China or Korea will be in a position to claim such a revision as Japan obtained, with infinite pain.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It is stated that a Gingseng trust has been formed. The production of this root is not large. Korea gives fifty thousand lbs.; America, twenty thousand; and Japan, forty thousand. There is a very great difference in price. The Korean Government, by uniformly maintaining a State monopoly and carefully controlling production, has managed to keep the price of Korean Gingseng at 30 *yen* a lb. In America there is a trust, which maintains the figure at 20 *yen*. But the Japanese producers do not protect themselves in any way. and the result is that their Ginseng fetches only one *yen*. Such is the statement made by a news agency which has supplied an item to Tokyo newspapers, but it is obviously an incomplete statement, for if the quality of the Japanese root were equal to that of the Korean, it is incredible that such a difference as 29 *yen* per lb. should exist as a result of mere middlemen's manipulation. However, Messrs. Oshikura Masayoshi and Sayegawa Jitsutaro, having conceived the idea of a trust, have managed, it is said, to carry it, and have secured the cōoperation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which farms the trade in Korea.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Sōul correspondent telegraphs that the Korean Government has decided to erect a small arms factory in Sōul at an outlay of 210,000 *yen*. The work has been undertaken by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in conjunction with the Sharyo Kaisha (Vehicle Company) of Tokyo. It will be a remarkably cheap factory if the total cost is only £21,000, but probably that will be found to be only a beginning of outlays.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Old troubles are recalled by the latest news from Sōul. It will be remembered that when Japanese sway was supreme in the Korean capital after China's defeat in 1895, an edict was issued ordering the cutting of the top-knot, There resulted much disturbance and even a recrudescence of the Tong Hak commotion, for whereas people can be reconciled easily enough to ethical changes, they rebel vehemently against meddling with their clothes or their coiffure. The Japanese got the discredit of having suggested this unwise sumptuary law, though it was proved that they really had nothing to do with it, and though it was known by well-informed persons that the Japanese had not ventured upon such rash legislation in their own case, the old *yaro no atama* having been driven out of vogue by a popular ditty not by an ordinance. That is all very fine where every-day folks are concerned, but where it comes to the head-gear of soldiers, queues and top-knots are scarcely manageable, and since Korea is now beginning to provide herself with soldiers, the recruits have been ordered to cut their hair. Against that "tyranny" some kind of opposition has been organized, and, at the same time, there is a strong official protest against devoting funds to the repair of the old palace. The Emperor is represented as being much enraged. His Majesty has issued peremptory orders for immediate hair-cutting on the part of officers and soldiers alike, and several changes have taken place in official circles, Li Chongkon, Chief of Police, being placed under arrest, and a Ki Chiyong, Chief of the Records Bureau, and Min Yonghwan, chief of the Bureau of Accounts, being removed. Other names are mentioned, some as having been newly appointed and others dismissed, but truly the telegrams (*Jiji* and *Asahi*) are far from being intelligible. Altogether seven officials seem to be affected.

THE RICE CROP.

Monday, Sept. 8.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has just issued figures showing the result of its information as to the probable yield of rice this year. The figures embody estimates received from all the provinces on the 2nd instant, namely, the *nihyakutoka*:—

	Koku.		Koku.
1892	41,429,676	1898	47,387,666
1893	37,267,418	1899	39,698,258
1894	41,859,047	1900	41,466,734
1895	39,960,798	1901	46,914,943
1896	36,240,351	1902	39,804,639
1897	33,039,293	Average	40,856,217

The average here set down is that for the seven-year period ended in 1901, excluding the two years of maximum and minimum yield. If the present warm weather continues, the crop may yet come up to, or even pass, the average. It is now, according to the estimates, 2.6 per cent. below the average and 15.2 per cent. below last year's crop.

Friday, Sept. 12.

There has been a steady rise in the market quotations for rice dnring the past few days. The figures now ruling are:—

	Quotation on 11th Yen.	Quotation on 9th Yen.
September deliveries	14.00	13.74
October deliveries	13.96	13.67
November deliveries	13.58	13.275

DEATH OF DR. NAGAYO SENSAI.

We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Nagayo Sensai, which took place on the 8th instant at the age of 65. Dr. Nagayo had long been before the public as head of the Sanitary Board. He began life at 17 by studying medicine under the Dutch at Nagasaki, and he was the first to establish a vaccination office in Tokyo, at Shitaya. That was in 1875. He filled many offices, and at the time of his death he was a Court Councillor and member of the House of Peers. He fell sick some time ago, and his illness having assumed a serious form on the 16th of last month, the Emperor raised him to the first Rank of the third Grade and conferred on him the First Class Order of the Mirror.

The Emperor and the Empress have granted *yen* 800 towards the funeral of the late Dr. S. Nagayo, who passed away on September 8th. Their Majesties also granted a sum of *yen* 500 toward the relief of sufferers in Hiroshima Prefecture by the recent storm.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that Messrs. Tata & Company of Calcutta have obtained from the Indian Government a concession for working mines in central India. The project is said to be of very great magnitude, so great, indeed, that the largest production of steel in the world will be the result. The next question is, what is going to be done with all this steel?

On her return voyage from Marcus Island, the *Takachiho* passed close to Tori-shima, the scene of the recent eruption. She reports that the volcano has almost ceased to be active. When she first visited the place the crater was belching forth volumes of smoke visible from a distance of about 20 miles, but now there is only a faint white puff, suggesting nothing of the recent furious activity. That is interesting. But who will be tempted to make his habitation again on such an island?

The Emperor and Empress have given 1,000 *yen* to relieve the families of the sufferers.

From the 4th instant the sea at Odawara showed signs of abnormal disturbance. There was no wind of any force nor yet any rain, but the sea grew angrier and angrier, till at last, on the 5th instant, a wave some 60 or 70 feet in height, reared its huge crest and came bearing down on the coast, washing away 19 houses of fishermen and more or less injuring or inundating over a hundred. The figures are uncertain, but it is evident that a great deal of damage was done. Happily no lives were lost. Doubtless the wave represented a result of the greatly disturbed state prevailing in adjacent waters throughout the whole of this month.

There is talk in the columns of newspapers opposed to the *Seiyu-kai* of resurrection of the old Liberal Party under Count Itagaki's leadership, and the consequent break-up of the *Seiyu-kai*. These journals represent the leaders of the *Seiyukai* as impatient because Marquis Ito does not lead them into the seats of power. They, of course, know a great deal more than he does about the proper times and seasons for ministerial changes, and they want to take advantage of their knowledge. All this sounds like the thought begotten of the wish.

The objects of Mr. Consul Hisamizu's visit to South Africa are said to be investigations pointing to the engagement of Japanese subjects in agricultural operations and the expediency of starting a direct line of steamers to the Cape. It seems to us that a long time must elapse before there are sufficient openings to warrant the establishment of such a line, and as to farming, one has to remember that stock-raising, in which the Japanese have no experience, is among the chief enterprises of the South African settler. Still where there is stock-raising there must also be crop-growing, and as the Japanese show pre-eminent ability to get the most out of the land they farm, it is possible that openings may exist for them in the newly annexed territories. Mr. Hisamizu has written a letter speaking in very fine terms of British colonization, so far as he had an opportunity of examining it, and saying that Dutch and German colonization can not be mentioned in the same breath.

Mr. H. Wilson is in charge of the United States Legation during the absence of Colonel Buck in the north. We fear that the Colonel, who as our readers know, left Yokohama a few days ago with Admiral Rogers in the *New York*, must be having a stormy time in the Pacific.

Dr. Kitasato is said to be now engaged seeking an antidote for the bite of the *hamu*, a poisonous snake which infests the Riukiu Islands. The great Pasteur obtained

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a serum which was used with success in India and elsewhere, but it appears that serum employed in this manner must vary according to the kind of snake. In fact, the serum is manufactured by taking the poison of the snake, inoculating an animal with it, and thus obtaining a substance wherewith human beings may be treated. Dr. Kitasato is said to have collected a thousand *hamu* for the purpose. It appears that from 30 to 40 people in the Riukiu Islands, especially Oshima, lose their lives annually from *hamu* bites. The only remedy now known to them is to cut off the bitten member, and even that drastic resource has to be immediate.

There has not been any special alacrity on the part of the public to subscribe for the last issue of ten million *yen* worth of Exchequer Bills. The tenders received up to the 9th instant, when the allotted period came to an end, totalled only some four million *yen*, so that it becomes necessary for the Bank of Japan to take over the remaining six millions. There can not be much money seeking investment in Japan when Exchequer Bills carrying some 7 per cent. interest, find so few purchasers.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Specie Bank took place in the building of the institution on the afternoon of September 10th. Mr. N. Soma, President, occupied the Chair. The meeting was attended by about 70 shareholders. The accounts for the first half of this year passed at the meeting were as follows :—

	Yen.
Total income	7,224,672.143
(Including *yen* 544,156.193 brought over from last account).	
Total expenditure	5,259,598 878
Net profit	1,965,073.265

To be disposed of as follows :—

Ordinary reserve	200,000
Special reserve	100,000
Dividend	1,170,000

(Six *yen* fifty *sen* for old shares, new shares and second new shares ; three *yen* twenty-five *sen* for third new shares.)

Carried to next account ...495,073.265

Mr. Soma then addressed the meeting as follows : Gentlemen – I have the pleasure, in submitting to the meeting the forty-fifth report, to say a few words with regard to economic conditions and business prospects during the term under review. Generally speaking, the economic world of Japan showed some tendency towards recovery owing to the favourable prospects of trade in the previous term, but business men in commercial and industrial circles still kept a strict guard as to their transactions and no new enterprises were planned. The price of silver fell considerably and consequently the trade with China was in a state of abeyance for a while, thus discouraging the spirit of the people generally. As might have been expected under such circumstances, the Bank of Japan and other principal banks in the country took steps to lower the rate of interest, but the condition of business remained stationary, there being no strong demand for funds. The coffers of the various banks were full of deposits. In short, the money market was not at all disturbed during the period. As to foreign trade, according to the report of the Customs Authorities, exports amounted to over *yen* 110,000,000 and imports to over *yen* 130,000,000, showing an excess of imports over exports by over *yen* 20,000,000. The figures were nearly the same as those of the corresponding period last year. There was an inflow of specie amounting to over *yen* 6,000,000. Now turning to business prospects abroad, the economic condition of the United States was as bright and prosperous as ever. In England, general business began to revive on account of the conclusion of the South African campaign. The trade with India was favourable on the whole. Under the circumstances, while the domestic business of the Bank showed a considerable falling-off the banking business with the outer world was conducted as smoothly as could be desired, with the exception of China where, as above stated, owing to the fall in the price of silver and irregularity in the rates of exchange the greatest inconveniences were experienced by the Bank. I am glad, however, to be able to present satisfactory accounts despite the discouraging prospects during the term and this is, I believe, mainly due to the measures of precaution adopted by the Board of Directors.

Y.A.R.C. SWIMMING COMPETITIONS.

A series of swimming races and diving competitions, under the auspices of the Yokohama Rowing Club, came off on Saturday afternoon at the Bathing Barge, and gave very good sport. There was a large—indeed uncomfortably large—crowd of spectators. The diving exhibition which was to have been given by Mr. Forrest Seabury had to be postponed till next Saturday.

The arrangements were under the charge of a Committee consisting of the following :—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President ; Mr. F. J. Hall, Captain ; Dr. E. Wheeler, Mr. H. A. Poole, Mr. W. Goddard, Mr. F. Lammert, Mr. M. Schellenberg, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. O. Strome, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. E. Hayward, Hon. Secretary.

I.—100 YARDS (Open).

H. Goddard	Scratch	1
W. B. Mason.....	5 seconds	2
S. H. Kuhn	5 seconds	3
W. M. Carst	5 seconds	0
H. A. Poole	6 seconds	0

Five of the six entered for this event started, Irwine not going out, and Goddard, Mason and Kuhn made a very level race of it, the first named just winning by a stroke from Mason. Goddard's time was 1.35

II.—RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD.

J. F. Marques	1
W. M. Carst	2
A. Kingdon	3

In this Marques and Carst ran each other very closely. The former however won by 52 points to Carst's 50, Kingdon getting 38 points.

III.—LONG DIVE.

J. F. Marques	1
A. Kingdon	2

There were only two competitors in this event, Marques winning with a dive of 110 feet, against Kingdon's 102½.

IV.—HIGH DIVE.

W. M. Carst	1
J. F. Marques	2

Of five entries only two went out—Carst and Marques, the former winning by 56 points, out of a possible of 60, against Marques' 43.

V.—¼ MILE (Open).

H. Y. Irwine.....	5 seconds	1
H. A. Poole	20 seconds	2
H. Goddard	Scratch	0

Three started in this contest, Poole, Irwine and Goddard. Irwine led over the first lap, Goddard second and Poole last. The first half was covered in 4.32, and Goddard gave up. Irwine finished easily ahead of Poole, the latter, considerably pumped, going over the course for second place. Time, 9.58.

VI.—RUNNING HEADER FROM TOP OF BARGE.

J. F. Marques	1
W. M. Carst	2
H. Goddard	3
H. Y. Irwine	0
A. Kingdon	0

There were five competitors and Marques won with 49 points, Carst, 47 ; Goddard, 44 ; Irwine, 38 ; Kingdon, 34.

VII.—100 YARDS (Non-winners).

W. B. Mason.....	Scratch	1
W. M. Carst	Scratch	2
L. Thompsen	5 seconds	3

Mason won a close race from Carst, Thompsen being a good third. Kingdon gave up. Time, 1 40½.

YACHTING.

A race to Uraga of yachts belonging to the cruising class took place on Saturday afternoon for two prizes, the first presented by "H.G., Shanghai," and the second by the club, both prizes on arbitrary handicap. Only two started at 1 p.m., *Surprise* and *Virginia* (late *Ideal*). The latter led for some little time, having obtained a good start, but once out in the open the larger craft began to go away. The wind was fresh north easterly and kept them going hard . On the course down to Uraga, *Surprise* still further increased her lead and finished 21 minutes to the good. Following were the times :—

	h. m. s.
Surprise	3.52.00
Virginia	4.13.00

The 21-raters were started at 2.15 p.m. for three prizes, the first by the Hon. Secretary on arbitrary handicap and the second and third by the Club on Club time. The result was quite an exciting finish between *Pele* and *Edna*, the former crossing the line 12 seconds ahead of the latter. *Yugao*, however, won the first prize on her allowance of 10 minutes, the second prize and 2 points going to *Vixen* and the third with one point to *Pele*.

Following are the corrected times : –

	Corrected Club. h.m.s.		Corrected Arbitrary. h.m.s.
Winsome.....	4.07.55	.....	4.07.55
Pele.....	3.58.30	.....	3.58.30
Edna	3.58.42	.....	3.58.42
Yugao	4.04.31	.....	3.57.14
Vixen	3.56.52	.....	4.00.05
Pima.....	4.08.56	.....	4.04.18

The course was 8½ miles, Tsurumi-Mandarin Bluff.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

The following table shows the relative positions of the English counties in the cricket championship on 15th August :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Percentage.
Yorkshire	22	10	1	11	9	81.81
Lancashire	20	7	3	10	4	40.00
Notts	19	5	3	11	2	25.00
Sussex	20	5	3	12	2	25.00
Warwickshire.....	13	4	3	6	1	14.28
Surrey	20	5	4	11	1	11.11
Kent.....	17	7	6	4	1	7.69
Worcestershire	18	4	5	9	—1	11.11
Somersetshire.....	15	5	7	3	—2	—16.66
Essex	16	2	3	11	—1	—20.00
Middlesex	14	3	5	6	—2	—25.00
Gloucestershire	16	3	7	6	—4	—40.00
Derbyshire	13	2	5	6	—3	—42.85
Hampshire	12	2	6	4	—4	—50.00
Leicestershire	15	1	4	10	—3	—60.00

MR. WILLIAM E. GEIL.

Another illustration of the originality of American ideas has reached Japan in the person of a man who is making a tour in the world in the interests of an independent study of Mission work. Missions have been reported by Secretaries and other officers sent out to see and report the work done by special denominations, they have been reported by Missionaries themselves and by those who have not seen the work but have reported what they heard. Here is a man evidently seeking an impartial and unprejudged view, without denominational trammels or special theories to defend or exploit, but with eyes and ears open to learn and report what is to be seen and hear. A year and a half has already been spent in the islands of the Pacific, the Philippines and Australia. The first volume of his investigations has already been printed in Australia and the first edition was sold before it was off the press. We shall look with interest for the results of his investigations while in Japan. Let every one rest assured that Mr. Geil's ear is open to any facts that may be supplied from any source concerning the subject of his investigation.

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THE THREE-LETTER RATTLE.

WE have received two more communications from the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*. The first filled us at the outset with much though chastened joy. It said that unless we published our correspondent's original letter within three days, he would prosecute us for breach of the Press Law. Some years ago, we forget exactly how many, the same editor threatened us with a law-suit in consequence of some pinch or sprain, we forget exactly which, he had sustained in a discussion with us. Owing to our constitutional inability to be accurate we fell into the error of imagining that the menace had some meaning, and were thus betrayed into anticipating the pleasant pastime of witnessing a trial at law instituted by one editor against another because the former, engaging in a fight with the latter, had sustained some hurt. We therefore replied, in effect:—"Wade in and win. But remember that if you try to assault and batter other people, you must expect to be yourself drubbed occasionally." To our great disappointment the suit never came off. Discretion or timidity, we forget exactly which, appears to have intervened. That is why we call our present joy "chastened." For unfortunately the prospect is too good to materialize. It is always something to assist at the making of a record, and a suit at law instituted by one journal against another because the latter had accidentally misquoted three letters in a word of nine, would be a record quite unlikely to be surpassed or even equalled until newspapers begin to be published in the moon. We do not think that the Press Law obliges an editor to be a party to the process of libelling himself. We do not think that when it requires him to publish a letter of correction, it contemplates even a letter containing a malicious slander. If that is the kind of unreasonable process enacted by Japanese legislators, there would be some interest in ascertaining the fact. But we have not leisure to be the *corpus vile* of these investigations. Another consideration also influences us. We shall presently explain it. Meanwhile, here is the letter:—

CORRECTION OF A FALSE STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

7 Sakaye-machi, 1-chome, Kobe:
September 1st, 1902.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the following statement in the *Japan Mail* of Thursday, the 28th August, in an editorial headed: "Oddities of Argument":—

"The *Kobe Chronicle*, at this eleventh hour of the day, has discovered the above form [in which Article XVIII. was drafted], but failing altogether—none so blind as those that will not see—to appreciate its significance, goes on to say 'what appears perfectly clear from the Blue-book is that the Japanese Government or its plenipotentiary was perfectly aware that in exempting *household* property in the Settlements from any varying of the conditions, &c.' 'In exempting household property!' How sweetly the whole question is begged. There is not one solitary word in the Blue-book to show that 'household property' was in the mind of the Japanese negotiator, and there are very plain words to show that it was not in the mind of the British negotiator. Yet the Kobe journal calmly talks of what the Japanese Plenipotentiary was aware of when he excepted household property!"

Now the actual words of the passage which you pretend to quote from the *Kobe Chronicle* are as follows:—

"What appears perfectly clear from the Blue-book is that the Japanese Government or its plenipotentiary was perfectly aware that in exempting *leasehold* property in the Settlements from any varying of the conditions, and continuing the *status quo*, it was making a concession for 'value received.'"

You have therefore substituted the word "household" for "leasehold," and having thus changed the meaning of the sentence, and omitted the concluding clause upon which the argument depends, you proceed to comment upon the false issue thus raised.

Since January, 1900, when I refused to exchange the *Kobe Chronicle* with the *Japan Mail* on the ground that discussion was useless with a controversialist who showed himself quite indifferent in the matter of accuracy, I have only occasionally seen your journal, but those few occasions have been sufficient to show that you continue to employ against the *Chronicle* your favourite methods of perversion by paraphrase and garbling by omission of context. As the real views and opinions of the *Kobe Chronicle* are fairly well known in Japan, both among Japanese and foreigners, a reply to such untrue charges as a rule seemed unnecessary, more especially when the journal bringing them was the *Japan Mail*. It is otherwise, however, when you proceed to the absolute falsification of the language used, and change the meaning of a sentence by substituting one word for another in a passage marked by inverted commas. When the case reaches that stage, it seems about time to insist on retractation and to take steps for drawing public attention to your methods of controversy.

I therefore now demand, under Article XIII. of the Press Law, that you insert this letter of rectification in the *Japan Mail*, according to law, in as prominent a position as the garbled passage, both in your daily and weekly issue, and thus correct the statement you have untruly attributed to the *Kobe Chronicle*.

I am sending this letter to the Press in order to direct public attention to your methods of controversy.

I am, Yours truly,

ROBERT YOUNG,
Editor, *Kobe Chronicle*.

I send you herewith a copy of the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 15th August, in which the article whose words you pretend to quote appeared.

The other consideration alluded to, as inducing us to publish this letter, is that, in addition to our constitutional inability to be accurate, we labour under the disadvantage of having a tender heart, and it would grieve us to be instrumental in marring the great glee of the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*. We have found him a curious and diverting study. Not interesting. We can not say "interesting," because interest involves the idea of importance, more or less, and it would really be too rash, even for inaccurate folk like ourselves, to pretend that the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* is an important personage. Of course he thinks himself important. That is quite human, and there is a great deal of refreshing humanity about him. Hence it is that he speaks of our "being assured" that he doesn't see the *Japan Mail*, though really what he sees or does not see has never been to us a matter of either speculation or inquiry, and we are now only languidly diverted by his confession that for two years he has studiously avoided reading a newspaper of whose methods he now undertakes, nevertheless, to pen a full and complete analysis. The adjective "interesting" therefore is inadmissible in this context, but "curious," let us say "curious." There are some readers of the *Kobe Chronicle* in Tokyo who apply habitually to its editor a pet name—it is always a good sign to have a pet name. They call him a "wriggling shyster." But, for our part, we do not admit the correctness of the epithet. We have observed the editor of the *Chronicle* in various phases of his career. Before the exigencies of a subscription list intruded upon his licence, we have seen him anonymously running fierce and uncompromising tilts in the columns of another journal at Christianity and all its professors, and when the troublesome words "business interests" began to have significance for him, we have seen him promptly take the "d—d sharp turn" of the Yankee editor and leave the missionaries severely alone. We have also seen how, in the early days of gilded sunshine, Japan and all things Japanese presented themselves to his eyes through an atmosphere of tolerance and approval. And we have seen how, when, he became an exile from the fleshpots, the political, administrative and social landscapes of these islands assumed for him a sombre, repellant and even hateful aspect. But from first to last the constancy of his character has impressed itself upon us: a writer splendidly faithful to the principle of burying the essentials of a controversy in a dust of subordinate trivialities. It has seemed to us as we saw him unflaggingly engaged on his fine task of pulling exiguous periwinkles out of lilliputian shells with microscopic pins, it has always seemed to us that here, if anywhere, the acme of meticulosity had been attained. In the eyes of the philosopher all complete types, even a Caliban, have beauty. Therefore we found this spectacle agreeable. And when, after many years of industrious delving among side issues, the *Chronicle's* hour of glee dawned, we did not grudge a small twinge in our own toe for the sake of the delight the editor experienced. After being pulled again and again from his preening perch by that nasty ogre, the *Japan Mail*, and after having had his poor face rubbed again and again in the mire of controversial discomfiture, at last the grand hour of delivery had chimed. He detected the *Japan Mail* in the blunder of misquoting three letters in a word of nine. Memorable, magnificent triumph! Proclaim it throughout the land! Publish it in all the newspapers! The mighty were fallen! The time had at last arrived to dance upon the carcass of that nasty *Mail*, and to sound loudly the three-lettered rattle. It was an orgie of ecstacy; an intoxication of delight. We can not bear to mar the enjoyment, and it is owing to that sentiment of softheartedness that we publish the first letter.

But why, oh why, did not the happy editor remain satisfied? Why, oh why, did he not continue dancing gleefully on his self-erected mound of motes and molecules and springing his three-letter rattle for all it was worth? That is what we ask distressfully. For he has sent us another communication:—

CORRECTION OF ANOTHER FALSE STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In the assurance that I do not see the *Japan Mail* you seem to have become perfectly reckless. My attention is called to another garbled quotation purporting to be from the *Kobe Chronicle* and appearing in your issue of the 2nd inst. You there say:—

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"The *Kobe Chronicle* had represented Viscount Aoki as speaking of 'the rights of the householders being carefully defined by the title-deeds.'"

That statement is quite untrue. The passage which you pretend to quote appears in another part of the same article of the *Kobe Chronicle* (August 15th) from which you have already (August 28th) given one false quotation, and read in full:—

"There is a memorandum by Viscount Aoki, dated a few days later than the interview mentioned above, in which it is admitted that the question of the foreign Settlements is one deserving special attention, but, he said, 'the rights of the *leaseholders are* carefully defined by the title-deeds, and too well guarded by the principles of civil law that (sic) any apprehensions on this score should be entertained.'"

You have now subtituted the word "householders" for "leaseholders" just as before you altered "leasehold" to "household." Following up the false issue thus raised, you go on to say that because of this statement in the *Kobe Chronicle* you had originally remarked that "the title-deeds 'do not say a word about houses.'" Now do you mean to assert that you, a controversialist of twenty years' experience, made two misquotations from the same article, both misreadings being vital to the issue, in the one case reading the word "leasehold" as "household" and in the other making "leaseholders" into "householders," and did so in all innocence? Because, if you do make this claim of innocently misquoting, you convict yourself of as gross recklessness in the matter of controversy as any man was ever guilty of—a recklessness that if you have any sense of shame should render you forever dumb. The unfortunate thing for you is that in both cases the garbled quotation admirably suited your argument.

I leave you to rest on which horn of the dilemma thus arising that (sic) you choose. Meanwhile I demand under Article XIII. of the Press Law that this letter of correction and refutation shall be inserted in full in the same type and in the same column of the *Japan Mail* as the false statement appeared.

I am, Yours truly, ROBERT YOUNG,
Editor, *Kobe Chronicle*.

Now this is very painful. It hurts us to have to kick down the meticular mound and shatter the three-letter rattle. Here we have the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* coming forward with a fresh charge of misquotation. Carried away by the inebriety of his three-letter discovery, he has become thirsty for fresh laurels. Formerly, the grand find was that "household" had been erroneously written for "leasehold." Now the second stupendous discovery is that "householders" has been written for "leaseholders." Upon that broad basis the editor builds a towering edifice of accusation. It is quite evident that these two misquotations can not have been unintentional. They both suit the argument of the *Japan Mail*. Therefore that journal must have deliberately falsified a text which it professed to quote verbatim. If it did not deliberately falsify, if it innocently fell into error, then, as a controversialist of 20 years' standing, its editor has been guilty of recklessness which, if he has any sense of shame, should render him forever dumb. He is invited to impale himself on the sharp horns of that ugly dilemma. But here is where our grief for the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* comes in. Here is where we feel that he has been horribly unwise in dropping his little rattle and ceasing his pretty dance on the dust heap. For this second misquotation is not ours at all. It was perpetrated by "Truth," a correspondent of the *Japan Gazette*. Our article of September 2nd, on which the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* founds his new accusation, was in answer to a correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* who had addressed himself to that journal over the signature of "Truth." The article was that and nothing else. We reprinted verbatim the first portion of his letter. There it was, staring the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* in his face. There; in plainest type, were the words of "Truth" containing the term "householders" and attributing it to the *Kobe Chronicle*. Upon "Truth's" letter and upon "Truth's" letter alone we commented. By no conceivable possibility could any one reading our article imagine that we had any other text. Very well then. The editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* knew perfectly well that the misquotation, so far as concerned our article of the 2nd instant, was wholly "Truth's" and in no sense ours. He also knew perfectly well, if he read the article out of which he has manufactured his new but lamentably cracked tin trumpet,—and we must assume that he did read it—he knew perfectly well that "Truth" professed to be quoting from our article of the 28th of August. This latter article was in the possession of the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*. Indeed, it was out of it that he had constructed his three-letter rattle. Yet before fulminating against us an accusation either of deliberate deceit or of controversial impotence, he did not take the common, most common, precaution of examining the article from which "Truth" quoted in order to see whether the mistake was really ours or whether it was "Truth's." Had he fulfilled that simple preliminary, he would have found that the word which "Truth" transcribed "householders" appeared as "leaseholders" in our article. Now this is curious. It begins to become quite interesting. Who is to be impaled on the horns of the dilemma? We do not think of sending "Truth" a lawyer's letter. We do not think of charging him with "absolute falsification." He has made a trival error, an error which did not affect either his argument or ours. But what is the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* going to do about it? He has now to deal with the complication that "Truth" misquoted us. But we correctly quoted the *Kobe Chronicle*, and thus the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, on the most careless conceivable blunder of his own, has erected a horribly sharp-horned dilemma whereon the *Japan Mail* was to impale itself. Will he now charge "Truth" with "absolute falsification" and offer the horns to that slightly inadvertent gentleman? Or will he pull his forelock—if he has any forelock, for truly he keeps so little "hair on" in his numerous controversies that the tresses must have been become very scanty by this time—will he pull his substantive or shadowy forelock and tender a profound apology to the editor of the *Japan Mail*? Or will he get off his dust heap, throw aside his three-letter rattle and lie down quietly himself on the horns? And what is he going to do about the immaculate accuracy to which he has always laid such clamorous claim? Why, oh why, did he not remain content with his dustheap and his rattle? No one grudged them to him. And for ourselves we are unfeignedly sorry that the poor man has dug and fallen into such a thorny pit.

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK ABEL.

Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, K.C.B, F.R.S. G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc.Cant., whose death is announced, was the first baronet, created in 1893. According to *Men and Women of the Time* he was born in London in 1827, and was known principally in connection with chemistry and explosives. His published works are: "The Morden History of Gunpowder," 1866; "Gun Cotton," 1866; "On Explosive Agents," 1872; "Researches in Explosives," 1875; and "Electricity Applied to Explosive Purposes," 1884. He was also joint-author with Colonel Bloxam of a "Handbook of Chemistry." Sir Frederick Abel had been President of the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians. He was Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military Academy from 1851 to 1855, and was Chemist of the War Department from 1854 to 1888. In 1883 he was one of the Royal Commissioners on Accidents in Mines, and President of the Committee on Explosives from 1888 to 1891. He had been Organising Secretary of the Imperial Institute from 1887. He was President of the British Association at the Leeds meeting, 1890. He has also been President of the Iron and Steel Institute, Chemical Society, Institute of Chemistry, Society of Chemical Industry, Institute of Electric Engineers, and Chairman of the Society of Arts. He was Albert, Royal, Telford, and Bessemer Medallist. He was created C.B. in 1877, and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, in 1883, and was made a K.C.B. in the same year.

ANOTHER BURGLARY ON THE BLUFF.

A few days ago we chronicled some of the achievements of a smart burglar who has been making things rather lively for some Bluff residents during the past week. Another burglary—probably effected by the same clever cracksman who supped on roast chicken and wine at Messrs. Philip and Davis' house on Monday night, after getting through with the more important business in hand—occurred on Wednesday night at No. 37, Mr. Bennett's house, now occupied by Mr. Strauss. It appears that the Police, who, however, decline to give any information, had some suspicion that some house in the neighbourhood would be visited that night, and a detective was posted in the compound of Mr. Eyton's house, No. 35, opposite the entrance to No. 37, and two more policemen, we believe, on Mr. Vincent's premises, not far off. Mr. Strauss appears to have been out to dinner, and returning at about 1 a.m. met the burglar, a young and slight built man just coming from his house. Mr. Strauss ran back into the road and raised an alarm, shouting "dorobo," and in a minute or so the detective and a party from Mr. Eyton's house were on the spot, other police coming up a little latter. But in the meanwhile the thief had made good his escape, probably over the fence at the bottom of the garden, and nothing more was seen of him. A gold and a silver watch were found missing on an examination being made. How the burglar got in has not been explained, the servants' stating that the entrances were locked; but it is not difficult in the lax condition of doors and windows at this time of the year for a clever housebreaker to obtain entrance to a house.

News from Shizuoka says that a mountain called Gobasaki-yama, in Saizu-mura, Tagata district, began to rumble about the middle of August, the noise being repeated six times a day on an average. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood are panic-stricken lest an eruption take place.

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LITERARY GOSSIP.

Dr. Conan Doyle has made $7,000 out of his war pamphlet. With $5,000 of this he has established a South African scholarship at the University of Edinburgh. The rest of the money he has invested in gold cigarette cases for friends abroad, who have helped in the work of distributing copies. These cases are to be inscribed: "From friends in England to a friend of England."

Some private friends of the late Mr. George Murray Smith, the *Athenæum* says, have expressed their sense of his public services in connexion with the "Dictionary of National Biography," as well as their own personal feelings towards him in the form of a memorial tablet, which, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, is now placed in the crypt of St. Paul's. A portrait of Mr. Smith has also been "presented" to Mrs. Smith for her life, on condition that it should ultimately be offered to the National Portrait Gallery.

The appearance of Ainsworth's "Rookwood" in the attractive Windsor edition (Gibbings) recalls the savage attacks that were at first made both on that novel and on "Jack Sheppard"—Turpin figuring in the former tale. The powerful description of this highwayman's ride to York—the most remarkable part of the work—was said by some to have been written by Maginn; but the novelist himself has told us that it was the result of twenty-four hours of his own continuous work. When the description was in proof he went over the ground between London and York to verify the distances and localities and was not a little surprised at his accuracy.

The last published number of "Living London" recalls the origin of the contest for Doggett's Coat and Badge—the oldest water race in London. It was begun by Thomas Doggett, a Drury-lane actor of the early Georgian period, who left a sum of money for the race, to commemorate the accession day of the first Hanoverian monarch *i.e.* August 1, 1715. This money furnishes a waterman's coat and a silver badge—the latter as large as a pie-dish and bearing the white horse of Hanover on it—and is open to any six young Thames watermen who desire to compete. The course originally was from the "Swan" at Chelsea. The event has existed for nearly 200 years.

The late Mr. Kegan Paul possessed a polished pen which he used all too infrequently. The following sonnet was written in a period of great physical distress:—

I hoped awhile that I had borne enough,
And found some respite: I admired the trees
Shaking their snowy blossom on the breeze.
Heard the gay thrush, and rooks, whose voices rough
In quarrel over bits of garden stuff,
Sounded to me like childhood's melodies,
And brought the memory of country leas,
And groves of elms beneath a sea-beat bluff.
Yet once again pain grips me as a foe:
Oh, grant me, Lord, to suffer and be still;
The country I would think on is the hill
Of Calvary; and may I only know
My crucifix and learn Thy gracious will,
All springtide sights and sounds I could forego.

Mr. Kegan Paul used to give it as his firm conviction that nearly every book sent to a publisher was sure to be fairly considered. The legends of first-rate works having gone the round of all the publishers in London had an extremely small amount of truth in them in the judgment of this experienced member of the fraternity. But fewer good books were submitted to publishers nowadays than formerly, he used to add. To be successful, Mr. Paul used to say, a publisher should not have very highly developed literary tastes of his own, as in this case he would inevitably be tempted to accept books unlikely to prove commercially successful because they fell in with his own literary ideals, and, on the other hand, to reject those which might do well on the opposite ground.

That the power of reviews to promote the sale of books is greatly weakened has become a commonplace remark in late years. It is enunciated with melancholy concreteness by a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, who writes:—"In reference to that branch of letters which has generally been esteemed the highest, it appears that some forty favourable reviews can no longer sell a dozen copies of a book. Such at least is the experience drawn from two recent volumes. Criticism may err, but if any interest in the higher departments of literary art remained, surely a consensus of approbation would, at least arouse some curiosity. In England, at all events, serious art seems daily more despised. Instead we have personalities and popular clichés, snippets which debauch the memory, and stories which degrade the taste."

Messrs. Williams and Norgate will publish next October the first number of a new quarterly known as the *Hibbert Journal*, to be issued under the sanction, and with the support, of the Hilbbert Trustees. It will be devoted to the discussion of religious, theological and philosophical subjects, and its pages will be open to writers of ability and learning, irrespective of the particular doctrines they may be known to support or to suppose. The journal will be avowedly liberal in character, under liberalism being understood impartiality to every seriously-held point of view in the religious world, whether in the orthodox forms of historical Christianity, or in the forms of those who dissent from them. It will be an organ of the broadest possible catholicity. The editors (Messrs L. P. Jacks and G. Dawes Hicks) will be assisted by an editorial board consisting of scholars of the most various schools of thought. Amongst the latter are the Deans of Ely and Durham, Dr. John Watson, Prof. Cheyne, Dr. Drummond, and Mr. Montefiore, whilst Sir Oliver Lodge, Prof. Gardner and Prof. Muirhead will represent science and philosophy.

In his article on Bibliomania in the July *Cornhill* Mr. Andrew Lang has a quiet, sensible word on the Kelmscott Press books. He says: "They are pretty books, and most creditable to the taste of Mr. Morris, but as they are not very easily read one feels no ardent desire to possess them." Others think very differently, we know. As for book-collecting in general, Mr. Lang gives sound advice. "The lowly collector desires to acquire books of value. He has, I think, three courses open to him. First, he can collect what people do not desire to-day but will desire to-morrow. . . . Let him 'get in on the ground floor.' Let him collect the *juvenilia* of Mr. Stephen Phillips—if there are any—or the manuscripts of novels which fail to-day but will be esteemed by posterity. I can let him have one or two of my own, at a low figure, being anxious to realise. American collectors may apply. By such artful prescience of a future demand the humble collector may amass things that will not disappoint him at his sale. But it needs heaven-sent moments for this power of forecast. The second plan for the impoverished bibliophile is to make a collection valuable in the mass, though not very expensive in detail. This may be done by cleaving to a single subject. . . . . The third way is to consider how much you can afford to spend yearly on books—not modern things, but *Books*—and then, avoiding waste on dubious trifles, to purchase only one really good thing every year or half-year, or as your finances may permit This is the most satisfactory plan of all, and the last which I could practise." The *Academy* once knew a fourth way tried with considerable success, as far as entertainment went. A dozen young fellows met once a fortnight to eat beef steaks and produce books picked up on the bookstalls at a price not exceeding 6d. each. But such lowliness could hardly enter into Mr. Lang's view.

FETE AT HONMOKU.

An enjoyable fête was given on Friday at Honmoku, organised by Mrs. J. P. Mollison. It proved a great success, quite a large party being present. The "bathing box" was gaily decorated with bunting, and the fine band of the U.S. Flagship *Kentucky* played many excellent musical selections. We append the musical and other programmes, without comment, except to offer a word of praise to Mrs. Mollison for the excellent entertainment. Her own singing was quite delightful.

Consul-General E. C. Bellowes, in opening the proceedings, said he had been asked to begin the programme by making a few remarks with regard to the object calling them together. He had also been cautioned to be brief, an admonition which was unnecessary. In a community such as this, composed of probably 2,000 foreigners, they must necessarily have more or less sickness, and in cases of illness they had to depend upon the resources of only one hospital—the General Hospital. Experience had taught the community with regard to the conduct of this hospital that the amount derived from the few paying patients was quite insufficient to maintain the equipment of that institution in such a condition as was desirable. A few foreign ladies had taken the matter into consideration, and had decided to rectify this state of affairs. They had met with a most generous response from all nationalities; everyone who had been approached had contributed willingly of his means for the benefit of the sick. But the movement had been hitherto limited most to the ladies. There were many young men who came to these shores for profit or pleasure who were stricken down by disease, and who were compelled to have recourse to the hospital. The idea was that there should be a foreign trained nurse in charge of the hospital staff. As he had already said, those who had been approached contributed most generously, although it certainly was not with a thrill of pleasure that one usually received the bearer of a subscription paper—(hear, hear, and laughter). The ladies, he repeated, had taken the matter up most enthusiastically, and Mrs. Mollison had not only given a handsome donation but had also entered into the present project and with the help of some friends had brought about this afternoon's entertainment. The efforts already exerted had been awarded a full measure of success, and the committee of the hospital had expressed their sympathy with the object in view. He invoked the hearty assistance of those present towards the very laudable object of providing the hospital with a trained foreign nurse.

The programme was then gone on with, the items being as follows:—

1. Selection.....The Band.
2. Introductory Remarks .....Mr. E. C. Bellowes.
3. Conjuring .....Professor Celluloid.
4. Comic Song .....Mr. G. G. Brady.
5. Selection.....The Band.
6. Song, from "San Toy" ...Mrs. J. P. Mollison.
7. Stump Speech .....Sergt. Snyder.
8. Comic Song .....Mr. C. Aslet.
9. Coon Town Echo .....Miss Snowdrop.
10. Selection... .....The Band.

By kind permission of Captain Stockton and Officers, the Band of the U.S.F.S. *Kentucky* played during the afternoon from 3.30.

The music played by the band of the *Kentucky* was as follows:—

March .....C. Friedmann.
The Admiral.
Overture.....A. Leutner.
Jubilee.
Waltz... .....J. Ivanovici.
Danube Waves.
Selection.....G. Lueders.
King Dodo.
Ballade.....F. Jordan.
The Song that reached my Heart.
Mazurka-Russe .....L. Ganne.
La Czarinne.
Albion.....C. Bactens.
Grand Fantasie on Scotch, Irish and English Airs.
March.....R. Eilenberg.
Victorious America.

LAW CASES.

RASPE v. NAGASHIMA.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, by Judge Yasuda in the case brought by Messrs. M. Raspe & Co., No. 199, Yokohama, against Mr. Nagashima Tsunekichi, of Onoyecho, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 240 with interest at five per cent. from March 1st this year until the execution of judgment. The plaintiffs' case was dismissed with costs.

HIOKI v. SAMUEL SAMUEL AND COMPANY.

The action filed by Mr. S. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., Yokohama, against Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Yokohama, claiming re-

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covery of *yen* 226,250, which was expected to come up for hearing in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on September 6th, has been postponed indefinitely.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN TOKYO.

An action recently begun in the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho by Mr. Francis Goquiaria, a Spanish resident of Tokyo, against Mr. Chogo Taisuke, of No. 4, Itchome, Nagatacho, Tokyo, charging the latter with having assaulted him was dismissed by the Court on September 6th owing to lack of evidence.

THE JOVANSEN CASE.

Mr. R. G. Hopkins who has been confined in the Negishi prison for some weeks in connection with the adultery charge brought against him by Mr. Adolph Jovansen, was released on bail of *yen* 250 on September 6th.

SUMI v. VANTINE & CO.

The suit brought by Mr. Sumi Rikichi, of Osaka, against Messrs. Vantine & Co., No. 268, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 8,550 damages for non-delivery of 300 bicycles, will be resumed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning. Plaintiff will be represented by Mr. S. Hioki and defendants by Mr. R. Masujima. The last hearing of the case took place in June this year.

SUIT AGAINST A MINISTER.

A suit has been filed in the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho by Mr. Sugimoto Katsutaburo, author of a work called the Toyo Risshi-hen (Biography of Eminent Persons), against Baron Utsumi, Minister of State for Home Affairs, alleging that the defendant had injured the rights of the plaintiff in connection with his work. From a paragraph appearing in the *Jiji* we learn that the plaintiff, having obtained copyright for his book published the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Toyo Risshi-hen between October, 1897, and June, 1898, and is now busily engaged in compiling the fifth. Meanwhile a book calling itself the Meiji Kokumin Kikan was published by Baron Utsumi, Mr. Hashimoto Chujiro, proprietor of the Kokuko-sha (a publishing office), and a third person. On reading over the book, the plaintiff came to the conclusion that the Home Minister had stolen from the Toyo Risshi-hen materials for his book; hence the action.

BELLIGERENT RIVALS.

Legal proceedings are about to be instituted, says a Japanese paper, in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho by the Imperial Brush Company of Osaka against the Royal Brush Company of the same place charging the latter with having disregarded the regulations for the control of workmen issued by the Osaka Municipal Authorities some time ago. As already reported in these columns, the Royal Brush Company was established in Osaka in the spring of this year by Japanese and foreigners jointly, namely Messrs. Takata Kyuemon, Hara Kisuke, a Frenchman, a Briton and an American. In the Imperial Brush Company, which is an old concern run by Japanese, was an official named Mr. Honda Takeji who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the establishment. He joined the new company soon after its organization and about the beginning of June he begun inducing skilled workmen employed by the Imperial Brush Company to go over to the rival company. He seems to have been very successful. As a matter of course, the business of the old establishment has been gradually declining and in consequence a representative of the Imperial approached the new company, requesting them to stop the practice. His effort seems to have been useless.

BLACKMAILING.

Mr. Kikuchi Einosuke, editor of the *Hoken-Ginko Jiho*, a weekly magazine devoted to insurance and banking business, published at Hibiyamachi, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was taken into custody by the Kyobashi Police on Sept. 6th on a charge of blackmailing. It is alleged that he obtained money (about *yen* 15) from Mr. Matsumoto Taisuke, a Director of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, in Tokyo, by publishing in his magazine a series of statements highly injurious to the reputation of Mr Matsumoto.

ASSAULT BY SENDOES.

A serious affair took place in Yokohama harbour between three French blue-jackets, belonging to the battleship *Redoubtable*, and three *sendo* on the afternoon of September 6th. As a result, one of the blue jackets was injured very seriously on the head and is now lying in the General Hospital in a grave condition. The origin of the affair is that about 6 p.m. the blue-jackets hired a boat at the French Hatoba for the purpose of returning to their ship, the boat being manned by three *sendo*. The charge was fixed at one *yen* 20 *sen*. When the boat was within a short distance of the ship the *sendo*, it is said, demanded two *yen* instead of the rate fixed. The demand was flatly rejected. Thereupon one of the *sendo* took up a large stick and attacked one of the foreigners inflicting severe injuries on the head and rendering him insensible. Another blue-jacket was injured on the face, though not seriously. Knowing that if the boat should now go to the ship the assailants might be seized, they turned and rowed back to the Hatoba, whence the *sendo* fled, leaving the three blue-jackets behind. The lat er then went for assistance to the Grand Hotel whence officers were summoned by telephone from the Kagacho Police station, and the two wounded blue-jackets were at once taken to the General Hospital for treatment. The assailants have not yet been arrested.

We learn in reference to the serious affair, in which two French blue-jackets were severely injured by three *sendo* in Yokohama harbour on September 6th, that the latter were all arrested the following day in the house of Takahashi Yaozo at Shimmei-machi, Kanagawa, where they had concealed themselves. They were sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. They are named Takagi Fukumatsu, 23 years old, Tanemonoya Matsukichi, 18 years, and Tsuruoka Raikichi, aged 24 years. It may be added that the injured French sailors, who were taken to the General Hospital for treatment, are gradually recovering from their injuries.

NARCOLEPSY, THE SLEEPING DISEASE.

The remarkable case of a French girl of St. Quentin, recorded recently in the Press, who for the past nineteen years has been in a state of hypnotic catalepsy, establishes a record in what has come to be known among medical men as Narcolepsy, or Sleeping Disease. The first practical observations in this strange malady date back to 1819, when a certain Dr. Winterbottom, stationed in Benin, was struck with the frequency of its occurrence among the natives of that region. Scientific investigation by medical experts in Europe led to the recognition of narcolepsy as a specific disease of the brain. Medical history can show few rarer symptoms than those caused by this malady, and even in these days the world of surgery must acknowledge, as it has done in the case of Marguerite of St. Quentin, that remedies hitherto available have practically proved useless.

That the disease, which is of the nervous order, is not by any means a new one is evidenced by the well-established fact that Napoleon I. was subject to narcoleptic fits. The disorder is found to affect two classes of subjects, namely those possessing a highly strung nervous system and those of preternaturally dull intellect, in which case the nervous system is invariably found to be of the lowest possible order and almost non-existent. In the case of Napoleon, whose brain was of the highest type, certain historians have not hesitated to attribute to narcolepsy his strange periods of apathy and inactivity, notably at Fontainebleau in 1814, on the eve of his abdication, and subsequently at Malmaison, after Waterloo, and even in the short days of that epoch-turning campaign, it having been clearly established by Corvisart, his body-physician, that previously, in the beginning and at the height of his career, he had suffered several attacks of the then unnamed narcolepsy, the best known being that historic sleep of thirty-six hours after his first defeat of Aspern, when his physician and servants failed in their attempts to wake him and gravely feared for his life. In his masterly work, "The Last Phase," Lord Rosebery, while admitting his perplexity in accounting for these mysterious periods of inactivity and indecision of Napoleon in some of the most acute crises of his life, hints at a belief in the theory of influences cognate to narcolepsy.

One of the most extraordinary cases of narcolepsy is undoubtedly that of Louise Lateau, and is well within the memory of the middle-aged. Louise, a girl of the working classes, at the age of 18 became subject to periodical trances lasting each for several days, during which she bled from the hands, feet, and side. The case, which obtained European notoriety, did not fail to catch the notice of the superstitious, particularly among the Roman Catholic peasantry of France and the Continent, by whom the phenomenon was declared to be a miracle. For several years the unfortunate girl was the subject of a heated medico-religious controversy, the doctors ascribing the fits to nothing stranger than narcolepsy, while the clergy maintained a theory of the manifestation of Divine power, there being still many who believe in the latter contention.

One of the strangest traits of this disease is that the patient, when the trance is over, even though it may have lasted during months, or even years, resumes the thread of his activity at the exact point at which it was snapped by the attack. A wonderful case in point is cited, of a British naval officer who fought at the Nile, by Mdme. de Menaceine in her work on "Sleep." This officer, while giving the word of command to some gunners during the battle, received a shot in the skull, which drove the bone inward, depriving him of all consciousness. For fifteen months he lay in Greenwich Hospital in a state of trance, speechless and immovable. An operation was eventually performed, which proved successful, the patient waking up and finishing the command he was in the act of giving when struck by the shot. Dr. Forbes Winslow mentions the case of a farm-hand at Timsbury, near Bath, who slept for seventeen weeks, and waking up eventually could not be convinced that he had slept longer than usual, till shown that the crops had been gathered in and the seasons changed. The case of a French soldier wounded at Bazeilles in the French-Prussian war, and described by Dr. Mesnet, of Paris, is hardly to be surpassed. For two years he became subject to active narcoleptic fits, during which he could walk about, roll cigarettes, and drink, but could neither see nor speak.

Another form of narcolepsy is what is called by Dr. Prichard dipsychia—dual personality or divided consciousness. In these cases the patient may possess two (or more) personalities entirely different, a separate memory belonging to each part, with separate divisions in the will and general character of the subject. Cases have been known in which a patient has gone to sleep for two years, and awakened requiring to learn everything anew. A second narcoleptic fit has supervened, and the patient has returned to the original stage of knowledge which existed before the first attack. The most wonderful case of this kind is cited by Dr. Lewis Bruce of a Welshman who spoke both English and Welsh previous to his first narcoleptic fit. After recovery from the first trance he could speak Welsh only, being totally unable to understand English. Recovery from a second attack found him in the position of understanding only English, and no Welsh.

Medical authorities, it would seem, are not yet sufficiently advanced to attribute narcolepsy to any clearly specific cause. Autopsy of a given subject reveals the existence in the brain of a centre of necrosis or simply dead matter. The evolutionist maintains that the malady is due to a recurrence of type, and points to the existence of certain animals, such as the marmot or porcupine, which hibernate for long periods of the year. In his belief that man is the highest existing product

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of the evolutionary process, he points triumphantly to narcolepsy as a remnant of our prehistoric past as lower animals, which has by some unaccountable means strayed into the present.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER VI.

Nobunaga takes up his residence at Azuchi.—He gives fêtes there.—The Jesuits establish there a church and a college.—Conversion of Sasaki and Takeya.—Nobunaga's suspicions.—General Hashiba.—Akechi's plot.—Nobunaga's death.—Dictatorship and fall of Akechi.—Samboshi, grandson of Nobunaga, is named his successor.—Hideyoshi's ambition.

After the fall of the Shogun Yoshiaki, Nobunaga continued to govern Japan under the title of "Naidaijin," Minister of the Interior. Of all the dignities which had been offered him, whether by Yoshiaki or by the Emperor himself, this title alone was accepted. (1576).

During a certain time Nobunaga entertained the idea of conferring the Shogunate on Yoshihito, second son of the Emperor, as had been already done in the time of Go-Daigo (1334), but fearing lest Yoshihito might imitate the example of Yoshiaki, he desisted from this project. It therefore became necessary for him to shift his residence nearer Kyoto, the rallying-point of all the disaffected and too far from Gifu. To establish himself in Kyoto itself was scarcely pleasant to him: the atmosphere of that hostile city did not half agree with him. To obviate this double inconvenience, he resolved to found a new town, which would become the seat of his government and the residence of the *daimyô* and *samurai*. His choice fell on Azuchi, pleasantly situated on the borders of Lake Biwa and only one day's journey from Kyoto. In 1568 he commenced the construction of the new city and whenever the affairs of Kyoto and Gifu allowed him he went there and superintended himself the work, which extended over eight years. Finally in 1576, he left his residence at Gifu for ever and installed himself at Azuchi, which he called his paradise. From the description the Jesuits have given of it, Azuchi was indeed the wonder of Japan. Nobunaga's palace, with his tower one hundred feet high, the dwellings of the *daimyo*, all situated in a delicious spot, formed an enchanting prospect.

As Nobunaga wished, Azuchi became the centre of military life. All the *daimyo*, who had recognized his authority, remained there ordinarily with the majority of their soldiers. It was there that Nobunaga gave those splendid entertainments, of which the relations of the Jesuits give an enthusiastic account. On such occasions the *daimyo*, competing for the good graces of their master, rivalled each other in offering the richest presents to Nobunaga, and in displaying the greatest luxury of dress. In 1581, there was a carousal at Azuchi to which more than 100,000 men had been invited. To speak only of the Christian *daimyo*, who took part in it, Takayama changed his garments seven times, donning each time richer raiment than before. Ikeda made himself remarkable by having in his train fifty horsemen dressed in Chinese brocade. As for Nobunaga himself, he displayed unheard of splendour. Every instant he changed his costume in a tent, which the Jesuits had offered him on this occasion, and dazzled the assistants, as well by his luxury as by the dignity with which he executed the movements prescribed by the most minute etiquette.

True Japanese as he was, Nobunaga not only loved to make a parade of his brilliant costumes, but he was also very sensitive to the compliments which were made to him by the foreign doctors. He experienced an almost childish joy when the latter expressed to him their admiration on the subject of the site of Azuchi and of the splendour of his palace. He then answered modestly:—"You must have seen more beautiful palaces in Europe," remaining convinced at the same time, however, that the entire world had nothing equal to it. Thanks to his cleverness, however mingled a little with Italian diplomacy, Father Organtino, a native of Naples, had in an eminent degree the gift of pleasing Nobunaga, from whom he obtained moreover all the favours he demanded. Father Organtino having expressed the desire to establish himself at Azuchi, Nobunaga, who had sworn that never, besides the pantheon he was constructing there, in which his own image was to occupy the first place, would any temple be tolerated in that city, authorized him to build there a church and a college for the children of the nobles, on a site which he offered himself to the Religious. Thanks to the facility with which Japanese houses can be taken to pieces and put together again, the Jesuits got transported from Kyoto to Azuchi, a large structure, which some years before they had put together at the former town, with the intention of using it as a school. The enthusiasm which the Christians showed under these circumstances was admirable. Takayama alone furnished 1,500 workmen. In a month all was finished. Nobunaga went himself to see the installation of the Jesuits, and above all to see their college, which opened with 25 pupils. He much approved of this school where pupils learned, in addition to the Japanese arts, the sciences and the European languages. He exhibited much pleasure on hearing a musical tune which Jerome Ito, son of the *daimyo* of Obi, (Hiuga) executed on a European instrument.

Father Organtino did not occupy himself solely, however, with education. Continually in touch with the *daimyô* and the *samurai* of the higher classes, he exhorted them to instruct themselves at least in the Christian religion. Sasaki Yoshikata, ex-*daimyô* of Mitsukuri (Omi), was the first to follow this counsel. From the time that Nobunaga deposed him, Sasaki had lived with all his family in the very residence of the conqueror. The resignation with which the Christian religion teaches one to support the inevitable reverses of life, struck Sasaki so strongly that he resolved to become a Christian. In 1581 he received baptism along with his wife. His children were about to follow his example, when the sudden death of Sasaki decided otherwise. In the eyes of the *kerai* and of the relations of the deceased, this death was the manifest chastisment of the angry gods, and the children of Sasaki had accordingly to defer their baptism until a later period(44).

Takeya, the most celebrated connoisseur in swords of Nobunaga's epoch, was converted also at this time(45).

Although Nobunaga had never experienced the least desire to embrace the foreign religion, he loved to listen to discussions on its doctrine, and with this object in view, he invited the Religious from time to time to expound the truths of the Faith, even in his Palace. One day when Father Organtino had spoken with extraordinary conviction, Nobunaga took him aside and, with his sceptical air, asked him if he really believed himself what he had just taught the others. "Formerly," he added, "I put the same question to the bonzes, and they told me that they considered Buddhism useful for the common people, but that they themselves did not believe in it. Organtino remained confused. Then, after a moment's silence he approached a terrestrial globe and, indicating with his finger the distance which separates Japan from Italy: "That the bonzes," said he, "should dupe the people in order to live at their expense, that can easily be conceived; but that we, Europeans, should leave our native land, and our relatives, to come to the ends of the earth to lead a laborious existence, with the sole object of spreading a religion in which we do not believe ourselves,—is that possible? Your Lordship knows us too well to judge us capable of such an action."

Nobunaga no more doubted the sincerity of the Religious, but from this moment he asked himself if their brains were not somewhat touched. However he loved them none the less for it, and profited by every opportunity to extol their disinterestedness.

Whilst Nobunaga was revelling in the delights of his paradise, his general, Hashiba Hideyoshi, waged war against Mori Terumoto, the powerful *daimyo* of Yamaguchi, and one of the few in Japan who dared to still hold out against the power of Nobunaga.

Nothing is more curious than the life of this Hideyoshi, a perfect type of so many of his compatriots who, of very low origin, dabble a little in every business and end by attaining the highest dignities. The son of a wood-cutter, Hideyoshi was born in 1536, in the village of Nakamura (Owari). He was at first called Tokichiro, but his simian exterior earned for him from his infancy the nickname of the "Monkey." He changed his name as often as he changed his condition. Admitted into a monastery, he was driven from it for having attempted to set it on fire. Enrolled among the bandits of Hachisuka Masakatsu, he was made prisoner by Nobunaga's troops and became a stable-boy. Accused of theft he would have been put to death but for the intervention of Nobunaga, then simply *daimyo* of Kiyosu (Owari). The latter, divining the uncommon qualities that lay concealed beneath that excessively unprepossessing exterior, took him into his service (1559). Tokichiro was then 23 years of age. Thanks to the kindness of his new master, the "little monkey," as Nobunaga was in the habit of calling him, became a *samurai* under the name of Kinoshita, then a general and *daimyo* of Himeji (Harima) under that of Hashiba Hideyoshi (1577). Assisted onward by military successes, Hideyoshi became in some sort the generalissimo of Nobunaga. Already he had subjugated a great number of *daimyo* and at this moment, he was struggling with Mori of Yamaguchi (1582).

After useless efforts, Hideyoshi despatched a courier to Nobunaga, declaring that with a reinforcement of 30,000 men, he would be strong enough to crush his adversary. On receipt of this message, Nobunaga, then at Kyoto, ordered Akechi Mitsuhide to assemble all the troops at his disposal and to proceed to the succour of Hideyoshi. Akechi, a man of very low origin, owed all his fortune to Nobunaga. Besides the spoils of the bonzes of Hiei-zan, he received still other domains, among them those of Kameyama (Tamba), which John Naito had to abandon after his disgrace. In spite of all these favours, Akechi hated Nobunaga with all his soul. The reason of this hatred, is not very clear. Some historians pretend that while drinking *sake* with his vassals, Nobunaga had jokingly tapped Akechi on the head with his fan, a pleasantry which the latter took very ill. Others say, on the contrary, that during a journey which Tokugawa Ieyasu had made to Azuchi a short time before, Akechi, who was entrusted with the duty of attending to the visitor, displayed more luxury than was necessary, and that the susceptible Nobunaga, offended at this, in a moment of anger struck Akechi on the face with his fan, an insult which a *samurai* could not brook. All these reasons seem rather childish. The real one was that, like so many ambitious vassals of this epoch, Akechi wished to overthrow his master in order to reign in his place. It looks even as if the Imperial Palace had some knowledge of the plot, for soon after Nobunaga's death, the *kuge* Kanroji Dainagon brought Akechi the title of Shogun (46).

The truth is that Akechi formed a conspiracy in which, all those who had any reason to complain of the rigor of Nobunaga, took part. Ota Nobuzumi, *daimyo* of Amagasaki (Settsu), and son-in-law of Akechi, was one of the first to enter into Akechi's views. Nobuzumi was the nephew of Nobunaga, but as the latter had killed his father, Nobuzumi had sworn to avenge his death. The two Shirai also joined the conspirators. Their rancour towards Nobunaga had only grown since the exile of Sanchez. Akechi knew this and seeing that they were already in his power, he promised them half of the province of Kawachi if they espoused his cause (47). On this occasion several other *daimyo* made use of the traditional trick of which we have before spoken and which seems, to judge by Scott's "Waverley" and R. L. Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae," to have been equally resorted to by the Scotch nobility on a certain memorable occasion. We mean that while the son offered his assistance to

(44) *Annisi del Giappone* 1582, 1583.
(45) *Hay*. p. 481.
(46) *Taiko-ki, teppen no roku*.

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Akechi, the father remained faithful to Nobunaga, the object being to keep the land in the family.

On receiving Nobunaga's order, Akechi gathered all his troops in haste and, quitting Kyoto, repaired to Kameyama. There he openly declared to his officers his design of killing Nobunaga. Money scattered lavishly, promises and threats, rallied them all to his side. That very evening he doubled back on Kyoto, and on the next day at a very early hour, his men, ready for the attack, only awaited Akechi's signal. In the twinkling of an eye the Honno-ji, a temple in which Nobunaga had taken up his residence, was invested; and the discharge of arquebuses gave the alarm throughout the neighbourhood. Nobunaga was about to get up, when all at once he heard the tumult in the courtyard. Hastily he opened one of the sliding doors, but at once a hail of arrows fell on him. Wounded on the shoulder, he drew out the arrow himself, and getting hold of his sword bounded into the midst of the assailants. Soon another wound inflicted by an arquebus obliged him to retire to the interior of the temple. He had still strength left to shut the door, but he fell as soon as he had done so, never to rise again. The servants and *samurai* running to the help of their master, were slaughtered, and the flames of the temple, which was set on fire, consumed their corpses as well as that of Nobunaga. Only the negro, whom the Jesuits had given to Nobunaga, escaped the disaster and took refuge with the Religious. Nobunaga's eldest son Nobutada was installed in the temple of Myokaku-ji. When news of the fatal affray was brought to him he repaired immediately to the Honno-ji, accompanied by the Governor Murai. But seeing the temple entirely enveloped in flames, he went to the palace of Nijo where, attacked by Akechi, he committed *harakiri*, and Murai followed his example. These events took place on Wednesday, June 22, 1582.

Nobunaga was only 49 years of age when he died. With him disappeared, if not the greatest, at least one of the greatest men in the modern history of Japan. Without overlooking the merits of Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, the two successors of Nobunaga, the latter is still the greater. The part which he took in the pacification of the country and the centralization of power, was by far the most difficult and even the greatest. But where Nobunaga shows himself superior in, is that immoveable confidence in his own strength; in other words he had no fear of the foreigners. Under the ægis of such a man Japan might perhaps have succeeded in bridging the abyss which separates it from us. Hideyoshi and Ieyasu were thrown, on the contrary, in veritable consternation by the handful of foreign missionaries and merchants, and in their fear they retarded by three centuries the progress of the Japanese people. Yet the most regrettable aspect of the case is that they communicated their terror to the nation at large, which has not even in our own day, been able to rid itself of it.

On the very day of the death of Nobunaga, Akechi marched on Azuchi with his whole army. Gamo Katahide, the faithful servant of Nobunaga, wishing to save at least the wife and children of his master, immediately conducted them to his castle of Hino (Omi). After a feeble resistance Azuchi opened its doors to the enemy. All the treasures and works of art that Nobunaga had amassed there became the prey of the conquerors. Father Organtino, fearing that the vengeance of Akechi would also extend to the proteges of Nobunaga, made his pupils embark and sought to gain the opposite side of Lake Biwa. But Akechi reassured him and promised that he would protect the Christians even in a greater degree than Nobunaga had done. He even bade his own son conduct this Religious to Kyoto, in order that nothing unpleasant might occur to him on the way. In acting thus, Akechi justly reckoned that the Jesuits would use their influence to win over to his side the Christian *daimyo*, especially Takayama. After an orgie of three days, Akechi and his soldiers returned laden with plunder to Kyoto. Scarcely had they left Azuchi, when fire burst out in every part of the town. Nobuo, the second son of Nobunaga, and regarded as of somewhat feeble intellect, had just set it on fire. In a little time the flames destroyed what it had taken the genius of Nobunaga about 15 years to create.

Having reached Toba, Akechi placed there a garrison and did the same at Shoriuji. With the rest of his army he advanced into the province of Settsu to encounter Hideyoshi, of whose march in the direction of Kyoto he had just learned.

In effect on receiving the news of Nobunaga's death, Hideyoshi immediately entered into negotiations with Mori. The latter, seeing that in spite of his desperate resistance he would succumb in the end, declared himself ready to conclude peace. Hideyoshi, concealing the fact of Nobunaga's death, succeeded in imposing all his conditions on his adversary. In order to consolidate this treaty, Mori gave his uncle Mori Hidekane as a hostage, while Hideyoshi delivered Mori Takamasa, a vassal of Nobunaga, to the *daimyo* of Yamaguchi. The next day Hideyoshi marched on Kyoto. In the meanwhile Takayama, learning of Nobunaga's death while on the way to assist Hideyoshi, returned by forced marches to his own country. His situation was most precarious. His fortresses at the gates of Kyoto, having been dismantled by order of Nobunaga, would in all probability fall at once into Akechi's hands. Akechi could at least take all the family of Takayama as hostages, according to the general practice at that time, and thus oblige the latter to attach himself to his party. Akechi believed, however, that he could dispense with this precaution, convinced as he was that Takayama, recently treated so severely by Nobunaga, would profit by this opportunity to turn his grievances to account. In this Akechi deceived himself. Takayama set out with 1,000 men with the intention of attacking Akechi. This example was soon followed by his two neighbours, Ikeda Nobuteru and Nakagawa Kiyohide. The encounter took place at Yamazaki, on July 1st. Akechi, whose soldiers were overladen with booty and consequently incapable of fighting properly, were unable to sustain even the first shock. Hundreds of corpses soon strewed the battle-field, while Takayama had only one man killed. Henceforth Akechi's men had no more confidence in their chiefs and, more preoccupied with putting their booty in a place of safety than of defending a too risky cause, they nearly all took flight. Then the peasants, either to avenge themselves for the ill-treatment that the *samurai* were hardly sparing of, or to enrich themselves with the spoils, fell upon the fugitives, taking from them their booty, their horses and even their arms.

Seriously wounded, Akechi took refuge at first in the castle of Shoriuji but next morning, accompanied only by several devoted friends, he took the road to Sakamoto. He never arrived there, for the peasants beat him to death at the gate of that town. This happened on July 2nd, 1582, twelve days after the murder of Nobunaga. The two Shirai had accompanied Akechi to Sakamoto, but seeing their hopes vanish with the life of Akechi, they fled into the province of Yamato, where they found an asylum with Tsutsui, *daimyo* of Koriyama.

On the very day of Akechi's defeat at Yamazaki, Hideyoshi arrived just in time to witness the victory of Takayama and of his two colleagues. At the same time came Nobutaka, the third son of Nobunaga, who had just put to death at Osaka Ota Nobuzumi, his cousin and the accomplice of Akechi. When, two days after, Hideyoshi and Nobutaka arrived at Sakamoto all was over, the wife, the children, and the servants of Akechi had perished in the flames. There remained the head of the traitor which the peasants brought to Nobutaka. The later had it sewn on to the body and nailed on a gibbet, a punishment reserved for great criminals. Thousands of *samurai* heads were brought to Kyoto and fixed on spikes around the ruins of the Honno-ji. The principal fugitives were sought, and a price was put upon their heads. Among them were the two Shirai.

While these barbarous acts were being carried out, Takayama, uneasy on account of the Azuchi church, went thither with all speed. Seeing that all had been destroyed in the vast fire, he invited the Jesuits to come and live with their pupils at Takatsuki.

The church of Sangajima was near to perishing also in the disturbance. The pagans sacked it and destroyed several houses of Christians, after having carried off from them everything moveable that they contained. Happily for this parish, Hideyoshi confided the government of Sangajima to a Christian lord, known only under the name of John Juichi. It was due to the zeal of this lord that the Christians of the isle were able to escape complete ruin.

As soon as order, which all these events had troubled, was nearly established, other difficulties arose on the subject of the successor of Nobunaga. Of his two surviving sons, the eldest, Nobuo, being generally regarded as of weak mind, the second son, Nobutaka, considered himself naturally qualified to succeed his father But far from wishing to let himself be supplanted, Nobuo made good his rights and the *daimyo* united in council declared, some in his favour, some for Nobutaka. Hideyoshi solved the difficulty by proclaiming Samboshi, son of the unfortunate Nobutada, Nobunaga's heir. Samboshi was then only three years old and Hideyoshi gave him his two uncles Nobuo and Nobutaka, as tutors. As to himself, he remained contented with the office of guardian of the child: in other words he arrogated to himself the government of Japan. Meanwhile Samboshi was placed in the citadel of Gifu with a revenue of 300,000 *koku*.

No one misunderstood the ambitious views of Hideyoshi, and from all sides protests were made. But Hideyoshi refusing all compromise, the *daimyo* separated only to take up arms. Shibata, Katsuie, brother-in-law to Nobunaga, and Takikawa Kazumasa, *daimyo* of Kuwana (Ise), espoused the cause of Nobutaka, while Tokugawa Ieyasu embraced that of Nobuo. Both parties declared war on the usurper, Hideyoshi.

(47) *Avvisi del Giappone*, p. 67.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is confidently stated by Japanese papers that Baron Ishiguro will be appointed successor to the late Dr. Nagayo Sensai, President of the Central Sanitary Association.

The sailing-ship *Juntoku Maru*, with 33,000 salted salmon, 63,100 salted *masu* and other fish on board, is reported to have left Hakodate for Yokohama on September 5th. This is the first shipment this year.

Prince Tsai, now on a visit to Nikko, has contributed *yen* 100 to the Toshogu Shrine, and a sum of money to the Nikko primary school. On September 10th His Highness visited Princesses Tsune and Kane in the Choyo kan, Nikko.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Tategami Maru*, about which fears have been entertained, arrived safely at Moji on September 7th from Chefoo despite the rough weather. She left the latter port on the 1st, but owing to a storm of wind and rain her voyage was much protracted. When off the Korean coast, the steamer rescued a fishing-boat manned by Japanese.

About 8 p.m. on September 6th Suzumoto Seikichi, of No 11, Itchome, Minami Sakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo, was arrested by the Bluff Police on a charge of theft at Hachiman-yama, Nakamura, and sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It appears that he stole a bicycle, valued at over *yen* 100, and a coat from the house of Mr. Otsuka Kyujiro, No. 13, Nichome, Motozonocho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, on the night of the 5th and came to Yokohama the following day.

On September 10th a petition was sent to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Mr. Tamura, President of the Deep Sea Fishery Encouragement Association asking that suitable rewards should be given to the Captain and crew of the steamer *Kaio Maru*, of the Imperial Marine Products Association, who discovered a large colony of seals off Gensan last year. The petitioner urges that by this discovery the country has secured a source of great profit and the

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matter should not be overlooked. In fact, as many as 6,044 seals amounting in value to *yen* 132,968 were captured by Japanese sealers this year in the Japan Sea.

A Norwegian steamer is reported to have been wrecked in the Loochoo archipelago several days ago on her way from Manila to Yokohama. Doubtless she was blown ashore and lost during the recent typhoon. The vessel, laden with 4,800 bags of sugar, left Manila on August 29th bound for Yokohama, where she was expected to arrive about September 13th. The consignee of the cargo is a Chinese merchant of No. 192, Yamashitacho, Yokohama. It is not known whether her captain and crew were saved or not.

Fears are entertained that the Chinese-owned steamer *Sang-leong*, which was on a voyage from Rangoon to Amoy with a cargo of rice, has foundered with all hands in the typhoon of the 2nd Aug. She was due at Amoy on the 3rd Aug., and had called in at Singapore and shipped upwards of 300 Chinese passengers. Life buoys bearing her name were picked up in the neighbourhood of Swatow, so that there seems to be little doubt as to her fate. This is the typhoon which the steamer *Decima* encountered when she sustained considerable damage.—*China Mail.*

A Japanese paper states that the Authorities will shortly give sanction to the promoters of the Yokohama Railway which will run between Yokohama and Hachioji. In view of the probability of the railway being worked with success the bonds to be issued in connection therewith have already been applied for and the work of construction will be started as soon as sanction has been obtained. The above work was originally planned by the Communications Department, but owing to financial trouble the project was postponed.

John Lyons, a fire-man belonging to the U. S. cruiser *New Orleans*, was taken into custody by the Isezakicho Police on a charge of theft on the night of September 4th. It appears that the fire-man with two comrades visited the Teikoku Hyohinkan, a bazaar in Theatre street, about 9 p.m. and purchased some toilet articles for *yen* 15 from a fancy goods stall there. While the man in charge of the stall was busy counting the money the fire-man stole a bottle of perfume, valued at 60 *sen*, and, some tooth-powder, valued at 10 *sen*, from the stall, but was detected. He was at once taken to the Police Station where he confessed his crime, the articles being found in his shoe. The man paid for the articles and was released.

Prince Tsai, of China, visited the Tokyo Imperial University, the Botanical Garden at Koishikawa, the Tokyo School for the Dumb and Blind and other places on September 7th. In the evening the Prince gave a banquet ta his temporary residence, the Seiyoken, inviting thereto Major-General Yamane, Lieut-Colonel Shiba and others who went through the siege of Peking in 1900. On the afternoon of the 8th His Highness was expected to come to Yokohama, where preparations have been made by the Chinese residents to welcome him. The Prince's suite, nine in number, have received decorations ranging from the Second to the Sixth Class Order of Merit.

Chiga Shu, a clerk belonging to the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office, was taken into custody by the Kagacho Police on September 9th on a charge of fraud and sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It is alleged that on August 27th when a representative of Mr. James Hutchison of No. 163, Yokohama, applied for the transmission of a parcel to Kusatsu, Joshu, the accused demanded a fee of 55 *sen*, although in reality the fixed charge is only 28 *sen*. As a matter of fact, the clerk affixed stamps representing 28 *sen* and sent it to its destination, the balance being pocketed by himself. The matter was brought to light by the Chief of the Office a few days ago with the result above stated.

The *North China Daily News* announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which occurred on the 28th July, in Brooklyn, from typhoid fever. He was sixty-seven years of age. Dr. Baldwin was born at Somerville, N.J., and entered the ministry in 1858. From 1859 till 1882, with the exception of two years, he was a missionary in China. For four years while in China he was Superintendent of the Foochow Mission, and for several years he edited the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal.* He assisted in translating the Scriptures, the "Discipline" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, etc., into the Fukien colloquial dialect. Ill-health caused him to return to the United States with his family in 1882. In June, 1889, he was elected Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The record for throwing the cricket ball is held by Mr. A. E. Manby, employé of the London and South-western Bank. The record throw is 138 yards 2 feet.

The recent article of the *Novoe Vremya* with reference to the interests of Russia in Korea was translated at some length by the *Globe's* St. Petersburg correspondent and appeared in that journal on July 29th. As we have already published the gist of the article, it is not necessary to reproduce the translation now.

John Watts died on July 29th from pleurisy, at the early age of 41; a famous jockey in his day, one against whom there was no breath of suspicion as to his honesty. He rode the winners of many classic races, including the Derby four times, and St. Leger five times. For the King, then Prince of Wales, he won the Derby on Persimmon in 1896. Of late years Watts had given up riding, and had taken to training racehorses.

The recent pigeon race from Lerwick proves very conclusively that birds can travel at the rate of a mile a minute, the pace of the winners being an average of 1,400 yards a minute, and that allowing nothing for delays and stoppages. But as pigeons do not fly in the dark, these must have been considerable. On the whole, it must be admitted to be a very moderate statement of fact that a good homer can cover more than a mile a minute.

The Cretan Government has just concluded with a representative of Signor Marconi an agreement for the installation of his system of wireless telegraphy on the island. The *Asty*, of Athens, states that in the next Session of the diet of the island, credits will be asked for the complete equipment of various points on the coast with Marconi installations. The idea is to establish efficient communication with passing ships of the various lines.

The storm in which four French submersibles dispatched from Cherbourg on July 26th were caught was of a kind to place the seaworthiness of the new craft to a severe test—about the first to which they have been subjected. The *Temps* states that the boats were much knocked about, but they bore themselves well, and though compelled to run for shelter to Re Chansey islands, emerged in such good condition that they were able to complete their voyage to Brest.

The Brussels newspapers reported on July 30th that Capt. Harry Taylor, a King's Foreign Service Messenger, and bearer of diplomatic dispatches, has been robbed at the Northern Railway Station in Brussels, where his pocket-book, containing a ticket from London to St. Petersburg, his passports, and dispatches, was taken from him. Capt. Taylor immediately reported the matter to the authorities. The pocket-book was subsequently found empty in the lavatory of a café.

Some day the district served by the Uganda Railway will interest Great Britain more than it does at present, and it is, consequently, well to know what are the agricultural features of the place. The staple crop is at present potatoes, for which there is a large demand, although in a limited market. It is said that two crops of potatoes can be obtained in one year and European vegetables and fruits of all sorts grow well and find a fair local sale. The cultivation of potatoes is carried on on a considerable scale at a place called Kikuyu.

Some time ago rats from a ship that went down off Sable Island, near Nova Scotia, succeeded in reaching the shore, and soon multiplied to such an extent as to become dangerous to the settlers. Then cats were imported, and these, says *Science Siftings*, kept the pests in check until a passing ship left a pair of foxes on the island. Soon foxes overran the island in every direction. They killed not only all the rats but the cats as well, and at the present time the Sable Island Government is considering the advisability of an active crusade against them in their turn.

M Doumer, ex-Governor of Indo-China, has profited by the Parliamentary vacation to go to Russia and submit to those in authority his views on the Franco-Russian situation in the Far East. He may possibly push on through Siberia to Korea and Japan. M. Doumer is keen on railway penetration in China by Yunnan, and for "constant, unyielding, unflinching pressure on China from France on the south-western side, and from Russia on the northern." China would find herself squeezed and prove squeezable.

The new German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* was successfully launched at the Vulcan ship-yard in Stettin on August 12th in the presence of Emperor William. The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* will be the largest and is designed to be the fastest ship in the world. Her dimensions are:—Length, 707 feet; beam 71½ feet; depth, 39 feet and draught 29 feet. Her displacement is 19,500 tons. She is to be of 39,000 hosse-power, and will have accommodations for 1,000 cabin passengers.

From a notice in the London *Gazette*, it appears that Lord Kitchener, upon his elevation in the peerage, has taken the name, style, and title of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, in the Colony of the Transvaal, and of Aspall, in the county of Suffolk. The viscounty, in the absence of male issue to his lordship, is to go in remainder to his daughters, if any. In the event of there being no issue, the remainder is to go to his lordship's brother, Colonel Henry Kitchener, and his heirs, or to the other brother, Major-General Walter Kitchener, and his heirs.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa were present at the Government Shipbuilding Yard on the Galerney Island, St. Petersburg, recently, to witness the launch of the Russian battleship *Orel.* Her displacement is 13,516 tons, and her coal bunkers have a capacity for 1,275 tons. The battleship, which is expected to attain the speed of 18 knots, is fitted with engines of 15,800 horse-power. Her armament will consist of four 12 in. guns and four 6.1 in. guns in revolving turrets, and a number of 2½ in., 75 mm., 47 mm., and 37 mm. quickfiring guns. She is fitted with four torpedo tubes.

One of the differences in the decorations of the streets for August 9 (said a London paper on July 21th) from those for June 26 is likely to be the great increase in Japanese flags. For some reason or other they have only just begun to appear in London in any quantity. There is every political reason why this flag—a red ball on a white ground—should be familiar, and it is sufficiently different in character from European flags to have aesthetic value. One may also hope to see more Danish flags in evidence. If policy suggests the frequent use of the Japanese flag, Royal affection demands that decorators give point to Tennyson's claim, "All of us Danes in our welcome of thee, Alexandra."

The latest instalment of General de Galliffet's memoirs gives a curious and striking illustration of what tremendous issues may hang upon a very small failure of strict duty. He had to give his opinion of Marshal Bazaine's proceedings in

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Mexico, and instead of concurring with General Castelnau that he ought to be removed from his command, urged that to do so would injure the position of the Marshals of France. It is practically certain, says a French paper, that if General de Galliffet had spoken out then Bazaine would never have received high command in the German war, and the whole history of Europe might have been different.

During a miners' demonstration at Newcastle on Saturday, reported in the *Newcastle Journal*, one of the speakers stated that one of the earliest instances of coals mined in the region had reference to a long past Coronation. The coal was sent from Ryton to London for the Coronation of Edward III., which took place in January, 1328.

A curious subject for discussion was before the last meeting of the Hygienic Council of the Seine. M. Guiguard presented a report on the sale of a cigar known as "antiseptic." The *Journal* says it is claimed for the cigar, which is composed of aromatic products, and contains no tobacco, that it produces abundant smoke without being lighted, and permits persons unable to use tobacco to enjoy the illusion of smoking without the evil effects. M. Guiguard, however, pronounced the cigar injurious as introducing into the mouth an excess of hydrochloric acid, or of ammonia, and urged that its sale should be forbidden.

Toole's jubilee as an actor—and did ever anyone see Toole and not laugh?—recalls many of his humorous tricks. Perhaps the best practical joke he ever brought off was after he had been photographed in the get-up of old Eccles. Without changing his clothes, he went out into the street as he was, and walked to the house of a parvenu, notorious for his pride. The door was opened by a flunkey, and a vista of flunkeys was seen down the passage. "Would you tell Mr. Smith," said Toole, in his beautifully clear enunciation, "that his brother from the workhouse has called." It is still unknown whether the message was delivered.

In the House of Commons on July 31st, Mr. Carlile asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he had any official report to show that, owing to the coal premium in China, the cruiser *Terrible* had only put in 18 days' sea time during 18 months on the station, and the squadron was unable last year to carry out its usual sea exercises; and, if so, would he say what steps, if any, had been taken to remedy such a state of affairs. —Mr. Arnold-Forster: No report to the effect suggested has been received. The squadron did not carry out the annual cruises in company last year for various reasons, but lack of coal was not one of them. There is no shortage of coal on the station.

Sir W. H. Preece, in an article in *Page's Magazine*, after describing Marconi's relations with the Post Office, sums up the position as follows:—Unfortunately, Mr. Marconi was captured by a financial syndicate, and his relations with the Post Office were severed. Nearly six years have elapsed, and yet the system has not yet reached the practical stage. It is still experimental. Mr. Marconi's ambition is evidently to conquer great distances. From Europe to America, and from America to South Africa, has attractions for him greater than a good, sound practical system between Guernsey and Sark. It is not wanted across great oceans; it is wanted across narrow, rocky channels, and between tide-swept island homes.

Lieutenant E. D. Johnson, who won the King's Prize at Bisley exemplifies in striking fashion just the type of young fellow who left the desk for the war. He is an accountant in the City, and being champion of the North London Rifle Club, offered his marksman services to his country, and went out to the war in the Rough Rider Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, in which he served for fourteen months, and gained a commission. He joined the Cadet Corps of the London Rifle Brigade when he was fourteen, and at the age of 26 he has brought honour to the regiment, of which he is now a second lieutenant. It appears that when quite a youth he gained a reputation as a swordsman, being particularly expert at rapier and dagger play according to the Italian method. "Do you drink or smoke?" he was asked as soon as he had gained the King's Prize. "I do both," was the reply, and, suiting the action to at least part of his words, he lighted the soothing pipe before being "chaired" round the camp.

At a meeting of the Dover Corporation on July 29th it was stated that it was proposed to level down the noted Shakespeare Cliff, which is 300ft. high. The Deputy Mayor said that he understood negotiations had been going forward from the National Harbour contractors for levelling down this cliff to use the chalk for reclamation work. Sir Wollaston Knocker, the town clerk, explained that he understood the proposal came from the military authorities, who stated that the range of the heavy guns at one of the new batteries was interfered with by the cliff, and the War Office therefore proposed to dismantle it. A resolution of remonstrance was ordered to be sent to the proper authorities.

It is states that the Commander of H.M.S. *Psyche* issued a proclamation on July 17th at Ruatan (the chief of the Bay Islands, of Honduras) that Great Britain, in accordance with the treaties between the United States and Honduras, withdrew all jurisdiction over the Bay Islands, and any claim to the allegiance of the natives. At the same time, the President of Honduras proclaimed that the islands belonged to Honduras, and guaranteed protection to property and religious rights. The two proclamations caused very great excitement and indignation. What was almost a panic arose through fear of the military and conscript laws of Honduras, and most of the inhabitants threatened to leave the islands at once. The population is almost exclusively of British origin, coming from Jamaica, and English is the only language spoken. Many residents threatened to drown their children rather than allow them to become Hondureans, believing that the change in sovereignty means the ruin of the islands. British Honduras is now the only British possession in Central America.

The *Yuzhnaya Rossiya* (South Russia) publishes the following particulars of the new Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin Tavricheski*. She was built in the Admiralty Yards, Nikolaieff, on December 27th, 1897, launched October 9th, 1900, and commissioned June 21st this year. Her length over all is 378 ft. 6 in., and at the water-line 371 ft. 2⅝ in.; beam, 73 ft.; draught, 27 ft.; displacement, 12,600 tons; engines, 10,600 h.p.; speed, 16 knots. She is fitted with Belleville boilers, the two groups aft being heated by coal, and the one group forward by petroleum. Of coal she carries 670 tons and of petroleum 580 tons, which together give her a radius of action of 3,393 miles at a speed of 9.3 knots. Her armour extends 237 ft. along the load-line on each side, with a thickness of 8 in. and 9 in., and is continued to the ends fore and aft with a thickness of 3 in.; at the lower casemates it is 6 in. thick, with a run of 156 ft. on each side; and at the upper casemates, or battery, for a length of 168 ft. on each side, the thickness is 5 in. The armament consists of four 12 in. Canet guns of 40 calibres, sixteen 6 in. Canet guns of 45 calibres, fourteen 2·95 in. Canet guns, six 1·85 Hotchkiss guns, six machine guns, two Baranovski landing guns, and five submerged torpedo-tubes—one at the bows and four broadside.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

During last month 40,915 bales of sugar were imported into Yokohama.

Tenders were invited by the Tokyo Shosen Gakko (Navigation School) on September 8th for the construction of a training-ship with four masts, aggregating 2,200 tons. The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard secured the contract at *yen* 528,730, undertaking to finish the vessel by the end of January, 1904. The Osaka Iron Works and the Uraga Dock Company tendered at 535,000 and 54,4880 *yen* respectively.

A tramway company to be called the Naka Kamachi Basha Tetsudo Kaisha will shortly be established by Mr. S. Ikeshimamura and 41 others in Osaka-fu. The company is backed by a capital of *yen* 150,000 and its projected route is from Tamazukuri Station, on the Kankai Railway, to Hiraoka-mura, Naka Kawachi district, a distance of 6½ miles. Application was made to the Osaka Municipal Authorities on September 10th for sanction.

The export of fish oil from Yokohama is steadily increasing. Generally speaking, says a Japanese paper, over *yen* 800,000 worth is exported abroad every year, namely to Germany, Hongkong, Belgium, France, England and Australia. Owing to the poor catch of fish in Hokkaido waters and elsewhere this year the output shows a falling off, whereas orders are forthcoming from those countries. As a matter of course, prices are now rising steadily here and holders are firm. Below is a table showing the business done at Yokohama during the past three years:—

	Quantity. Lbs.	Value. Yen.
1899	7,544,305	456,440
1900	10,474,032	752,554
1901	13,053,315	902,372

Apart from the immense profits accruing from the fishery business, the mining industry in Hokkaido is progressing satisfactorily. In 1901, the total quantity of various minerals forwarded from the island to Japan proper and abroad amounted in value to *yen* 6,640,861. The figures show an increase of twenty per cent. as compared with the previous year and of over tenfold as against 1892. The total quantity of coal exported from Hokkaido during last year amounted to a little over 1,450,000,000 lbs., representing *yen* 5,250,000 in value, and the mineral is now largely produced in the Yubari, Utashinai, Horonai and Ikushunbetsu mines. The kerosene industry is said to be likely to become a profitable enterprise in the island.

The Osaka Alkali Company, of Osaka, held an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on September 10th in the Sakai-ro. Matters relating to the redemption of debentures amounting to *yen* 217,900 and the raising of debentures to the extent of *yen* 270,000 were the principal topics of discussion. Objections were made by a section of the shareholders with regard to the raising of further debentures and in consequence the meeting broke up before any decision was arrived at. It is stated that an arrangement was subsequently made to the effect that Mr. I. Tanaka and four others, representing the shareholders, will further consider the question with the chief officials.

The complication between the Imperial and the Royal Brush Companies, of Osaka, seems to be going from bad to worse. News received by the *Jiji* from Osaka is to the effect that the Royal Brush Company, while still employing every possible means to induce workmen to leave the Imperial, has engaged a number of *soshi* and gamblern for the purpose of obstructing workmes of the rival concern. Accordingly the latter is exhausting all available measures to prevent its workmen from being taken away. Not satisfied with this, the Imperial recently prosecuted the Royal Company before the Police Authorities, alleging that the latter had violated the regulations for the control of workmen, issued by the Municipal Office, but the case was dismissed.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AS ANGLERS.

One of the attractive articles of the very attractive summer number of the *Fishing Gazette*—which contains much excellent reading for anglers and many interesting illustrations—is that by Mr. R. B. Marston, the editor, giving some particulars of members of our Royal Family and the rod.

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The King, it seems, is not a very keen fisherman, not half so keen as his brother, the late Duke of Edinburgh, or his son, the Prince of Wales, but it is quite a mistake to suppose that his Majesty has never taken any interest in fishing. As a youth he fished in the Highlands, and when as Prince of Wales he rented Abergeldie on the Dee he used to fish for salmon now and then, though, as old Donald Morgan says, his Majesty was "not awful enthusiastic." Lord Knollys, however, recently informed Mr. Marston that the King on one occasion caught a 21lb. salmon on the Floors Castle water on the Tweed.

As regards the Queen, we have long known that she is a keen disciple of Izaak Walton, as is also Princess Victoria, and they often fish together when in Scotland. Her Majesty has killed salmon in Ireland, and so deadly is the "Alexandra" fly, named after her, that its use is prohibited on many waters. The Prince of Wales is perhaps the keenest and best angler our Royal Family has produced, and will spend long days on Deeside enjoying the sport. Then the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Duchess of Fife are devoted to angling. When in Canada Princess Louise had grand sport with the salmon. The Duchess of Fife has had many good days' sport on the Dee, near Mar Lodge, and spends much of her time with her children in the enjoyment of her favourite sport while the Duke is deerstalking.

Those jolly specimens of Young England, Prince Edward and Prince Albert, sons of the Prince of Wales, are, Mr. Marston also tells us, both keen on fishing, and each of them caught a nice lot of roach with the fly recently; even little Princess Mary was successful in landing one. Last month the young Princes tried their hands at the trout in a Norfolk stream, and Prince Albert (aged six) got a brace and Prince Edward (aged seven) half a brace, with the fly, March Brown and Black Gnat. The fact that they were able to send a trout to the King, who was then staying at Sandringham, and a brace to their parents in London, afforded them as great pleasure as the catching of the half-pounders. They have taken as many as fifteen or twenty roach each of an evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECENT INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Referring to the telegram in to-day's *Japan Mail* announcing the disgrace of two men in the 4th Middlesex Regiment, I should like to state for the information of those of your readers who may not be aware of the fact, that these men cannot be privates in His Majesty's Regular Forces as there is no such Regiment in the Regular Army as the 4th Middlesex Regiment. This is evidently the volunteer battalion of the Regiment. At this time of the year Volunteer Regiments are frequently brigaded with the Regulars at Aldershot for two weeks training.

Faithfully, etc., C. T.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Your correspondent of the 6th instant, who signs himself "C. T." and who writes under the heading of "A Recent Incident," is evidently unacquainted with the British Army, as by his letter he has shown himself entirely ignorant of that force.

The 4th Middlesex, to which he refers, is a regular line battalion, raised, together with the 3rd, some three or four years ago when an addition was made to the Army. Previous to that time the 4th Battn. was a Militia one, but it is now the 6th, consequent on two more battalions having been added to the two already existing, the old 57th and 77th, so that his assertion that it is a Volunteer regiment is absolutely incorrect.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Miyanoshita, September 7th, 1902.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In reference to the letter of "One who knows" in to-day *Japan Mail*, I am perfectly aware of the increase in the Battalions in the Middlesex Regiment, but I still maintain that unless there is an error in description the two men were Volunteers and not Regulars. There *is no* 4th Middlesex Regiment of Regulars; there is a fourth Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, but there is only one Middlesex Regiment.

In reference to the fire-eating warrior who wrote to the *Herald*, with his details of men who hail from Middlesex and wear the uniform (isn't it wonderful, Mr. Editor, what a lot of information you can cram from the monthly or weekly papers) and his challenge that I *dare* not write over my own name: well my name is of too little local importance to warrant my thrusting it before the public, but if he will apply to you, sir, you have my full permission to satisfy him. And then what is our warrior going to do? Blow me from a gun; send me to a General Court Martial, or, as it is my first offence, will C.B. meet the case?

Faithfully yours, C. S.

Yokohama, September 9th, 1902.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your issue of this morning I find my name associated with a concert held at Karuizawa on Saturday last. I protest that a most impudent and unwarrantable use has been made of my name in this connection.

I was asked indirectly by one Hamilton Sharp to contribute to the programme. I took the trouble to wire to Karuizawa asking to be excused, this was subsequently confirmed by letter. I never had the remotest intention of assisting at the concert and I gave excellent reasons for declining. I can only characterise the use of my name as gross impertinence on the part of the committee.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, H. J. SHARP.

Yokohama, September 5th, 1902.

"BUSINESS TRAINING FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 2nd, an article on "Business Training for College Graduates" appeared.

In a late issue of *The Trumpet*, a missionary journal published in Tokyo, an article on vacation and graduates was contributed by a professor of the Higher Commercial School.

I do not like to suggest plagiarism, but, it seems to me as if one or the other of the writers had borrowed considerable material from one or the other of the articles.

Compilation may be a good method with some people in working up material for newspaper contributions or school essays, but sometimes, what frequently happens in American newspapers, the "deadly parallel" may be drawn.

Respectfully, A. READER.

Nagasaki, Sept. 4th, 1902.

(The article was taken from *Leslie's Weekly* and duly acknowledged.—Ed. *J. M.*)

KOBE BEEF.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—With reference to my letter of August 20th on the subject of the treatment of cattle shipped at Kobe for the Yokohama meat market, whilst they are on the N.Y.K. Co's. steamers, as I have not observed that my very much under-stated description of their sufferings called forth any expression of public opinion in your columns, I would ask whether it is possible that the community are totally indifferent to the treatment of the animals which supply them with such an important article of food as beef?

Not being a resident of Japan, I am unaware if there is such a factor for the protection of dumb beasts either amongst foreigners or Japanese, as a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," for if there be, I should say that this is certainly a case where its influence should be brought to bear upon the company in question.

I am, yours, etc, HUMANITARIAN.

September 4th.

THE FETE AT HONMOKU.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—It will be gratifying to your readers interested in the Ladies Fund for the increase of the Nursing Staff in connection with the Yokohama General Hospital to know that thanks to the generous response of the Public in the purchase of tickets, to the liberality of the Gardeners Association in presenting free of charge the flowers sold, and to that of the *Box of Curios* in the matter of printing tickets and programmes, also to the kindness of numerous friends in assisting in various ways, Mrs. Mollison has been able to hand over to Mrs. Bellows the substantial sum of *yen* 350.20.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES P. MOLLISON.

Yokohama, 10th Sept., 1902.

A QUESTION FOR THE SCHOOLMEN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Please allow a trespass upon your patience to use the power of the press to enlighten the conscience of those who sit in Moses' seat.

Is it right or is it wrong to use the word ヤホヤ?

Bearing upon this point, please allow this quotation from the published utterances of the Reverend Canon W. J. Edmonds, B. D., British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter, England:

"There is no more striking example of a gracious influence upon translators than the use of the word 'Lord.' As we read our New Testament in English, as we read a great part of the Old Testament in English, and as you watch the chastened and refined expressions of cultivated Christian men, you feel that there is a growing sensitiveness as to what word should be used."

He quotes also the Reverend Henry Martyn: "The royal books in the Bible have suffered more than any other books from want of dignity in the men who translated them."

If God exist has He any name?

Is He not so far One as to need no name?

Did He not refuse to allow a name to be applied to him when Moses at the burning bush pleaded for a name?

If He had a name would it be wise to use it among a people who have many gods?

If we wish our God to be their God is it wise to print His name in *katakana*?

CHAN-CHAN-BOZU.

BOILERS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—May I ask of you the favour to publish in your paper, the enclosed extract from the *Morning Post* of July 17, 1902?

It may prove interesting to some of your readers.

Yours faithfully,

DENYS LARRIEU.
Representing in Japan Messrs. Delaunay Belleville & Co.

Tokyo, September 8th, 1902.

The Report of the Boiler Committee.—Except Sir William Allan and a few of the thick-and-thin opponents of the Belleville boiler very few people will be found to endorse the report of the Boiler Committee. Even these few, indeed, will find in it but scant subject for congratulation, for the committee, while condemning the Belleville, holds to its opinion that "the advantages of water-tube boilers for naval purposes are so great, chiefly from a military point of view, that, providing a satisfactory type of water-tube boiler be adopted, it would be more suitable for use in his Majesty's Navy than the cylindrical type of boiler." So far the committee is unanimous, and confirms what has always been written in this paper, that the water-tube boiler has come to stay. After all, if we were now starting a steam engine for the first time the water-tube boiler would seem the more rational form. There have been difficulties in the working of it, of course. But we should have had considerable difficulties with all our machinery if in the early days of the adoption of steam we had worked at pressures that we now regard as insignificant. It would be idle to trace the progress of pressures as expansion progressed, but are we not asking too much of new methods with present pressures? Let us put it in another way. We have known the cylindrical boiler for somewhere about seventy years. We have known the water-tube boiler as a factor in Navy life for possibly a decade. Is it fair to compare the performances of the one and the other?

The Belleville Boiler.—But I will go further. I will avow myself the unalloyed champion of the Belleville boiler. I care not a snap of the fingers for the report of the committee. I declare it to be all wrong. I blame the Admiralty for having had the weakness to yield to a half-hearted report—the first one of the committee—and I appeal to facts. What about the trials of the *Good Hope* and the *Leviathan*—both fitted with Belleville boilers and with no mongrel conglomeration of some water-tube and cylindrical? What about the four ships of the "Formidable" class now in the Mediterranean—all fitted with Belleville boilers? Are they not successes? Has any single competent engineer who has learned how to work Belleville boilers ever complained of them? Bad fitting and bad work aboard have been the causes of the nonsense talked about Belleville boilers. They may or may not be the best water-tube boilers, but they have done all that was required of them when in proper hands, and they are doing so day by day. Some people talk about the *Powerful* and her long delay in getting to work, but they do not know the

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difference between engines and boilers, and in the case of the *Powerful* it was the fitting of one of the engines that was at fault. Let us have done with cant, and, if possible, let us undo the great mischief which we have done by abolishing in the Navy the introduction into future ships of the best boiler of the day. There are defects in it; there are other water-tube boilers which have many points to recommend them; but for the present, in spite of any committee and in spite of the Admiralty, the Belleville is the best boiler there is for big ships. Destroyers and such small craft are not under consideration. But ask the engineers who have learned to work Bellevilles.

THE BLUFF GARDENS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—May I ask you who extends an invitation to the Public, to the Bluff Gardens this afternoon to hear the Band of the *Redoubtable?*

If the invitation comes from the Committee of the Ladies Lawn Tennis Club, it may be as well to remind the Public that under the terms of their lease the Bluff Gardens are Public Gardens, open to the Public any day, with the exception of a very few days a year, I think not more than three, of which notice must be given. The Gardens were laid out with money subscribed by all Residents, and the lease granted to the Ladies Lawn Tennis Club stipulates that after reserving a certain area (probably exceeded) for the use of the Club, they keep up the remainder as a Public Garden. As no notice is on the gate to this effect, and probably not many of the General Public remember these facts, the Gardens are not used to the extent they would be if this were more generally known. Considering that the Ladies Lawn Tennis Club acquired the control of the Gardens under these special conditions, I would recommend a notice on the gate to this effect, as I know many residents and visitors have a diffidence in using the Gardens, thinking them the private property of the Tennis Club.

Yours faithfully, "PRO BONO PUBLICO."

[The notice was published in the local press, we understand, "on behalf of the Ladies Lawn Tennis Club."—Ed *J. M.*]

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th inst. in an editorial on the arrival of sixty Russian Missionaries at Peking for distribution in Manchuria, you have some short comments on the religious problem in China, to which Protestant Missionaries will not object. On the contrary they will emphasize what you say about certain objectionable interference, meddling and assumptions on the part of prelatists. There is trouble ahead beyond question.

But now you include the following:—

It is not too much to say that Christianity has been forced upon China at the point of the sword. When the Peking Government had been beaten to its knees in 1860, and when the grip of England and France was at its throat, it was required to repeat a formula of tolerance and privileges, dictated by its conqueror, and the concessions thus obtained by force were afterwards extended by fraud. The wretched story need not be repeated here.

Your present correspondent has been a Chinese missionary for over fifty years. He has considered it a part of his duty to make himself fairly familiar with the course of history over there. With its wars especially he has tried to keep up. He is not aware of facts that will justify the assertion that Christianity has been forced upon China at the point of the sword. They may have escaped his attention. He will consider it a favour if you will introduce him to the authority that will supply his lack of information. The war of 1842 was on account of twenty thousand chests of opium which the Chinese seized and destroyed. The war of 1857 also was on account of the British flag being hauled down on the lorcha *Arrow* by the Chinese Authorities. Christianity had nothing to do with it in either case.

The facts, so far as Christianity is concerned, which I know to be true from statements made by parties concerned in the affair, were these. The Hon. Wm. B. Reid was sent out to represent the United States. He was sent out to make exclusively a commercial treaty. He stood ready to take advantage of the treaty of peace being then discussed by Britain and France. Three treaties, the English, the French, and the American, were all made and signed within less than ten days of each other. Americans rather congratulated themselves on their peaceable acquisition of concessions which the English and French were extorting by force. It was a delusion. The concession to America were in reality a tribute to English and French gunpowder and were also a display of Chinese cunning. They took pains to find out what the English intended to insist upon, and hastened to respond to the Americans in advance thus saving "face" by an appearance of voluntariness.

As to the French participation we have good historical grounds for believing that the death of a priest played a small part in the affair. The real purpose was to prevent England from getting an undue advantage in a final settlement. So she allied herself with England and had an equal voice in the conclusion. Yet it is true that France did then pose as a defender of the faith and make use of the priests to gain secular ends just as the priests made use of her to gain ecclesiastical ends. The mutual alliance is kept up to this day, and sooner or later will lead to renewed outbreaks. Protestant missionaries are opposed to the whole coalition.

And now on the American treaty. Dr. Williams was the American Secretary of Legation. The English Chinese Secretary of Legation was a man also kindly disposed towards missions. These two persons consulted together and agreed upon a policy. Then Dr. Williams went to Mr. Reid and asked him, if in the provisions of the new treaty there could be incorporated an article granting religious toleration. Mr. Reid replied that his instructions were definite: he was to negotiate a commercial treaty only, and he had no authority to make a request for a toleration article from the Chinese. Dr. Williams asked if he and the other Secretary could persuade the Chinese to insert it would Mr. Reid allow it to stand? Mr. Reid replied that if done voluntarily by the Chinese, at the request of the Secretaries and without any use of his name or authority he would raise no objections. The two Secretaries then began their conferences, on their own account, with the Chinese diplomats. They were both well-known and highly respected, and they soon won the diplomats over. The concession on their part was the freest and most spontaneous thing in the whole treaty. The British treaty followed, all as planned. When Mr. Reid got back home he found he had made himself very popular by his supposed origination of the article in favour of soul liberty and intellectual enfranchisement in the great empire of China. It was the two Secretaries that did it and the Government had nothing to do with it.

WILLIAM ASHMORE.

Karuizawa, Sept. 6th.

[We will reply to this so soon as space permits.—Ed. *J.M.*]

DEATH OF PROF. VIRCHOW.

Professor Rudolf Virchow, whose death is chronicled in another column, was a celebrated German pathologist, anthropologist, and politician, and was born at Schivelbein in Pomerania, Oct. 13, 1821, and studied Medicine at Berlin. We find in *Men and Women of The Time* that in 1849 he was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Würzburg, and soon became one of the foremost exponents of the so-called Würzburg School. In 1856 he returned to Berlin as Professor; here he did excellent work in the newly-founded pathological institute, which at once became the centre of independent research among the younger men of science. He always took a great interest in politics, and contributed important speeches to the parliamentary debates. His attitude from the first was ultra-liberal. He passed as the originator of the celebrated phrase "Kulturkampf," or the war of the State against a reactionary Church. In 1887 he was deprived of the rectorate of Berlin University, owing to the violence of his political opinions, but was reinstated in 1892. At the Naturalists' Conference at Innsbruck in 1869 he was one of the founders of the German Anthropological Society. In 1873 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He also took a great interest in the spreading of scientific knowledge amongst the people, and was since 1866 part editor of a series of popular lectures, to which he has contributed essays on various historical and scientific subjects. His principal works are: "Cellular Pathology," 4th edit., 1871; "Morbid Tumours," 3 vols., 1863-66; "Collection of Treatises on Scientific Medicine," 1856; "Collection of Treatises on Public Medicine and Epidemiology," 2 vols., 1879; During the last illness of the Emperor Frederick he was constantly in communication with the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. On the occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of his connection with Berlin University in November, 1897, he was the recipient of most flattering proofs of the respect in which he was universally held. In 1898 he came to London and lectured before the Royal Society, his speech upon this occasion being most generously appreciative of the labours of English scientific men.

"OUR WEDDING."

Regarded from the new vicar's point of view, it must honestly be conceded that in Slowdon parish the good seed had certainly fallen upon stony places. The parish had long—very, very long—groaned under the misrule of the old vicar. He was a bad man and a bad vicar, and there was open and undisguised relief when he was at last gathered to—no, perhaps it would be as well not to particularise as to the exact locality to which he was gathered. One of his parishioners who hated him the most was wont to say, before the much-wished-for event took place, that he would "never die." "You see, of course he can't go to heaven, and they only want one Leading Gentleman in the othe place," she would wind up with conclusively. However, be that as it may, he *did* die, and was gathered to "somewhere," and the parish heaved a great sigh of relief.

Scarcely, however, had his last breath and their sigh of thanks-giving ascended into the empyrean when a great and paralysing fear fell upon them, for it was rumoured that the new man was a High Churchman, possibly even a Ritualist. The dreaded news spread about the parish like wildfire. The daily services sent a shudder through the entire community; lights upon the altar drove a goodly proportion of the congregation into the chapel on a Sunday; and as for the week-day services, those who attended them could with with ease be counted on the fingers of one hand. Possibly, too, the collection at every service somewhat stimulated their unfaithfulness.

At the end of the first year of the new order of things the vicar and curate were fain to confess to one another that the church was emptier and the aforesaid chapel much fuller than ever before. "It is dishearteniug," said the vicar. "It is disgraceful," said the curate, who was all for the pile of faggots. "They will come when they are educated to it," quoth the Archdeacon primly when the matter reached his ears. "They must be *made* to come," was the sentiment of the Archdeacon's wife; she, too, was of the pile of faggots type of intellect, though she did not go on to say how the "making" was to be brought about. What the Bishop said is known only to his wife; his best prayer was for peace; the divagations of his clergy filled him with dread and horror, and he retired for a week's rest cure into Wales. Undoubtedly there were faults on both sides. The vicar was very, very far from being an extreme Ritualist; but country communities move slowly, and are much more tenacious of their religious liberties than their brothers of the large towns; once frighten them and they will all run like a flock of sheep.

"They will see the beauties of our methods in time," said the good vicar.

But at the end of the second twelve months there were fewer people in the church than ever and the chapel built on a transept.

About this time some relief was afforded to the faithful by the news that the daughter of the vicar's churchwarden was going to be married shortly. There had not been a "pukka" wedding before during the new vicar's reign. He spoke rejoicingly: "Now we will show them what a splendid ceremonial, what a truly, beautiful Sacrament of the Church, a wedding can be made." "Yes, we will let ourselves go," the curate made answer. His Oxford days were not so very remote, and slang sometimes would crop out despite his studied pains to forget; visions of processions and recessions danced before his eyes, even the faintest whiff of incense seemed to rise in imagination to his long-famished nostrils.

Then—*then* came the crushing blow. The wedding was fixed in Lent. After one strong and forcible remonstrance addressed to the bride-elect, in answer to which "she spoke very flippantly and in a *most* unbecoming manner"—this was the curate's description of what had passed (as a matter of fact she was marrying an officer, home on privilege leave, and they had to be back in India by a given date)—the vicar collapsed, feebly contenting himself with saying there should be "no decorations" and "only one hymn." Not so the curate. He was furious, and daily eyed the wood-stack in his own back yard with evergreater longing.

"I should refuse to marry them," he said.

But the vicar would not go that far. Possibly he was wise in his generation; also he had a "whip" out for a new organ and vestries, and the churchwarden was generous and had a long purse.

To make matters worse, the bride was very popular among the parishioners, and, go where he would on his ministrations, the poor curate could hear of no subject but "oor weddin.'" Did he go to see Mrs. Binfield recovering from the arrival of her fourteenth baby, it was, "I must mind and get well, sir, or I'll be missin' oor weddin.'"

With old Mrs. Wallis, a chronic sufferer from "the wind," it was the same story. "Middlin,' Sir—*very* middlin' "—in answer to an inquiry as to her health. "I do seem to have no strength in me, and I dinna fancy me food, but I'll manage soomhows to get to the church to see oor weddin.'"

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"They have no business to be having any weddings now," he was moved to say. "There is a Canon of the Church of Edward the Fourth's reign in 1476 forbidding marriages in Lent."

"Dear, dear. Sir. just fancy that; did the King really say so?—well, I hope as our King'll not prevent oor weddin.'"

With old Grandfer Taflom, nay, in the very infant school the burden of their tale was always the same, and the hateful words "oor weddin'" seemed to be entwined in every act of his life.

When he spoke of the Canon of the Church of 1476 to Mrs. Rankin he had some misgivings. Certainly she was one of the two supporters of the daily services, but, on the other hand, she was a cousin of the bride and her little girl was to be a bridesmaide.

"Yes?" with a lack of interest in his view, "well, I do think it would have been nicer to have had it in the summer, for then Jennie could have worn white muslin; you can't think what a duck she looks in white muslin with a blue sash. Edward IV. really!" this very absently after a reiterated statement on his part. "Very interesting! but I must say I do hope the vicar is going to allow us to have red carpets. No! Well, I must speak to him about it. Jennie is certain to catch cold if she stands on the stone floor in thin shoes, poor mite. Oh, and don't you think he might as well have decorations? The children would look so sweet marching through a bower of greenery and primroses."

But from Mrs. Hancock, dear true heart, the other attendant at the daily services and the very type and essence of a good Churchwoman, he certainly had made sure of sympathy and of meeting righteous indignation second only to his own, and had somehow overlooked the fact that her idolised son was a brother officer of the bridegroom-elect and was to be "best man—at oor weddin', and it was a *great* shock to find her ignoring the Canon of the Church of 1476, and to hear her actually join in roars of laughter when Captain Hancock coarsely inquired whether it were a "Pom-pom" or a "Long Tom," "perhaps only a *Maxim*, eh Parson?"

"What I really want to know is," she said, "whether you think the vicar will stand on *quite* the bottom one of the chancel steps, so that Walter will be standing near the Norman column. I should like his profile to show against the column; he has such a good profile, just like Forbes Robertson."

"Oh, yes; and we wish 'Oh, perfect Love' to be sung to a different tune, like this, &c."

The curate had perforce to fall back upon Mrs. Maitland for sympathy. Of course, she had never yet failed in sympathy with anybody; but that was just it; she would as readily sympathise with the religious sufferings of a Turk, or even a Jew, whereas every sound Christian knows that it is meritorious in the extreme to persecute a Jew. She was not a Churchwoman in any sense of the word, and would give alms to the necessitous poor quite regardless of whether they were or were not regular attendants at church, and had been known to speak of herself as a Protestant—you can go no lower.

True, she had nursed the curate day and night for three weeks in the great Influenza year; but then she had also nursed Job Wheeler when he broke his leg, and it is common knowledge that he is a Dissenter.

On this occasion she did not fail the curate, though she did ask "if a prohibition against marriages in Lent were in the Prayer-book," but she did not allow the ghost of a smile to illuminate the Canon of Edward IV. and the harrowing account of the spiritual indifference of Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Hancock.

"You must make allowances, you know," she said; "you see, all women always go quite cracked over a wedding—its part of our heritage." And by-and-by he went home feeling quite soothed, and almost forgetting that Mrs. Maitland was a Protestant.

The culminating point in the history of the curate's martyrdom was reached when the vicar said, "I think you will have to go to the wedding reception; one of us had better do so, I think, and I don't want to." This was the very last straw. On the day following the festivities he was hailed by John Maitland, who had been away from home, with "Well, and how did our wedding go off?" in his cheeriest voice. There was a high wind, and, as Mrs. Maitland said afterwards reproachfully, "you know you are a little deaf, John." But what Mr. Maitland heard sounded very like:

"*Jam* our wedding."

But, of course, the curate could not have said that, in Lent, too!!!—*Westminster Budget.*

THE LOIS OR ABORIGINES OF HAINAN.

Of the history of these people little or nothing is known. Having no written language, no records exist, and being a reticent people, very little can be learned of their traditions. Geographically, they now occupy the south central or hilly part of Hainan, into which they have been forced by successive waves of immigration of more highly civilised people from the mainland of China.

The various tribes of Lois differ from each other in language and in some of their customs, but resemble each other in physical appearance. They are more lithe and supple than the Chinese, and the face has a keener look, the eyes are blacker and the nose sharper. They may be roughly divided into three classes according to the style of hairdress of the male portion of the population. One, called the large knot, combs all the hair of their unshaven heads up to the forehead, where it is ingeniously tied into a knot and the remaining end wound round this and tied with a string; these live toward the north-east in the district of Dengang. The southern Lois twist the hair up on the top of the head, where it is fastened with a long bone hair-pin. The women in this section tie the hair as a horse's tail is tied in muddy weather. This knot being at one side of the head gives them a jaunty appearance. The south-western Lois part the hair from ear to ear over the back of the head, tie the fore part in a knot on the forehead and twist the back part, and bringing over one ear, fasten the end into the knot in front. The tiny little wooden comb with which this toilet is made is then stuck into the knot.

In the matter of dress they cling to their own costume, which consists of little more than nature provided them with. In former years a law was made by the Chinese, compelling the Lois when coming out to market to come with shaven head and properly dressed, but this law is not enforced, and one frequently sees these wild sons of the forest come to market with only a loincloth on. The native costume consist of a short coat open straight down the front, which is lapped over and held in place by a girdle. Instead of trousers, the Large Knots wear two pieces of cloth suspended from the waist. The women of all classes of Lois wear short coats and skirts that do not quite reach to the knee.

The materials for their clothes are tree cotton, the fibre and bark of trees, and the cotton cloth sold to them by the Chinese. The women are well tatooed on the face, arms, and ankles. The chief difference one notices in the feminine attire in passing through the country is in their ornaments. Hair ornaments of bone and silver are numerous in one section, in another, large brass ear-rings are the style. I have seen as many as eight or ten brass rings in each ear, and these rings are so large that the wearer hangs them over her head for convenience when at work. Beads, thirty or forty strings on wire, forming a heavy collar, which the wearer seems to consider a more necessary part of her apparel than her coat, are the chief ornament in another region.

Of the language characteristics a traveller can get very little. I noticed that the Large Knots and the south-western Lois did not understand each other, and in order to communicate both fell back on their scanty knowledge of Chinese. The south-western Lois have a well trilled *r* which is not found in Chinese dialects in Hainan. The idiom seems to be different too, for a young Loi, when asked what a little jaw bone was that he had tied around his neck with a string, said it was a bone-dog. Another when asking for some carambola seeds said seeds-carambola. These south-western Lois are divided into thirty-six clans. The writer spent a week in the Duiagon Family Village of the Dokang or Many Harbours clan a short time ago, and the observations on pursuits and customs refer chiefly to this clan, though they may be true of others.

The Lois obtain a living by farming and the chase. Very little is planted besides rice, of which they have several good varieties. The fields are prepared for planting by buffalo feet treading the stubble down into the mud. When the grain is harvested, only the ears are cut off and stacked in the village threshing ground, where it is trodden out by buffaloes. Of the buffalo and the cow, one sees many more white and mottled ones than among the Chinese herds, for the Lois have not the superstitious fear of bad luck brought by white animals. The upland is cultivated only in small patches, where sweet potatoes and a few greens are planted. They have scarcely any fruits, but everything that is alive is meat with which to dress the rice. A young Loi returning from grazing his cow showed me the contents of his pouch—the pouch which every Loi carries together with a knife tied at the back of his waist—three small rats, several crabs, an eel, and some snails. This made what he considered a savoury addition to his supper of rice and whisky.

The women work along with the men, and besides weave the coarse cloth of which their clothes and blankets are made. It is almost impossible to buy any cloth of them, as they say they cannot make enough for their own use, but needles and floss will sometimes induce them to exchange their goods when money is no inducement.

After harvest the young men amuse themselves by getting up hunting parties when spears, bows and arrows, and guns, the latter in surprising numbers, are brought out for use. The chase usually ends in rounding up a deer, wild boar, or some jungle fowls. They observe a curious custom in the division of the game. The one who hits it first gets the head and hind-quarters; if the animal did not drop at the first shot, the one who hits it the second time gets the fore-quarters, and all the others who participate in the hunt, and even those who happen along at the butchering, are given a piece. They have no market towns; occasionally companies of from ten to forty men take loads of rice, skins, deer horns and sinews, dried mushrooms, dried canna leaves, roots for dyeing purposes, and other forest products to the southern coast, to Loongmun or to Namfong, where they get salt, clothes, trinkets, or ammunition in exchange. The provisions for the round trip are carried with them and their meals are prepared on the banks of streams in the most primitive fashion. Rough cocoa-nut shells answer as bowls and any two little sticks do as chop-sticks. The fire is started with flint, and having once got a light they carry it from place to place on a rope of twisted straw or on a knot of wood.

I have seen no trace of ancestral or idol worship among them except as they have been introduced by the Chinese. A three-sided stick driven into the ground beside the door of the house and on which a face had been drawn was all that I discovered of visible objects of worship. One woman who was ill was seen to take branches of trees or shrubs and hang at the gable end outside the house. The dry branches thus hung at nearly every house told where sickness had been. They have priests who exorcise evil spirits; some of the villagers had strings tied around the wrists which the priest had tied on, and for the removal of which the priest's offices must again be asked for. After a hunting party, the head of the game is roasted; in the evening the young men gather in the hut of the successful hunter, and after some chanting, the roasted head is offered to the spirits.

An interesting experience was the meeting of a funeral procession of a great man of a neighbouring clan, the Dokang or Many Streams. The procession was as weird an affair as anything could very well be in broad daylight. Our first glimpse of it was a brilliant mass of red colour lit up by the sun from behind; this proved to be the fancy headgear of the leaders of the procession. Others following were feathers, paper tridents, and branches of various shapes stuck in the knot of hair on the forehead. Then came gaily-dressed women, men and children on horseback, a crowd of ordinary people walking, and behind these about seventy men carrying the coffin; they formed a big square, and as they proceeded, they jumped and pranced at intervals with their burden, uttering wild yells, to which the crowd which preceded and followed the coffin answered in kind, making the hills and woods echo. Later we heard the procession wailing on its return from the burial.

The dwellings of the Lois are built of bamboo and thatch. In some regions the houses have floors of beautiful rattan several feet from the ground. In others there is a low seat around two sides of the room which serves as bench and bed. In cold weather the company gather around a genial camp fire at one side of the room, each squatting on a little piece of wood, and men and old women alike peacefully smoke their long pipes, the coarse tobacco for which they cultivate themselves. Of musical instruments I saw two kinds; one a Jew's harp, and the other a flute which is peculiar, in that it is blown by the nose; it gives forth a soft but very musical sound.

They are a restless improvident people. If the rice crop fails, there is famine; if the harvest has been a plentiful one, they make up all the surplus rice into whisky, and it is almost impossible to find some of them sober. Under such circumstances brawls and fights between clans are frequent. The Dragon Family villagers whom we visited had only last year returned to the original site of their village after having been fugitives. Four years before the Buyin clan came, plundered their rice, cows, pigs, and chickens and burned their huts to the ground. The villagers escaped with their lives to the hills near by where, for three years, they eked out a bare existence on game and roots while their rice fields lay unworked. Doubtless the Buyin clan had had provocation for coming, and doubtless the Dragon Family helped themselves to whatever they could from neighbouring fields during the time of their exile.

Through the drunkenness of the Lois as well as through the cupidity of Chinese, it has come to pass that most of the rice fields have passed by mortgage into the hands of the Chinese, who let them out to the Lois to work on shares. Naturally it galls the Lois to see the lands that belonged to their fathers gradually passing out of their possession and, on very slight provocation, a Loi will lie in wait for the hated owner when he comes to collect his harvest, and shoot him. At times several clans unite and plunder the carters who are taking the rice out to the sea shore. This danger is so great that carters demand a third of the value of the grain for the two days it takes them to get it out.

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Chinese towns in the outlying districts are all built with a stockade or with a high wall around them, with loop holes from which to repel the invaders. Ruined buildings and even whole towns told us of the successes of the Lois. In an insurrection the Chinese officials are wholly unable to deal with the rebels effectually, so the usual way is for the official to arrange a meeting with some of the Loi chiefs at which, by dint of presents or honours of some kind, the Lois are persuaded to go home and live at peace again for a time.

But very few if any foreigners not resident in the island have been through the Loi country. Several parties have attempted it, with the usual result of a few days' journey into the border and a return around the outer edge of the island. The tall pampas grass and the underbrush grow so rapidly and luxuriantly that the paths are not kept open, and as there are no bridges and no ferries, the streams must be forded. This is impossible in the rainy season, and even in the dry season is attended with some difficulty owing to the stony and uncertain bed of the Sanghoe River, which must be crossed and recrossed a dozen times from Lokang to the river's source. In wet weather leeches abound, and none but those acquainted with travel in leech-infested districts can appreciate this difficulty. Practically the only way to get across the streams, through the brush, and over the rough mountain paths, is on foot or on horseback.

The greatest difficulty in crossing this country lies in the lack of coolies who know the road and in finding food by the way. The Hainanese coolies rightly fear the unknown Loi region and the Lois themselves fear each other too much to go far from home. Besides, the Lois are too lazy to care to carry your loads farther than to the first village beyond their own where you are likely to find all the able-bodied men have hidden to avoid being called upon to help you on. Delays of this kind are long and frequent, so that from three to five po must be counted a very day's journey.

There being no markets and no inns, the traveller must thrust himself upon the hospitality of the head-man of the village. One's usual experience upon arrival and inquiry for rice is to be told there is no rice. After a search, sometimes personally conducted by the travellers, some paddy is found. We must wait for this to be hulled and cooked before a meal be eaten. Stores and game must be relied upon for dressing for the rice. It is impossible for a large party of travellers to make any progress under such circumstances. Attacks by robbers have to be guarded against, and for this reason a party of less than six or eight is hardly safe. Two or three Lois carrying guns are often met, who, when questioned, say they are out hunting, but who could easily turn robbers if the travelling party is sufficiently small. The control of the Lois has always been a problem with the Chinese and promises to remain such unless forces other than military work among them.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

WHY SOME MEN ENLIST.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy—the well-known Army chaplain of Hongkong, who was recently in Japan on furlough—in a little book, "Pen Portraits of of the British Soldier" (Unwin), just published, tells us that men enlist for the queerest reasons. One he knew did so in order to learn to read and to write in a military school. When a boy he had always been a truant from school, and when he grew up he was ashamed of his ignorance, which he hoped to remove in the Army. Another, who knew that he would soon die of consumption, became a soldier to have the honour of a military funeral. How he managed to pass the medical examination is a mystery. Probably he passed himself off for another man. Vanity and love of dress have their effects, and a large number of men enlist for the sake of the "clothes."

The soldier sometimes adopts curious ways of bringing himself into notice, as witness the following:

Once in Bermuda I expressed a hope that an individual would not again come into punishment cells, and that it would be better for himself if he did not. He replied that he did not think it well for a soldier to be altogether without crime. "What do you mean?" I asked. "Well, sir, it's this way. If a man is never made a prisoner and brought to the orderly room, his commanding officer forgets all about him; but if he commits a few crimes, and then pulls himself together, the Colonel will say: 'So-and-so has been giving no trouble lately; we must do something for him.' So they look out for a soft billet and give it to him."

The "advertising advantages of crime" must, however, be very doubtful, and cases of the kind cited must be few.

The leisure-time of the soldier is by no means overlooked by those who have his welfare at heart, and in almost every barracks there are a library and a recreation-room. In the former are picture and other papers, and books that are frequently changed; in the latter, a bagatelle and sometimes a billiard table and other games. Mr. Hardy once asked a man in hospital what kind of book he would like to get out of the library. He replied, "Well, sir, I can read almost anything except the life of a General"!

Mr. Hardy has a good deal to say about the soldier in love. It appears that at some of the dancing-halls in London there are notices displayed to the effect that the shilling charges for entrance do not apply to soldiers in uniform, who are admitted free.

One of these proprietors, being asked why the presence of Tommy Atkins was so much desired, answered: "You see, if we can attract a good proportion of the affable military men, we secure a greater number of lady visitors. You know the attraction there is for the female heart in a scarlet coat. And plenty of pretty girls frequenting a dancing-hall is what brings in the class that pays."

Soldiers find little difficulty, we are told, in making the acquaintance of the girls that eventually occupy married quarters, but the woman who "enlists" in the Army has a good deal to put up with, which we can very well believe.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, September 6th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,020,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,444,505
Amount of convertible notes issued	186,195,952
Government deposits	18,084,315
General deposits	8,097,794
Exchange liability	25,580
Total	259,849,147
CR.	
Discount notes	30,217,310
Foreign discount notes	9,653,268
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary " "	17,500,000
General loans	36,433,063
Exchange liability	5,322,386
Government bonds	49,764,666
Property	2,686,756
Bullion and Specie	86,271,695
Total	259,849,147

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	188,843,204
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	82,933,649
Silver	1,000,000
Total	83,933,649
Securities:—	
Government bonds	36,834,193
Finance Department notes	8,125,167
Government notes	39,500,000
Security notes	2,584,309
Commercial notes	17,865,886
Total	104,909,555

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	1,170,771	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	98,284
Government deposits		237,836
General deposits	4,373,068	—

VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD.

There has always been a good deal of mystery about the story of the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August Mr James Sykes endeavours to throw some light upon it. It has been asserted that Lady Beaconsfield was originally a factory girl, and that Mr. Lewis first saw her going to her factory, "beautiful and with bare feet." He there and then fell in love with her, educated her and married her, died and left her very rich, and then she married Disraeli. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. Augustus Hare, who took it down from the lips of Mrs. Duncan Stewart, of Liverpool, who was very intimate with the Beaconsfields.

Lady Beaconfield "never displayed any manners or culture which might not have been acquired by King Cophetua's beggar maiden," but Mr. Sykes after a full examination of the available evidence stamps the factory-girl story as an invention. The question of her paternal parentage is obscure, but he says it is evident that Mary Anne Evans—as her maiden name was—was with her mother moving in good society in Clifton when Mr. Wyndham Lewis "picked her up." She afterwards came into possession of Taynton Manor and gave the estate to Disraeli, who sold it by auction—probably to pay his election bills.

There certainly seems to have been nothing of the faint-hearted about Disraeli's wooing. It appears that for some time after her husband's death Mrs. Lewis lived in retirement at his Glamorganshire seat. One day she saw a gentleman leisurely walking up the drive, carrying in one hand a bag and in the other an umbrella. "Gracious, Jane!" she exclaimed to an old lady who used to attend upon her, "there's that horrid man Disraeli coming up the drive. Run down to the door and say I'm not at home." Jane did so, whereupon Disraeli with grave deliberation answered, "I know. Take my bag to a bedroom and prepare luncheon. I will wait till Mrs. Lewis comes downstairs." On another occasion it is reported that Mrs. Lewis said with a sigh and a flush, "Oh dear, what can I do with this gentleman?" "What can you do with him?" echoed her maid. The lady again flushed and again sighed, and laconically replied, "Marry him, I suppose." And she did.

Of Disraeli's great attachment to his wife there is ample evidence. It is said that on one occasion a friend of his had the bad taste to expostulate with him for always taking his wife with him on his visits. "I cannot understand it," said the graceless man, "for, you know, you make yourself a perfect laughing-stock whenever your wife goes with you." Disraeli fixed his eyes very expressively upon his friend, and said "I don't suppose you can understand it, for no one could ever in the wildest excursions of an insane imagination suppose you to be guilty of gratitude." Lady Beaconsfield died in 1874, and what the loss of his faithful partner meant to Disraeli may be inferred from what he said to Lord Malmesbury: "I hope some of my friends will take notice of me now in my great misfortune, for I have no home, and when I tell my coachman to drive home I feel it is a mockery!"

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE TSARITSA.

London, Sept. 4.

It is officially announced that the Tsaritsa has had a miscarriage, without complications.

ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt and party while driving in a brake near Pittsfield (Massachusetts) collided with an electric car. The President escaped with bruises; but several of the party were injured; a detective accompanying them was killed and the driver had his skull fractured.

MARTINIQUE.

London, Sept. 6.

There has been a fresh eruption at Martinique; 200 persons perished.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg has introduced four new bills for raising a loan of £2,795,400 for improving the harbours, irrigation and railway works.

Sir James L. Hulett, an authority on the South African native problem, and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Natal, has been interviewed in London and told his interviewer that he deprecates the introduction of Chinese labour for the mines.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The Hon. Mr. St. John Brodrick, and Generals French, Ian Hamilton, and Kelly-Kenny have started for Germany to attend the German manœuvres.

THE FRESH ERUPTION.

London, Sept. 7.

The news of the fresh eruption on Sept. 4th is confirmed.

PROMINENT BOERS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Generals Dewet, Botha and Delarey had

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a two hours' conference with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office. Lord Kitchener and Lord Onslow (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies) were present. The conference was protracted because the generals spoke in Dutch which had to be interpreted sentence by sentence. Later General Botha revisited Mr. Chamberlain.

It is reported that the generals made various proposals which were not accepted, and which, according to one version, they soon abandoned and contented themselves with minor suggestions. According to another version they departed dissatisfied, and are going to Holland forthwith.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

The warships *Asama* and *Takasago* are at Lisbon, where the King received the captains of the vessels.

THE BERLIN MANŒUVRES.

Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick and party have arrived at Berlin where they will be the guests of the Emperor.

OBITUARY.

Professor Virchow.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

The steamer *Oregon* is being fitted out at Seattle for the purpose of taking about Nov. 15th a party of American manufacturers with exhibits on a six months' cruise to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia, Hawaii, in view of the expansion of American commerce.

THE CAPE INDEMNITY BILL.

The General Indemnity Bill has passed the third reading in the Cape Assembly.

THE WEST INDIAN DISASTERS.

UNFORTUNATE ST. VINCENT.

London, Sept. 7.

The Rapapa river in the island of St. Vincent is a stream of fire a quarter of a mile wide. The Souffriere Mountain is considerably lower in height, a mass at the summit having evidently been blown off.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

The Commander of the German gunboat *Panther* gave the Haytian gunboat *Crête à Pierrot* five minutes to land her crew. The Commander demanded 15 minutes, which were allowed. The moment the crew left the ship she burst into flames. The *Panther* thereupon fired 30 shots at the *Crête à Pierrot* and sank her. The *Panther* acted on orders from Berlin. Her action is not regarded in Washington as a breach of the Monroe doctrine.

THE AMERICAN TREASURY SURPLUS.

The accumulation of gold in the Washington Treasury is now 573,000,000 dollars and is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million daily, without any prospect of cessation.

London, Sept. 8.

There has been another eruption at St. Pierre on the Island of St. Vincent. It began at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd inst. and lasted till 11 o'clock next morning. The outburst was longer and more violent than the first.

THE KING.

The King endured easily a long day's deer-stalking in Sutherlandshire.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK A HAYTIAN GUNBOAT.

London, Sept. 8.

German warships in the roadstead of Gonaives have sunk the Haytian gunboat *Crête à Pierrott*, which recently confiscated a cargo of arms and munitions of war on a German steamer at Cap Haytien.

[Gonaives is a port on the west coast of Hayti and Cap Haytien is on the north coast. The *Crête à Pierrot* was a steel gun vessel of 940 tons, length 210 feet, beam 30 feet, and she carried one 6.2 in., one 4.7 in., four 3.9 in. quickfiring guns and six machine guns.—ED. *J. M.*]

NEW ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

London, September 11.

There has been formed in America an Asiatic Steamship Company. The company is organized in New York and will run one steamer monthly from New York to the Far East.

THE ST. LEGER.

Later.

The result of the St. Leger is as follows :—

Sceptre	1
Rising Glass	2
Friar Tuck	3

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

MARTINIQUE.

Saigon, Sept. 7.

Morne Rouge has been destroyed at Martinique and the survivors have been received at Fort de France. It is stated that the eastern end of the island, through a distance of more than a mile, has disappeared in the sea.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, Sept. 7.

The negotiations in progress in Paris between the French Government and the Siamese Ministers, are in good train and will soon be concluded.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

MARCUS ISLAND.

The *Takachiho* returned this morning to Yokosuka from Marcus Island. She reports that, on the 31st of July, Captain Rosehill reached Marcus Island, but that everything had been satisfactorily arranged.

THE KING OF ITALY.

The King of Italy, who recently proceeded to Berlin, returned to Italy on the 1st instant.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

In consequence of a supposition that the spread of cholera was due to Christian propagandism by foreigners, rioters arose in Sinchow, Hunan, a church was wrecked, and a Chinese subject was killed on the ground that he resembled a foreigner.

CHOLERA IN KOREA.

Fusan, Sept. 10.

All the cholera patients at Chinghai in Kyongsando, with one exception, have recovered, and the disease seems to be stamped out.

QUARANTINE AT CHEFOO.

Chefoo, Sept. 10.

The Chefoo Authorities have abolished medical inspection in the case of ships coming from any port in the north or south of China except Hongkong.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

The Japanese Consul at Vladivostock says that the projected line of steamers from Vladivostock to Shanghai *viâ* Nagasaki has been temporarily abandoned, and that a service will be undertaken from Vladivostock to Port Arthur *viâ* Nagasaki by the steamer *Harbin*.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

THE "ASASHIWO."

The torpedo destroyer *Asashiwo* was *en route* for Malta on the 4th instant.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

Work on the Hankow-Canton Railway is soon to be commenced. The necessary notifications have been issued by Viceroy Tao Mo and Governor Sheng Ihwai.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

AMERICAN POLITICS.

London, Sept. 4.

The American Democratic Campaign Textbook accuses the Republicans of thwarting the Anti-Trust legislation, and strongly advocates a revision, with a reduction of duties, of the Tariff, and effectual conclusion of reciprocity treaties.

JAPAN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 6.

The Japanese Minister of Commerce has arrived at Pretoria. It is understood the Mission refers to the immigration of Japanese agriculturists and also to the import of Japan's products and the possibilities of a direct steamship service from Japan to South Africa.

RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

The *Sviet*, in discussing the world's naval arrangement, urges that in face of the Anglo-Japanese combination in the Pacific, Russia must concentrate her energies on quintupling the strength of her present squadron in Chinese waters.

RUSSIAN GUNBOATS FOR THE FAR EAST.

London, Sept. 9.

It has transpired that the majority of the torpedo boats building at the Nevsky yard at St. Petersburg are to be sent to the Far East this year.

AN AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

London, Sept. 10.

The American-Asiatic Steamship Company is about to start a service between New York and Asiatic ports, using chartered vessels until specially built liners are ready.

The promoters of the Company include the following firms: Messrs. Yountze, Vermilye, Brown, Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Shewan Tomes, the Oriental agents.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

London, Sept. 3.

The eruption of Mont Pelee at Martinique on August 30th was most violent, causing the death of 1,060 and injury to 1,500 persons. Morne Rouge has been totally destroyed with all its inhabitants. La Souffriere has again become active.

DEATH OF A BRITISH PEER.

Earl Connemara is dead.

SHIP WRECKS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Four steamers and eighteen sailing-ships have been wrecked in Port Elizabeth during a recent typhoon. Other steamers narrowly escaped with slight damage. The steamers *Scot* and *Briton* of the mail line have arrived safely despite the rough weather.

STEEL FOUNDERS' CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 4.

At a conference of the Steel Founders' Association at Dusseldorf, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was appointed President for the next term.

DR. GOTO IN GERMANY.

Dr. S. Goto, Chief of the Formosan Civil Administrative Bureau, has visited the Industrial Exhibition at Dusseldorf.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

One fifth of the Russian emigrants in the Amoor and Ussuri districts are dissatisfied and are making preparations to return to Europe.

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ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt, while driving in a brake, came into collision with an electric car near Pittsfield, and received slight injury. The President, however continued his journey southward.

DEATH OF A GERMAN DOCTOR.

London, Sept. 5.

Dr. Virchow of Germany, died this afternoon.

EMPEROR AND PRESIDENT.

The Kaiser sent a telegram of sympathy to President Roosevelt inquiring about his health in connection with the carriage accident.

The chaffeur of the electric car is being prosecuted on a charge of having caused the death of the driver and one of the attendants of President Roosevelt's party.

VENEZUELA.

The state of things in Venezuela is extremely critical. The rebel army is now within a very short distance of Caracas.

FUNERAL OF MR. PANMURE GORDON.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Panmure Gordon took place yesterday at Mannheim.

JAPAN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 6.

The Japanese Commercial Commission to South Africa has arrived in Pretoria.

HOPS IN ENGLAND.

The crop of hops in England has shown a diminution and prices are steadily rising in consequence.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, have left England for Germany to attend the military manœuvres.

DEATH OF SIR F. ABEL.

London, Sept. 8.

Sir Frederick Augustus Abel is dead.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN CHINA.

The Times welcomes the conclusion of the Mackay treaty. The *Debats* thinks that France ought to follow the example.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

The German cruiser *Panther* sank the Haytian gunboat *Crête à Pierrot* which recently confiscated the cargo of arms and munitions of war on board the German steamer *Mariomannia* (?) at Cap Haytien.

The United States Government is abstaining from interference in the affair.

THE "ASAMA" AND "TAKASAGO."

The King of Portugal has received in audience Admiral Ijuin and the officers of the Japanese Coronation Squadron.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, September 9.

The involuntary resignation of the Marquis de Montello, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will not cause any diplomatic complications.

The press of Paris sides with the Congregations against the Government of the Republic.

Berlin, September 10.

The action of the German gun-boat *Panther* in the Haïtian waters meets with general approval in Germany.

The funeral of Professor Virchow took place in a most solemn manner, representatives of the Government, of the City of Berlin, of Art and Science and large numbers from among the peoples participating.

On the 25th inst. an international committee will meet at Paris for the purpose of establishing direct communication between Western Europe and Eastern Asia, which has been rendered feasible by the opening of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways.

The British Minister of War, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the English Generals Kelly-Kenny, French, Hamilton and Slater, invited by the German Emperor to attend the Prussian manœuvres were decorated by him with high orders. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts received a valuable present from the Kaiser.

A NEW SHIPPING COMPANY.

Berlin, Sept. 11.

A new German shipping company has been started in New York under the firm of the Amerikanisch-Asiatische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft. It is said that the company will run one steamer monthly from New York to Eastern Asia.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

London via Bombay, August 31.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, on the occasion of the presentation of some war medals, said that the country would never submit to expenditure necessary if we are to be always prepared for war. An appeal to voluntary patriotism, whereto our success in the late war was mainly due, would always be necessary.

September 1.

The *Morning Post* expresses consternation and indignation at Mr. Chamberlain's speech. If his maxim is accepted, it means the doom of the empire.

The Times assumes that Mr. Chamberlain meant that it was impossible to keep 250,000 men always ready, but fears that he will be misconstrued as arguing that it is safe to trust the patriotism of the people to make good the deficiencies, however, glaring, of the War Office. *The Times* considers this a pleasant but very pernicious doctrine.

AN INTERNATIONAL FUNCTION.

September 2.

The Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, has reviewed the Hongkong Coronation Contingent at Ottawa, with a United States regiment of the National Guard.

SERIOUS DROUGHT AT SINGAPORE

Hongkong, September 2.

It is telegraphed from Singapore that a severe drought continues there, and the situation is serious, there being only one week's supply of water left. The supply from the Waterworks is now limited to two hours a day. The firing of big guns in the air to bring rain has been suggested.

THE LAST ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE.

London, Sept. 4.

Steamers from Martinique report that the village of Morne Rouge was overwhelmed in an instant with scalding water and mud, and there was not a single survivor. The village of Ajoupabouillon was struck by a river of mud and showers of stones.

Over a mile of the east side of the island of Martinique has sunk into the sea.

The Government had notified the refugees from the previous eruption that they must return to their homes before that 15th of August, otherwise they would get no assistance towards restarting in life.

An official telegram to Paris says that five villages were destroyed on Saturday night.

ENERGETIC WORK AT THE CAPE.

London, September 5.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, has introduced four new Bills:—

The first provides for a loan of £2,795,400 for improving the harbours at Table Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay.

The second provides for the construction of Irrigation works.

The third for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of certain railways.

The fourth provides for a loan of £1,616,277 for additional railway works.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI TIMES.")

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

New York, Sept. 4.

President Roosevelt's carriage was wrecked in a collision with an electric car at Lenox, Mass. The President received cuts and bruises, and one of the escorting party, the coachman and the horses were killed. When the wires first gave out the news of the collision the excitement almost equalled that which attended the announcement of the shooting of President McKinley. Later wires that the President had escaped serious injury quieted excitement but every scrap regarding his condition, and details of the accident, have been eagerly read. The President had finished his New England speech-making tour and had gone into the Berkshire Hills, a favourite resort of New York society, before resuming official work. He says he expects to take up his duties within a few days.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

After years of indefatigable toil, Sir John Aird and the army of workpeople in his employ can say of the Assouan Dam "Finis coronat opus." In the last week of July the finishing touch was put to the undertaking, and there will be plenty of time, therefore, to test the great barrier before the formal opnning by the Duke of Connaught in the late autumn. But such persistent care has been taken during construction to secure complete watertightness in every part that there is little likelihood of any flaw being discovered. The benefits to Egypt from this monumental enterprise can hardly be exaggerated. A great area of fertile soil, which has remained unproductive through lack of water, will come under cultivation, thus adding largely to the industrial resources of Lower Egypt, and also augmenting the revenue to a considerable extent. Now that the clearing away of sudd on the Upper Nile allows freer passage to the imprisoned river, a larger volume of water should reach Assouan at all seasons of the year, and there is little danger, therefore, of any such deficiency at the dam as would render it ineffectual for its intended purpose. The cost has been, it is true, very large, but it has been the constant experience of the British Raj in India that capital judiciously spent on irrigation works invariably yields good interest, either directly in net profits or indirectly in enhancement of land revenue.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 1	Sa. Sept. 13
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold 2	Sa. Sept. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 3	M. Sept. 15
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien 4	Tu. Sept. 16
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 5	Tu Sept. 16
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Peru 6	Th. Sept 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Sept. 19
anada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 25
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 7	Tu Sept. 23
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Th Sept. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Coptic	Th Sept. 25
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Sa Sept. 27
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Oct. 3

1 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 26th ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 11th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 3 th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
5 Left Vancouver on the 1st inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Sept. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th Sept. 18
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Sept. 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Sept. 19
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Sept. 20
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Sept. 20
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Sept. 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 22
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Tu Sept. 23
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Sept. 23
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	Th Sept. 12
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Sept 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa Sept. 27
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Sa. Sept. 27
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 3
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Oct. 4

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 5th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Laos, French steamer, 2,331, Flaudin, 5th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,065, Nielsen, 5th Sept., —Hamburg via ports, Dynamite.—Grosser & Co.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, Davies, 5th Sept.,—Hongkong, 27th Aug., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 6th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rohilla Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,216, Toyoshima, 7th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 8th Sept.,—London via ports, 26th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 8th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 9th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 9th Sept.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 10th Sept.,—Kobe, 6th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 10th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 16th Sept.,—Hakodate via Oginohama, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 10th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 10th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Progress, Russian steamer, 541, Gundersen, 10th Sept.,—Petropaulovski, General.—Smith Baker & Co.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, R. N. Hill, 11th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, E. G. Anderson, 11th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,281, Rorison, 5th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, Robt. Day, 5th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 5th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 5th Sept.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 5th Sept.,—Victoria, B.C., via Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Vicksburg (12 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. E. B. Barry, 5th Sept.,—Uraga.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 5th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 5th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Union, Norwegian steamer, 830, A. H. Solyoruse, 5th Sept.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 5th Sept.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 5th Sept.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinzess Irene, German steamer, 6,686, G. Dannemann, 6th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 6th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,692, E. L. Sommer, 6th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Noheta, 6th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Haldis, Norwegian steamer, 1,065, Nielsen, 7th Sept., —Vladivostock, General.—Grosser & Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 9th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 9th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Puglia (10 guns), Italian cruiser, 2,250, Capt. Canale, 10th Sept.,—Kobe.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 11th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 11th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 11th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Calliope, British steamer, 2,498, G. W. Carter, 11th Sept.—Muroran, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, R. Webster, 11th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Cornes & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. J. Newland, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss C. R. Prentice, Capt. Sexton, Lieut. C. Kerg, U.S.A., Mr. J. Gibson, Mrs. Ankrom, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Newhall, Capt. R. E. Tilney, R.F.A., Mr. H. M. Bevis, Mr. W. G. Bayne, Count Von Butler, Mr. R. E. Hansen, Mr. A. C. Van Nierop, Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. and Mrs. Reys and child, Mr. R. Hidalgo, Mr. Macy, Mr. C. E. Fryer, Mr. C. M. Tulloch, Mr. H. E. Campbell, Miss Leach, Mrs. K. Gernon, Mrs. De Berigny and child, Miss de Berigny, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mr. C. Collidge, and Capt. Rolland, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Laos*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Hergault, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. G. Dubourg, Mr. R. P. Huss, Mr. Gueritau, Mr. Suzor, Mr. Conscience, Mr. F. Keppin, Mr. and Mrs. Sauft, Mrs. Foster, child and amah, Mr. Nitram, Mr. Moreau, Mr. Ottesen, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Rear-Admiral Kimotsuki, and Mr. L. Jupp, in cabin; 2 Japanese, and 12 Chinese, in second class; 39 Japanese, and 26 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kuuano Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mrs. E. H. Ferrier, Mr. G. White, Mr. D. McLean, Miss Black, Mrs. J. C. Black, Mr. Jos. Morton, Mr. H. E. Good, Mr. and Mrs. A. B Lassetter and son, Mr. F. Lassetter, Madam Sucur, Mr. W. E. Geil, Capt. V. E. Russell, Mr. J. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Seaton, Capt. Radcliff, Mr. J. N. Koff, Lieut and Mrs. G. S. Palmer, and Mr. Maclehose, in cabin; Mr. W. H. Browne, Mr. D. F. Lynch, Mr. May, and Mr. K. Tokawa, in second class; 9 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Paymaster C. M. Ray, U.S.N., Mr. Rustad, Mr. Saunders, Mr. K. Nakashima, Dr. John Cross, Mr. C. C. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. I. Krah, Mrs. L. Blodget, Mr. D. R. Davidson, Capt. Barclay and servant, Mr. W. Onoll, and Mr. A. Hills, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Chin Shin, Mr. Chii Wa Chin and servant, Mr. Kwan Dang Nin and servant, Mrs. J. W. Worthington, Dr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Wm. G. Frizel, Mr. P. Schench, Mr. J. Willeke, Mr. W. H. Shockley, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Miss Kate Shaw and servant, and Mr. A. Simmons, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G. R. Allen, Miss M. R. Armstrong, Mr. J. H. Beach, Mr W. T. Beardsley, Rev. A. D. Berry, Mr. G. Carpenter, Mrs. G. Carpenter and child, Mr. J. E. Clasby, Miss M. B. Cape, Miss P. Cohn, Miss L. V. Cohn, Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, Rev. Paul Doltz, Mrs. Paul Doltz, Mr. J. P. Gale, Mrs. C L. Gorham, Rev. Jno. Gowdy, Mrs. Jno. Gowdy, Dr. W. G. Griggs, Mrs. W. G. Griggs, Miss Edith Griggs, Master W. K. Griggs, Capt. Henry Harford, Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Rev. L. B. Hillis, Mr. E. W. Hunt, Mr. R. D. Kimmind, Mrs. W. A. Kincaid, Miss Fay Kincaid, Mr. Carl Kincaid, Surg. P. A. Lovering, U.S.N., Mrs. C. H. Marple and infant, Miss O. B. Maxwell, Rev. C. C. McCowan, Mr. W. Milne, Mrs. J. W. Plumb, Miss Plumb, Rev. A. A. Pieters, Mrs. A. A. Pieters, Mr. M. Robinea, Rev. Burton St. John, Mrs. B. St. John, Mrs. H. Stickney, Mr. J. P. Wade, Mrs. J. P. Wade and child, and Rev. W. F. Wilson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. M. R. Alexander, Mrs. J Ankron, Mr. C. H. C. Bickenton, Mr. V. M. Bodmer, Mr. William Reynolds Brown, Mr. H. E. Campbell, Miss K. De Witt Cartwright, Miss Lucia S. Chamberlain, Mr. C. Coolidge, Mr. C. E. Fryer, Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. Reginald J. Hall, Mr. L. P. Harris, Mr. R. Hidalgo, Colonel A. Howlett, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. H. P. Jones, Mr. Chs. Mack Jost, Mrs. Chs. Mack Jost, Mr. F. S. Kelly, Lieut. C., King, U.S.S. Consul-General Gaston Liébert, Mr. A. W. Lloyd, Mr. W. A. Lonax, Mr. Macy, Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, Mr. G. Matsuura, Miss Helen W. Munroe, Mr. W. H. Newhall, Mrs. W. H. Newhall, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. J. B. Pierce, Mrs. J. B. Pierce, Mr. Smyth Piggott, R.N., Mr. Chs. Pinoli, Miss C. R. Prentice, Mr. Redmayne, Miss Redmayne, Miss M. Reid, Mr. Reyes, Mrs. Reyes, Master Reyes, Capt. Rolland, R.E., Mr. A. Ross, Mrs. P. Royds, child and nurse, Capt. J. J. Sexton, Major A. D. Schultze-Moderow, Mr. D. Geo. Schnell, Mr. D. E. Simon, Mr. E. von Strauch, Capt. R. E. Tilney, Mr. C. M. Tulloch, Mr. F. W. Turner, Miss K. Turner, Miss E. C. Turner, Mrs. Liebert, and Miss G. L. Wherrett, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Irene*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Kochen, Miss Potter, Mrs. Blackstock Downey and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwob, baby and amah, Miss Rose Weill, Mrs. F. Schoeninger, Mr. J. Schoeninger, Prince and Princess Gagarin and native servant, Mr. B. A. Gould, Mrs. Littmann, Miss Moeller, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mr. A. von Kusserow, Mrs. R. W. Little, Mr. H. Crombie, Mr. Jno. A. W. Loureiro and native servant, Mrs. Marie de Marteau, child and governess, Count A. von Butler, Mrs. E. C. Pearce, child and native servant, Mr. R. S. Freemann, Miss Violet Marshall, Mr. A. de Villeneuve, Mr. R. J. Stuart, Consul-General and Mrs. Knappe, daughter and servant, Miss Fox Strangways and native servant, Major W. P. Biddle, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Lieut. Kortegarn, Mr. Paul Kracke, Dr. Kurt Siemers, Lieut. Vogel, Lieut. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kayser, child and amah, Mr. James Macbeth, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. M. Vogelsberg, Mr. E. Shaustrom, Mrs. C. Jertrum, Mr. J. Nomura, Capt. Hans Dahl, Miss Hatcher, Mr. Anton Juresco, Mr. E. Bockelman, Mr. H. Windhorst, Mr. W. Meinking, Mr. C. Neumann, Mr. J. Horiuchi, Mr. S. Saito, Mr. S. Akaba, Mr. H. A. Jenssen, Mr. P. Karelsen, Mr. E. Andersen, and Mr. K. Holm, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Brockhurst and 2 children, Mr. C. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. H. B. Price, Rev. James Hind. Mrs. J. Hind, Mr. Wang Kai Koh, Mr. Tang Wen Chih, Mr. Yang Lai Cho, Mr. Pond Sze Chi, Mr. W. Cowan, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Paul Bateler, Miss H. Clayton, Mrs. Scrivines, and Mr. F. T. Newton, in cabin; Mr. J. F. Gallagher, Mr. C. J. Blake, Mr. H. Heiss, Mr. E. Hamel, Mr. F. Yamagata, Mrs. N. Takamura, Mr. Kung Ah Poo, Mr. Isai On, Mr. Sun Yung Wha, in second class; 29, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. Babcock, Mr. E. B. Baugher, Mrs. W. T. Bearsdley, Mr. Chii Wa Ching and servant, Com. C. T. Forse, U.S.N., Mr. Wm. G. Frizell, Mr. Chas. Haas, Dr. J. C. Hollister, Mrs. J. C. Hollister, Mr. Hans Jaeschke, Dr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mr. N. Kobayashi, Mr. Joh Latta, Mr. O. Majima, Mr. W. L. May, Dr. Francis Murphy, Mr. Kwan Dang Nin and servant, Mr. Y. Nogami, Lieut. Robt. H. Osborn, U.S.N., Rev. F. W. Poland, Mr. A. L. Rushworth, Mr. P. Scheuch, Miss Kate Shaw and maid, Mr. Chin Shin, Mr. C. Shiozawa, Mr. W. H. Shockley, Mr. E. Simmons, Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, Mrs. Wm. Sooy Smith, Master Gerald Sooy Smith, Mr. A. Tison, Mrs. A. Tison, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Dr. C. H. Vilas, Mr. Geo. White, Mr. J. Willeke, and Mrs. J. W. Worthington, in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.					
	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Shanghai ...	348	5,394	—	404	—	6,146
Kobe	—	265	816	—	—	1,081
Yokohama...	1,076	1,162	212	1,937	—	4,387
Total ...	1,424	6,821	1,028	2,341	—	11,614

	SILK.			
	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	89	.....	—	89
Shanghai	—	.....	—	—
Yokohama	154	.....	—	154
Total	243	.....	—	243

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.					
From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong .	540	—	—	85	—	625
Amoy	—	—	689	—	—	689
Foochow ...	783	—	—	767	—	1,550
Shanghai ...	4,175	1,179	181	—	—	5,535
Kobe	1,174	—	—	—	—	1,174
Yokohama..	2,509	—	—	—	—	2,509
Total...	9,181	1,179	870	852	—	12,082

	SILK.			
From.	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton...	290	.....	—	290
Shanghai	414	.....	15	429
Yokohama	1,239	.....	28	1,267
Total	1,943	.....	43	1,986

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.						
	San Francisco.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Paul.		Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai..	1,147	1,179	996	—	—	1,465	4,787
Kobe	404	—	377	—	—	427	1,208
Yokohama	714	—	225	—	—	667	1,606
Hongkong	173	—	—	—	—	—	173
Total ...	2,438	1,179	1,598	—	—	2,559	7,774

	SILK.			
	New York.	San	Francisco.	Total.
Shanghai	120	.....	15	135
Hongkong	65	.....	—	65
Yokohama.....	1,050	.....	—	1,050
Total	1,235	.....	15	1,250

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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Achilles	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 26
Adria	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Afton	New York	Left Kobe	Sept. 9
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 30
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Sept. 7
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 1
Benarty	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 1
Border Knight	New York	Left	July 18
Chingwo	Liverpool	Left	July 19
Choysang	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Croydon	New York	Left	Aug. 8
Denbighshire	London	At Kobe	Aug. 24
Diomed	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 5
Flintshire	London	Left Suez	Aug. 11
Gaelic	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 3
Glamorganshire	London	Passed Canal	June 20
Glenartney	London	Left Suez	Sept. 1
Glengarry	London	At S'hai	Sept. 5
Glenshiel	London	Left S'pore	Aug. 30
Hiroshima Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Sept. 8
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Suez	Aug. 28
Hudson	New York	Left Suez	Aug. 11
Inaba Maru	London	Left Colombo	Aug. 28
Indrani	New York	Left S'hai	Sept. 6
Indrawadi	New York	At Philadelphia	Aug. 1
Ixion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 1
Iyo Maru	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 8
Jason	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 27
Java	London	Left	Aug. 21
Kaisow	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Kamakura Maru	London	At Kobe	Sept. 3
Kennebec	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 30
Lalpoora	Rangoon	At S'pore	Aug. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves S'hai	Sept. 3
Lothian	Liverpool	Leaves Moji	Sept. 8
Machaon	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 8
Nestor	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 14
Oceanien	Marseilles	Leaves S'hai	Sept. 11
P. R. Luitpold	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Sept. 9
Pembrokeshire	London	Left S'pore	Aug. 26
Peru	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 9
Preussen	Hamburg	Left Suez	Aug. 26
Proteus	New York	Passed Canal	July 11
Queen Louise	New York	Left Suez	Sept. 1
Rapallo	New York	Passed Gib'ter	July 25
Riojun Maru	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Aug. 30
Salazie	Marseilles	Left Suez	Aug. 26
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 3
Segovia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 18
Serbia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 7
Shawmut	Tacoma	Left	Aug. 23
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Left	Aug. 27
Silvia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 6
Socotra	London	Left Suez	Aug. 22
Tonkin	Marseilles	At Kobe	Aug. 18
Trieste	Trieste	Left Suez	Aug. 4
Wakasa Maru	London	Left	Aug. 30
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	At Sydney	Aug. 29

UNDER SAIL.

A. G. Ropes	Cardiff	May 19	N'saki
Arrow	Phila.	June 25	Kobe
Clarence S. Bement	New York	May 10	Y'hama
Columbia	Phila.	June 9	Kobe
Juteopolis	Phila.	July 14	Kobe
Lord Templeton	New York	July 5	H'date
Mabel Rickmers	Phila.	May 28	N'saki
Nantes	Cardiff	May 8	Japan
Neck	New York	July 1	Y'hama
Notre Dame d'Awor	Cardiff	July 15	N'saki
Renee Rickmers	Phila.	July 12	N'saki
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	June 26	Kobe

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE is widely imitated. Insist on STEARNS', the original and safest in giving *instant* relief. Of all chemists.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is not much moving and little change to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is again a fair business to report but on change in prices.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$2.56
Russian	2.35
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our market booms along with plenty of business at full rates. For Europe fine sized Filatures and Kakedas of all descriptions are in most demand. Exchange rates are also well sustained, and there seems no prospect of any cheaper silk for some time to come.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,020 to 1,025
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 955
Re-reels—No. 1½	925 to 935
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 3	870 to 880
Kakedas—Extra	960 to 965
Kakedas—No. 1	930 to 940
Kakedas—No. 1½	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½	850 to 855

WASTE SILK.

A fair current business at quotations. Market very strong and dealers refuse all offers below top prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

A fair business is being done. Quality and prices about the same.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 11.

London silver and China sterling quotations unaltered and the firmness of local rates fully maintained.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 5/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 11/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258@½
— Private 4 months' sight	264½
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	15½%dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	17%dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	87½*
— Private 10 days' sight	89*
India—Bank sight	153½
— Private 30 days' sight	156½
America—Bank sight	50@⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Bar Silver (London)	24

* Nominal.

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Yokohama, September 11.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting.....	—	139.05	135.90
2nd Meeting	—	138.90	135.60
3rd Meeting	—	139.95	136.20
4th Meeting	141.10	141.35	137.35
5th Meeting	141.90	142.20	138 40

AFTERNOON.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting.....	—	142.35	138.30
2nd Meeting	—	142.10	138.10
3rd Meeting	—	141 85	138.10
4th Meeting	—	142.20	138.40

STOCK QUOTATION.

MORNING. Sept.	MORNING. Oct.		AFTERNOON. Sept.	AFTERNOON. Oct.
72.00	72.30	Nippon Railway ...	72.10	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
74.60	75.20	Tanko Railway.....	74.70	—
56.75	55.10	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.90	55.30
—	41.50	Kansai Railway ...	42.55	41.60
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	110.60	—
76.75	77.20	Nippon Yusen	76.75	77.30
—	—	Toyo Kisen	—	27.90
118.50	119.40	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	119.70	120.10

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

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TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 11.

Yesterday's total transactions were 1,830 shares.

MORNING. Sept.	Oct.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Sept.	Oct.
72.00	72.30	Nippon Railway ...	72.10	—
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	22.70	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
—	41.50	Kansai Railway ...	42.55	41.60
56.75	55.20	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.90	55.30
74.60	75.20	Tanko Railway.....	74.70	—
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Tobu Railway	—	—
53.00	53.40	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	110.60	—
—	68.20	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	55.30	—
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
76.75	77.20	Nippon Yusen	76.75	77.30
—	—	Toyo Kisen	—	27.70
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
118.50	119.40	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	119.70	120.10

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 11.

Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 252½. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 160. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	252½ Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	160 Sales.

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BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 11.

Japan Breweries have changed hands at *yen* 150.

Langfeldts, offers of shares are wanted. Helm Bros., sellers at *yen* 45. All debenture stocks are wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	116 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.



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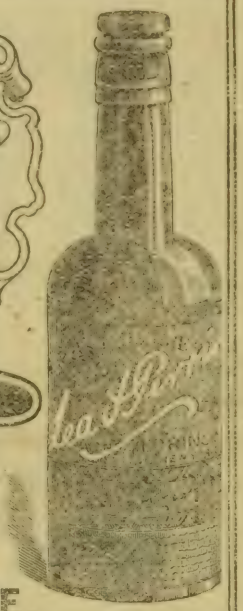
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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1902.

DEATH.

At No. 18, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Mr. A. W. THOMPSON, in his 78th year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Japanese Coronation Squadron arrived at Naples on September 15th.

MR. BURE, Belgian Consul at Yokohama, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General.

THE Mitsui family has made a donation of *yen* 500 toward the relief of sufferers by the recent Torishima catastrophe.

MONDAY, September 16th, being the anniversary of the independence of Mexico the occasion was duly celebrated at the Mexican Consulate in Yokohama. The usual official formalities were exchanged locally.

THE torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashio*, built in England for the Japanese Navy, left Port Said on the 13th for Aden via Suez.

THE *Ryojun Maru* having undergone temporary repairs at Port Arthur, was able to continue her journey to Kobe on the 10th instant.

THE dates for the Interport Matches at Kobe this year are October 13th, 14th and 15th for Cricket; October 17th and 18th for Baseball.

Two French railway employees were robbed and nearly killed by Chinese between Peking and Paotingfu, on the 12th September.

DURING the month of August the Osaka Mint turned out ten *yen* gold coins amounting to *yen* 960,000 and fifty *sen* silver coins representing *yen* 425,000.

TRAFFIC on the Yoneyama-Fukushima section of the Nippon Railway Company, which has been suspended since September 9th, was re-opened on the 12th.

BARON IWASAKI, who has been in London for some time, will leave there on September 17th for New York, returning to Japan towards the end of October.

THE Dojin-kai, an association in Tokyo, has been asked by the Siamese Government to engage a Japanese doctor for the Household Department of that country.

BARON KANEKO KENTARO is laid up in his villa at Hayama, suffering from abdominal typhus. By the advice of his doctor, the patient is denying himself to visitors.

BARON IKEDA KENSAI, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall in the Imperial Palace, was appointed Court Councillor on September 15th in succession to the late Dr. S. Nagayo, who died on the 8th.

THE Japanese cruiser *Hashidate*, having had her boilers replaced by the Miyabara boiler, so-called because it was invented a few years ago by Captain Miyabara of the Japanese Navy, a trial will be made off Yokosuka shortly. The vessel will thereafter serve as a training-ship for cadets.

THERE is a scheme in Yokosuka for repairing the tomb of the late Will Adams, the English pilot. On September 14th a meeting of Yokosuka citizens was held at the house of Mr. Suzuki Chubei to discuss the matter and it was arranged that an office be opened for the purpose of collecting funds.

A TELEGRAM dated Cavite, August 24, says:—A cablegram has been received by Admiral Wildes, commanding the Asiatic station, to the effect that Ensign F. R. Holman, U.S.N., of the United States supply ship *Celtic*, committed suicide by jumping overboard shortly before the *Celtic* reached Sydney. No cause is ascribed for the rash deed. Deceased was a native of Iowa, and was appointed from that State to the Naval Academy in May, 1893, graduating with the class of '97. Mr. Holman was twenty-third on the list of ensigns, and was a great favourite in Cavite.

THE Military Authorities have been requested by a Korean merchant to select and purchase 200 horses in Japan. The request having been complied with the animals will be shipped at an early date. It is stated that these horses will be employed by the Korean Authorities on the occasion of the coming Jubilee.

THE inauguration of the Russo-Japanese Association will take place in the building of the Doki Club, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on September 27th. On the 10th the organizing committee of the new body held a meeting in the Club to make arrangements for the ceremony, the meeting being attended by Viscount T. Enomoto, Messrs. K. Okura, K. Nakada and several others.

AN Osaka report says that Nakamura Fusakichi, dealer in hardware, in Higashi-ku, Osaka, was arrested on September 13th on a charge of having counterfeited Korean coins. Takimoto Fusataro, a resident of Tokyo, was also arrested the same day for a similar offence in that city. In the former's house, 5,000 pieces of false money were discovered by the police.

MESSRS. POLLAK BROTHERS having taken over the silk stock of Messrs. Cornes & Co., gave an entertainment last week at the Chitose-ro, to which the leading Japanese silk dealers of Yokohama and the neighbourhood were invited. Mr. Tsukui, President of the Silk Merchants Guild, made the speech of the evening, highly complimenting the firm on its enterprise.

THE autumn manœuvres will take place in the northern parts of Kyushu some time in November. The troops of the 6th and the 12th Army Divisions will take the field. In reference to the above, the Premier issued instructions a few days ago to the Commanders of the Divisions stating that as Imperial sepulchres and tombs of renowned persons are scattered in these places attention must be paid by officers and men so as not to injure those places during the engagements.

THE Waseda Semmon Gakko, of which Count Okuma is the founder, having attained the twentieth anniversary of its foundation will carry out a celebration on a large scale on October 15th at 1 p.m. in honour of the event. The spacious compound of the institution is selected for the occasion. The function will be attended by thousands of persons eminent both in official and non-official circles. In the evening a torch-light procession will be formed by students who will march through the leading streets of the capital. The following day a friendly meeting will take place in the Maple Club, Shiba, and it is stated that pictorial post cards will probably be issued in commemoration of the fete.

THE British battleship *Ocean*, which left for Nagasaki a few days ago, experienced the full strength of the typhoon said the *Kobe Herald* of Sept. 13th. A letter has been received in Kobe saying that the "smartest ship on the China station" arrived at Nagasaki 48 hours late and very much the worse for her experience. Nine hours out from Kobe the typhoon was encountered and it proved to be a very severe one. Waves sixty feet high washed at times clean over the funnels. Two boats were lost and the stern walk was reduced to a wreck of twisted iron. The torpedo nets were rent into sheds in many places. One poor sailor had his thigh and leg broken and his kneecap smashed to bits. Every bit of furniture in the wardroom took charge, from the piano downward.

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THE CABINET QUESTION.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

From paragraphs published by Tokyo journals, we gather that the threatened ministerial crisis is likely to conclude with a threat. There never has been any difference of sentiment among the members of the Cabinet. The sole question has been whether financial ends could be made to meet without continuing the land tax on its increased basis. Were that possible, all the Ministers would naturally approve such a policy. But, as Marquis Ito is credited with having justly remarked, the idea that the land tax must be reduced merely because the 5 years originally fixed by law will terminate in 1903, is not reasonable. What financiers have to ask themselves is whether the state of the Treasury admits of such reduction. That is what they are now considering. There can be little doubt as to the issue of their reflections; but the problem still remaining will be the attitude of political parties. If the latter can not be brought to consent to continuing the tax on its present basis, a difficult situation will arise, for upon the objectors will then devolve the responsibility of suggesting some scheme of finance from which the increased land tax can be excluded. That would be almost impossible, we imagine.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* argues that the real question for the Japanese to consider is development of agriculture not a paltry lightening of the fiscal burden now imposed on agriculturists. When the area of cultivated land in the various countries of the world is compared with the total areas of those countries, startling figures result:—

RATIO OF AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND TO TOTAL AREA OF COUNTRY.

Belgium	53.9
Prussia	50.3
France	50.2
Germany	43.4
Denmark	42.5
Italy	39.9
Hungary	37.7
Austria	36.7
Spain	35.7
Holland	27.3
England	27.9
Portugal	24.9
European Russia	16.4
Japan	13.8

Japanese habitually plead that their extraordinarily low place on this list is the result, not of want of industry, but of natural obstacles, much of the surface of these islands consisting of mountains and hills which can not be made arable. The *Nichi Nichi* alleges that such an excuse is merely partial, and that a little energy and resolution would soon change the situation. At any rate, the opposition offered by politicians to the present land tax is not in the genuine interests of agriculture, but in the interests of political popularity.

The *Niroku* alleges that the question of ambassadors has again come upon the *tapis*, the view of the Foreign Office being that in London and St. Petersburg, at any rate, embassies should be created, leaving other capitals to be dealt with later on. But our contemporary does not say anything about reciprocity. Are England and Russia prepared to establish embassies in Tokyo? If not, the matter must wait, must it not?

Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Cabinet held a special meeting on the 15th instant. Of course the result is not definitely known, but rumour says that the general lines of financial policy were agreed upon, and that, subsequently, Count Katsura and Viscount Terauchi, Minister of State for War, proceeded to the Palace to make a report. The *Jiji Shimpo* throws all the weight of its great influence into the scale of continuing the present rate of land tax. We imagine that the statesmen in power share its views. But Mr. Ozaki Yukio, who occupies a very high position in the *Seiyu-kai*, is assuming an attitude of strong opposition. He does not deny, as we understand his argument, that a reduction of the rate is absolutely necessary; his point is that the long-talked-of administrative reform and financial reform must first be effected, and that if it then be found necessary to continue the present rate of land tax, then indeed the question will assume a new complexion. But he is persuaded that so long as the Cabinet is relieved from the actual pressure of dire necessity, no drastic measure of reform will be seriously undertaken, and the familiar spectacle will be perpetuated of, on the one hand, all the Departments scrambling for appropriations, and on the other, the Government limiting itself to expedients for temporarily tiding over the embarrassments of the moment. It must be confessed that the nation's patience should be pretty well exhausted waiting for the practical advent of the gospel of reform.

Mr. Matsuda Masahisa also has made a statement which seems to imply opposition to continuing the land tax on its present lines. He quotes a rumour as to Marquis Ito's saying that the proposal to continue the tax had better be postponed, and he opines that the rumour is not incredible.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* justly comments on the rashness of these utterances. If Messrs. Ozaki and Masuda speak in their capacity of *Seiyu-kai* committee men, they are pledging their party to a policy which it has not yet espoused. If they speak in the capacity of private individuals, they are pledging themselves to a policy which the party they lead may subsequently regret. In either case they are creating for themselves a dilemma.

As to that we would remind the *Kokumin*—though it scarcely needs to be reminded—that the idea of party discipline is still undeveloped in Japan. Japanese party leaders do not yet appear to have learned by obedience how to command.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Tokyo newspapers publish many paragraphs about the movements of political personages, since the alleged crisis lends mysterious interest to the goings and comings of the Meiji Statesmen and the lesser lights of the ministerial firmament. Marquis Ito is the centre of all these movements, as may well be supposed. Meanwhile the rumoured difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet seems to be a figment of the newsmonger's imagination. The usual Cabinet meetings are taking place; due progress is being made with the discussion of the Budget, the basic principles of which appear to have been decided, and everything may be said to be in a normal condition.

We reported in a recent issue the formation of a club of journalists having for object uncompromising opposition to the continuance of the increased rate of land tax. It is now stated that representatives of this club visited the committee of the *Seiyu-kai* at the latter's request, and were informed that the *Seiyu-kai* could not join their movement. Asked whether that meant disapproval, the reply was that the *Seiyu-kai* had not adopted any definite decision one way or the other: due examination was necessary. Representatives of the journalists waited upon Marquis Ito also, and were informed by him that until he had seen the Cabinet's draft Budget, he could not speak definitely.

What surprises many people is that the Progressists also have declined to make any definite pronouncement. It was expected that they would hasten to declare themselves in opposition to continuance of the tax, as their general attitude suggested such a policy, but they are sufficiently wise and patriotic, it would seem, to see that party politics must not always over-ride national interests.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Sept. 13.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs that the Japanese commissioners for treaty revision have asked for the opening of no less than nineteen new ports. There is no better way to secure China against territorial aggressions than to throw open her ports as largely as possible. The opening of the whole country would not have the same effect, but where it is a question of ports opened by treaty, no exclusive influence over the territory in which they are situated can be established by a foreign power except at the point of the bayonet. The open ports in Formosa did not save that island from being annexed by Japan in the sequel of a war with China, but territorial changes resulting from war are a different affair.

It is stated that a general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Club will be held on the 23rd instant and that one of the questions to be debated will be the admission of Japanese to membership. A proposal in that sense is said to have received a large number of signatures. We trust that Shanghai has at length resolved to show a spirit of liberality in this matter. Were there question of throwing open the Club to Chinese membership the case would be quite different, since the Club's accommodation could not possibly suffice for such a purpose. But no such objection has any force with regard to the Japanese, of whom there are only a small number in Shanghai. Probably removal of the restriction would not involve an addition of more than 20 members, and, on the other hand, that England's allies should be excluded from a club where British subjects constitute a large majority of the members is not as it ought to be.

Monday, Sept. 15.

News from Peking says that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager have retired to the Iho Park, where Her Majesty proposes soon to give a reception to the ladies of the foreign *corps diplomatique*. It must be admitted that the Empress Dowager is making many efforts to placate the hydra-headed monster from the West. A great many pieces of the Chinese empire have passed into its various maws, but they are not full yet—very far from being full. When the poor misguided young Sovereign was engaged in the wonderfully courageous task of trying to beat suddenly into new shape with his own weak hands a polity which, during three thousand years of consolidation by the hands of four hundred millions of people, had acquired adamantine hardness, a part of his programme was to imprison his formidable old aunt in the Iho Park and interpose the

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soldiers of Yuan Shih-kai between her and the seat of administrative power. But Yuan, appreciating the madness of the scheme, gave it away incontinently. And now, Her Majesty invites the ladies of the legations to visit her in this same Iho Park, where she will receive them in company with the giddy youth whose prisoner she was to have been. There have been many dramatic episodes connected with the events of the past four years in China.

The relations between Japan and China are certainly growing very much closer. Not only are students from the latter country arriving in an almost constant stream but also China is engaging Japanese assistance very liberally. We spoke recently of Professor Hattori having proceeded to Peking to assume an important position in the University there; of Mr. Watanabe Ryosei being engaged by Viceroy Yuan for educational purposes in Chili, and of Mr. Tono being summoned to Wuhu to serve as Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's adviser. We now learn from Tokyo journals that Mr. Morimoto, of the High Normal School, is to go to Szchuan to act as adviser to the Governor of that province, and that the Peking Authorities are negotiating for the despatch of two or three more Japanese educators. Mr. Wu Ju-lung appears to be promoting this movement most zealously. He has shown extraordinary diligence since his arrival in Japan. He has visited school after school and conducted most thorough investigations, and it would seem that the issue has been satisfactory, for he is more anxious than ever that his country should avail itself of Japanese assistance.

Meanwhile the arrival of another batch of Chinese students has to be noted. A few days ago twenty-three reached Moji, and it is now reported that 40 more have come. Among the last arrivals is the daughter of a Chinese Admiral, who is to be under the care of Miss Shimoda Uta.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

The *Hochi Shimbun* declares that in addition to the sixty missionaries who lately arrived at Port Arthur from Russia for the purpose of Christian propagandism in Manchuria, another band of a hundred and forty have now reached Shan-hai-kwan. Of these, twenty are to proceed to Peking, and the remainder will be scattered through Manchuria, where they are to start schools and give secular as well as religious education Already five hundred text books in Russian and Chinese have been compiled and printed in Peking for use in this large work of proselytising. The same journal alleges that the Russian Shan-hai-kwan garrison is virtually in military control of Manchuria, and that upon it devolves the duty of dealing with all disturbances.

Of course it is nothing new to be told that Russia exercises military control in Manchuria. That will be the case until she evacuates the region—a region of 700,000 square miles!—, if "circumstances" ever permit her to do so. But this big movement of propagandism is very interesting. It signifies the creation of a large "protected" population which will, by and by, be one of the salient "circumstances" of the situation. The people of Manchuria have a habit of doing things in a wholesale way. Their anti-Christian riots have always been on a very large scale, amounting sometimes to the dimensions of wide-spread rebellion, and when they undertake the destruction of railways, they work with thoroughness and vim. Will the introduction of a large missionary element contribute to their pacification? Has it contributed to the pacification of any part of China? Does Russia sincerely desire that it should contribute to the pacification of Manchuria? He that can answer these questions with confidence is a wise man.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram to the effect that the Boxers have entered Cheng-tu, the capital of Szchuan, have killed some people, presumably native Christians, and have caused a panic, all the shops being closed. There have been rumours of disturbance in Szchuan for some time, but the province was not a scene of Boxer activity during the outbreak of 1900, and there did not appear to be any apprehension of its assuming that character after so long an interval. Possibly newspaper reporters and telegraphists have fallen into the habit of calling all insurgents "Boxers."

The return of the extra-mural railway is said to be definitely fixed for the 8th of October. There appears to be an idea that a close connexion exists between the restoration of the railway and the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia. Of course the latter Power may contrive that the two events shall synchronise, more or less accurately, but there is no admitted reason for their doing so.

The following Imperial Decree dated Sept. 8th is translated by the *N.-C. Daily News*:—Decree in response to a memorial from the Censor Wang Pei-yu, prohibiting Viceroys and Governors of provinces in the future to create new taxes to take the place of *likin* after the abolition of that tax and the increase of import and export duties, etc. The people are informed that the Tariff Treaty with the British Government has been signed and will go into operation some time during the Winter of 1903. In fact the moment the new surtax is charged on that day will *likin* be abolished. After this, if any excuse be made to create a new tax on merchandise thereby harassing the people the Viceroy or Governor implicated will be held responsible to the Throne for the act, for be it known to all the revenue to be received from the surtax will eminently suffice to make up what will be lost to the provinces by by the abolition of *likin*.

The following curious paragraph appears in the *N.-C. Daily News* under the heading "Notes on Native Affairs":—

It is reported from Tientsin that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is much concerned with the receipt of news, first from Germany, that a steamer laden with 10,000 Mausers and sixty pompoms, with the necessary ammunition had left Hamburg in June last, presumably for China. But the moment the steamer left Hamburg all trace of it was lost until it was learnt that she had arrived in some Philippine port in July, where the munitions had been transhipped into another vessel. Then came news that the cargo had arrived in August at Macao, where a steamer flying the Chinese flag took over the arms and ammunition. From this spot all trace has been lost. Secret enquiries made at all the treaty ports at the instance of the Peiyang authorities have failed, so far, in giving the needed enlightenment, and it is thought that the cargo was meant either for the Kuangsi rebels or to arm the rapidly multiplying Boxers in the Yangtze Valley.

Tsai Li, Prince of Chun, the younger brother of his Majesty Kuang Hsü, is to marry the second surviving daughter of Yung Lu, Senior Grand Secretary of the Empire—Yung Lu succeeded to the Grand Secretaryship of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang.

Our readers (says the Shanghai journal from which we take the above) may also perhaps recall that the betrothal of the Prince to Miss Yung Lu took place in Paoting last November by command of the Empress Dowager, who rarely lost any opportunity during the past ten years or so to push forward the fortunes of her own kinsmen who, of course, are not of the Blood Imperial, the chief amongst whom, it is needless to say, is her nephew, the prospective father-in-law of the Prince of Chun. A dispatch from Peking, emanating from a reliable source, now states that the marriage of the young couple is to be consummated on the 30th of this month, the nuptial rites and ceremonies, according to Manchu custom, taking place on the evening of the auspicious day. On the 29th inst., or the day before the marriage, the bride's trousseau, which includes two golden and two silver dinner services of one hundred and twenty-six pieces each, eight complete sets of blackwood furniture and two sets of European furniture, not to speak of heavy silk and satin draperies and curtains, damasked and embroidered, ad infinitum, is to be brought to the "Wang Fu" or Princely Residence of the Prince of Chun, for the furnishing of the Princess's own apartments. In addition to the above, which it is stated costs over Tls. 120,000, only one-third, if not less, coming from Yung Lu's own pocket, the balance having been presented by his protégés and flatterers, with an eye to future benefits, which will repay the donors ten and twenty-fold; what is called the "private purse" of the bride amounts to the value of another Tls. 120,000 and over, consisting of "shoes" of gold and of silver, gold leaf and silver dollars from the Hupeh mint—some say that the last is the Wuchang Viceroy's gift—and Tls. 10,000 each of H. & S. and Russo-Chinese Bank notes. Finally, the gold, jade-stone and bronze pieces for embellishing the bride's boudoir or retiring room, are unsurpassed both in antiquity and value.

Friday, Sept. 19.

The difficulties that created so much commotion among the Chinese students have been settled. We need not enter into particulars. It is sufficient to say that arrangements have now been made which will remove all obstacles to the matriculation of students at schools having official status. With regard to the question of an overseer, it appears that application has been made to the Chinese Government to permit the appointment of such an official from among the faculty now in Japan, but we are not fully informed on this point.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that in the columns of a Chinese newspaper there is reported a villanious slander alleged to have been addressed to the Throne by some of the conservative Ministers. Wu Ju-lung, the educational magnate now visiting Japan, is the object of the libel. He is accused of having ventilated republican views during his sojourn in Japan, and his detractors urge that unless he be executed, serious troubles may ensue. Mr. Wu, so far as the public knows, has never uttered a word that could be so construed. But the beds of Chinese reformers are not strewn with roses.

The Sinchou trouble in Hunan is reported to have been settled. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the members of the investigating committee have returned to Changsha, reporting that the bodies of the murdered missionaries were buried with public marks of respect, that the wrecked church is being restored, that eight of the rioters have been executed, that five local officials have been removed, and that the Governor of the province has sent the Taotai to Hankow to consult with, or make a report to, the British Consul. This settlement is described as "amicable," but whether such an adjective is apposite must be a matter of opinion. The unfortunate missionaries were the victims of one of those wild imaginings to which Chinese mobs seem particularly accessible. Is there, or has there ever been, any other nation whose units are so ready to be thrown into a mood of murderous excitement by the most extravagant fancies?

Viceroy Yuan is said to have projected a large scheme of public works for the relief of distressed Chinese subjects. His Excellency has appointed Mr. Fujii, a Japanese professor of civil engineering, to direct the works, and has applied to Japan for the assistance of other experts. The telegram (*Asahi Shimbun*) does not say what nature of work is contemplated. We presume that the imme-

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diate object is to relieve the unfortunate people deprived of all means of sustenance by the devastations of Boxers, Imperialists and Christian soldiers. How the blame should be apportioned between the three, we are happily not obliged to estimate, but if any one desire to read about the facts, let him consult Sir Robert Hart's account of Chili after the allies had completed their 120-mile march from Taku to Peking, and their twelve-months' occupation of the province.

THE OSAKA GAS COMPANY.

Saturday, Sept. 13.

There is growing agitation in Osaka about the question of the Gas Works. The text of the original charter has now been published, and, after examining it closely, we can not find anything that textually warrants the Osaka Municipality in preferring the demand it is making, namely, that the Company should pay a certain fraction of its profits into the coffers of the Municipality. The charter does provide, it is true, that the Company should consult with the Municipality with respect to contingencies relating to details of construction, but the obvious purpose of that provision is to protect the city's roads and other properties against injurious incursions on account of the Company's works. It has no reference whatsoever to the question of levying a royalty on the enterprise. Therefore the Municipality's legal right to prefer this demand can not possibly be established by reference to the charter. But the moral right is another matter. There the Municipality's claim is unchallengeable. A company can not reasonably expect to obtain a valuable monopoly from a city without contributing something to the civic treasury. Electric-railway companies, horse-tram companies and such enterprises are not allowed any such one-sided privilege. Therefore we are much perplexed to appreciate the mood of the Osaka Gas Company. Do the directors imagine that they are consulting the true interests of their shareholders when they start business in defiant neglect of a plain moral obligation towards the people who are to be their customers? Do they think it tactful or wise to oppose the letter of a charter, granted under very different conditions, to the unwritten law of morality and justice? It appears to us that they take a position injurious to themselves and that they will certainly suffer if they persist in maintaining it.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.

It would appear that pretty nearly the whole of the citizens of Osaka, with the exception of those directly interested in the prosperity of the Gas Company, are ranging themselves on the side of the municipality in the dispute between the latter and the Gas Company. The directors of the Company are endeavouring to placate their opponents, but they do not seem to be meeting with much success. Perhaps the chance of a compromise offers in the action of the Progressists Branch, by which a committee has been appointed to hear the views of each side.

We observe that the *Japan Herald* strongly condemns our contention as to the unwisdom shown by the Gas Company's directors in antagonizing the people who are to be their customers, and as to the moral obligation devolving on such a company to contribute something towards the municipal expenditure of a city where it uses the roads and enjoys the privileges of a valuable monopoly. We quite agree with our contemporary that, if degrees of moral obligation are to be considered, the greater obligation devolves on the municipality which, having granted a charter, is legally and morally bound to implement its conditions, although the dimensions to which the Gas Company now proposes to extend its works are very much greater than the dimensions of its programme at the time when the charter was obtained. But we can not agree that the Company is entirely without moral obligation in the matter; neither can we agree that its directors are consulting its true business interests when they defy the city; and, above all, we can not endorse the injurious suspicion confidently advanced by our local contemporary among others, that the motive of the Municipality's demand is hostility to the introduction of foreign capital. Such suspicions are most mischievous. They merely tend to generate ill-feeling.

Friday, Sept. 19.

It is to us a matter of profound astonishment that some of our local English contemporaries should show themselves so resolute in denying that any moral responsibility devolves on the Osaka Gas Company *vis-à-vis* the Municipality of that city. For our own part, while freely conceding that the charter must be implemented, we hold most emphatically that when it was granted in its present form the legitimate interests of the municipality were sacrificed in an unpardonable manner, and that if the Company now persists in exacting its pound of flesh despite the virtually unanimous remonstrances of the citizens who are to be its customers and supporters, it will display an absence of business acumen that argues ill for the success of its enterprise.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The Minister of Education in Peking, Mr. Chang Peh-ki, is said to have presented to the Throne a scheme of education which seems to be taken accurately from a Japanese model. There is an university, a set of high schools, a set of middle schools and a set of elementary schools. At present the University must remain without students, but for the purpose of supplying it a preparatory college is projected. So also is a normal school for preparing teachers. The only important difference between this system and that of Japan is that China is to have a college for preparing officials. A minor difference is that the normal school is to be attached to the university.

In the memorial accompanying this scheme, it is said to be stated that, in view of international competition, China must move with the times, and that one of her prime necessities is to adopt the best features of Occidental and Japanese education. At the same time, the memorialist insists that so far as the mechanism of the proposed system is concerned, China herself may be said to supply the model, precisely such a system having existed in the days of Confucius and Mencius, though it was greatly changed subsequently under the Sung dynasty. Evidently if it can be proved to the satisfaction of Chinese literati that they are not asked to adopt any complete novelty imported from the West, they will become reconciled with comparative ease to the new project. That is the line taken by Chang Chih-tung in his celebrated work, and it was also the line taken by Kang Yu-wei is his remarkable digest of the Confucian philosophy.

The rules of the university show that the education of a spirit of patriotism and loyalty is placed at the head of all the objects to be attained. There is to be a section for the "rapid teaching" of foreign languages—English, French, German, Russian and Japanese,—and foreign teachers will be employed there.

The *Jiji Shimpo* points out that the declared principles of the new system contain a rule to the effect that every country of the West has its own foundations for its polity. The Middle Kingdom has hers, and should it be found that any one runs counter to the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius or to the doctrines of right laid down by them, he shall be expelled from the University in case of extenuating circumstances, and severely punished if the case be aggravated. Our contemporary ridicules this rule as a plain evidence that China has not awakened from her dream of supreme self-sufficiency, and that, even a liberal thinker like Chang Peh-ki still labours under the old conviction that nothing morally good can come out of "barbarian" lands. It is not an encouraging outlook.

THE SAGHALIEN FISHERIES.

The question of the Saghalien fishery is again becoming acute. Russia is said to have now enforced the restrictive regulations enacted by her some time ago. It will be remembered that there was much excitement about this matter in Japan in the year 1899, and that the House of Representatives, in its session of 1899-1900, passed a project of law providing for the imposition of heavy taxes upon Russian products imported from Saghalien, the object being to retaliate against the exclusion of Japanese subjects from their old fishing grounds. It is now strongly urged that the provisions of this law—which was never ratified, the Russian Government having shown a conciliatory and liberal spirit—should be enforced, in view of the fact that the period of grace granted by Russia having expired, she has begun to drive away Japanese fishermen. We have to note that it is the *Yomiuri Shimbun* which writes about these things, and that the *Yomiuri* is proverbially hostile to Russia.

THE HONGWAN-JI TROUBLE.

The long-expected disclosures in connexion with the Hongwan-ji trouble seem likely to be at length made. An action at law has been brought by the followers of Mr. Atsumi, the present Vicar, against Mr. Ishikawa, the former Vicar, the charge being that the latter, while he had control of the Temple's finances, made away with a sum of 550,000 *yen* and has never clearly accounted for the money. This is the amount supposed to have been expended in blocking the passage of the Religions Bill through the Upper House. There seems to have been a tacit agreement that the matter should be hushed up, but the Ishikawa adherents overtaxed the patience of their opponents by their recent assault upon the person of the latter's leader, Mr. Atsumi, and since that event the spirit of resentment has grown until even the washing of the Temple's dirty linen in public is not considered too costly a process of revenge. At first the action was for 550,000 *yen*, but the amount has been amended to 420,000 *yen*.

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KOREA.

Cherchez la femme seems to be applicable to the present trouble in Korea as it is to most of the affairs of life. The old question of Lady Won's elevation to the rank of Empress is said to have come again upon the tapis, and to be causing a good deal of friction in official circles. The proximate cause of the various changes of office-holders, just announced, was a difficulty about the removal of top-knots in the army, but as all the dismissed officials are identified with the opponents of Lady Won, there can be no doubt about the true inwardness of the affair. We take these facts from news telegraphed by the *Tokyo Asahi's* Söul correspondent.

The cutting of topknots becomes more intelligible if considered in connexion with the changes that Korea is said to be inaugurating in her military service. She has decided, according to latest accounts, to increase the guards in Söul by 500 men; to increase the Pyöngyang garrison by 1,500 men, entrusting to them the duty of protecting the northern region of the empire and the line of boundary; to place a corps at Masampo for the purpose of guarding the southern gates; to make the army self-supplying in the matter of munitions of war, by establishing arsenals in Söul and Pyöngyang; and finally to send 50 students abroad every year for the purpose of studying military matters; 20 of them to go to Japan, 10 to Germany, and the remainder to countries not yet announced.

Meanwhile very extraordinary preparations seem to to be in progress for celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the coronation. Everybody knows the story of the method adopted for horsing the cavalry that was to have annihilated the Anglo-French army after it had crossed the causeway at Peh-tang. A similar device appears to be contemplated in Korea. Horses and men are to be hired to form a new company of cavalry and two new companies of infantry expressly for the purposes of the coronation commemoration. Probably the uniforms made for the occasion will be passed on to the troops which are to be newly raised for Pyöngyang, Söul and Masampo. There is also to be a grand evening party, wholly in foreign style. The guests are expected to number five thousand. New houses are to be built or old ones repaired for the accommodation of the envoys or representatives of foreign countries. Extensive repairs of offices, roads, gates and so on are also to be undertaken. Finally, a new order is to be instituted, and His Majesty is to have a new carriage, a new flag and other paraphernalia. It is stated that the total cost of the celebration will be 3½ million *yen*, or nearly one half of the total revenue for a year. A committee of 170 officials have been appointed. Everybody is wondering whence the money is to come.

The question of publicly elevating Lady Won to the position of Empress of Korea is said to be strongly agitated at present in Söul. It appears to be thought that the approaching fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession is an unique opportunity. Lady Won has many friends but she has also many enemies, and like Dame Margery she seems to find that her claims to be taken out of the still-room are not universally supported. Even the Sovereign himself is said to be lukewarm in the matter, which is an unexpected complication.

"TREATY RIGHTS."

Monday, Sept. 15.

In reproducing our reply to "Treaty Rights" the *Japan Gazette* says:—"We shall leave our correspondent to meet the remaining points of difference which, we are pleased to see, are becoming sensibly narrowed down as regards the purely taxation side of foreign Treaty Rights. We observe, however, an effort on the part of the *Mail* to assume that taxation is the *sole* issue as to 'Treaty Rights,' which of course, is absurd. It will be a great mistake if foreigners allow the question of the inviolability of *all* their Treaty Rights to be lost sight of in joining issue as to *one* Treaty Right, but that is the apparent object of advocates of the Japanese view." Now, so far as we are concerned, the opening paragraph of our article, as reproduced by the *Japan Gazette* itself, contains these words:—"Truly it is difficult to understand why, when a tax on houses is the only subject under immediate discussion, the Treaty's stipulations should not be considered with regard to taxes alone." Is there in these words any "effort to assume that taxation is the sole issue as to Treaty Rights?" On the contrary, is not any such assumption explicitly avoided by the use of the term "immediate?" Evidently, if a question is to be discussed, there must be some plain issue whereon the disputants may fix their arguments; otherwise they would be merely talking in the air. The house-tax problem is simply a form of treaty right. Its opponents contend that to levy the tax would be to violate the treaties; its advocates deny that the treaties confer any such exemption. That is the only matter under *immediate* consideration. If there be others, if it be alleged that other treaty rights have been violated, what are they? Perhaps some one will take the trouble to formulate them, and then we shall no longer be hopelessly bewildered by vague assertions.

Our contemporary goes on to say:—

> To-day the Japanese Government may be seeking to levy an unjust house tax, to-morrow it might seek to impose some other tax, or otherwise encroach upon Treaty privileges, and each encroachment would become labelled with its special name, such as "the House Tax Question," and become belittled in the eyes of people at home, as this House Tax Question was belittled and regarded as a purely nominal squabble.

Probably the *Japan Gazette* does not intend to imply that the action of the Japanese Government in the past suggests a suspicion of readiness to ignore or violate the treaty rights of foreign subjects and citizens, but certainly our contemporary's language conveys that impression. It is a pity that such an element of distrust should be introduced into the discussion. There is no ground for suspecting that the Japanese Government has the least desire to evade or ignore its treaty obligations. It has never shown any such desire. This very question of the house tax is now awaiting arbitration, and should the decision of the arbitral tribunal go against her, Japan will accept the issue with the loyalty she has always shown in fulfilling her international engagements. We suggest that, having regard to the relations between Japanese and foreigners, relations which were not always as pleasant as they are now, it is in the best interests of both parties to avoid vague and unjust charges and to deal fairly and squarely with any issues that may arise.

Friday, Sept. 19.

It appears to us that the controversy on this subject threatens to drift into a dispute about terminology, which is always wearisome and seldom profitable. Our statement of position in our last article seemed too clear to admit of any perplexity.

The property held under the leases is, necessarily, the property leased, that is land. As to why the drafters of the treaty used the word "property" when they might have used "land," we reply, why, if they intended to include houses, did they speak of property held under a deed by which, most assuredly, houses are not leased?

"Treaty Rights" will pardon us if we do not follow him into his discussion about the possible significance of "landed property" and the possible meaning of the word "convey." A tangible result is more likely to be reached by narrowing the issue as much as possible.

A point made by "Treaty Rights" is that if the treaty be construed as guaranteeing the land against increased payment on account of tax, then the inference is that the lease-holders are owners of the land, not merely lessees, since owners of land are alone liable for land tax. We have nowhere said that the lessees are directly liable for land tax. When the land rent was originally fixed there was included in it a sum equivalent to the land tax then leviable. The lessee is guaranteed that there shall be no change in his land rent whatever change may take place in the tax leviable upon land generally throughout Japan.

As to the fact that the foreign lessees are not owners of the land leased to them, we are entirely at one with "Treaty Rights." But they are owners, absolute owners, of the buildings standing on the land. That is a distinction which "Treaty Rights" refuses to recognise. Yet it is a cardinal distinction. For, the fact of not owning the land exempts the foreign lessee from direct liability as to land tax, and the fact of owning the houses renders him directly liable for house tax.

He also says:—"The question as to whether the Treaty as regards the foreign Settlements is to be interpreted by Foreign or Japanese or International law, must be left to higher authorities than us to decide, but it is quite certain, notwithstanding the *Mail's* assertion to the contrary that it can not be by Japanese law—it must be either by Foreign or International law." That appears to us a singular statement. In the first place "Treaty Rights" affirms that the question between foreign, Japanese and international law must be left to higher authorities, and then, in the same sentence, he declares that quite certainly Japanese law must be excluded. In other words, any law except the law of the country where the land is situated and by whose law courts all ordinary questions relating to it have to be decided. Why, we venture to ask, should Japanese law above all other laws be disqualified? Is not Japan also a party to the treaty? Has "Treaty Rights" considered by what law the land lessee is now actually guided in his procedure. The land-lessee, if he plants trees on the land, can remove them when the lease changes hands. Could he do so under English law, for example? The land-lessee can at any moment pull down or remove, and does often pull down or remove, buildings standing on the land. Could he do so under English law, for example? Thus the actual procedure of the lessees is controlled today by Japanese law, yet we are told that the one law that "quite certainly" can not be referred to in interpreting the treaties is Japanese law! What "Treaty Rights"

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means by "foreign law" or international law" in such a context, we do not understand.

Finally, there is this point:—

The third condition of our Title Deeds which has been nullified by the law relating to Perpetual Leases which the Japanese Government passed and promulgated last year and to which I referred in my last week's letter—and which I quote here for the benefit of the *Mail*—runs as follows:—

"That no portion of said lot or any building thereon shall be sold or leased to any Japanese subject, unless both the Japanese and consular authorities grant an official act of authorization under the seals of office legalizing such transfer or lease; which said act may be granted or refused in the exercise of their discretion.

A most strenuous effort—thank goodness a fruitless one—was made by the Japanese Government for over two years to force upon foreigners a superficies in lieu of a perpetual lease; an attempt is now being made to ignore the fact of our perpetual leases having been confirmed by Treaty and the third condition of our Title Deeds has been nullified.

We stand in breathless trepidation wondering what is the next provision of Treaty or condition of Treaty-confirmed-perpetual lease doomed to violation!! What a strong inducement these facts present for foreign capital to come into the country!!!

"Treaty Rights" does not appear to have studied the treaties carefully. If he refers to the Austro-Hungarian Treaty, Art. XX., he will find this clause:—

Les droits de possession sur lesdits bien fonciers pourront être librement aliénés a l'avenir par leurs possesseurs à des indigenes ou étrangers, sans qu'ils soient tenus de demander, comme à present, pour certains cas, l'approbation des autorités consulaires ou Japonaises.

Thus "Treaty Rights" will perceive that the very thing against which he inveighs so vehemently, the very thing which reduces him to a state of "breathless trepidation," is explicitly sanctioned by treaty!

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS OF JAPAN.

Mr. T. Knox, who was recently in Japan inquiring into the political situation on behalf of the Melbourne *Age*, writes to his paper that the prospects of extending the export trade between Australia and Japan are by no means promising. The Japanese are thoroughly determined to protect themselves as far as possible, and produce everything in the country they think they want, especially raw products, and they hope to become an industrial nation. "Mr. Knox contradicts the impression that the Japanese are intending to adopt wholesale Western habits and Western costumes. The more thinking of the Japanese have come to the conclusion that it is far better to carefully conserve those points of Western civilisation which may be suitable to Japan, and absorb them as far as may be with benefit, rather than indiscriminately imitate Western habits. The use of the English language is spreading in Japan. The Russian language has absolutely no hope. The people are intensely patriotic, and are prepared to make any sacrifice the Mikado may demand. This means that in a conflict with a foreign Power they would fight to the last man."

Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn, another Australian magnate lately touring this empire, as the result of his observations, declares that "the only trade prospects he could see in the near future were in sheep and butter." We fear Sir Malcolm has been misreported, for Japanese mutton-eaters are still in the lap of the future. Certainly foreign residents who have deeply studied the tastes of Japan for years will fail to support his theory. Referring to the Australian restrictions on Asiatic Emigration, Sir Malcolm has this to say:—

"The members of the Japanese Ministery whom he met expressed great dissatisfaction at the passing of the Federal Immigration Restriction Act by the Commonwealth Parliament. Both they and the majority of members of the House look upon it as directly aimed at Japan, and consider it a direct insult to their nation. Baron Komura explained that they had laws which they were prepared to put into force which would restrict the emigration of Japanese labourers without such an Act as the Commonwealth has passed. Japan desired to develop trade with Australia, and to that end had subsidised a line of steamers, but the action of the Commonwealth, he anticipated, would result in the Government being forced by Parliament to withdraw the subsidy. Under the circumstances Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn was given to understand the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, would not be able to continue running their steamers. Baron Komura said he felt that if the position of the Japanese Government in regard to Japanese emigration was better understood to Australia the Alien Restriction Act would be amended as far as Japan was concerned, thus removing from the Commonwealth statute books a measure regarded by the Japanese as a distinct insult to a friendly and progressive people. There was a certain amount of embitterment in consequence of this Commonwealth legislation, but Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn thought that the visits of Australians and interviews with Ministers would help to dispel the idea that the majority of the people of Australia are in any way unfriendly to Japan. His feeling was that if we could give our labour members the opportunity of visiting and seeing Japan, and coming into contact with the men who are at the head of affairs, they would be satisfied of the bona fides of the Government, and see that such legislation as we have passed was unnecessary to the object they had in view. There was not the slightest disposition on the part of the Japanese to emigrate to Australia. The current opinion was that the Immigration Restriction Bill was a matter which was certain to be discussed when the new Lower House meets, and the hands of the Government may be forced. The feeling of the Ministry is, if possible, to avoid any friction with Australia, in the hope that better counsels may prevail in the Commonwealth."

Commenting on this interview the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—

Australia is, of course, under a cloud in Japan. By the Aliens Restriction Act, to which the King lately gave his assent, Japanese are affected just as much as, but no more than, other foreigners. We gather from the statements made by Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn and from other sources that this piece of legislation is regarded in high quarters in Japan as expressly aimed against intending Japanese immigrants into Australia. Nothing could well be further from the truth. The Act which the Commonwealth Parliament passed was founded on an Act passed by the Natal Legislature. This was commended to us by the Imperial authorities as a model. Now when Natal passed this Act there was plainly no intention of excluding Japanese, who were in no case likely to emigrate to that part of South Africa. The educational test imposed by the Act had reference to European languages. There might be some ground for complaint if languages other than European had been specially scheduled, and if an intending immigrant from Japan had found that particular favour were given to his fellow-passenger, an intending immigrant from China. As a matter of fact, Indian subjects may be prohibited from immigration except under conditions as stringent as those which attend Japanese immigration. It is a palpable mistake, therefore, to assume, as some of the Japanese Ministers would seem to have assumed, that the Act in question was especially directed against Japan. From their own showing, moreover, the Japanese authorities deprecate emigration from the Empire, and they should warmly welcome any movement in Australia or elsewhere which helps their policy in this regard. But these considerations do not occur to the mind of the person who considers himself aggrieved in any matter, and we make no doubt that in some influential quarters Australia is looked upon as a country hostile to Japan. This makes the work of our commercial agent all the more difficult, and it may tend to the partial disappointment of the hopes which he may have reasonably formed with regard to the Australian-Japanese trade. But whatever feeling has been excited will doubtless be lived down in course of time. Sentiment as a factor is less powerful than business, and the imaginary disparagement of Japanese which the Alien Restriction Act is held to contain will be forgotten in the face of the advantages which our commercial agent (Mr. Whiteley) can hold forth to the merchants of Japan.

A PERSONAL INCIDENT OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* has discovered at Achill Sound, County Mayo, a car-driver whose brother took a more prominent part in the Boer War than the outside world wots of. The pity is that Pat Scanlon was not discovered before, for he could have thrown many an interesting side-light upon things that were dark, or commonplace, and so added to the gaiety of the nation in its dark hours, now happily passed away. We quote Mr. Scanlon's account of the part his brother took on the occasion of the delivery of the keys of Pretoria to Lord Roberts:—

Me brother wint through the whole of the Boer War, Colinso an' all, and was wid Gineral Hart whin he was at the takin' of Pretoria by Lord Roberts. Whin the Army was near the town Lord Roberts called out to Gineral Hart, "Hart," says he, "take five or six of yer boys on ahead and ax Mrs. Krüger for the kays of the town, and whither she knows where her husband is." So Hart kem back to the Rangers, and says he, "Boys, I want a few of yez to go on in front wid me. You come for one, Scanlon," says he to me brother, "and bring four or five of yer comrades wid ye," says he. So Hart and me brother and his comrades wint on in front till they kem to Mrs. Krüger's house, and thin Hart says, "Scanlon," says he, "go knock at the dure an' ax her for the kays of the town and ax her whither she knows where her husband is." So me brother wint to the dure, and through the windy near the dure he could see Mrs. Krüger lyin' on a sofa forenint the foire tarin' and cryin'. Whin he knocked at the dure a young woman opened it, and says me brother, "Can ye spake English?" "Why not?" says she "becase I cum from Oireland," says she. "From what parts?" says me brother. "From Waxford," says she, "from the Barny of Forth," says she. "Thin Mary, me dear," says me brother, "will ye go in to herself an' ax her for the kays of the town for Lord Roberts, an' tell her we want to know if she can tell Lord Roberts where her husband is." So Mary wint in, and me brother cud see Mrs. Krüger tarin' and cryin' worse than ivir while Mary was spakin' to her. Well, whin Mary kem out me brother says, "Well, Mary alannah, what does she say?" "She says," says she, "that she nivir had the kays of the town, and that," says she, 'she knows no more than Lord Roberts or Gineral Hart where her husband is, but that he was a mane scut to lave her the way he did without manes or money, but depindant on the ginerosity of his inimies." "Well, Mary, me dear,' says me brother, "let naythur you nor yer misthress be afeard that ye will want for anything as long as the Connaught Rangers is to the fore." An' while they were in Pretoria he saw Mary ivery day, an' they got very thick. Whin they got marchin' orthers he thried if Mary wud be for goin' back to Oireland, but she said she would hould on to her misthress as long as she wanted her. Well, whin me brother heard tell of the death of the ould lady he thried to find out about Mary, but the divil a bit could he hear of where she wint or where she was.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from its Peking correspondent who says that the present Representative of China in Tokyo is likely to be replaced by Mr. Yu Kwan, who formerly represented his country at the Court of Japan. But the correspondent of the *Nippon* alleges that so long as Yung Lu retains his great power in the Chinese Government, Mr. Tsai is not likely to be disturbed. We really think it very questionable whether the correspondent of either of these journals is in a position to make any definite statement on such a subject.

The floating dock recently imported from England for use at Takeshiki in the island of Tsushima, was put together at Saseho, and the ceremony of launching it was fixed for the 6th instant. We read in the *Nippon* that some accident occurred at the launching, a portion of the dock giving way, and that one of the workmen was killed and 37

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wounded. The dock was subsequently floated out by two men-of-war.

The market price of rice continues to rise. Deliveries for October are now quoted at 14.20 *yen* against 13.96 on the 10th instant, and deliveries for November at 13.80 against 13.51. These figures indicate the public's estimate of the damage caused by the recent storm. In Toyama prefecture the crop is said to have been terribly damaged, complete destruction having overtaken it in some districts. Until the Department of Agriculture and Commerce speaks definitely, however, it will be well not to take a too desponding view.

The *Jiji Shimpo* reports the killing of an Indian in Nagoya by a fellow countrymen. The men form part of a circus troop now performing in that city. Some kind of quarrel arose over cups, and one of the Indians struck the other with a hammer, causing death at once.

There is still much atmospheric disturbance. Areas of depression exist in the Pacific on the south of Japan and in the Sea of Japan on the north, so that these islands are now scissored between two stormy threats. Apparently there is not to be any permanent "take up" before autumn.

Viscount Torio and Vice-Admiral Baron Arichi have combined to start an institution called the *Toitsu Gaku-sha*, having for its object the improvement of the manner of living of students residing in Tokyo. At present numerous youths come from the provinces to the capital for purposes of study. They take lodgings in low-class inns and many of them are gradually drawn into the vortex of metropolitan vices, losing themselves and causing life-long sorrow to their parents. It is the aim of Viscount Torio and Baron Arichi to provide suitable accommodation for these young men, and to ensure to them a manner of living such as shall induce them to stand aloof from ruinous temptations. The two noblemen have given liberally of their fortunes for the good work, and they have obtained the support of many notable men, as Professor Hozumi, Mr. Tanaka Ginosuke, Viscount Miura, Baron Shibusawa, Count Higashi-kuze and others. The site of the new institution is in the Koishikawa suburb of Tokyo.

The Chief of Metropolitan Police, Mr. Oura, is steadily pursuing his most laudable crusade against vice in every form. Tokyo newspapers state that he has just held a meeting of the police inspectors in the capital, for the purpose of inviting their views as to the best means of restraining the presentation of immoral plays in the *yose* of the capital, and of checking the disorderly conduct of men who go about with concealed weapons, provoking fights and cutting and wounding their adversaries. Mr. Oura is further bent upon abolishing the vice of professional gambling with all its evil accompaniments. Another abuse is the unsanctioned use of such devices as "under Imperial Patronage," "under the Patronage of the Imperial Household," &c., which are displayed on sign-boards. Mr. Oura finally warned the police inspectors that greater care must be exercised in regulating traffic and in destroying ownerless dogs.

There is to be a grand celebration at Waseda on the 15th of October. It will be for a dual purpose; first, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Waseda Technical School, and secondly to celebrate the opening of the new university. The project for the latter was completed some years ago and it has received warm and munificent support in many quarters, so that a substantial endowment has been provided, and the university will start under happy auspices. After the ceremony of celebration and inauguration there will be a garden party at Count Okuma's residence, and the students of the school have planned a torch-light procession for the evening.

It is stated that Messrs. Tata and Company's iron foundry project is progressing favourably and that the result will be incomparably the biggest thing of the kind in the Principality.

From Shanghai comes news, *via* the *Asahi*, that a terrible railway accident has occurred in India. A train on the Madras line, passing over a bridge, was precipitated into the river below and some 300 persons are said to have been killed. There are no particulars.

The Secretary of the Kanda Police Station has been apprehended for an unusual offence. He is said to have appropriated many articles which had been picked up in the streets and handed into the office. We do not understand clearly how such a crime can have been committed without a complete departure from the procedure adopted at Japanese police stations with regard to lost articles. The Secretary must have had several accomplices.

The Russian Government has sent 63 Orders to officers of the Japanese Navy, from Vice-Admiral Togo downwards.

Y. C. AND A. C.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Lawn Tennis Doubles in the Y. C. and A. C. tournament have now arrived at the final stage and we give below the result of the preliminary rounds:—

FIRST ROUND.

F. E. White and H. Y. Irwine beat H. E. Hayward and J. C. H. Goodban.

F. Pollard and M. F. Stephens beat A. Scott and J. S. Tanner.

K. Van Smith and A. J. McClure beat J. Waddilove and H. G. Oxley.

M. Marshall and S. Wheeler beat G. Pettitt and H. Bohlke.

J. Berrick and J. F. Drummond beat C. H. Thorn and O. Fehling.

F. O. Stuart and H. W. Kilby beat E. B. Clarke and W. J. White.

Rev. W. P. G. Field and G. L. Read beat E. W. Frazar and A. Mason.

C. E. Libeaud and H. Bethell beat A. W. Austen and A. Kingdon.

H. R. Barnard and J. S. Happer beat A. W. Read and W. S. Moss.

G. G. Brady and N. G. Maitland beat P. B. Clarke and G. Allcock.

F. E. Wilkinson and E. B. Forman beat H. Goddard and J. de Cuers.

SECOND ROUND.

F. Pollard and M. F. Stephens beat F. E. White and H. Y. Irwine.

A. J. McClure and K Van Smith beat M. Marshall and S. Wheeler.

F. O. Stuart and H. W. Kilby beat J. F. Drummond and J. Berrick.

Rev. W. P. G. Field and G. L. Read beat C. E. Libeaud and H. Bethell.

H. R. Barnard and J. S. Happer beat P. Scott and P. de C. Morriss.

THIRD ROUND.

F. O. Stuart and H. W. Kilby beat F. Pollard and M. F. Stephens.

H. R. Barnard and J. S. Happer beat Rev. W. P. G. Field and G. L. Read,

F. E. Wilkinson and E. B. Forman beat G. G. Brady and N. G. Maitland.

SEMI-FINAL.

H. R. Barnard and J. S. Happer beat F. E. Wilkinson and E. B. Forman.

FINAL.

The final was played on Tuesday, the contestants being H. W. Kilby and F. O. Stuart against H. R. Barnard and J. S. Happer. Kilby and Stuart won the first sett, 6—2; Barnard and Happer the second, 6—8; Barnard and Happer the third, 3—6; and Kilby and Stuart the fourth, 6—3; two setts all. Kilby and Stuart played a fine up-hill game. Nearly all were deuce games.

The game was replayed on Wednesday afternoon. It was an excellent set-to and there was a large attendance, including many ladies. The play was not of so high an order as on Tuesday because of the high wind, but every game was closely contested. Stuart and Kilby won, the score being: 6—2; 6—4; 3—6; 6—4. Now that these tournaments are finished it is not too much to say that the revived interest in the game and the organizing of the tournaments are due solely to the active member of the committee who undertook at the beginning of the year to take lawn tennis as his care.

The handicap was as follows:—

Class. Handicap.	
—18 —40.....	F. E. Wilkinson & E. B. Forman. H. R. Barnard & J. S. Happer. K. van R. Smith & A. J. McClure.
—12 —30.....	P. Scott & P. de C. Morris.
—11 —15 & 5 6	M. Marshall & S. Wheeler G. G. Brady & N. G. Maitland.
—10 —15 & 4 6	F. O. Stuart & H. W. Kilby. A. W. Read & W. S. Moss.
— 6 —15	F. E. White & H. Irwine. F. Pollard & M. F. Stephens. E. B. Clarke & W. J. White.
— 2 —2 6	G. C. Allcock & P. B. Clarke, J. Waddilove & H. G. Oxley. H. Goddard & J. de Cuers. C. E. Libeaud & H. Bethell. J. Berrick & J. F. Drummond.
—|— 2 —|—2 6	A. Kingdon & A. W. Austen. O. Fehling & C. H. Thorn. Rev. W. P. G. Field & G. L. Read.
—|— 6 —|—15	A. Scott & J. S. Tanner. E. W. Frazar & A. Mason. H. E. Hayward & J. H. C. Goodban. F. W. Pettitt & H. Bohlke.

The following table shows the relative positions of the English counties in the cricket championship at 20th August:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Percentage.
Yorkshire	24	11	1	12	10	83.33
Lancashire	22	7	4	11	3	27.27
Notts	19	5	3	11	2	25.00
Sussex	21	5	3	13	2	25.00
Surrey	22	6	4	12	2	20.00
Kent	19	8	7	4	1	6.66
Warwickshire	14	4	4	6	—	—
Somersetshire	17	6	7	4	—1	—7.69
Worcestershire	20	5	6	9	—1	—9.09
Essex	16	2	3	11	—1	—20.00
Middlesex	15	3	5	7	—2	—25.00
Derbyshire	15	3	5	7	—2	—25.00
Leicestershire	17	2	4	11	—2	—33.33
Gloucestershire	17	3	8	6	—5	—45.45
Hampshire	14	2	8	4	—6	—60.00

YACHTING.

The 39-raters, that is to say, *Maid Marion*, *Spray* and *Mary*, started on Saturday, on a 16 mile race but owing to the lightness of the wind were unable to finish.

The cruising class also raced with the following result, the times given being corrected:—

	Club Time.	Arbitrary.
Daimyo	6.23.05	6.23.05
Molly	6.17.31	6.13.30
Mosquito	6.34.51	6.23.50
Surprise	6.34.21	6.20.20
Asagao	6.21.15	6.12.40
Virginia	6.18.41	6.14.20

Asagao therefore wins the first prize and *Molly* the second, the latter taking two record points, and *Virginia* one.

For each race the first prize was given by the MosquitoYacht Club.

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THE JOURNALISTIC ATMOSPHERE.

IT has been interesting to observe the comments evoked in this settlement by a recent journalistic controversy, if indeed, the term controversy can properly be used in such a context. The one wholesome general rule laid down for themselves by editors of newspapers is, we think, to deal solely with questions and facts, leaving persons and motives entirely apart. That has been the rule we ourselves have endeavoured to obey throughout a journalistic career of some length. We say "endeavoured," only "endeavoured," for we are very conscious that we can not claim complete success, humanity being weak, and patience finding itself sometimes over-taxed by perpetual applications of the goad. It would probably be impossible to indicate any other part of the world where such a clash of opinions existed during a quarter of a century as existed in Yokohama from the late seventies, when treaty revision first came upon the tapis in the form of an imminent issue. That the question should create a keen conflict of views was inevitable, and equally inevitable was it that any one advocating sympathetic consideration of Japan's claims should find himself in a small minority, and must be content to suffer all the inconvenience and unpopularity attaching to that situation. Our own ruling conviction was that the conditions existing under the old system could not be prolonged without producing evils incomparably more serious than anything to be apprehended from passing under Japanese jurisdiction. Our further conviction was that, looking over the head of local, of parochial, affairs, Great Britain's high interests would be best consulted by extending to Japan some measure of the recognition due to the latter's earnest efforts and not small achievements. Therefore we made that conviction the basis of our journalistic policy. On the other side, however, were many conservatives; men of fine judgment, tried shrewdness and generous impulses. To these it seemed that the time had not come for any such radical change. It is of course certain—no one will admit it more readily than these men themselves—that the great and altogether exceptional advantages they enjoyed under the old system swayed their judgment more or less. The extraterritorial regime was ideal. Complete freedom from taxation, with the exception of such imposts as were included in annual payments for the use of land acquired on easy terms; access to well equipped and well organized tribunals of justice supported entirely by the taxpayer in the home countries; entire seclusion from all the cares of public business, and an existence brightened by many elements not found in less favoured lands. It was hard to think of exchanging all these privileges for the life of ordinary citizens, weighted with a burden of taxation—not, in truth, a heavy burden as such things go, but still enormously heavy compared with the lightness of total immunity—; a life into which Japanese police surveillance might be obtruded, and from whose injustices recourse must be had to Japanese laws and Japanese tribunals, alike unfamiliar and distrusted. The selfish objections to such a change were so obvious, so imperative, that they could not fail to greatly, though perhaps insensibly, re-inforce the promptings of wholesome prudence. Therefore our advocacy of change was thoroughly unpopular. We did not undervalue the arguments and considerations on the other side. We paid the fullest respect to them, knowing and frequently acknowledging that the greater the efforts any nation has made to equip itself with good laws and an efficient judiciary, the more reluctant must its people be to abandon the benefits accruing from such equipment. Indeed we venture to affirm to-day, after a calm retrospect, that by no newspaper were the weighty and eminently respectable reasons animating the conservatives more plainly recognised and stated than by the *Japan Mail*. But the same retrospect shows us that from the very outset a stream of the grossest slander was poured upon our heads by the self-appointed champions of the other side—from the very outset. Editors came and editors went; death removed some; openings elsewhere called others. But the method never varied. Each new-comer judged that the quickest way to win the support of a certain section of the community was to vilipend the *Japan Mail*, which advocated a policy distasteful to the majority. There never has been in any other part of the world a more inveterate and unflagging endeavour to subject freedom of thought to the tyranny of a multitude of thinkers. Argument against argument, logic against logic, fact against fact—all that is fair and warrantable. But the one weapon used by our newspaper opponents from first to last was attribution of the meanest and most despicable motives that ever swayed a human being to sacrifice the interests of his own nationals at the altar of an Oriental people's ambition. Even now, after nearly 21 years of this unceasing flow of calumny, even now when the policy advocated by us has been splendidly vindicated by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which never could have taken place under the old system—even now the same weapon is employed. The thing would have been doubly hard to endure had we not recognised that such had been the habit of open-port journalism from the very outset of its career. Not for the sake of mere persiflage did GORDON say that no man could venture to live in the East unless he shaped his opinions according to the mould of the majority. GORDON suffered. He, a man who would have stripped the coat from his back to cover another's nakedness, who spent the whole of his pay on deeds of charity, and who left China poorer than when he went there—even he was pilloried by the open-port journal and pelted month after month with filthy accusations of the most mercenary meanness. The thing is inevitable. Nothing need be said of it except that the atmosphere through which men view their neighbours' acts emanates from their own hearts, and that those who see villainy everywhere, are unconsciously looking at a subjectively projected image. Throughout this long campaign of misrepresentation, we have tried with what strength is given us to avoid personalities and to deal solely with facts and arguments. Sometimes ridicule has seemed the only suitable weapon, as was the case in the latest discussion. For what were the conditions? A paltry mistake of quotation had been made. Three letters of a word had been inadvertently changed. It is true that an incidental argument had been founded on the misquoted word. But what then? Could any one, considering such an incident with the least desire to be just and to avoid needless offence, could any one have seen in it anything save the purest accident? Not so the Kobe editor in whose article the word had originally occured. He saw in the incident a deliberate act of fraud, and he hastened to send to all the English newspapers of Japan a letter uniquely devoted to proving that the editor of the *Japan Mail* had been guilty of "absolute falsification," had "changed the meaning of a sentence by substituting one word for another," and had thus exhibited a "method of controversy" to which public attention must be drawn. The letter containing this extraordinary accusation, an accusation which could not have presented itself to the mind of any man were he not blinded by passion and prejudice, this letter reached two Yokohama journals and was at once published by them with words of endorsement. They found nothing improper or intolerable in the notion that an editor should be openly charged with the most abandoned rascality because he had committed a mistake of transcription, which very mistake one of the endorsing journals had itself committed some days previously. Assuredly these were high journalistic ethics. For our own part, did such a letter reach us, similarly vilipending either of these endorsing journals or even the man at whose hands we have suffered this gross insult, we should consign it contemptously to the waste-paper basket. We declined to publish the letter, whereupon its writer claimed his legal right to have it published, and at the same time sent another letter for which, by an inadvertence on his own part, he had found a like text and in which he again applied himself, with renewed diligence, to convict us of abandoned dishonesty. Then it seemed to us that only ridicule could meet the case, and we ridiculed it freely. It also seemed to us that in the face of such injurious and slanderous accusations we were justified in asking by what manner of man they were preferred. For this, our accuser, had once been our friend.

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Before himself becoming an editor he had been, in appearance at all events, an approver of the *Japan Mail's* policy, and during some years of his editorial career he had maintained the friendship, we, on our side, admiring his ability and recognising his power of analysis, though recognising also, not without amusement, that the *odium theologicum* against which he girded so strongly, found a worthy replica in the intolerance of his own convictions. But there came a day when our views diverged, and from that day our sometime friend—though we had never met—devoted his columns with remarkable perseverance, month in and month out, to render us an object of public obloquy. He evolved the theory that because we ventured to traverse views hostile to the Japanese, we played the part of an *agent provocateur*, as though the only way to establish good relations between Japanese and foreigners was to leave to the latter an unchallenged monopoly of harsh criticism. No man could possibly have laboured harder to bring upon another's head public contempt and hatred than this Kobe editor laboured to effect that result in our case. So then his final and openly preferred charge of deliberate fraud, if, on the one hand, it deserved ridicule, seemed to deserve, on the other, a reference to the character he brought into court. Thereat the anonymous correspondent appeared upon the scene. There are three classes of men who occasionally address the newspapers of Yokohama. There is the resident who, when he has something to say of public interest and importance, writes over his own name. There is the resident who, like "Unconvinced," "Truth," "Treaty Rights" and so on, undertakes the discussion of a subject which has no connexion, directly or indirectly, with the personality of the disputant, and who naturally shrinks from needless publicity. This correspondent's letters are interesting and useful, and if he is not always more placable than his opponent edlitor, he at least obeys the canons of po iteness. But there is finally the man of many aliases; the man who hovers on the verge of decent society; the man who thinks it no shame to write on the same subject over different signatures on consecutive days or even on the same day; the man who takes cowardly advantage of anonymity to pen the grossest insults; the man who nevertheless finds editors ready to publish his letters. These gentry never address themselves to the *Japan Mail*. They pay it the only compliment of which they are capable, avoidance, and they do its editor the only honour within their power, the honour of hating him. Witness the representative of this genus who recently undertook to expound journalistic "dignity" in the columns of a local paper, who signed himself "Admirer of Dignity," who compared the editor of the *Japan Mail* to a "snarling and evil smelling skunk," and who for the explicit sake of this very simile received the warm endorsement of the journal to which he addressed himself! It is not possible to be angry with such men. They are only farcical. But it is at times interesting to review the journalistic atmosphere of this settlement. It is an atmosphere hateful to the majority of the leading residents. There can be no doubt of that. But what can they do? Treat these incidents as mere bubbles produced upon the broad stream of Far-Eastern life by noxious gases that will inevitably generate, whatever process of purification be employed. Very soon no trace remains of the offensive disturbance, and then no one is much the worse—until its next recurrence!

NAVAL INCREMENT AND THE LAND TAX.

THERE appears to be a growing impression that a close connexion exists between the continuance of the Land Tax in its present form and the much talked-of third programme of naval increment. It is alleged by the *Jiji Shimpo*, generally well informed in such matters, that although a difference of opinion existed originally in the Cabinet with regard to the Land Tax, the Ministers are now understood to have come into line. Of course this is a problem of the very highest financial importance. The amount of revenue at stake is some 20 million *yen*, and to onlookers in general it will doubtless seem strange that at a time when the Treasury is embarrassed on account of its attempt to carry out extraordinary works without recourse to the device originally contemplated for procuring funds, namely, domestic loans, there should still be serious talk of abandoning a prolific source of ordinary revenue. For our own part, we should regard such a step as in the highest degree unwise, for even though the difficulty of carrying out the essential parts of the *post-bellum* programme should be overcome by some process not now discernible, there would remain the fact that the country must have money if its armaments are to be maintained at the strength unfortunately indicated by Occidental civilization. Japan is just now surmounting the troublesome point in her finance. We have often insisted and have adduced figures plainly establishing our contention, that could this country emerge from the perplexity of having to put its hand to certain extraordinary and terminal undertakings, the means of prosecuting which had been found illusory, its ordinary and interminable revenue would not only amply suffice for all its wants but would also leave a handsome surplus. But what shall be said of Japanese financiers if, at the very moment when the haven is looming in sight, they suddenly and deliberately cut themselves off from the only anchor that can save them from drifting again into deep waters? That would be playing with finance instead of treating it seriously. But probably it is wrong to suspect that responsible financiers entertain any such idea. The true source of danger, in our opinion, is the politicians. It is understood that many members of the *Seiyu-kai* virtually pledged themselves to their constituencies at the recent elections that they would vote for restoring the Land Tax to its original figure of 2½ per cent., and that many members of the Progressist Party not only gave that pledge, but also supplemented it with a promise that they would work for a reduction even beyond the 2½ rate. Already, indeed, there are symptoms of what may be expected, for a meeting of journalists has been held in the office of the Progressists, and the promoters, having organized a club calling itself the *Doshi Kisha-kai*, decided that a strong circular should be sent to all newspapers throughout the realm, urging them to agitate in favour of restoring the tax to its original figure. Now if the tax itself were objectionable, if strong theoretical arguments could be advanced against it—as can be advanced against the business tax and the income tax, for example—then we should understand this agitation. But the land tax is eminently a sound impost. If all other kinds of fiscal burdens could be abolished and if the land tax alone could be made responsible for the public revenue, that would be an ideal state of affairs. Yet it is against this very tax that a number of journalists are said to have arrayed themselves. It looks very like sacrificing high interests of state on the altar of party politics. If, now, the land tax be continued at its present rate, and if, further, some resolute measure of administrative reform be carried out—such a measure as that drafted by the Legislative Bureau, which is reported to involve a saving of some ten million *yen* annually—, then Japan will emerge triumphant from all the financial troubles, which not really of a radical nature, are impairing her credit abroad and thus checking her material progress. But if she deliberately turns her back upon this happy exit, and, out of deference to the clamour of party politicians, deprives herself of the only factor that can restore equilibrium, then she will be caught once more in the vicious circle of a policy which automatically perpetuates the troubles it represents.

THE BLUFF GARDENS.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a timely letter regarding the public status of the Bluff Gardens. The foreign communities of the Far East are accused, and perhaps not without reason, of possessing very short memories. They are always in a state of flux: new face succeeds to new face; old hands die out and with them the remembrance of the early social history of the place wherein they sported their little day. The newcomers find a settled state of things, an orderly provision for their comfort, their ease, or their athletic proclivities, and are content to take things as they stand, without troubling why it is that things

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happen to be just as they are at the moment of their arrival. Under such conditions of *laisser faire* it is not surprising that the existence of such beautiful pleasure grounds as the Bluff Gardens is practically unknown to a large proportion of the foreign residents of Yokohama; while another large section has come to regard them as exclusively the property of the Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club. We feel sure that the members of this Club would be the last to hamper the public in free access to, and enjoyment of, the Bluff Gardens, and doubtless they will be surprised to learn of the existence of a considerable feeling upon the matter among the outside public. When first established, the up-keep of the Gardens was maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and under the energetic auspices of PUBLIC-SPIRITED SMITH, and later Mr. MONTAGUE KIRKWOOD, they were the scene of many an enjoyable out-door fête, and few large warships visiting these waters but were asked to contribute to the public enjoyment by allowing their bands to supplement the efforts of local entertainers. Then the Gardens fell on evil days: the first pioneers of the foreign settlement died out, and press of business cares and worries happily unknown in the early days prevented their successors from taking up the public burdens the old men relinquished. At last, just in time to save them from lapsing to the Japanese Government and thereafter being sold as building sites, the Ladies Lawn Tennis Club obtained the perpetual lease of the gardens on certain terms, and among other conditions it was provided that they were always to be thrown open to the public, except for three days, or so, in the year; while a definite number of *tsubo* of the area could be appropriated by the Club for tennis courts. The upkeep of the Gardens was entrusted to the Club on these conditions, and on the whole the various committees have given good account of their stewardship. The gardens are kept in admirable trim; the public are, comparatively speaking, free to use them whenever they like; while there is no gainsaying the fact that they are a veritable Paradise to the little children of foreign parentage who now bulk so largely in the census returns of this community. Perhaps no happier sight—for those who love the little ones, and what right thinking man or woman does not?—can be seen in Yokohama than between the hours of ten and noon and from 3.30 to 5 o'clock on sunny afternoons when the wee lads and lassies gather in the *hana yashiki*, as they call the place. There the glad sound of children's care-free laughter rings loud and clear; the shrill notes of happy little voices peal forth on every breeze, and many of the games first evolved in Merrie England are pursued with the keenest zest imaginable. A happy thing it is for the children that the Bluff Gardens exist. Few foreign communities in the Far East can boast of having tennis courts set amid such charming surroundings as those in these gardens and lucky indeed is the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in their possession. So long as they fulfil their duties towards the public they will continue to enjoy them to the full, but we think our Correspondent's idea that a board should be attached to the gate, or some other prominent position, drawing attention to the fact that the Gardens have been set aside for the use of the general public, is a suggestion that the Committee of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club can entertain and adopt.

ANOTHER LETTER.

WE have received another letter from the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*. He appears to think that he has discovered a valuable method of controversy by taking advantage of the Japanese Press Law to procure the publication of his missives. The Japan Press Law confers no such right, but to invoke its aid is quite superfluous, for we are always prepared to give space to the communications of correspondents who desire to controvert views expressed in these columns. If we refused to publish the first letter addressed to us by the editor of the Kobe journal, our reason was that, as the case seemed to be fully met by the words we used in acknowledging receipt of the letter, the injurious and ridiculous charges it contained might well be consigned to the waste-paper basket.

THE VERACITY OF THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—No one knows better than yourself the inadequacy of the excuses you make for a misquotation which only obtained its value in the argument by the omission of the last two clauses of the sentence quoted; and for utilising a misprint in "Truth's" letter to the *Gazette* which made against your opponent while it made for your contention. Readers who are interested can examine the passages in question for themselves, and note how the first passage at the very best proves you to be utterly indifferent to giving the real meaning of a sentence you are criticising, while the second convicts you of a carelessness that quite unfits you from engaging in useful controversy. Moreover, they are merely the culminating incidents of a course of sy tematic perversion, examples of which I may perhaps take another opportunity of setting forth in your columns.

But even from the point of view of tactics, in which you show as a rule much dexterity, it is difficult to see what you expect to gain in attempting to rebut charges of manipulation and perversion by a series of untruths that so far as they have definite form are so very easily exposed. That is not the way to rehabilitate a damaged reputation. It would take too long, and I scarcely think it is worth while, to go seriatim through the three columns of vulgar scurrility by which in last Tuesday's *Mail* you endeavour to divert attention from the charges made against you, incidentally showing how superficial is the "culture" you assume. I will therefore take one of your statements as an example of the whole. You say of the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

"Before the exigencies of a subscription list intruded upon his licence, we have seen him anonymously running fierce and uncompromising tilts in the columns of another journal at Christianity and all its professors, and when the troublesome words 'business interests' began to have significance for him, we have seen him promptly take the 'd—d sharp turn' of the Yankee editor and leave missionaries severely alone."

Now the bulk of the letters to which you refer—all except three, if I remember aright, out of some twenty or more were contributed in the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 to the columns of the *Japan Mail*—not to "another journal," as you pretend—over the nom-de-plume "Secularian," and their authorship was an open secret, my only reason for using a pen-name being that I did not wish my heresy to prejudice the *Hiogo News*, with which I was then connected, though I owned no shares and was not the Editor. But what is specially interesting in connection with this particular charge is that you, the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, in sending a book to "Secularian" which had been given to you by a Christian to transmit, complimented the author upon these letters contributed to the *Japan Mail* and stated that they had excited 'great interest" in Tokyo!

Perhaps you will now assert that I admit to running "fierce and uncompromising tilts" at Christianity and all its professors, and therefore it may be well to deprive you of this argument by saying that I do not admit the accuracy of your characterisation of the letters which I contributed to your columns.

As to taking a "d——d sharp turn," to use your courteous phrase, on becoming the Editor of the *Chronicle*, and leaving the 'missionaries severely alone," I think that your missionary constituents, on reading this particular statement, will rub their eyes. Is it not extraordinary that the editor of the *Chronicle* having, according to your present version, taken this "d——d sharp turn," you should a few months ago have been denouncing him in the columns of your paper as "an Agnostic if not an Atheist," his offence at that time being some severe comments on the missionary looting in Peking? I quote from memory, only learning of the article through a protest made by one of your contemporaries against your habit of "calling names." But the article in question does not stand alone.

As to my views on the truth or the value of Christianity having been concealed since I established the *Chron cle* you must be perfectly well aware that the allegation is as untrue as your charge that I am anti-Japanese in sentiment or exhibit any racial animus in the columns of the journal I edit. No secret has ever been made of my views. I have always protested against the reticence which many men of the same opinions as myself show in these matters, and as late as the autumn of last year I took part as Editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* in a lengthy discussion on "Genesis and Sc'ence" which went on in the columns of the journal of which I am proprietor, and in which there was certainly no concealment of my opinions.

You appear to be an attentive reader of the *Chronicle*, and must therefore be perfectly well aware of the facts above set forth for the information of your readers. Therefore you have now added to your original offences of manipulation and perversion—(1) positive untruthfulness; (2) treachery, to both sides, believer and non-believer; and (3) a scurrility that would disgrace any journal with a reputation to maintain.

At this rate I am afraid that if you go on with your explanations, you will soon have no shred of character left.

The mention of Article XIII. of the Press Law appears to irritate you so much that I regret having to direct your attention once more to its provisions. You will understand, however, having doubtless investigated the subject of late, that I am entitled to the insertion of this letter of correction and refutation in your columns in the same-sized type as that used in making the original untruthful charges.

I am, yours truly, ROBERT YOUNG,
Editor, *Kobe Chronicle*.

Kobe, September 12th, 1902.

Not many words are needed in dealing with the position now assumed by our correspondent. But first, since he describes our article of the 9th instant as "vul ar scurrility," it becomes necessary to make a very brief retrospect. On receipt of his original letter, we inserted the following note at the head of our editorial columns:—

We have received from the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* a letter calling our attention to the fact that in our issue of August 28th a paragraph from an article in that journal was wrongly quoted, the word "household" being substituted for "leasehold." The correction is just. We made the mistake, and we express regret for the fact, while, of course, withdrawing any criticism based on the erroneously quoted phrase.

The editor of the *Kobe Chro ible* sends a covering letter, the insertion of which he demands, as a matter of right. Had he confined his remarks to a simple statement of our misquotation, we should of course publish his letter as readily as we make this acknowledgment. But since he appends certain injurious charges, we decline to give to his communication the hospitality of our columns.

Nothing could have been franker or fuller than this acknowledgement of error, with-

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drawal of the original criticism and expression of regret. But the editor of the Kobe journal was not satisfied. He must have his letter published. Nothing less would do him. Now what was the letter? Was it a simple correction of a palpably accidental misquotation? It was nothing of the sort. It was a deliberate and carefully conceived attempt to convince the public that there had been no accident at all in the matter, but that there had been "absolute falsification;" that the editor of the *Japan Mail* had "changed the meaning of a sentence by substituting one word for another" and that such procedure was among his "methods of controversy." It is not our business to speculate what measure of importance the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* attaches to common honesty. Neither is it our business to speculate whether any intelligence can be sufficiently shallow to credit a publicist with deliberately committing crimes which carry their exposure on their own face. But it is within our right to say that a man who, after preferring such an accusation against the editor of a newspaper, then ventures to talk of the "vulgar scurrility" of the retort he provokes and of the "culture" of the person he has thus slandered, does not deserve to be treated seriously. It is also within our right to say that a man who, after receiving the candid *amende* made by the editor of the *Japan Mail*, nevertheless persisted in publicly charging him with "absolute falsification" and deliberate chicanery, must expect to be ridiculed. It is also within our right to add that a man who, although he has been shown that his second charge of "perfectly reckless" dishonesty rests primarily, not on any act of the person charged, but on a mistake made by another, nevertheless lacks the manliness to offer one word of apology or to make the slightest admission of inadvertence, can not, under any circumstances, be regarded as a judge of the constituents of fair fame.

And now let us see what the Kobe editor has to say for himself in his last communication. His declared object in writing is to dispose of one of "a series of untruths" which he alleges to have been contained in our article of the 9th instant. "It is difficult," he says, "to see what you expect to gain in attempting to rebut charges of manipulation and perversion by a series of untruths." Thus, while openly declaring that on the basis of a misquotation of three letters in a word of nine, he himself founded charges of "manipulation and perversion," he now adds an accusation of "a series of untruths," and has yet the exquisite assurance to reprove us for "vulgar scurility." However, what is the one untruth which he selects from the so-called "series?" The choice being his own, we must conclude that he selects the strongest ground available for his demonstration. He has selected this question:—Is it or is it not the case that having anonymously attacked Christianity in the correspondence columns of another journal, and having carried on the attack vehemently and persistently, he carefully eschewed all such assaults in the editorial columns of the journal whose proprietor and editor he subsequently became? That is the question. He insists on its public discussion and we have no choice but to accept the challenge or submit to be charged with "untruth."

In the first place, it will be observed that the Kobe editor proceeds, as is his wont, to entrench his position behind outworks of subterfuge. He seizes upon the word "another." It was not, he says, in "another journal—as you pretend"—that the anonymous letters were published; it was in the columns of the *Japan Mail* itself. If this subterfuge be deliberate it is laughable. The word "another," in such a context, obviously means, and can only mean, a journal other than the one with which the anonymous correspondent was then, or subsequently became, connected. If a householder, into whose compound a neighbour is found shovelling dirt, remonstrates by saying "what right have you to shoot rubbish into another man's compound?" and if the neighbour answers, "it isn't another man's compound; it is your own," the householder naturally concludes that an asylum not a police court is a suitable place for his unhappy neighbour. Of such nature is the Kobe editor's subterfuge No. 1.

His second subterfuge is that the editor of the *Japan Mail* spoke of the anonymous anti-Christian letters as having excited "great interest" in Tokyo. Very probably we did. The letters were emphatically clever and interesting, even to persons like ourselves who wholly dissented from the writer's views. But what on earth has that to do with the question whether, after becoming editor and proprietor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, our correspondent carefully eschewed any ventilation of his anti-Christian views in the columns of his own journal? If a man attempted to defend himself against a charge of cutting and wounding by advancing the plea that some one had once praised the quality of the weapon he used, a court of law would have no course but to order that he be medically examined. Of such nature is subterfuge No 2.

The third subterfuge is that, some months ago, in dealing with accusations of looting preferred against the missionaries in Peking by the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, we queried the impartiality of an accuser who was known to be an agnostic if not an atheist. Possibly we did. The incident is not fresh in our memory, but at any rate the point would have been perfectly just, especially in the case of a man like the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* who had shown himself so strongly antipathetic towards all professing Christians. We have known many men of the very highest character who call themselves agnostics, but we have never known an agnostic tolerant of religious convictions. What conceivable connexion, however, is there between all that and the question at issue? Is it possible to pretend that reference to the anti-Christian views known to have been entertained by a man before he became an editor, conflicts with the charge that he repressed any public avowal of those views after becoming an editor? That is subterfuge No. 3.

And now, having cleared away these frail outworks of subterfuge, we come to the citadel of the defence. Enshrined therein we find this statement:—"My only reason for using a pen-name being that I did not wish my heresy to prejudice the *Hiogo News* with which I was then connected, though I owned no shares and was not the editor." That is not a subterfuge. That is one of the naïvest confessions we have ever had the pleasure of receiving. "I did not wish my heresy to prejudice the *Hiogo News* with which I was then connected though I owned no shares and was not the editor." Therefore I wrote anonymously to the *Japan Mail*. Now if consideration for the business interests of the *Hiogo News*, though he was only an employée of that journal at the time, confessedly restrained him from ventilating his anti-Christian views in its columns and sent him anonymously to another journal, what measure of restraint are we to suppose that he underwent when he had to consider the business interests of a journal which belonged to himself and of which he was the editor? It is in truth a refreshingly naïve confession.

And it is only confession No. 1. Ranged by its side stands another almost equally quaint admission. "As late as the autumn of last year I took part as editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* in a lengthy discussion on 'Genesis and Science' which went on in the columns of the journal of which I am proprietor and in which there was certainly no concealment of my opinions." Let us see what that amounts to:—I have been editor and proprietor of the *Kobe Chronicle* for nearly 12 years. During the three years before I became editor and proprietor, I wrote and published twenty or more anonymous letters for the purpose of assailing the dogmas of Christianity. During the first 11 years of my editorship and proprietorship, I refrained from any renewal of such assaults in the columns of my own journal. But in the autumn of the 11th year I engaged editorially in a discussion on "Genesis and Science." Eleven years of silence and then participation in a discussion on Genesis and Science. That is Confession No. 2. Nothing could be fuller, but we can not conscientiously add, "nothing could be franker."

So then, this wonderful defence which was to convict the *Japan Mail* of "positive untruthfulness" and of "treachery to both sides," consists of three subterfuges and two confessions.

We wish to add a word. The editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* must not imagine that we intend to suggest the slightest reproach

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of his philosophical views. On the contrary, although we do not agree with his tenets, we respect their professors and are prepared to do the fullest honour to the open advocates of doctrines unpopular in most communities. The whole question is one of consistency of courage. It is one thing to be brave in anonymity; another to be publicly courageous.

Yet another point has to be noticed. Our correspondent denies that he is anti-Japanese in sentiment, and he recently quoted a eulogy of his methods penned by us in 1897, up to which time, he says, ten years of close observation had convinced him that the editor of the *Japan Mail* was "an honest and honourable controversialist." Well, during the first seven years of his editorship we undoubtedly admired and frankly acknowledged the fairness of the *Kobe Chronicle*. But from that time he began to display an anti-Japanese bias which, whatever he may say to the contrary—and we have no doubt that his faith in his own impartiality is sincere—must be palpable to everybody. From that time also, from that very year, he, in cō-operation with "Scotus," inaugurated a persistent and malicious campaign, having for object to prove that the editor of the *Japan Mail* was an *agent provocateur*, and that, by rebutting some of the needlessly severe and often entirely erroneous accusations preferred against the Japanese, we stirred up strife between the people of this country and the foreign residents. After two years of that campaign, which was always treated by us with ridicule, our contemporary discovered that the game was not pleasant and, like a huffed child, he cried out that he wouldn't play any more and that we must take away our nasty paper. Perhaps he has heard of the Chinese philosopher CHUANGTSU who, falling asleep and dreaming that he was a butterfly, said, on awaking:—"Was I then a man dreaming myself a butterfly or am I now a butterfly dreaming myself a man." We suggest to the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* that he should endeavour to decide whether his present exasperated distrust and obvious bias are delusive imaginings, the airy fabric of a vision, or whether his impartial and friendly mood throughout the 10 years ended in 1897, did not represent his genuine and waking convictions.

LOCAL QUESTIONS IN YOKOHAMA.

THE normal state of public opinion in Yokohama regarding such purely local matters as the General Hospital, the Bluff Gardens, the Cemetery, Christ Church, etc., is one of general apathy, varied with very occasional ebullitions of spasmodic short-lived energy. This man is too busy to interest himself in any one of these affairs; that too apathetic to stretch out a hand beyond the narrow range of his own personal concerns: then a crisis arises and for a moment there is an energetic desire to do something, with the result that, temporarily, interest in a particular object revives—only to die out again almost as quickly as it arose. The matter is deplorable, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the predominating feeling in this community at present when it comes to the conduct or management of public affairs is "let-it-slide." A striking instance is to be found in the General Hospital. The Committee can never get the subscribers to attend the annual general meeting and have practically to re-elect themselves year in year out. On the whole they have done all that can be done with the funds at their disposal, but matters have come to such a pass that recently a "whip" was sent out by the ladies of the Bluff and Settlement to raise a fund to supplement the nursing equipment of the Hospital. Some *yen* 2,000 has been raised and a meeting was called for half-past ten on Thursday morning in the Vestibule of the Public Hall "to organize and discuss plans for carrying out the work." We sincerely trust that a practicable scheme will be evolved and that the movement points to the inauguration of a healthier tone in the public life of the foreign community of Yokohama. We gather that the meeting is open to ladies only, otherwise the hour of meeting would have been fixed differently, but we hope that the outcome of their deliberation will be that "more light" will be vouchsafed as to the working of the Hospital, its real position in the community, and the prospects of its being able to be carried on to the satisfaction of subscribers generally. We believe that were these things brought out in the full light of day a large increase of subscriptions would result.

Another question which has been brought to our attention lately is the state of Christ Church and its building fund. The sacred edifice has been open for public worship for over a year and still it lacks the fence between the road and the building which would lend a finish to the whole fabric. It is a matter of small moment, perhaps, still people are asking why this delay in carrying the scheme to completion? Is it for lack of funds? And this leads us to the consideration that the public, and we speak only for subscribers to the building fund, would be very grateful if the committee would publish, as soon as possible, a statement of accounts. The last subscription list which appeared in the public press must be dated over sixteen months ago, if we remember rightly. Surely by this time some statement might be drawn up showing what the aggregate amount of public subscriptions and donations to the building fund was and how and when the money was spent, and what amount is still required to set the Church free of all encumbrances. If these questions could be answered quickly, the path would be cleared for many persons who would only be too glad to devise schemes whereby the necessary wherewithal could be raised and the best interests of the public promoted.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.

WHAT may be called the thin end of the wedge has been inserted into the structure of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China by the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty, and it will henceforth depend upon China herself whether the wedge is driven home. The Treaty says:—

> China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in doing so.

There are two imperative reasons for the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. One of them is the missionary question; the other, the question of inland-waters navigation. This very Treaty provides that British steamers shall be allowed to land or ship cargo and passengers at any one of three new ports on the Yangtze and nine new ports on the West River. In not one of these ports, so far as we are aware, does a British consulate exist, and in not one of them is there any adequate substitute, or indeed any substitute at all, for the territorial jurisdiction from which British subjects are exempted by treaty. Many reasons can be adduced in support of the proposition that if a Western State considers it necessary to claim for its nationals conventional exemption from the jurisdiction of a country visited by them for tradal purposes, such State is morally bound to provide an efficient substitute for that jurisdiction. We ourselves have often urged that view, and we think that its cogency can not be denied. But on the other side has to be set the fact that to establish consulates at all the ports of call or special inland ports now opened in China by treaty or convention, would entail a very heavy outlay; an outlay which might never find any warrant in events. The answer to that is to be found, we think, in British consular reports compiled prior to the year 1860. It is there shown that outrages of the most shocking character were perpetrated by foreigners at various places in the Yangtse Valley with absolute impunity, no foreign authority being at hand to check their authors, and the Chinese Authorities having been taught by bitter experience never to lay hands on a foreigner. That was in a troublous time, when the rebellion raging throughout the districts westward of Shanghai offered opportunities for lawbreaking of every description. Who is bold enough to predict that similar opportunities may not at any moment present themselves, and that similar immunity may not be enjoyed by men who will certainly be forthcoming to profit by them? The anomaly of the present situation is that the tax-payer in the home land has to bear the whole cost of supporting consulates in China. It is right that he should bear some part of the cost, for into his pocket goes part of the profit derived from the China trade. But

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surely no one can deny that ships making use of these ports of call, as well as the owners of such ships and their consignees, should be taxed to provide means for supporting consular establishments at the places in question. It is in that direction, we think, that a partial remedy should be sought for one of the present abuses of Extraterritoriality.

As to the connexion between extraterritorial jurisdiction and missionaries, it is a problem of immense difficulty. There can be no doubt that although missionaries are not for a moment to be classed with ships' crews, they also should not be allowed to wander to places beyond the practical reach of efficient jurisdiction. But it is quite useless to discuss that phase of the question to-day. Ever since 1860 the missionaries have been permitted to travel where they please and to settle where they please throughout the Chinese empire, without the smallest regard to the juridical problem. Forty-two years amply suffice to establish prescription, not indeed as against a country's sovereign rights, but certainly as against any sudden disturbance of privileges enjoyed throughout such a long interval. Besides, it has never been pretended, nor could it possibly be pretended even by the greatest enemy of the missionaries, that their own conduct has illustrated the abuses incidental to such a system. The lives led by the missionaries in the interior of China have been a splendid example to the people of the country, and have probably done more than preaching could ever effect to win respect and admiration for Christianity. Their deaths, too, have been a still more glorious testimony to the nobility of their faith. There is nothing in the records of the world more suggestive of the sublime heights to which human nature can be raised by religious conviction, than the story of the martyrs of 1900 as told in their own writings when death stared them in the face or when the most horrible sufferings had been endured by them day after day and week after week. Certainly not for the control of such men are any legal tribunals needed. But these considerations do not touch the kernel of the matter, namely, that so long as Christian institutions in China—orphanages, schools and hospitals—are segregated from Chinese official supervision and kept apart from the free scrutiny to which similar institutions in Chinese hands would be subjected, just so long will there be danger of popular misconception and popular animosity. Nor does it touch the fact that while the missionaries—this, of course, refers chiefly to the Roman Catholics under French protection—attempt to shelter their converts as well as themselves under the extraterritorial ægis, just so long will such discrimination foster popular discontent and provoke popular outrage. It is idle to talk of submitting the missionaries to Chinese jurisdiction under existing circumstances. We have not the least doubt that the missionaries themselves would gladly consent to such an arrangement if they supposed that it would in any degree further the cause of propagandism. But Europe and America would never agree to anything of the kind. All that can be done, it seems to us, is to put an end to the intrusion of politics into the field of religion; to put an end to the French protectorate, which is the root of the whole evil, and to provide for some measure of Chinese official supervision in the case of Christian institutions and establishments of every kind throughout the empire.

The new clause in the Treaty is couched, it will be observed, in the most guarded language. Great Britain does not undertake to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that China possesses laws and a judiciary warranting such a step. She reserves discretionary power to take "other considerations" into account. There is one "consideration" which will probably render the new concession virtually if not altogether illusory. It is that the treatment experienced by China at foreign hands during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, must of necessity have educated a spirit of animosity which will reader it a terribly rash experiment to place the lives and properties of Western subjects and citizens under her care. There is only too much reason to apprehend that before objections of that nature can be dispelled, the seeds of new resentments will have been sown, and thus the whole problem will be found revolving in a vicious circle. Other difficulties, hosts of difficulties, present themselves to any one considering this problem by the light of experiences garnered in Japan's case, but we can not at the moment invite our readers to follow us into that labyrinth.

THE POINT OF FRICTION.

IT Russia's international morality is to be judged by the utterances of the *Echo de Chine*, the verdict would not be very complimentary. The programme assigned by that journal to the great Northern Power is deduced from suggestions furnished by the class of persons—unhappily they are only too common—who think that the safest rule in estimating the probable action of others under any given circumstances is to assume the operation of the lowest conceivable motives. Perhaps that basis of forecast is more likely than any other to be justified by events, human nature being what it is. The *Echo de Chine*, however, represents a nationality *amie et alliée* with Russia, and we should therefore have expected that a more favourable appraisement of the latter's purposes might be sought in the Shanghai journal's columns. In effect, the French paper says that Russia will always be able to find excuses for not implementing her engagements as to the evacuation of Manchuria; that in the interval of procrastination she will build new railways, consolidate existing lines, establish places of business everywhere, and, in short, create such a situation that evacuation will be virtually impossible. Then, with an army of from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men, she will laugh at the world; while if Japan attempts to interfere, the insular Power will find itself deserted by England; will see its armies frozen up in Manchuria, and will find Hokkaido in Russian hands to remain there until Manchuria is restored to China. We allude to this article partly because it appears in a French journal, but chiefly because the *North-China Daily News* treats it seriously. There is no possibility of denying that the intentions attributed to Russia by the *Echo de Chine* represent the belief of a great many people in the East, with the exception, perhaps, of the items relating to the freezing up of Japan's armies in Manchuria and the occupation of Hokkaido by Russia. Japan's army was not frozen up in the campaign of 1894-5. On the contrary, it showed endurance and resourcefulness that surprised everyone. And as to the permanent occupation of any part of Japan's territory by a foreign Power, those that know Japan best are least likely to be disturbed by such a chimera. But without dwelling upon topics whose discussion appeals to the elementary passions, it may be pointed out that had Russia entertained the purpose attributed to her by the *Echo de Chine*, she would never have committed herself to the explicit promises by which she is now bound. At certain fixed periods certain operations of evacuation have to be consummated by her, and unless she consummates them at these periods, or so directs events that sufficient excuses for non-consummation shall be forthcoming exactly at the seasonable moment, she will stand convicted of a breach of faith such as she has not the least intention of perpetrating. From first to last, as it seems to us, the TSAR has shown himself resolutely opposed to territorial aggression in Manchuria, nor can we imagine that Russian statesmen will range themselves in opposition to their SOVEREIGN'S will. Faith will be rigidly kept. But what then? Will Manchuria revert permanently to the Chinese empire? That is a question every publicist must shrink from answering openly, whatever his secret convictions may be. There are some things that had better be thrust beyond the range of public discussion in the interests of peace. We need not read our histories aloud, nor, if we find written on every page the same lesson, namely, that the march of empire has never yet been stayed except by collision with *force majeure*, need we proclaim at the market cross every probable application of the lesson that suggests itself to our intelligence.

Police Sergeant Sato Kisaburo, belonging to the Kagacho Police Station, has been appointed Chief of the Bluff Police Station. Police Inspector Ikariyama, in charge of the Kagacho Police who held the additional post of Chief of the Bluff Station, has been released from the additional duty, hereafter confining himself to the Kagacho Station.

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THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

In view of the possibility that the Permanent Arbitral Court of The Hague may be invited to appoint from among its members a tribunal to arbitrate the House Tax Question, it is interesting to know the names of the distingnished jurisconsults forming the Court. They are as follow :—

LISTE DES MEMBRES DE LA COUR PERMANENTE D'ARBITRAGE.

L'ALLEMAGNE :—Son Excellence M. Bingner, Docteur en droit, Conseiller intime actuel, Président de Sénat à la Haute Cour de l'Empire à Leipzig ;

M. de Frantzius, Conseiller intime actual, Conseiller-rapporteur au Département des Affaires Etrangères à Berlin ;

M. de Martitz, Docteur en droit, Conseiller au Tribunal supérieur de Justice administrative en Prusse, professeur de droit à l'Université de Berlin ;

M. de Bar, Docteur en droit, Conseiller intime de Justice, professeur de droit à l'Université de Göttingen.

L'AUTRICHE-HONGRIE :—Son Excellence le Comte Frédéric Schönborn, Docteur en droit, Président de la Cour Impériale Royale de Justice administrative, ancien Ministre autrichien de la Justice, Membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs du Parlement autrichien, etc. ;

M. le Comte Albert Apponyi, Membre de la Chambre des Magnats et Président de la Chambre des Députés du Parlement hongrois, etc. ;

M. Henri Lammasch, Docteur en droit, Membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs du Parlement autrichien, etc.

La BELGIQUE :—Son Excellence M. Beernaert, Ministre d'Etat, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, etc., etc. ;

Son Excellence M. le Baron Lambermont, Ministre d'Etat, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Secrétaire-Général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ;

M. le Chevalier Descamps, Sénateur, Secrétaire-Général de l' "Institut de Droit International."

LE DANEMARK :—M. le Professeur H. Matzen, Docteur en droit, Professeur à l'Université de Copenhague, Çonseiller extraordinaire à la Cour Suprême, Président du "Landsthing."

L'ESPAGNE :—Son Excellence le Duc de Tetuan, ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Sénateur du Royaume, Grand d'Espagne ;

Son Excellence Don Raimundo F. Villaverde, Marquis de Pozo Rubio, ancien Président de la Chambre des Députés et ancien Ministre des Finances ;

Don Bienvenido Oliver, Directeur-Général au Ministére de la Justice ;

le Docteur Don Manuel Torres Campos, Professeur de Droit international à l'Université de Grenade.

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE :—M. Melville W. Fuller, Président (Chief Justice) de la Cour Suprême ;

M. John W. Griggs, ancien Chief du Département de la Justice (ex Attorney-General) ;

M. George Gray, Juge de Cercle (Circuit Court), ancien Sénateur ;

M. Oscar S. Straus, Ancien Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Constantinople.

LES ETATS-UNIS MEXICAINS :—Don Manuel de Aspiroz, Docteur en Droit, Ambassadeur du Mexique à Washington ;

Don José M. Gamboa, Docteur en droit, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire auprès du Gouvernement des Républiques Sud-Américaines à Buenos-Ayres ;

Don Genaro Raigosa, Docteur en Droit, Sénateur ;

Don Alfredo Chavero, Docteur en Droit, Député.

LA FRANCE :—M. Léon Bourgeois, Président de la Chambre des députés, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres, ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangéres ;

M. De Laboulaye, ancien Ambassadeur ;

M. le Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Député ;

M. Louis Renault, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris, Jurisconsulte du Département des Affaires Etrangères.

LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE :—Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, membre du Conseil Privé du Roi, ancien Ambassadeur ;

Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Fry, Docteur en droit, autrefois siégant à la Cour d'Appel, Membre du Conseil Privé du Roi ;

M. le Professeur John Westlake, Docteur en Droit, Conseil du Roi.

LA GRECE :—M. Denys Stephanos, député, ancien Ministre des Affaires Entrangères ;

M. George Streit, Professeur de droit international à l'Université d'Athènes ;

M. Michel Kebedgy, Professeur de droit international à l'Université de Berne.

L'ITALIE :—Son Excellence le Comte Constantin Nigra, Docteur en droit, Sénateur du Royaume, Ambassadeur à Vienne ;

Son Excellence le Commandeur Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, Docteur en droit, Sénateur du Royaume, Premier Président de la Cour de Cassation à Rome ;

Son Excellence le Comte Tornielli-Brusati Di Vergano, Docteur en droit, Sénateur du Royaume, Ambassadeur à Paris ;

Son Excellence le Chevalier Joseph Zanardelli, Docteur en droit, Président du Conseil des Ministres, ancien Ministre de la Justice, ancien Président de la Chambre des Députés.

LE JAPON :—M. I. Motono, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire à Paris ;

M. Henry Willard Denison, Jurisconsulte du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Tokio.

LES PAYS-BAS :—M. T. M. C. Asser, Docteur en droit, Membre du Conseil d'Etat, ancien Professeur à l'Université d'Amsterdam ;

M. F. B. Coninck Liefsting, Docteur en droit, Président de la Cour de Cassation ;

M. le Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Docteur en droit, ancien Ministre de l'Intérieur, ancien Professeur à l'Université libre d'Amsterdam, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des Etats-Généraux ;

M. le Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Docteur en droit, ancien Ministre de la Justice, Commissaire de la Reine dans la province du Limbourg.

LE PORTUGAL :—M. le Comte de Macedo, Pair du Royaume, ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Madrid ;

M. Antonio Emilio Correia de sá Brandaõ, Président de la Haute Cour de Justice, Conseiller d'Etat, Pair du Royaume et ancien Ministre de la Justice ;

M. Luiz Frederico de Bivar Gomes da Costa, Pair du Royaume, Juge Conseiller à la Haute Cour de Justice.

LA ROUMANIE :—M. Théodore Rosetti, Sénateur, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres, ancien Président à la Haute Cour de Cassation et de Justice ;

M. Jean Kalindéro, Docteur en droit, ancien Conseiller à la Haute Cour de Cassation et de Justice, Membre de l'Académie Roumaine, Administeur du Domaine de la Courone ;

M. Eugène Statesco, Président du Sénat, ancien Ministre de la Justice et des Affaires Etrangères ;

M. Jean N. Lahovari, ancien Député, ancien Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire, ancien Ministre des Affaires Entrangères.

LA RUSSIE :—M. N. V. Mouravieff, Ministre de la Justice, Conseiller Privé, Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté l'Empereur ;

M. C. P. Pobedonostzew, Procureur-Général du Très Saint Synode, Conseiller Privé Actuel, Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté l'Empereur ;

M. E. V. Frisch, Président du Département de Législation du Conseil de l'Empire, Conseiller Privé Actuel, Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté l'Empereur ;

M. de Martens, Conseiller Privé, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère des Affaires Etrangéres.

LA SERBIE :—M. George Pavlovitch, ancien Ministre et Professeur :

M. Glicha Gerchitch, ancien Ministre et Professeur ;

M. le Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce et ancien Professeur ;

M. le Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, ancien Ministre et ancien Profefseur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Rome.

LE SIAM :—M. Frederick W. Holis, Docteur en Droit, ancien Délégué et Secrétaire de la Délégation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Conférence de la Paix. Avocat à New York.

LA SUÈDE ET LA NORVÈGE :—M. S. R. D. K. d'Olivecrona, Docteur en droit et ès-letters; ancien Conseiller de la Cour Suprême du Royaume de Suède:

M. G. Gram, ancien Ministre d'Etat de Norvège, Gouverneur de province.

LA SUISSE :—M. Charles Lardy, Docteur en droit, Ministre de Suisse à Paris, Président de l' "Institut de Droit International" :

M. Charles Hilty, Docteur en droit, Membre du Conseil national, Professeur de l'Université de Berne ;

M. Emile Rott, Docteur en droit, Membre du Tribunal fédèral à Lausanne, Président de ce Tribunal pendant les années 1899 et 1900.

LA BULGARIE :—M. Stoyan Daneff, Docteur en droit, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et des Cultes, ancien Professeur à l'Ecole Supérieure à Sofia ;

M. Dimitri Stancioff, Docteur en droit, Représentant diplomatique de Bulgarie à St. Pétersbourg.

MR. MAX SCHLÜTER.

Mr. Max Schlüter continues his triumphant career in Australia. He is now in Sydney, where he has given several *matinee* and other concerts, which attracted large audiences. Already, remarks a Sydney paper, "Mr. Schlüter has a large following in this city." The Danish Club of Sydney have dined and wined the young *virtuoso*.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

FIRST MEETING OF THE LADIES FUND SUBSCRIBERS.

A meeting was held on Thursday, in the Vestibule of the Public Hall, of the subscribers to the Ladies' Fund for the General Hospital, for the purpose of organising and discussing plans for carrying out the work.

There were about fifty ladies present, and in opening the meeting Mrs. Bellows said that all the community had been shocked some time ago by an occurrence at the hospital, and all had felt that arrangements might be made by which matters at the hospital could be improved, so that any stranger could go there and be assured of proper care. No doubt all those present had felt that something should be done, but, perhaps, each felt that it was not particularly her business. However eventually a movement was started to raise a subscription among the ladies, and a most generous response had resulted. After the success of the movement had been assured, Dr. Mècre was approached and asked whether he would receive a nurse into the hospital to take charge and to generally superintend the work of the Japanese nurses, etc. Dr. Mècre expressed his willingness to lodge and board a foreign nurse, so long as she was placed under his orders. It was, of course, understood that any nurse installed in the hospital would be subject to the orders of the doctor. For further funds the bachelors of Yokohama had been appealed to, and had responded very willingly and liberally. The bachelors were not asked for annual subscriptions—as were the ladies—as it was recognised that they in some instances might be going away. On the list of subscribers there were the names of 107 ladies and 102 bachelors. An annual subscription was assured of *yen* 1.028, the full subscription at present standing at *yen* 1,960.70. There was an idea in some quarters that the present movement was in opposition to the Colonial Nursing Association. This was quite an erroneous idea. The Colonial Nursing Association, the speaker understood, was formed for the purpose of bringing out nurses from England, the living expenses of the same being guaranteed, so that proper nursing might be provided for those that required it. Any one taking advantage of the services of such nurses had to pay them, so that this was more of a social movement than a charitable one. The object of the new organisation was chiefly a charitable one, as it was intended that those who could afford to pay should pay as before: but that proper attention should be provided both for those who could pay and for those who could not. A certain difficulty had, however, arisen. As the speaker had previously said, Dr. Mècre had agreed to receive a foreign nurse into the hospital, but later the doctor wrote that he objected to have a nurse either from England or from America—he would only have a nurse who was already here. Mrs. Bellows had since spoken to Dr. Mècre and he had repeated that he was willing to receive a foreign nurse into the hospital. When asked if he would give the nurse full authority, however, he said that the nurse should not be put over the steward. At a later date a further letter was received from Dr. Mècre reiterating that he would not receive a nurse procured outside of Japan. On being again interviewed the doctor said his reason for taking up this attitude was that the experiment of having a foreign nurse in the hospital had been tried several times before and had always failed. There had been constant unpleasantness and no nurse had stayed more than seven months. The doctor therefore declined to sign any contract for a nurse if she were procured outside of Japan; even from Shanghai or Hongkong. Mrs. Bellows, in conclusion, asked those present to elect officers and to discuss further action.

After some little consultation the following officers were unanimously elected:—President, Mrs. E. C. Bellows; Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. Mollison; Secretary, Mrs. C. K. Marshall Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. Kirkland Wilson.

The following ladies were also elected as directors:—Mrs. E. J. Moss, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Bure and Mrs. Dearing.

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After the election it was decided to defer all further discussion until a later meeting, the proposition being that the Secretary be empowered to invite the hospital committee, Dr. Mècre, subscribers and all those of the community interested in the welfare of the General Hospital to meet for consultation as to further action.

BASEBALL.

U.S.F.S. "KENTUCKY" VERSUS Y.C. AND A.C.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon was between a team from the U.S.F.S. *Kentucky* and a local nine, and in the sequel of a very interesting game the visitors won by one run and an innings to spare. The aquatic sports at the Boat Club had naturally an influence upon the attendance, still the match was watched by a very considerable crowd, all things considered. The afternoon was perfect for such a game, the sun never at any time being inconveniently hot, while a breeze played, ever and anon across the ground. Yokohama opened proceedings by making one run in the first innings, to which the *Kentucky* replied with three. The home nine got two men over the plate in the second innings, but the visitors secured four runs, thus sending them considerably ahead. The next two innings were short and sharp, both teams putting in some smart field play and preventing the score from mounting. At the end of the fifth innings, the *Kentucky* were five runs to the good and it looked as though the Y.C. and A.C. were in for another whipping at baseball. But a change came with the sixth innings, the home side piling up four runs, and dismissing their opponents very cleverly for nothing. The score now stood, *Kentucky* 8, Y.C. and A.C. 7, and prospects looked bright again. The seventh innings, however, saw the Yokohama players all sent back for nothing, while the naval men, getting the field "rattled," romped five men home, making them 13 runs to 7. In the eighth innings both sides made a run each, the fielding being smart on either side. The ninth and last innings was dramatic in its developments. Yokohama were six runs to the bad and it looked all over but the shouting when two men were dismissed in short order. Some hard hitting, combined with wild p'ay in the field, changed the complexion of things, however, and when the innings closed the home side were within one of their opponent's total, five men getting home. Runs by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y.C A.C. ...	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	=13
"Kentucky"	3	4	0	0	1	0	5	1	—	=14

U.S. FLAGSHIP "KENTUCKY."

	Runs.	At bat.
McGrath, l.f.	0	5
McFarland, 2b.	2	5
Pidcock, s.s.	3	5
Winchowski, c.	2	5
Forster, c.f.	1	5
Treadway, 3b.	2	5
Ford, 1b.	0	4
Kipley, r.f.	2	4
Lungreen, p.	2	4

Y.C. AND A.C.

	Runs.	At bat.
E. W. Kilby, c.	5	5
D. H. Blake, 3b.	3	6
W. L. Merriman, 2b.	1	5
N. W. Vancleve, 1b.	1	4
C. H. Thorn, p.	1	5
J. Atkinson s.s.	0	4
C. Parker, l.f.	0	5
A. M. Watt, c.f.	1	5
W. H. Price, r.f.	1	5

Umpire, Mr. Schumaker; Scorer, Master Bullard.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It is stated that Jules Verne, who has eighty-two books to his credit, has seventeen more written and nearly ready for publication, which will take place at the rate of two a-year.

It has been finally decided (says *The Bookman*) that Mr. Gladstone's life will occupy three volumes. The task of writing it has proved extremely onerous, but Mr. John Morley is working very hard, and hopes to have the whole passed for press in December. If this can be accomplished, it is probable that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will issue the work at the beginning of 1903.

Li Hung-chang's biography in Chinese will occupy about thirty volumes. It is now being officially prepared in the London Legation. There is talk of an abridged edition in English.

Another new volume of Unwin's Colonial Library will contain three stories by Maxim Gorky, viz., "The Outcasts," "Waiting for the Ferry," and "The Affair of the Clasps." "The Outcasts" gives its title to the volume.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup seems to have exhausted the patience of *The Times*, *Nineteenth Century*, and the chief magazines, for in a pamphlet published by Messrs. Gay & Bird she gives "Replies to Criticisms" of her Shakespeare Bacon theory replics, she says, which these publication have refused to print. One is consoled by Mrs. Gallup's own admission that the cipher which leads to her "discovery," that Bacon wrote all the works heretofore attributed to Shakespeare, is exceedingly difficult to make out, for the samples she gives are quite unintelligible to the uninitiated eye, despite the presence of the so-called key.

Mr. J. Douglas Hoare prints the following verses in the current *Westminster*:—

I dreamt that Miss Marie Corelli
No more made reviewers irate,
That Caine had stopped pounding to jelly
The creed that he happened to hate.
That Crockett had altered his diction,
That Russell had quitted the sea,
And I woke with the happy conviction
That such things might be.

I dreamt that "R.K." had diminished
The tax that he puts on our brains,
That Austin his index had finished
To all that his garden contains;
That Phillips and other young poets
Were learning to bank or to brew;
And I woke with a sigh, for I know it's
Too good to be true.

During the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Alexandre Dumas the elder, much has been said of his wonderful imagination, but not all that could be. Even the most enthusiastic of his admirers would scarcely go to the length of expressing admiration for that prodigious flight of fancy which pictured the wolves of the forests of Canada, when pressed by hunger, coming down as far as the streets of Portland and Boston! Yet even that was almost exceeded by the description of one his heroes beholding from the summit of a mountain "Philadelphia, rising like a queen, between the green waters of the Delaware and the blue waves of the ocean." Victor Hugo was apt to be be dazzling when he essayed an excursion upon foreign, and notably British soil; but Dumas, in these illustrations, shows himself easily first as a romanticist of the French school and it would be interesting to know whether any of his critical fellow-countrymen have analysed him from this point of view.

At the age of ninety-three, Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B., has published his Memoirs of a very busy life. The book has been well received in England. Beginning life as a bank clerk he entered the Home Office in time to copy the despatches of the battle of Navarino, and subsequently being appointed *attaché* to the British Legation in Paris, was introduced at Rome to Queen Hortense and her son, the future Emperor Napoleon III. It was on this occasion that the Queen, asking him if he could dance, young Blount answered, "Madame, je sais danser un petit," a specimen of the French of Stratford-atte-le-Bowe never forgotten by his Royal friend. Straightened means induced the young *attaché* to leave the diplomatic service and embark in business and it became his fate to be the real pioneer of railway development in France and Austria. Needless to say such a man has many good stories to tell, and he tells them well. Sir Edward Blount, by the way, is a lineal descendant of the Le Blounds, Counts of Guisnes, who lorded it in Picardy in the days of the now, alas! out-of-date operatic hero, Robert le Diable, whose son, William the Conqueror, was accompanied by some of the younger Blounds when he invaded England. One of the brothers commanded the Conqueror's fleet, and another was general of infantry at the battle of Hastings, services rewarded by the Normans with large gifts of land. With the family name any student of Domesday Book, Shakespeare, and Pope is well acquainted.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is issuing in his Colonial Library a new novel entitled "High Policy" by Mr. C. F. Keary, author of "The Journalist," a "Marriage de Convenience" etc. The story is that of a young and beautiful girl who, getting introduced to a political set in Society to which she had been before quite a stranger, is fascinated by the high possibilities a political career seems to offer, as these are embodied in a young and brilliant politician Austin Ffollett by name. Ffollet is married, but between him and Cynthia Beresford there grows up a very close friendship, which on her side is purely ideal and platonic, and it might have remained so for him likewise, but that along with the brilliancy and the many intellectual interests of his set there goes at the same time a certain amount of corruption. The girl comes out of it all unscathed, not however, without being a subject for scandal, so that even her own relations (all except her father) are at one time in doubt about her. A number of minor characters play parts in the drama.

Mrs. Alexander's death lends a pathetic interest to her new novel "Stronger than Love" which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has published in his Colonial Library. The volume was in the printers' hands, and all proofs were passed for press when the news of its author's death reached the publisher. Monica, who may be regarded as the heroine of the book, though another woman plays an important part, is the grand-daughter of an Earl. Her father, a hopeless gambler, leaves her totally unprovided for and at his death she is taken charge of by her mother's brother, a steady-going business man of the lower middle class. Then after she has spent some time in an unhappy home, a rich cousin adopts her. While living with her Monica meets a man who wins her love, but whom she believes to be beloved by her cousin. Gratitude, the "Stronger than Love" of the title, makes her refuse him when he proposes to marry her, and she offers herself to her poor but worthy cousin Lawrence Garth, who had been her chief comfort in the unhappy days after her father's death. To Monica as to others in the story, a sincere effort to act with loyalty and self-sacrifice brings peace and self-respect though not the special happiness of their dreams.

LAW CASE.

TABEI v. SALE & CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. Tabei Yoshibei, No. 13, Itchome, Otamachi, Yokohama, against Messrs. Sale & Co., No. 94, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 388.03 damages and interest at five per cent. from April 23rd this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendants. Mr. Kuwata appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sato for defendants.

Mr. Kuwata stated that his client had long been engaged in business transactions with defendants. In November 24th, 1899, a contract was signed between the parties, whereby defendants agreed to import on behalf of plaintiff eight boxes of flannel of British make, each box containing 30 *tan* (one *tan*=25 to 28 feet). The goods arrived in Yokohama in October, 1900. Four out of the eight boxes were taken delivery of on October 18th the same year by plaintiff, who paid *yen* 2,273.26. As to the remaining four boxes it was agreed that the articles should be kept in the defendants' godown pending delivery because of the depression in business at that time. In making this arrangement plaintiff paid defendants a sum of *yen* 2,100 as part of the whole cost of the four boxes. This was on

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October 23rd. Subsequently plaintiff received a notice from defendants requesting him to take delivery of the goods not later than July 10th, 1901. In compliance with this request plaintiff sent a representative to defendants' office and asked for delivery, presenting *yen* 100 in cash. Owing to the fact that one box out of the four had been sold to a third party by Mr. Ono Senkichi, then a *banto* in the defendants' office, without receiving instructions from his employer to that effect, plaintiff could not obtain delivery of the four boxes, and in consequence he filed a suit against defendants in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, where judgment was given on February 22nd this year in favour of plaintiff, defendants being ordered to give up three boxes to plaintiff. Continuing, Counsel said that as the box above referred to was sold by a *banto* of defendants the latter were responsible in the matter and ought to have delivered the box to plaintiff, who therefore demands *yen* 388.03 damages.

Mr. Sato urged that plaintiff's case should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Kuwata applied to the Court to postpone the proceedings on account of the fact that an appeal brought by defendants against the decision of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho as above stated was now in progress in the Tokyo Court of Appeal and therefore he could not present the necessary documents as evidence in the present action. The application was granted and the case was postponed, to be resumed some time in November.

We understand that judgment was given on Monday in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the charge of libel against Mr. C. Pereira. The Court acquitted the accused and the two Chinamen of the charge.

MARTIN v. ITOGAWA.

The action brought by Mr. J. Martin, No. 55, Yokohama, against Mr. Itogawa Mankichi, of Ishikawa, Yokohama, asking that the latter be ordered to re-paint the sign-board of the plaintiff's store and to pay damages at the rate of ten *yen* per day from Nov. 4th, 1901 to Jan. 9th this year was resumed in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho, before Judge Iriye, on Tuesday morning. The defendant was represented by Mr. Tamura.

Owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff judgment was given by default against him.

"JAPAN GAZETTE" v. RANGER.

An appeal brought by the *Japan Gazette*, No. 10, Yokohama against a judgment given by the Yokohama Ku Saibansho in an action against Mr. Ranger, of the former Maples Sanitarium, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 88.47, was heard in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, before Judge Kano, on Tuesday morning. Mr. R. Ideura appeared for plaintiff but neither defendant nor his Counsel was present.

Mr. Ideura said that in the above sum were included charges for advertising of the Sanitarium —the advertisement appeared in the *Japan Gazette* from December 8th, 1899, to April 30th, 1900—and for the printing of various documents, etc., and also for a subscription to the *Gazette* from February 1st, 1899, to April 30th the same year. Owing to the non-appearance of defendant judgment was given in default against him. The Court further announced that the previous decision given by the Yokohama Ku Saibansho some time last year in favour of defendant was quashed.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

The above case will come up for hearing in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on September 22nd and not on the 24th, as previously mentioned by us, that day being a national holiday.

FISCHER v. WESTON.

An action brought by A. E. Fischer against A Weston, which was expected to come up for hearing in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the morning of September 18th, has been postponed indefinitely.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the case brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, against the Club Hotel, claiming *yen* 18,775 damages in consequence of sudden dismissal from the post of manager. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants.

Mr. Ideura :—I should like to recommend three witnesses on behalf of my client, namely Mr. George Lewis, Kirigaya Tetsu, a maid servant of Mrs. Clyde, and Tadokoro Hide, a waiter in the employment of the Club Hotel. In summoning the first witness, subject to the discretion of the Court, I should like to prove that the evidence given by Mrs. Clyde at the previous hearing was utterly without foundation while her utterances highly injured the good name of the plaintiff from a legal point of view. Mrs. Clyde, said Counsel, was not a respectable person but a woman of very low character. By examining the second witness at the next hearing, I should like to counteract the effect of evidence given by Miss Ruth Allen Amor, who, replying to the Court at the previous sitting, said that plaintiff acted in a most shameful manner towards her while she was staying at the Club Hotel. As to the third witness, he was thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the Club Hotel and so might be able to give all particulars relative to the present case. In exhibit No. 1-B, presented to the Court by the defendants, it was stated that the plaintiff had behaved rudely against Miss Byron while the latter was staying in the Hotel. Continuing, the Counsel said that some time ago Miss Byron told the third witness Tadokoro Hide, that she was once put to very much shame by the plaintiff. It was a question whether she was a respectable lady or not. Frankly speaking, Miss Byron too belonged to a low grade of society.

Mr. Sawada contended that the summoning of the three witnesses was unnecessary, more especially the second witness, Kirigaya Kin, whose utterances were sure to prove prejudicial to the interests of defendants. He should like to settle the present case as soon as possible. That is the reason why I raise an objection to the calling of these witnesses, he said. I am desirous, however, of summoning as witnesses Mrs. Jovansen and Mr. John W. Hall. It is a question whether Mrs. Jovansen was legally married to Mr. Jovansen or not. Mr. and Mrs. Jovansen were employed in a certain hotel in Europe before they came to Yokohama and it is believed that while working together in that hotel they fell in love and became united, the result being that they both were dismissed from their employment. Prior to their coming to Yokohama, plaintiff was disengaged for about one year or so. Seeing an advertisement in a certain newspaper—mostly circulated among hotels in England and the Continent—that the post of manager to the Club Hotel was vacant, the plaintiff applied for and obtained the post through the medium of Mr. John W. Hall. In consequence, I beg the Court to examine Mr. John W. Hall as a witness. It is a most important matter to find out whether the plaintiff was occupying a position or not when he came to Yokohama to take up his new duties at the Club Hotel.

Mr. Ideura—I object to the summoning of the witnesses proposed by Mr. Sawada.

The Court, after a short consultation, announced that Mr. George Lewis and Kirigaya proposed by the plaintiff, and Mrs. Jovansen proposed by the defendants should be examined as witnesses at the next hearing, the other witnesses being rejected. The Court then rose.

The next hearing will take place on Oct. 9th.

Mr. A. Le Prevost, late manager of Messrs. Cornes & Co.'s Silk Department in Yokohama, and five Japanese employees of the firm have been, says the *Asahi Shimbun*, prosecuted in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on a charge of misappropriating money to the amount of about *yen* 300,000. The five Japanese are Sawada Tokutaro, of Horaicho, Shirai Tatsujiro, of Tobemachi, Nishida Yoshikata, of Hanabusacho, and Ogura Kinta, of Tobe-machi, Yokohama.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on September 16th in the case of a Chinaman at No. 137, Yokohama, who was recently prosecuted on a charge of having stolen articles from neighbouring houses during the fire that occurred in China-town in May this year. The accused was sentenced to six months' major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance.

THE BLUFF BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The burglar, who has been visiting various residences on the Bluff within the past few weeks and keeping timid folks awake o' nights, was arrested in Tokyo and sent to the Yokohama Court on Saturday morning for trial. He is named Sugiyama Rintaro, aged 24, living at No. 119, Ishikawa Nakamachi Shichome. He stole a gold watch, chain, a silver pencil, and *yen* 82.85 from Mr. Nabholz's; 5 *yen* from Mr. T. Kern's; *yen* 10 from Mr. L. Kennard Davis and Mr. G. Philip at No. 46; and a gold chain and a silver watch from Mr. S. Strauss at No. 37. Some of the property was sold to a man named Ito Teizo at Onamura, Tachibana district, Kanagawa prefecture, who has also been arrested. The other stolen articles were disposed of in Tokyo.

THE LATE MR. A. W. THOMPSON.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. A. W. Thompson, who passed away on Thursday at his residence in Tokyo. The deceased gentleman, who was in his seventy-eighth year was, we believe, a native of Cornwall, and came out to Japan many years ago. He conducted the business of a chemist and druggist, and was well-known to Tokyo and Yokohama residents. A kindly man, of cultured tastes and fine disposition, who never had an ill word to say about his neighbour, and who did many a good deed by stealth, Mr. Thompson's many friends will lament his loss.

He spent part of the summer at Karuizawa and returned to Tokyo only a few days ago in apparently the best of health. We are unable to state the cause of his sudden demise.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The aquatic sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club were held on Saturday under conditions the most favourable that could have been obtained. The weather was quite delightful, the afternoon being cool with just a sting of heat in the westering sun which, we should imagine, did not incommode anybody; the water was as smooth as the much-spoken-of mill-pond; and the fine band of the *Kentucky* played popular airs, which doubtless much enhanced the enjoyment of the members and visitors present. Thanks to the enticing weather many ladies made their appearance at the Boathouse (where tea and other refreshments were served in the course of the afternoon), the verandah being all the time fully occupied.

Probably interest chiefly centred in the exhibition given by Mr. Seabury of high diving and diving from a trapeze. Capt. Carst had kindly lent his derrick for the use of this gentleman, and the lofty shear-legs supported the ladder from which the performer made his high dives. The first part of Mr. Seabury's entertainment consisted of dives taken and somersaults thrown from a trapeze some fourteen to sixteen feet above the water. These were all neatly done, one or two being specially praiseworthy because of the grace with which the evolutions were described and the clean entrance with which they concluded. Something like a dozen feats of this kind were performed, all being warmly applauded. At a later stage, that is to say after the Greasy Pole competition, Mr. Seabury gave some lofty feats, from the ladder fixed on top of the shear-legs, a height of about 70 feet, but as his foothold was extremely unstable this part of the programe had to be curtailed.

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The sports were, generally speaking, successful, the tournament perhaps being productive of most amusement so far as the spectators were concerned. As usual considerable crowds watched them from the Bund, additional interest in them for the public being caused by the provision of a "free show" in respect of the professional's exhibition.

Committee:—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President; Mr. F. J. Hall, Captain: Dr. E. Wheeler, Mr. M. Schellenberg, Mr. W. Goddard, Mr. F. Lammert, Mr. H. A. Poole, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. O. Strome, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. E. Hayward, Hon. Secretary.

The events were as follows:—

BLINDFOLD RACE.

W. M. Carst	0
H. Goddard	0
J. H. C. Goodban	0
H. Y. Irwine	0
A. Kingdon	0
S. H. Kuhn	0
F. Luther	0
F. J. Nutter	0
J. F. Marques	0
F. Pollard	0
L. Thompsen	0

Probably the only swimmer who could not see through or over the bandage designed to veil his eyes was Irwine, though the only reason for supposing that is that he left the main body and swam half round till he reached the hatoba. The others kept more or less straight and one or two touched the finishing line, but as many of the bandages came off in the starting dive no winner was given. The event was by no means a success.

TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

S. H. Kuhn.	*v.*	A. Kingdon.
W. B. Mason.	*v.*	W. McMillan.

SECOND ROUND.

W. M. Carst.	*v.*	H. Y. Irwine.
J. H. C. Goodban.	*v.*	J. F. Marques.
W. B. Mason.	*v.*	L. Thompsen.
S. H. Kuhn.	*v.*	F. Pollard.

A short struggle ended in Kingdon disappearing in the water, McMillan being defeated by Mason. After a stiff bout Kuhn sent Irwine off his platform and as he fell the boat was swamped so that Kuhn won easily. Marques was easily beaten by Carst as was Thompsen by Goodban. Mason and Pollard furnished much cause for mirth each pushing the other into the hold of his craft. Finally Pollard lost his footing and took a plunge, whereupon Mason all but followed him, saving himself only by a wild though successful clutch at his opponent's boat.

TEAM RACE.

O. M. Poole. S. H. Kuhn. W. B. Mason. H. Y. Irwine.	*v.*	L. Thompsen. W. M. Carst. F. Luther. H. Goddard.

Kuhn and Luther started for their respective sides, the latter finishing first; Thompsen and Poole then went, the former increasing the lead that he had taken over. Carst and Mason went next, the latter by a dashing spurt cutting down the lead a bit but Goddard had a long spell ahead of Irwine and won easily.

TOURNAMENT.

M. Carst.	*v.*	S. H. Kuhn.
W. B. Mason.	*v.*	J. H. C. Goodban.

Carst and Kuhn went out and buffeted each other very heartily for a few minutes, but Carst eventually succeeded in "downing" his rival. Goodban beat Mason, and Carst put Goodban twice overboard and thus won the event.

GREASY POLE.

W. M. Carst	0
H. Y. Irwine	0
A. Kingdon	0
J. F. Marques	0
W. McMillan	0
F. Pollard	0

Carst seemed to get nearer the basket than any body else but the proceedings were rather summarily cut short by the escape of the duck which, after much vocal protesting, poked her head out of the basket to see what it was all about. On realising that she was the centre of attraction she fled, diving with a freedom and frequency which Mr. Seabury would probably find hard to emulate. As usual in these events she was pursued by the competitors while sampans drew near to join in the hunt. The fugitive, however, contrived to elude all enemies and when last seen was going strong. It was very amusing, but as we remarked last year with reference to the same event we think the duck might quite humanely be dispensed with.

WATER POLO.

Red.		White.
W. M. Carst. W. B. Mason S. H. Kuhn.	Forwards.	O. M. Poole. H. Y. Irwine. L. Thompsen.
	Half-Backs.	
H. E. Hayward, Capt.		H. Goddard, Capt.
A. Kingdon. F. J. Nutter.	Backs.	W. McMillan. F. Luther.
	Goal-keeper.	
J. F. Marques.		F. Pollard.

The Reds scored soon after the start, upon which the Whites attacked and also scored. Owing to a fumble on the part of the goal-keeper the Whites again scored. The Reds' goal was then attacked strongly, but nothing more was done till half time. In the second half the Reds had slightly the best of the game, but no further goals were made. The Whites won by two goals to one.

OBSTACLE RACE.

W. M. Carst.	H. Y. Irwine, 2.
H. Goddard, 1.	F. Luther.
A. Kingdon.	W. B. Mason.
S. H. Kuhn.	F. J. Nutter.

Only two started, H. Goddard and H. Y. Irwine. Goddard got home while Irwine was still endeavouring to clear the obstruction, a pole lashed between two sampans.

THE IMPERIAL MINT.

We have to hand a copy of the Report for 1902 describing the working of the Imperial Mint, which in respect at any rate of the promptitude with which it places its statistics before the public sets a striking example to other Government departments. The year to which this statement refers only terminated on March 31st last, so that no time has been lost in issuing it. We extract the following:—

Gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins in six denominations struck during this financial year amounted to *yen* 15,900,726 and consisted of 21,354,919 pieces, showing an increase of *yen* 2,100,059 in value and 8,100,525 in number of pieces as compared with the coinages of the preceding year. Owing to incessant demand, gold coins were struck throughout the year, with occasional insertions of subsidiary coinage.

Besides these coinages 1,256,252 pieces of silver *yen* were struck during the year for the reserve fund of the Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) according to the order of the Minister of Finance of February 20th, 1902.

Compared with the last year, there was a decrease in the receipt of gold and nickel for coinage and an increase in the receipt of silver and bronze. The deposits for certification of fineness show an increase in gold and a decrease in silver.

The Assay Laboratory was busily engaged in the assays of bullion and bars for coinage and of minerals, in all of which there was a considerable increase. The Refinery was also kept fully employed, the work of premelting and parting gradually expanding year after year.

The number of medals manufactured considerably decreased in this year, yet on account of new medals which were required to be finished within a limited period of time, an unusual pressure was thrown upon the engravers.

The Machine Shop was also busily occupied with the repairing of steam engines, grinding mill, punching machines, edge compressing machines, &c.

The total amounts of bullion deposited or purchased for coinage during this financial year were; Gold, 3,208,135.26 *momme* (.900 fine); Silver, 7,563,513.55 *momme* (.800 fine); Nickel, 6,928,336.56 *momme* (.250 nickel); and Bronze, 31,534,139.00 *momme* (.950 copper).

The total amounts of bullion deposited in or purchased by the Mint from its commencement (December, 1870) up to the end of this financial year were:—Gold, 66,377,258.11 *momme* (.900 fine); Silver, 1,675,439,630.81 *momme* (.900 and .800 fine); Nickels, 223,479,484.24 *momme* (.250 nickel); Copper, 2,716,287,809.81 *momme*; and Bronze, 65,300,033.75 *momme* (.950 copper).

The coinage of this year compared with that of the last year shows an increase of 2,000,000 *yen* in gold, of 43 *yen* in silver and of 100,016 *yen* in bronze, making a net increase of 2,100,059 *yen*.

The total amount of coins paid out against bullion deposited during the financial year was 15,949,645.55 *yen*.

The total amounts of refined gold and silver with certified fineness paid out against bullion deposited during this financial year were; Gold, 599.56 *momme*, Silver, 7,496,056.26 *momme*.

By order of the Minister of Finance, 1,256,252 pieces of silver *yen*, of the same type as the one *yen* silver of the old coinage system, were coined in this year, to serve as the reserve fund for bank notes issued by the Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa).

The number of different medals made at the Mint during this financial year was as follows:—

Silver	30,584
Nickel	60
Copper	3,118
Brass	600
Total	34,362

Besides the above, the Mint made 420 puncheons for stamping of weights and measures for the Provincial Government of Formosa, one matrix and 8 dies for a medal, and 1,500 pieces of die hubs for the Korean Government, as well as 120 sealing stamps for the Income Tax Bureau.

The total receipts and expenditures of the Mint for this financial year, and those from its commencement up to the end of the last financial year, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	Yen.
For this financial year	1,266,120.405
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	72,596,627.152
Total	73,862,747.557

EXPENDITURES.

	Yen.
For this financial year	979,513.823
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	53,602,667.678
Total	54,582,181.501

The following table shows the account of yearly receipts and expenditures of the Mint from its commencement up to this financial year:—

Year. From commencement (December, 1870) to	Receipts. Yen.	Expenditure. Yen.	Profits. Yen.
March, 1897	36,773,105.676	24,701,599.874	12,152,444.494
1897-98	10,796,241.258	8,777,574.518	2,035,860.821
1898-99	17,967,832 275	14,290,049.217	3,616,100.089
1899-1900	5,879,039.950	4,846,039 345	1,029,357.794
1900-01	1,249,387.993	983,404.724	266,135.277
1901-02	1,266,120 405	979,515.823	275,177.231
Total	73,862,747.557	54,582,181.501	19,369,075.706

The balance of receipts and expenditures does not agree with the sum of net profits since 1891-92, owing to certain alteration in financial system.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The money market in Osaka is reported to be exceedingly dull at present. During recent months no strong demand for funds had occurred and banking establishments are considering means for employing the money now lying idle. Bankers are said to be busy receiving deposits only. The loans advanced by the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan up to September 13th stood at *yen* 1,055,000, showing a diminution of over *yen* 500,000 as compared with the figures of the previous Saturday. In Kobe, complaints are likewise raised by bankers owing to the accumulation of money. It is generally believed that bankers will take steps to lower the rate of interest at no distant date.

The organization meeting of the Hunan S.S. Company took place on September 13th in the building of the Bankers' Club, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. It was attended by 45 persons, including Messrs. R. Kondo, Z. Yasuda, K. Okura, S. Hayakawa and others. Mr. R. Kondo, who occupied the chair, declared the meeting open and read the report of the Company's organization, announcing that the scheme was first started on February 1st this year, that on March 15th the Government promised to grant a subsidy, and that *yen* 2,994.52 were spent in connection with organization. Subsequently a resolution was passed to the effect that so long as the company enjoys a State subsidy shares representing 4/5ths of the capital must be held by Japanese and that 1/5 may be owned by Chinese, no other nationals being allowed to become shareholders. The chairman then nominated the following persons to be the Board of Directors and Board

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of Auditors:—Board of Directors: Messrs. Kato Seigi, Nakahashi Tokugoro, Arichi Shinanosuke, Shiroiwa Ryuhei and Tosa Kotaro. Board of Auditors: Messrs. Tanabe Tamesaburo and Otani Kahei.

The property of the proposed Yokohama Street Electric Railway has been purchased by Mr. Mori Seiyemon, on behalf of the Arima-gumi, a business corporation. The new owners contemplate starting work as soon as possible. Several days ago a sum of *yen* 15,000 was paid by Mr. Mori to the promoters of the Company as part of the whole cost of the property and the remainder is expected to the paid on September 22nd when the property will be formally transferred. The total shares of the concern are 20,000 of which 12,000 are owned by Mr. Hiranuma Nobujiro.

The *Yokohama Shimpo* says that the export from Japan of European style paper is gradually developing. The paper is largely manufactured in Kochi and Gifu Prefectures. Complaints, however, have been raised of late by exporters at Yokohama and elsewhere that the paper now put on the market is often roughly manufactured, and such practises will, in due course of time, destroy the business. The following table will show the quantity and value of paper exported during the past several years:—

	lbs.	*yen.*
1897	319,868	274,924
1898	401,310	394,244
1899	314,298	281,187
1901	414,883	379,652
1901	428,270	351,297

The Kei-hin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company will undertake the work of extending its line from Omori Station to Shinagawa early next year, thus connecting it with the Shinagawa section of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company.

The *Jiji* reports that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will submit to the forthcoming session of the Diet a supplementary budget of about *yen* 6,000,000, which sum the Authorities intend to spend on the Iron Foundry in Kyushu. About *yen* 500,000 will be used in opening up the Akatani iron mine in Niigata Prefecture.

Tenders were invited by the Tokyo Street Railway Company on September 15th for the supply of a quantity of rails, electric posts and accessories. The Okura Company, of Tokyo, were successful in obtaining the order. Their bid, for rails, was *yen* 79,299, and for electric posts, etc. *yen* 109,786. The goods are to be delivered by March 15th next year.

Mr. Fujishima Seiken, formerly Vice-Chief of the Industrial Bank of Japan, will leave Yokohama on October 4th by the T.K.K. steamer *America Maru* for North and South America for the purpose of investigating trade relations between those countries and Japan. He takes with him a large number of samples consisting of *habutaye*, earthen ware, Japanese paper, and other national products, all of which are entrusted to him by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and other principal establishments.

The organization meeting of the Dai-ichi Seimei Hoken Sogo Kaisha (First Mutual Life Assurance Company), took place on September 15th in the building of the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. On the motion of Mr. K. Yano, Mr. Ikeda Kenzo was chosen chairman. The chairman read the report of the company's organization. Subsequently the draft of the regulations was presented and passed with slight amendments. The following persons were nominated by the chairman as the Board of Directors:—Count Yanagisawa, Messrs. Ohashi Shintaro, Yano Kota and Hamaguchi Shigenosuke. Count Yanagisawa is to be President. Among the chief officials are well-known figures in business circles.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the number of depositors in post office saving banks throughout the country this year broke the record for the past thirty years. The deposits in 1896, however, were the highest ever known in the past, but since then depositors diminished year by year. Below is a comparative table showing the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in September, 1896, and the corresponding month of 1902:—

	Depositors.	Amount. Yen.
1899	1,261,339	29,215,607
1902	2,561,995	28,546,867

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Advices from Washington indicate that the authorities after a careful review of the subject have come to the conclusion that the United States government has not the right to make any formal protest against the proposed Cuban loan of $35,000,000.

In a recently published letter Thomas A. Edison declares that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely. In the present state of science there are no known facts by which one could predict any commercial future for aerial navigation.

In the *Spirit of Missions* for August we find Bishop McKim of Tokyo makes an appeal to the American Episcopalians for six women "as soon as we can get them. There is work waiting for that number now. Please help me in this matter. Trained women are a *sine qua non*." In the same number is an article, "Faithful unto Death," by the Rev. J. C. Ambler; and a very readable description of "A First Year in Takasaki," by Miss A. T. Wall, who arrived in Japan in October, 1899, and after serving at Aomori for a time was transferred to Takasaki.

An application was granted in August by the New York Stock Exchange to place upon its list 2,310,000,000 roubles of Russian government 4 per cent. rentes, the National City Bank of New York and the banking houses of J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Baring, Magoun & Co. presenting the matter to the exchange's authorities. This circumstance has attracted considerable attention, and naturally leads to the conclusion that the position of New York as a world market in financial affairs is becoming more widely recognized.

The United States Geological Survey has issued its annual statistical summary of the mineral products of the United States for the calendar year 1901. It shows for the entire country a grand total of $1,092,224,380 as the value of minerals produced in 1901, as against $1,064,408,321 in 1900. This comprises $566,351,096 worth of non-metallic mineral products, $524,873,284 metallic products and $1,000,000 (estimated) of mineral products unspecified, including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company have closed a contract with the American Shipbuilding Company, of Chicago, for the construction of 10 steel steamships to navigate between the upper lakes and Quebec in connection with the Company's docks and general plant at Quebec. The 10 ships are to be built and ready for operation in May, 1903, and are to cost £400,000 when completed. They are to be of uniform size, and as large as can be locked through the Welland and other Canadian canals. Their dimensions will be 257 feet length, 43 feet beam and 46 feet depth. They are to be of steel throughout, and will be equipped with triple expansion engines, Scotch boilers, and all modern appliances. They will be used chiefly for carrying cargoes to Quebec to transfer to Atlantic steamships, and are to be the nucleus of a greater fleet.

Basing his deductions on the figures issued by the U.S. Bureau of Navigation for the year ended June 30th last, a writer in the *Iron Age* holds that the outlook for American shipbuilding during the current fiscal year is less promising than it was twelve months ago. Very few contracts for large ocean steamers have been reported, and as large steamers now on the ways are launched there is little indication of new work to take their places. A year ago 255,000 tons of ocean steel steamers were under construction or contract. Of this about 100,000 tons have been finished, so that there remains only about 160,000 tons of work on hand for the new year.

A statement just issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department shows a most encouraging increase in the Customs revenues at Manila for part of the year 1902. For the four months ending April 30th, the Customs revenues were $2,894,975.03; for the same period in 1899, $1,215,657.33; for 1900, $1,889,234.82; and for 1901, $2,771,303.90. It will be noted that there has been a steady increase in the collections during these periods, and that the revenues for the current year more than double those for 1899. The figures represent the Custom-House receipts expressed in U. S. currency values; the ratio for the first three years being $2 Mexican for $1 American; and for 1902 being $2.10 Mexican for $1 American for the first three months, and $2.27 Mexican for $1 American for the month of April.

It is a striking story of success in administration under novel conditions that is presented in the statement issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department regarding the stewardship in Cuba. In all a period of three years and ten months is covered by the statement. During that time the officials collected $57,192,208.40, and they disbursed $55,371,370.44, leaving a net surplus at the end of the occupation of about $1,800,000. Sixteen custom houses were established and more than 300 post offices were opened. A free-delivery system was put in operation in the larger cities, and railway post lines and star routes in the interior gave the people throughout the island the advantages of a regular mail service. Schools and hospitals were established, and public works of various sorts were inaugurated with most beneficial results for the immediate future of the country. The making of roads and telegraph lines, the improvement of sanitary conditions in the cities, the betterment of harbours, the establishment of buoys and beacons, the repair and construction of warehouses and docks, and the establishment of a marine quarantine are incidents in a record than which history may be challenged to show one more commendable.

The extent of the new capacity now being provided in the United States for the production of iron and steel is probably not well appreciated. *The Iron Trade Review* shows that a very large additional capacity in blast furnace and steel plants and in various lines of finished material will be active by the middle of 1903, while some of it will help to swell production in the late months of 1902 and the early months of next year. As is well known, the programme of the United States Steel Corporation for the enlargement of its capacity in important lines is not yet made public, but it is known to involve an expenditure of tens of millions, and will furnish a volume of work that will be a distinct stimulus to iron-working and engineering trades while it is in progress. Blast furnaces now under construction in the United States, number thirty-four, with estimated annual capacity of 4,300,000 tons; blast furnaces now being remodelled and enlarged, or soon to be reconstructed, twelve; additional capacity thus provided, about 1,650 tons a day, or 600,000 tons a year; total estimated addition to blast-furnace capacity, all expected to be available before the end of 1903, 4,900,000 tons a year. Open-hearth furnaces under construction, 103, with a daily capacity of 8,900 tons and an annual capacity of about 2,700,000 tons; open-hearth furnaces planned, fifteen, with daily capacity of 1,380 tons, or about 400,000 tons annually; open-hearth furnaces building for steel foundries, twenty-one, with a daily capacity of 650 tons, or about 200,000 tons a year; total

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additional open-hearth capacity available by the close of 1903, 3,300,000 tons a year. New sheet mills under erection, sixty-seven, with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons. New tinplate mills under construction by independent interests, fifty-nine, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons. The list of miscellaneous finishing mills under construction includes five modern plate mills, with annual capacity of 500,000 tons; new tube, bar, hoop, wire and structural mills of a capacity difficult to estimate, but, judging from the capacity of connected open-hearth furnaces, probably equivalent to 1,250,000 to tons of finished material a year.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons have given £1,000 and the Leathersellers' Company £250 towards the £100,000 required for cancer research in England. The treasurers of the Middlesex Hospital have received from an anonymous donor, per Mr. A. Pearce Gould, M.S., the sum of £100 to the fund for developing the work of the cancer research department of that hospital.

It is announced from Berne that the Buchberg, which rises from the plains of Pinth, and commands an important line of access between Lakes Zurich and Wallenstadt, is to be fortified. The *Berner Tagblatt* which gives details of the project, says there is to be a triple line of entrenchments along a front of 2,000 yards, with the necessary approaches.

The executors of the late Count Cahem d'Anvers were sued on Aug. 4th, says a Paris correspondent, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by a cyclist who was scorching behind the count's automobile, and ran into it through the driver suddenly stopping. The count's death occurred subsequent to the accident, so the cyclist brought his action against the executors. The court decided for the defendants.

A Toulon telegram of Aug. 5th said:—During the sham fight off Hyeres the sub-marines *Gustave Zédé* and *Gymnote* were employed with much success by the blockaded fleet. They were sent our of the harbour, and, travelling at a depth of ten feet, they torpedoed three battleships, the crews of which were unaware of their presence until the torpedoes struck the vessels. The missiles were discharged at a range of 300 yards.

An interesting historic reminiscence of Westminister Abbey in the olden time is recalled by the *Jewish World*. The following extract from the Close Roll, 29, Hen. III., 1245, indicates how much in the past the Abbey has been indebted to Jews:—"The King requires money for the repairs of Westminster. He commands the justices assigned to the custody of the Jews to sell the books of the Old Testament which they happen to have in their custody, and deliver the money so accruing to the King."

Sir George White, writing on Aug. 5th to the *Aberdeen Journal*, explaining why he declined the sword of honour preferred by the Aberdeen Town Council, said:—"The last incident in my career has been closed for two and a half years. It is now rapidly merging into a matter of history, and it is better to leave it to the fuller elucidation of that calmer and wiser aftertime, when Imperial interests may be duly weighed without confusing influences of personal considerations."

Reuter states that the Emperor William has sent the following telegram from Emden to Capt. A. D. Rosenstock von Rhöneck:—"The survivors of the crew of torpedo boat S. 42 have just stood before me. I could not look upon them without thinking of the heroic devotion of your son, Lieut. Rosenstock von Rhöneck. His forethought and noble zeal for duty did not desert him in the moment of peril. To the last he stood by his ship, and thought only of saving the lives of others. May the gallant conduct of your son help you to bear your heavy loss of him, whom I, like my navy, deeply mourn. This grief is shared, too, by the King of England and the British Navy, as you will have seen from His Majesty's telegram at the time.—(Signed) Wilhelm, I.R."

The once well-known wire-haired fox-terrier Jack St. Leger, has been run over and killed by a cart close to its owner's residence at Maldon. The dog (says the *Field*) was first shown by Mr. Harry Jones, and when twelve months old was purchased by its recent owner, Mr. A. E. Clear, for whom he won a great many prizes, and was without doubt the best dog of his breed at that time. Jack bore his years bravely, and was fresh and vigorous to the end, although well over 13 years of age when he met his untimely end.

Dr. Ernst Sellin, Professor of Evangelical Theology at Vienna, has arrived in Berlin from Palestine, where he recently unearthed a fort of King Solomon, erroneously mentioned at the time as a "temple." Perhaps his most interesting find, says the *Standard* correspondent, was a Jewish incense altar of hard clay, with engravings of the Tree of Life and a conflict between men and the serpent. Close at hand were found many images of false gods, leading Dr. Sellin to the conclusion that the altar was built by the Jews at the time of the religious decadence.

To those whom it may concern, there may be some facts of interest in the result achieved by Dr. Klein, analyst to the Local Government Board, who has been inspecting meat pies. On two occasions from an ordinary ham and beef shop he secured 8d. and 2d. pies, and he tells us that while none contained bacillus coli, coli-like microbes, or the spores of any pathogenic anaerobe, all harboured the spores of microbes which are, we trust, somewhat less formidable than their appalling names. There was isolated, however, from one of the 2d. pies a bacillus which appears, from the description given, to be definitely poisonous.

Medical science has just one note of sad interest to add to what we already know of how death came to St. Pierre de Martinique. The Paris correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* states that after a careful study made on the spot, Dr. Kermorgant has convinced himself that nobody perished by fire. Death came as instantaneously as it came unawares. It is possible that the entire population of the city may have perished under a titanic electric shock—a kind of collective electrocution. He rather inclines to the view, however, that the lethal gases emerged from the crater in volumes defying human imagination, and at a temperature so high that the blood became instantly coagulated or literally scorched up in the veins.

A story comes from Breslau that two well-known German investigators of Celebes in the East Indies, have discovered real wild men and women in the district of Lamontjong. They had an interview with the Rajah, who, after some hesitation, ordered two women and a child to be shown to the travellers. They are said to belong to the oldest race of Celebes, where they live in the wooded mountains. They "plant a little maize, are monogamous, cannot count beyond one, and never lie." They are exceedingly shy. The two ethnographical authorities—Dr. Paul and Dr. Sarasin—are shortly returning to see the Rajah and obtain his permission to take a pair of these wild people to Europe.

All military authorities on the Continent are of one mind, says the *United Service Gazette*, as to the immense advantage which will accrue to the Power which, at the outset of a war, can most quickly place in the field a superior force of efficient mounted troops. One result of this belief is the extreme care with which each of the great military Powers of the Continent watches the strength and distribution of the cavalry of its neighbours. At the present moment some disquietude exists in the Triple Alliance, because the cavalry of the Double Alliance has become superior, numerically, to their own. In the event of war France could place in the field 327 squadrons and Russia 711; or the two allies together 1,038 squadrons; while the Triple Alliance could only muster 746 squadrons, or 292 squadrons less than the Double Alliance.

M. Wolgraf, of the French Archæological School of Alexandria, who has been conducting excavations on the site of ancient Argos, has presented a highly interesting report of his discoveries. These, says the *Bourse Egyptienne* of Cairo, include the foundations of three different citadels or acropoles, of three successive periods, the pre-Mycenean, the Mycenean, and the Greek, the whole forming three concentric circles. Many details of deep interest are given. Besides remains of primitive palaces and tombs, what are believed to have been the "immortal Springs of Agamemnon," mentioned by Strabo, have been brought to light.

It is a rather singular fact, says *Health*, that the most precious gems are composed of the most common substances. The diamond is the purest form of carbon, and is identical in composition with ordinary charcoal without the impurities of the latter. The ruby, on the other hand, is nearly pure alumina, a substance found in profusion in every clay bank. The scientific name for crystalised alumina is corrundum, and the gems comprehended under this designation are sometimes more valuable than diamonds of the same weight. The ruby, the sapphire, the Oriental emerald, topaz, amethyst, aquamarina, chrysolite, and other precious stones nre all alumina, the varieties of colour being caused by inappreciable quantities of metallic oxides.

The *Berliner-Tageblatt* of July 24th said it learned from Vienna an important detail concerning the recently renewed Triple Alliance. It is said that a very important clause was omitted from the Treaty of Alliance at the request of Italy. In the Treaty which has just expired Italy pledged itself not only to send an Italian contingent of troops over the Tyrol and to the Rhine for the purpose of strengthening the German Army, but also to send an Army Corps across Hungary to the Lower Danube, with the object of uniting its forces with the Roumanian Army and with the Austrian troops in Transylvania, when the King of Roumania would command the operations against Russia. This stipulation does not figure in the latest treaty drawn up for the Triple Alliance.

Some interesting gunnery experiments were carried out off Portsmouth on July 24th, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty and the naval authorities, by a party from the *Excellent* on board the gunboats *Kite* and *Pincher*. The *Belleisle* was used as a target. In the conning tower were placed ammunition hoists, &c., the object being to ascertain what effect shell fire would have upon these fittings under certain conditions. On the port side of the ship torpedo nets were placed to ascertain what effect lyddite shell would have when striking the nets. Four rounds from a 9.2 and four from a 6 in. gun were fired. At the conclusion of the firing the parts of the *Belleisle* hit were covered with canvas in order to prevent unofficial eyes seeing the effect of the experiments. The *Belleisle* was then towed back to tbe Dockyard. More gunnery experiments are to be made, and then the *Belleisle* will be torpedoed.

The German Government, says a London paper, hasapproached the British Government with the view of getting co-operation in the observation of earthquakes, records to be obtained from stations situated in different parts of the globe. Mr. Davison, of Birmingham, and Professor Milne, of the Isle of Wight, have already done a good deal iu making such seismological investigations. The British Government referred the matter to the committee of the Royal Society, whose advice is withheld until the matter has been laid before the International Academy of Sciences, pointing out that since 1897, with the assistance of the British Government, Professor Milne already enjoys co-operation from 36 colonies and foreign countries. It would appear, therefore, that what the German Government now, perhaps unwittingly, is asking for is already

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almost an accomplished fact, and only requires further co-operation by various Governments to make complete.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, in his "Cigarette Papers," in *The People*, tells an amusing story of an American lady's visit to the Kaiser, whom she pronounces "the brightest, aud, I think, the smartest and most accomplished man I ever met, and, to use what you English call an Americanism, 'just sweet!' He talked in English, and I wish I could speak my own tongue half as correctly; it's one thing to speak a language, and another to jest in it, and the Emperor was as ready in that way as my husband himself." "What little jest of His Majesty's do you remember best, may I ask?" "The one that took my husband's fancy most—and made Mr. Morgan smile—had reference to our ocean trip. His Majesty asked me how I liked the German Ocean. I said I didn't like any ocean particularly, and the German Ocean had been very rough. 'Sorry,' said the Emperor; 'the next time you come I will pour oil on the waters—Standard Oil.'"

The *London Daily Chronicle* wrote last month:—We can hardly envy or pity very much the lady who appeared at a recent reception in a gorgeous gown looted from the Imperial Palace at Peking, and later in the evening found herself face to face with the Chinese Ambassador. He, for the moment, apparently thought some lady of the Royal Family of China had suddenly appeared in a London drawing-room, for the material of the gown had never before been worn by any but Chinese Royalty. Not even official reserve, added to the natural inscrutability of his race, could conceal his agitation in meeting an English lady thus arrayed. She fortunately had the tact to leave the reception immediately, and thus relieve the embarrassment somewhat; but the incident will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

One of the probable results of the experiments which were carried out against the old armourclad *Belleisle* off Bembridge the other day is that the system of crinoline protection by means of heavy steel nets which has been adopted against torpedo attack will be discontinued. Except when lying at anchor, no ship could possibly use these nets, as they would either considerably hamper the speed of the vessel under way or carry away and become entangled with her propellers, and thus absolutely cripple the ship. Much about the same kind of thing is likely to happen if ships go into action with their nets and outrigger booms stowed in their places. The nets are certain to be struck by an enemy's shell and knocked into ribbons, and so rendered useless. But if this were all it would not matter so much. It would also probably be found that their fastenings would be shot away, and the nets themselves would then be cast loose and foul the propellers.

A Kiel telegram of Aug. 3rd said:—Striking results have just been obtained by the German battleships in the firing competition held in the Strand Bay, near Kiel. The German Emperor watched the firing from the bridge of the *Kaiser Friedrich III.*, in a fresh breeze from the north-west. The *Kaiser Friedrich III.* opened the firing with her 15 cent. quick-firing guns on a floating target, towed by the cruiser *Hela*. Hitherto five to six shots a minute, with four to five hits, have been held to be a good record for each gun. But the *Kaiser Freidrich III.* fired eight shots a minute, and all were hits. Then the two ships steamed away from each other at full speed, while the battleship opened fire with her 24 cent. guns, her 8.8 cent. quick-firing guns, and with her machine-guns. The results were almost equally satisfactory, as there were only isolated misses, and the target was very soon knocked to pieces; a second target was then brought up, and also at once destroyed. The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* will fire on August 19, and the winner of the Kaiser's Prinz will not be settled until the fleet manœuvres are at an end.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling on August 2nd opened at Lower Sydenham a covered rifle range constructed by Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System (Limited) for the use of their employés. At the opening ceremony Mr. Kipling assured his listeners that a man can go from the Morris tube to an outdoor range and make a three-fourths or three-fifths score at once. The man who begins with the Morris tube does much better at the butts than the man who begins at the open range. "We are standing," said Mr. Kipling, "at the beginning of a very large movement, the end of which no man can foresee, the force of which no man can limit. It is your game so to use the privileges granted to you in the shape of small ranges that when, in response to public opinion, larger facilities are granted, you will be able to play the game and shoot on a larger scale more often and better year by year. We will hope that the next time the nations of the earth see fit to love us with that love which found such perfect expression during the last thirty months, we, on our side, may not be found wholly ignorant of one or two of those less spiritual accomplishments which, if they don't secure affection, at least command respect."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the excessive rainfall in England, potato disease is spreading in the home-land.

A case of cholera is reported at Gochome, Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, where a male inmate of the house of Mr. Kondo Wasuke was attacked by the epidemic on September 15th.

A Chinese living at No. 136, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested on September 16th by the Kagacho Police on a charge of having smoked opium in his house. He was sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial.

The Belgian Consulate at Yokohama has been raised to the rank of a Consulate-General and Mr. Pierre Bure has been promoted Consul-General. He received his exequatur from the Emperor on Friday. We extend our hearty congratulations.

The *Jiji* states that the negotiations for a loan between the Tokyo Gas Company and an American capitalist, which were suspended for some reason or other, will be re-opened when Baron Shibusawa returns home. A representative of the American capitalist, who lately returned to America, is expected to return to Tokyo shortly.

The Empress visited the 17th competitive carving exhibition, now open in Uyeno Park, on the morning of September 16th. Her Majesty purchased exhibits amounting to over *yen* 1,000. At noon, she took tiffin in the exhibition building. In the afternoon she visited the Zoological Garden and returned to the Palace shortly after 4 o'clock.

While travelling by train from Karuizawa to Uyeno on September 14th, Mr. Thomas Lord, instructor in the Tokyo Higher Technical School, was robbed of a gold watch and other articles, valued at about *yen* 650. The matter was at once reported to the Shitaya Police Station. On the 16th a parcel containing the articles was received by the Police and the property was at once returned to the owner.

The rate on beans between Newchwang and Yokohama was lately raised from 11 to 17 *sen* per ton by the shipping companies, whose steamers ply between those ports. This was due, says a Japanese paper, to the anticipation that as a result of the conclusion of the new treaties with China the number of vessels in the trade will be greatly reduced in the future.

Two of the three *sendo* who assaulted and injured two French blue-jackets in Yokohama harbour several days ago, were sentenced by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on September 13th to nine months' major imprisonment each and six months' police surveillance. The other was acquitted. The prisoners are Takagi Fukumatsu and Tsuruki Raikichi.

An official message from Nagasaki Prefecture dated September 16th and received by the Home Office says that on the morning of that day about 500 villages in Nishikizuki district rose and attacked the police station, injuring policemen and tearing off officers' uniforms and sabres. Many arrests were subsequently made. The affair was due to the fact that the people became dissatisfied at the conduct of members of the village council in connection with the work of repairing the port at Nobo.

There is a story current at Kuliang (says the *Foochow Echo*) about a tiger in some other part of the province giving trouble. It is said that a couple of missionaries, a man and his wife, had been worried by a tiger prowling nightly around their home, and they were determined to get rid of it. To this end they, one night, tied a cow up in the backyard and a dog in the front of the house, then they armed themselves with guns and kept watch. The tiger appeared, the missionary fired and killed the cow. The wife rushed to see what had happened and in her absence the tiger ate the dog.

The Customs Authorities announce, says the vernacular press, that the usual bills of lading to be presented to the Customs by exporters, both foreign and Japanese, whenever goods are to be shipped must be written in such a manner as to clearly distinguish the quality of goods and not to involve different kinds of articles under one designation as is the case at present. The new measure came into force on September 15th. This step is considered necessary by the Authorities to facilitate the compilation of statistics. It is further stated that in case of the order not being acquiesced in the goods will be unpacked and examined by tide-waiters.

With the advent of the shooting season, which commences a few weeks hence, it may be interesting to mention the prospects for the coming autumn. From information received by a Japanese paper from various districts we gather that pheasants, with their broods, have been seen feeding in large numbers on farms and in the woods of Koshu and Shinshu. The forests round about the foot of Mount Fuji have already been visited by quail and snipe. Pheasants and other game birds have also been found abundantly near Hachioji, Inba-mura in Chiba Prefecture and Abiko in Ibaraki Prefecture. It may not be amiss to state in this connection that the united shooting meeting of sportsmen of Tokyo, Yokohama and other places will be held at the Tsurumi Range, near Tsurumi Station, on September 21st. Availing themselves of this opportunity a special meeting of sportsmen is expected to take place on the occasion with a view to putting an end to the pending dispute between the sportsmen of Yokohama and Tokyo.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs at Sandakan (British North Borneo) is said to have recently received the following service message from an operator at Lamag:—

From Operator Lall to Superintendent.—13th. A missing man in a fishing hook 2 days ago a native of Thedok put a rawi or a string across the river with many hooks weighing the string with heavy stones under water. The same evening the said native came to see fishing hooks taking the heavy rawi or string on a small boat however one of the hooks pierced through his right hand and the heavy string gave out from the boat bringing the native under water. Next morning another native went out to find out his missing relation and the hooks as well, whilst looking at the string found it so heavy that he hardly rejoiced of having such a big fish in the hooks and when he drawn up the string with mighty pull found his missing relation in one of the hooks, sadly disappointed and ensued weeping, now the body is packed in an unairtight coffin in a dwelling where a dozen natives staying in anitating premises with abominable stench.

Telegraphing on Aug. 22nd an Ottawa correspondent said:—The anti-Japanese legislation of the British Columbia legislature of last session will be disallowed in the near future. The Japanese Government is quite indignant at the uncompromising attitude of the legislators of the Pacific province. Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul-general for Canada, has been instructed by Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to protest most vigorously against the action of British

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Columbia, and appeal to the Canadian Government to have these laws disallowed at an early date. It is pointed out that the Japanese are practically debarred from the enjoyment of rights and privileges granted to all other aliens in the province. It is argued also that the Immigration Law recently enacted is not only disadvantageous to Japanese subjects, but is contrary to the Canadian constitution. The Japanese Government say they are extremely surprised at such action being taken in view of the severe restrictions imposed by them since 1900 upon emigration of their people to Canada.

A report of the Military Supply Office, specially opened on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in 1900 has just been published. From it we learn that the money subscribed by private persons throughout the country in connection with the Peking expedition totalled *yen* 73,413 and the articles presented amounted in value to *yen* 35,995. Of the above sum, *yen* 56,487 were spent in purchasing articles necessary to soldiers at the front, and the remainder were sent to the front in two installments. They consisted mainly of *sake*, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, etc. Tokyo stands at the head of the list in cash subscriptions, *yen* 17,000, and is followed by Kyoto with over *yen* 7,000, by Yamaguchi Prefecture with over *yen* 4,000 and then by Hokkaido, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Tochigi and Shiga Prefectures with over *yen* 3,000 each. Aomori and Miyazaki Prefectures totalled 79 and 93 *yen* respectively Among foreign subscribers were Germans, French, Americans, and Austrians, and over *yen* 1,000 were donated by Germans.

THE CURRENCY IN KOREA.

An interesting report has just been issued by the British Foreign Office on the trade of Korea for the year 1901, by Mr. H. Coffe, Acting British Vice-Consul at Chemulpo. It states that the chief difficulty with which foreign trade has to contend is the disastrous condition of the currency throughout the Empire. The Korean Government, in defiance of the first principles of sound finance, is flooding the country with a nickel coinage whose intrinsic value is only one-eighteenth of its face value, without any gold or silver reserve with which to redeem it. As a natural consequence these coins, which under proper conditions should be merely tokens, are at a continually increasing rate of discount as against Japanese gold yen, the recognised basis for calculation of prices where foreign articles are concerned.

Hitherto the circulation of nickel pieces has been confined to the capital and the neighbourhood of two or three of the Treaty ports, the old cash being current elsewhere in the country; but recently, with a view to making their use general, the magistrates throughout the Empire have been ordered to accept payment of the land tax in this currency only. The face value of these coins is 5 sen, and they now stand at a discount of 90 per cent., as against Japanese gold yen. The wages of Korean labourers and employes generally are paid in this currency, and this class, which comprise the bulk of the nation, are no better paid now than they formerly were; consequently the purchasing power of their earnings, as far as foreign goods is concerned, is little more than half what it was a few years ago. And, unfortunately, there does not seem any prospect of these conditions being improved in the near future. The Government caring only for the profit which they are making out of this transaction, and ignoring the permanent harm they are doing to the country, are bent upon continuing their present reckless course and 40,000,000 more of these coins, contracted for with an American firm, are now almost due for delivery. The issue of these will bring the total face value of this coinage in circulation up to 14,000,000 *yen*, or more than £1,400,000.

But even this is not the worst feature. The number of counterfeit nickels is rapidly increasing; permits to coin are freely issued by the Government to private individuals; nickel is openly imported through the Customs, and spurious coins in large quantities are brought by almost every steamer from Japan and smuggled into the country. The Commissioner of Customs at Chemulpo in his annual report writes as follows:—"The $95,000 worth of nickel against $42,000 in 1900 have, it is feared, been entirely employed in manufacturing counterfeit nickel coins." The fact that in Chemulpo quotations are current for (1) Government nickels; (2) first-class counterfeits; (3) medium counterfeits; and (4) those passable only after dark—will show what a condition affairs have reached.

This currency question is of vital importance to foreign merchants, and is engaging the earnest attention of the foreign representatives. Japanese silver yen, the supply of which seemed to be exhausted in 1900, have again appeared in large quantities, most of them having come from the interior where they were hoarded by the natives. They are now at a discount of 13 per cent. as against gold yen. The largest of the copper cash continue to be exported to Japan, where they are melted down for the value of the copper they contain. No progress has been made by the Korean Government with their projected subsidiary silver coinage, although silver to the value of some £85,000 has been imported by the Imperial Mint for this purpose.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

The following is the correct version of the above treaty, with Annexes, which was signed at Shanghai on Friday, the 5th September:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, having resolved to enter into negotiations with a view to carrying out the provision contained in Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th of September, 1901, under which the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed useful by the Foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir James Lyle Mackay, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, etc.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Imperial Commissioners Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works, etc., and Shêng Hsüan-huai, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Vice President of the Board of Public Works, etc.

Who having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Delay having occurred in the past in the issue of Drawback Certificates owing to the fact that those documents have to be dealt with by the Superintendent of Customs at a distance from the Customs Office, it is now agreed that Drawback Certificates shall hereafter in all cases be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such Drawback Certificates.

These Certificates shall be valid tender to the Customs Authorities in payment of any duty upon goods imported or exported (transit dues excepted), or shall, in the case of Drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be payable in cash without deduction by the Customs Bank at the place where the import duty was paid.

But if, in connexion with any application for a Drawback Certificate, the Customs Authorities discover an attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods.

Art. II.—China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire by British as well as Chinese subjects.

Art. III.—China agrees that the duties and *likin* combined levied on goods carried by junks from Hongkong to the Treaty Ports in the Canton Province and *vice versa*, shall together not be less than the duties charged by the Imperial Maritime Customs on similar goods carried by steamer.

Art. IV.—Whereas questions have arisen in the past concerning the right of Chinese subjects to invest money in non-Chinese enterprises and companies, and whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of Chinese capital are so invested, China hereby agrees to recognise the legality of all such investments past, present and future.

It being, moreover, of the utmost importance that all shareholders in a Joint Stock Company should stand on a footing of perfect equality as far as mutual obligations are concerned, China further agrees that Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British Joint Stock Company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders, if a suit to that effect be entered, provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of British shareholders in the same Company.

Similarly the British Government agree that British subjects investing in Chinese Companies shall be under the same obligations as the Chinese shareholders in such companies.

The foregoing shall not apply to cases which have already been before the Courts and been dismissed.

Art. V.—The Chinese Government undertake to remove within the next two years the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River. The Chinese Government also agree to improve the accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Canton and to take the necessary steps to maintain that improvement, such work to be carried out by the Imperial Maritime Customs and the cost thereof to be defrayed by a tax on goods landed and shipped by British and Chinese alike according to a scale to be arranged between the merchants and Customs.

The Chinese Government are aware of the desirability of improving the navigability by steamer of the waterway between Ichang and Chungking, but are also fully aware that such improvement might involve heavy expense and would affect the interests of the population of the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh. It is, therefore, mutually agreed that until improvements can be carried out steamship owners shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Imperial Maritime Customs, to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids. Such appliances shall be at the disposal of all vessels, both steamers and junks, subject to regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs. These appliances shall not obstruct the waterway or interfere with the free passage of junks. Signal stations and channel marks where and when necessary shall be erected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. Should any practical scheme be presented for improving the waterway and assisting navigation without injury to the local population or cost to the Chinese Government, it shall be considered by the latter in a friendly spirit.

Art. VI.—The Chinese Government agree to make arrangements to give increased facilities at the open ports for bonding and for repacking merchandise in bond, and, on official representation being made by the British Authorities, to grant the privileges of a bonded warehouse to any warehouse which it is established to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities affords the necessary security to the revenue.

Such warehouses will be subject to regulations, including a scale of fees according to commodities, distance from Custom House and hours of working, to be drawn up by the Customs' Authorities who will meet the convenience of merchants so far as is compatible with the protection of the revenue.

Art. VII.—Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects.

The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendents of Northern and of Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trademarks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee.

Art. VIII.—Preamble.—The Chinese Government, recognising that the system of levying *likin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in Section 8.

The British Government, in return, consent to allow a surtax in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise.

It is clearly understood that, after *likin* barriers and other stations for taxing goods in transit have

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been removed, no attempt shall be made to revive them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever; that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the import duty leviable in terms of the Final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the 7th day of September, 1901; that payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or non-Chinese subjects, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Keeping these fundamental principles steadily in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following methods of procedure.

Section 1.—The Chinese Government undertake that all barriers of whatsoever kinds, collecting *likin* or such like dues or duties, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways, and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the Native Custom Houses at present in existence on the seaboard or waterways, at Open Ports, on land routes, and on land frontiers of China.

Section 2.—The British Government agree that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5% import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *likin*, of transit dues in lieu of *likin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this Article; but this provision shall not impair the right of China to tax salt, native opium, and native produce as provided for in Sections 3, 5, 6 and 8.

The same amount of surtax shall be levied on goods imported into the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces across the land frontiers as on goods entering China by sea.

Section 3.—All Native Custom Houses now existing, whether at the Open Ports, on the seaboard, or rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land frontiers, as enumerated in the *Hu Pu* and *Kung Pu Tse Li* (Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works) and *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* (Dynastic Institutes), may remain; a list of the same, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government for purposes of record.

Wherever there are Imperial Maritime Custom Houses, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, Native Custom Houses may be also established; as well as at any points either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The location of Native Custom Houses in the Interior may be changed as the circumstances of trade seem to require, but any change must be communicated to the British Government, so that the list may be corrected; the originally stated number of them shall not, however, be exceeded.

Goods carried by junks or sailing-vessels trading to or from Open Ports shall not pay lower duties than the combined duties and surtax on similar cargo carried by steamers.

Native produce, when transported from one place to another in the Interior, shall, on arrival at the first Native Custom House after leaving the place of production, pay duty equivalent to the export surtax mentioned in Section 7.

When this duty has been paid, a certificate shall be given which shall describe the nature of the goods, weight, number of packages, etc., amount of duty paid, and intended destination. This certificate, which shall be valid for a fixed period of not less than one year from date of payment of duty, shall free the goods from all taxation, examination, delay, or stoppage at any other Native Custom Houses passed *en route*.

If the goods are taken to a place not in the foreign settlements or concessions of an Open Port, for local use, they become there liable to the Consumption Tax described in Section 8.

If the goods are shipped from an Open Port, the certificate is to be accepted by the Custom House concerned, in lieu of the Export Surtax mentioned in Section 7.

Junks, boats, or carts shall not be subjected to any taxation beyond a small and reasonable charge, paid periodically at a fixed annual rate. This does not exclude the right to levy, as at present tonnage (Chuan Chao) and port dues (Chuan Liao) on junks.

Section 4.—Foreign opium duty and present *likin* —which latter will now become a surtax in lieu of *likin*—shall remain as provided for the existing treaties.

Section 5.—The British Government have no intention whatever of interfering with China's right to tax native opium, but it is essential to declare, that in her arrangements for levying such taxation, China will not subject other goods to taxation, delay, or stoppage.

China is free to retain at important points on the borders of each province—either on land or water—offices for collecting duty on native opium, where duties or contributions leviable shall be paid in one lump sum; which payment shall cover taxation of all kinds within that province. Each cake of opium will have a stamp affixed as evidence of duty payment. Excise officers and police may be employed in connection with these offices; but no barriers or other obstructions are to be erected, and the excise officers or police of these offices shall not stop or molest any other kinds of goods, or collect taxes thereon.

A list of these offices shall be drawn up and communicated to the British Government for record.

Section 6.—*Likin* on salt is hereby abolished and the amount of said *likin* and of other taxes and contributions shall be added to the salt duty, which shall be collected at place of production or at first station after entering the province where it is to be consumed.

The Chinese Government shall be at liberty to establish salt reporting offices at which boats conveying salt which is being moved under salt passes or certificates may be required to stop for purposes of examination and to have their certificates *vised*, but at such offices no *likin* or transit taxation shall be levied and no barriers or obstructions of any kind shall be erected.

Section 7.—The Chinese Government may recast the Export Tariff with specific duties as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given.

In cases where existing export duties are above five per cent. they shall be reduced to not more than that rate.

An additional special surtax of one half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation and *likin*, may be levied at time of export either to foreign countries or coastwise.

In the case of silk, whether hand or filature reeled, the total export duty shall not exceed a specific rate equivalent to not more than five per cent. *ad valorem*. Half of this specific duty may be levied at the first Native Custom House in the interior which the silk may pass; in any such case a certificate shall be given as provided for in section 3 and will be accepted by the Custom House concerned at place of export in lieu of half the export duty. Cocoons passing Native Custom Houses shall be liable to no taxation whatever. Silk not exported but consumed in China is liable to the consumption tax mentioned and under conditions mentioned in section 8.

Section 8.—The abolition of the *likin* system in China and the abandonment of all other kinds of internal taxation on foreign imports and on exports will diminish the revenue materially. The surtax on foreign imports and exports and on coastwise exports is intended to compensate in a measure for this loss of revenue, but there remains the loss of *likin* revenue on internal trade to be met, and it is therefore agreed that the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export.

This tax shall be levied only at places of consumption and not on goods while in transit, and the Chinese Government solemnly undertake that the arrangements which they may make for its collection shall in no way interfere with foreign goods or with native goods for export. The fact of goods being of foreign origin shall of itself free them from all taxation, delay, or stoppage, after having passed the Custom House.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Custom House, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the Interior.

Native goods brought by junks to Open Ports, if intended for local consumption—irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods—shall be reported at the Native Custom House only, where the consumption tax may be levied.

China is at liberty to fix the amount of this (consumption) tax, which may vary according to the nature of the merchandise concerned, that is to say, according as the articles are necessaries of life or luxuries; but it shall be levied at a uniform rate on goods of the same description, no matter whether carried by junk, sailing-vessel, or steamer. As mentioned in Section 3, the Consumption Tax is not to be levied within foreign settlements or concessions.

Section 9.—An excise equivalent to double the import duty as laid down in the Protocol of 1901 is to be charged on all machine-made yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

A rebate of the import duty and two-thirds of the Import Surtax is to be given on raw cotton imported from foreign countries, and of all duties, including Consumption Tax, paid on Chinese raw cotton used in mills in China.

Chinese machine-made yarn or cloth having paid excise is to be free of Export Duty, Export Surtax, Coast Trade Duty, and Consumption Tax. This Excise is to be collected through the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The same principle and procedure are to be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

This stipulation is not to apply to the outturn of the Hanyang and Ta Yeh Iron Works in Hupeh and other similar existing Government works at present, exempt from taxation; or to that of Arsenals, Government Dockyards, or establishments of that nature for Government purposes which may hereafter be erected.

Section 10.—A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Foreign Staff shall be selected by each of the Governors-General and Governors, and appointed, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs to each province for duty in connection with Native Customs affairs, Consumption Tax, Salt and Native Opium Taxes. These officers shall exercise an efficient supervision of the working of these departments and in the event of their reporting any case of abuse, illegal exaction, obstruction to the movement of goods, or other cause of complaint, the Governor-General or Governor concerned will take immediate steps to put an end to same.

Section 11.—Cases where illegal action as described in this article is complained of shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with a British officer and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing; and in the event of its being found by a majority of the investigating officers that the complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation is to be at once paid from the Surtax funds, through the Imperial Maritime Customs at nearest open port. The High Provincial Officials are to be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

If the complaint turns out to be without foundation, complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister will have the right to demand investigation where from the evidence before him he is satisfied that illegal exactions or obstructions have occurred.

Section 12.—The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, on the same footing as the places opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin, the following places, namely:—

Ch'angsha in Hunan;
Wanhsien in Szechuen;
Nganking in Anhui;
Waichow (Hui-chow) in Kuangtung; and
Kongmoon (Chiang-men) in Kuangtung.

Foreigners residing in these Open Ports are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish Municipalities and Police of their own within the limits of these Treaty Ports except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

If this Article does not come into operation the right to demand under it the opening of these ports, with the exception of Kongmoon, which is provided for in Article 10, shall lapse.

Section 13.—Subject to the provisions of Section 14, the arrangements provided for in this Article are to come into force on 1st January, 1904.

By that date all *likin* barriers shall be removed and officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues prohibited by this Article shall be removed from their posts.

Section 14.—The condition on which the Chinese Government enter into the present engagement is that all Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by this Article on His Britannic Majesty's Government and subjects.

The conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government enter into the present engagement are:—

1. That all Powers who are now or who may hereafter become entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements;

2. And that their assent is neither directly nor indirectly made dependent on the granting by China of any political concession, or of any exclusive commercial concession.

Section 15.—Should the Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment by China have failed to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain under this Article by the 1st January, 1904, then the provisions of the Article shall only come into force when all the Powers have signified their acceptance of these engagements.

Section 16.—When the abolition of likin and other forms of internal taxation on goods as provided for in this Article has been decided upon and sanctioned, an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on

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yellow paper and circulated, setting forth the abolition of all likin taxation, likin barriers and all descriptions of internal taxation on goods, except as provided for in this Article.

The Edict shall state that the Provincial High Officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

Article IX.—The Chinese Government, recognising that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agree within one year from the signing of this Treaty to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing Mining Regulations. China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of Mining Rules and, selecting from the rules of Great Britain, India, and other countries, regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, she will recast her present Mining Rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital or place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations

Any mining concession granted after the publication of these new Rules shall be subject to their provisions.

Art. X.—Whereas in the year 1898 the Inland Waters of China were opened to all such steam vessels, native or foreign, as might be especially registered for that trade at the Treaty Ports, and whereas the Regulations dated 28th July, 1898, and Supplementary Rules dated September, 1898, have been found in some respects inconvenient in working, it is now mutually agreed to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty. These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

It is further agreed that Kongmoon shall be opened as a Treaty Port, and that, in addition to the places named in the special article of the Burmah Convention of 4th February, 1897, British steamers shall be allowed to land or ship cargo and passengers, under the same regulations as apply to the "Ports of Call" on the Yangtze River, at the following "Ports of Call": Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou), Lo Ting Hau (Lo-ting k'ou), and Do Sing (Tou-ch'êng); and to land or discharge passengers at the following ten passenger landing stages on the West River:—Yung Ki (Jung-chi), Mah Ning (Ma-ning), Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang), Kulow (Ku-lao), Wing On (Yung-an), How Lik (Hou-li), Luk Pu (Lu-pu), Yuet Sing (Yüeh-ch'eng), Luk To (Lu-tu) and Fung Chuen (Fêng-ch'uan).

Art. XI.—His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow of its importation, on payment of the Tariff import duty and under special permit, by duly qualified British medical practitioners and for the use of hospitals, or by British chemists and druggists who shall only be permitted to sell it in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The special permits above referred to will be granted to an intending importer on his signing a bond before a British Consul guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions. Should an importer be found guilty before a British Consul of a breach of his bond, he will not be entitled to take out another permit. Any British subject importing morphia without a permit shall be liable to have such morphia confiscated.

This Article will come into operation on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, but any morphia actually shipped before that date will not be affected by this prohibition.

The Chinese Government on their side undertake to adopt measures at once, to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

Art. XII.—China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

Art. XIII.—The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate this question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested.

Art. XIV.—Whereas under Rule V. appended to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, British merchants are permitted to export rice and all other grain from one port of China to another under the same conditions in respect of security as copper "cash," it is now agreed that in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatsoever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving twenty-one days' notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and other grain from such district.

Should any vessel specially chartered to load rice or grain previously contracted for, have arrived at her loading port prior to or on the day when a notice of prohibition to export comes into force she shall be allowed an extra week in which to ship her cargo.

If, during the existence of this prohibition, any shipment of rice or grain is allowed by the authorities, the prohibition shall, ipso facto, be considered cancelled and shall not be re-imposed until six weeks notice has been given.

When a prohibition is notified, it will be stated whether the Government have any Tribute or Army Rice which they intend to ship during the time of prohibition, and if so, the quantity shall be named.

Such rice shall not be included in the prohibition, and the Customs shall keep a record of any Tribute or Army Rice so shipped or landed.

The Chinese Government undertake that no rice, other than Tribute or Army Rice belonging to the Government, shall be shipped during the period of prohibition.

Notifications of prohibitions and of the quantities of Army or Tribute Rice for shipment shall be made by the Governors of the Provinces concerned.

Similarly, notifications of the removals of prohibitions shall be made by the same authorities.

The export of rice and other grain to foreign countries remains prohibited.

Art. XV.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff at the end of 10 years; but if no demand be made on either side within 6 months after the end of the first 10 years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for 10 years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding 10 years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive 10 years.

Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions by whomsoever imported.

Treaties already existing between the United Kingdom and China shall continue in force in so far as they are not abrogated or modified by stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XVI.—The English and Chinese Texts of the present Treaty have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty, two copies in English and two in Chinese.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsu.

[L.S] JAS. L. MACKAY.

Signature of His Excellency SHENG HSUAN-HUAI.
Signature of His Excellency LU HAI-HUAN.
Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

ANNEX A—(1.)
(TRANSLATION).

LU, President of the Board of Works;
SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;
Imperial Chinese Commissioners, for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to
Sir JAMES MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner for the discussion of Treaty matters.

Shanghai: K. H. XXVIII., 7th moon, 11th day,
(Received August 15, 1902.)

We have the honour to inform you that we have received the following telegram from His Excellency Liu, Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Clause II. mutually agreed upon by us:

"As regards this clause, it is necessary to insert therein a clear stipulation, to the effect that, no matter what changes may take place in the future, all Customs' duties must continue to be calculated on the basis of the existing higher rate of the Haikwan Tael over the Treasury Tael, and that 'the touch' and weight of the former must be made good."

As we have already arranged with you that a declaration of this kind should be embodied in an official note, and form an Annex to the present treaty, for purposes of record, we hereby do ourselves the honour to make this communication.

Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.

ANNEX A—(2.)

Shanghai, August 18th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant forwarding copy of a telegram from His Excellency Liu Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Article II. of the new Treaty, and in reply I have the honour to state that His Excellency's understanding of the Article is perfectly correct.

I presume the Chinese Government will make arrangements for the coinage of a national silver coin of such weight and touch as may be decided upon by them. These coins will be made available to the public in return for a quantity of silver bullion of equivalent weight of fineness plus the usual mintage charge.

The coins which will become the national coinage of China will be declared by the Chinese Government to be legal tender in payment of Customs duty and in discharge of obligations contracted in Haikwan taels, but only at their proportionate value to the Haikwan tael, whatever that may be.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies
LU HAI-HUAN and SHENG HSUAN-HUAI,
&c., &c., &c.

ANNEX B—(1).
(TRANSLATION.)

LU, President of the Board of Works;
SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;
Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to
Sir JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 2nd, 1902.

We have the honour to inform you that on the 22nd of August, we, in conjunction with the Governors-General of the Liang Chiang and the Hukuang Provinces, Their Excellencies Liu and Chang, addressed the following telegraphic Memorial to the Throne:—

"Of the revenue of the different Provinces derived from *likin* of all kinds, a portion is appropriated for the service of the foreign loans, a portion for the Peking Government, and the balance is reserved for the local expenditure of the Provinces concerned.

"In the negotiations now being conducted with Great Britain for the amendment of Commercial Treaties, a mutual arrangement has been come to providing for the imposition of additional taxes, in compensation for the abolition of all kinds of *likin* and other imposts on goods, prohibited by Article VIII. After payment of interest and sinking fund on the existing foreign loan, to the extent to which *likin* is thereto pledged, these additional taxes shall be allocated to the various Provinces to make up deficiencies and replace revenue, in order that no hardships may be entailed on them. With a view to preserving the original intention underlying the proposal to increase the duties in compensation for the loss of revenue derived from *likin* and other imports on goods, it is further stipulated that the surtaxes shall not be appropriated for other purposes, shall not form part of the Imperial Maritime Customs revenue proper, and shall in no case be pledged as security for any new foreign loan.

"It is therefore necessary to memorialize for the issue of an Edict, giving effect to the above stipulations and directing the Board of Revenue to find out what proportion of the provincial revenues derived from *likin* of all kinds, now about to be abolished, each Province has hitherto had to remit, and what proportion it has been entitled to retain, so that, when the Article comes into operation, due apportionment may be made accordingly, thus providing the Provinces with funds available for local expenditure, and displaying equitable and just treatment towards all."

On the 1st instant an Imperial Decree "Let action, as requested, be taken" was issued, and we now do ourselves the honour reverently to transcribe the same for your information.

(Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.)

ANNEX B.—(2).

Shanghai, September 5th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant forwarding the text of the Memorial and Decree dealing with the disposal of the surtaxes.

I understand that the surtaxes in addition to not being pledged for any new foreign loan are not to be pledged to, or held to be security for, liabilities already contracted by China except in so far as *likin* revenue has already been pledged to an existing loan.

I also understand from the Memorial that the whole of the surtaxes provided by Article VIII. of the New Treaty goes to the Provinces in proportions to

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be agreed upon between them and the Board of Revenue, but that out of these surtaxes each Province is obliged to remit to Peking the same contribution as that which it has hitherto remitted out of its *likin* collections, and that the Provinces also provide as hitherto out of these surtax funds whatever may be necessary for the service of the foreign loan to which *likin* is partly pledged.

I hope Your Excellencies will send me a reply to this despatch and that you will agree to this correspondence forming part of the Treaty as an Annex.

I have the honour, to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies, LU HAI-HUAN and SHENG HSUAN-HUAI, etc.

ANNEX B.—(3).

(*Translation.*)

LU, President of the Board of Works;

SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 5th, 1902.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date with regard to the allocation of the surtax funds allotted to the Provinces, and to inform you that the views therein expressed are the same as our own.

We would, however, wish to point out that, were the whole amount of the allocation due paid over to the Provinces, unnecessary expense would be incurred in the retransmission by them of such portions thereof as would have to be remitted to Peking in place of the contributions hitherto payable out of *likin* revenue. The amount, therefore, of the allocation due to the Provinces, arranged between them and the Board of Revenue, will be retained in the hands of the Maritime Customs, who await the instructions of the Provinces in regard to the remittance of such portion thereof as may be necessary to fulfil their obligations, and (on receipt of these instructions) will send forward the amount direct. The balance will be held to the order of the Provinces.

In so far as *likin* is pledged to the service of the 1898 loan, a similar method of procedure will be adopted.

As you request that this correspondence be annexed to the Treaty, we have the honour to state that we see no objection to this being done.

(Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.)

ANNEX C.

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

1. British steamship owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding 25 years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where British merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease as above mentioned at current equitable rates.

2. Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3. British merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. British merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but British merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subjects shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4. Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them and for the loss which may be caused by such damage. In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the British authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by British launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5. The main object of the British Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any British Steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China the fact of British subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the British flag.

6. Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland waters.

7. As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the Province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8. A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognised places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9. Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10. These Rules are supplementary to the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of July and September, 1898. The latter, where untouched by the present Rules, remain in full force and effect; but the present Rules hold in the case of such of the former Regulations as the present Rules affect. The present Rules, and the Regulations of July and September, 1898, to which they are supplementary, are provisional, and may be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsü.

[L.S.] JAS. L. MACKAY.

Signature of His Excellency SHENG HSUAN-HUAI.

Signature of His Excellency LU HAI-HUAN.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LIKIN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We beg to call your attention to an error in your statements in the issue of the 8th inst. regarding our opinion on the *likin* question. You say: "They think that the rate upon imports should not exceed 12½ per cent." Such, however, is not our opinion. Our opinion is the rate should not exceed 10 per cent.

We are, Sir, yours very truly,

The Yokohama Boyeki-kenkiu-kwai,

R. KODAMA.

Secretary.

Yokohama, Sept. 12th, 1902.

MY FIRST RIDE IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Four of us, the agent for Tokyo, a friend, myself and the driver started the other afternoon from the Metropole Hotel, Tsukiji, for a two hours' jaunt in a steam locomobile. I sat in the front seat alongside of the driver and noticed that in front of us were two gauges, one to indicate the pressure of steam in the boiler, which kept steady at about 200, and the other indicates the air pressures. The steam is automatically kept below 210 lb. pressure. The air is used for turning the liquid fuel for the boiler into spray. Manipulated by the driver's foot were the gong and powerful brake. At his right hand were the starting and reversing levers and the pump starter, and by looking round to the right he could see the water gauge. If there is anything to find fault with in the design of the machine it is the position of this gauge, but I suppose it could not be put anywhere else to be of real value. The way the driver handled the vehicle was a surprise to me, travelling as he did through the crowded streets of Tokyo at a speed which at first alarmed me, an old bicyclist in the city, but soon I was quite at ease when I found how easily he steered, slowed down, got up speed, and if necessary backed. We ran out to Mukojima into the pretty gardens of the Kwagetsudo when, after having filled the human boiler with Tansan and been snap-shotted by the driver, we returned home via the Ueno Park, after the most enjoyable ride I have ever had in Tokyo.

With an automobile there are many pretty suburbs within 15 miles radius of the centre of the city which could be easily taken in an afternoon's jaunt, but which for a horse-driven carriage are too far and thus remain closed books to most of the residents of Tokyo.

The only grievance I have against the locomobile is that my finances will not allow me to purchase one.

Yours faithfully,

TOKYO.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING ON THE HUMAN BODY AND ON TREES.

As the effects of lightning on the human body, almost any case is spoken of as curious. Sometimes no sign of injury can be seen; in others marks are left on the body, clothes are scorched or torn to shreds, metallic objects volatilised, the nails driven out of boots, and the soles rent. The sad case which happened on a field near Guildford, on August 25, 1897, displayed all these positive characteristics. The clothes were dispersed in a circle of several yards around the dead body, and in the ground a hole 3 in. deep, 4 in. in diameter was noticed; the skin was torn off the chest, and the legs were blackened. In another case the peculiar fern-leaf pattern, the *pteris aquilina*, was observed on three spots on the body of a woman, under the clothing which was absolutely intact; the woman recovered, and the marks disappeared in three days. Again, Dr. Chenet saw himself and his companion, both on horseback, enveloped in fire, and felt a violent shock; they saw no flash, and heard no thunder, which is the usual experience, but their Arabian guides did. Lying down on the ground, Chenet was again struck; this time he heard the thunder, and he noticed sparks from his fingers, &c. He was a long time ill, and remained very sensitive to thunderstorms. The damage done by lightning, apart from the ravages of hail and rain is, on the whole, moderate. The United Kingdom has about one fatal case per million inhabitants annually. In Germany between 50 and 1,000 are said to be killed, and from 200 to 300 struck; taking the population at 50 millions, we have annually one or two fatal cases per million. In France, up to 1872 there were from 30 to 100 fatal cases per year; since then from 100 to 180; the population has not varied much. Italy (population in 1871 27 millions, in 1892 30,535,000) had in the decade 1882 to 1891, 1625 persons killed by lightning. Lightning killed in the United States, in the four years 1890 to 1893, 120, 204, 251, 209 persons, and caused in 1891 and 1892 457 and 839 fires.

Whether forests and trees act preventively, like a multitude of lightning conductors, is no more settled than the part played by lightning-rods in general. There is no doubt that certain kinds of trees are often struck, and that it is inadvisable to take shelter under a tree. Some feet away from the longest branch is considered the safest place; there one is, of course, fully exposed to the rain, but the danger is probably not so great as in the open field. Oaks are universally regarded with suspicion. The poplars appear to attract lightning. When the branches come down pretty near the ground, and when the ground is damp, and no metallic mass near, they protect a building; poplars with few scraggy branches, or such whose branches come too close to the roof, are dangerous. But in the latter case the roof may be protected after wire-cage fashion by wires with earth connections.—*Engineering.*

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THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER VII.

Hideyoshi establishes himself at Osaka.—Conversion of Konishi Yukinaga and his family.—Jane Onogi, lady of the Palace.—Conversion of Kuroda Yoshitaka, of Makimura Masaharu, of Gamo Ujisato and of Imaoji Dosan.—Hideyoshi makes war on Shibata, Takikawa, and then on Nobuo and Ieyasu.—He subdues the Negoro and Chosokabe, *daimyo* of Kochi.—Hachisuka is named *daimyo* of Tokushima.—Displacement of Takayama and Ikeda.—Hideyoshi is named Kwampaku.

While the adversaries of Hideyoshi prepared for combat, the latter fixed his residence at Osaka (1583). To be ready for all eventualities, he constructed there the celebrated citadel, which was then the greatest in Japan, and which still partially exists. What Azuchi had been under Nobunaga, Osaka became under the rule of Hideyoshi. All the *daimyo* of his party established themselves there and helped their master to build the citadel which would, in case of necessity, serve as a common refuge.

Among the number of these *daimyo* was one quite young and a favourite of Hideyoshi, called Konishi Yukinaga. His origin is not very clear. Japanese history says that he was the son of an ex-apothecary of Sakai, called Yakuro, who was at this time Governor of that town. The annals of the Jesuits declare on the contrary that Konishi was a son of Shirai Sangadono(48), who on the fall of his family entered probably that of Yakuro, either as an adopted son, or as husband of Yakuro's daughter. In view of the facility with which the Japanese change their names and pass from one family to another, the two opinions, although contradictory in appearance, may be actually true. Whatever may have been the origin of Konishi, he entered at an early age the service of Ukita Naoie, *daimyo* of Okayama (Bizen), who made him a *samurai* of elevated rank. When in 1577 Ukita found himself obliged to submit to Hideyoshi, his conqueror, he sent Konishi to him to negotiate peace. Astonished at the great cleverness with which the young *samurai* acquitted himself of so difficult a mission, Hideyoshi wished to keep him in his own service and asked for him as hostage with Hideie, the *daimyo's* son. From this moment Konishi's fortune increased from day to day. Ukita, in order to reward his fidelity, granted him as fief the numerous isles situated on the litoral of the provinces of Bizen and Bitchu.

And when in 1582 Hideyoshi, on learning of the death of Nobunaga, wished to conclude an advantageous peace with Mori, he put Konishi among the envoys charged with this mission. This affair terminated, he entrusted him with the command of his fleet. This was an important trust, for not only was it a question of giving chase to the pirates by whom the seas of Japan were then infested and who levied tribute upon junks and barks and even on the inhabitants of the isles and of the coasts(49), but the fleet also played even then a certain role in time of war, either in transporting troops, or in directly attacking the enemy. It was on account of his holding this position that the Jesuits often referred to Konishi under the title of the Great Admiral.

During his stay at Osaka, Konishi made the acquaintance of Takayama Ukon, thanks to whose exhortations he became converted to Christianity (1583). His father Yakuro, also called Ryusa, Governor of Sakai, followed his example with his wife and another son called Josei Tonomo-no-suke, Governor of Murotsu (Harima), a port then very flourishing. Konishi took the name of Augustin at his baptism, and it is under this name especially that he is known in the letters of the Jesuits. All Konishi's family succeeded in insinuating themselves into the good graces of Hideyoshi: even to Konishi's mother, generally referred to under the name of Magdalen, who became intimate with Hideyoshi and acted as secretary to his wife(50).

Besides Magdalen another Christian lady, Jane Onogi, was also employed in Hideyoshi's court(51). She was the wife of Onogi Kintomo, *daimyo* of Fukuchiyama (Tamba), and passed for the cleverest poetess of the epoch. It is probable that she had learned this art from her infancy, for she was the daughter of a *kuge*; and *kuge*, as the reader already knows, regarded poetry as of paramount importance.

At the time of Konishi's conversion, several other *daimyo* applied themselves to the study of the Christian religion, and those most convinced demanded baptism. Among them was Kuroda Yoshitaka, general of Hideyoshi's cavalry.(52) Born in the village of Kuroda (Omi), he was descended from the family of Sasaki, ruined by Nobunaga. He had entered as son-in-law the family of Kodera Mototaka, *daimyo* of Himeji, but when this *daimyo* was defeated by Hideyoshi, who kept this place for himself, Yoshitaka resumed his former name of Kuroda and attached himself to Hideyoshi. At his baptism he received the name of Simon and he is the Simon Kondera(53) of the Jesuits, generally confounded by foreign authors with his son Kuroda Nagamasa.

Makimura Masaharu, *daimyo* of Ise, notorious for his misconduct, was also converted in 1584. He invited his friends and subordinates, who had imitated him in evil, to follow him in virtue.(54)

Gamo Ujisato, *daimyo* of Matsuzaki (Ise), also received baptism, and took the name of Leo. He was the son of Gamo Katahide, *kerai* of Nobunaga, who on the death of the latter had saved his family and he espoused a daughter of Nobunaga(55). Finally Imaoji Dosan, Hideyoshi's doctor, and then the most celebrated physician in Japan, also became Christian. He used all his influence with Hideyoshi to render him favourable to the new religion(56). Several other *daimyo* and personages of mark also wished to have their names inscribed among the neophytes, but the civil war prevented them for the moment.

Already in the preceding year hostilities had commenced between Hideyoshi and Shibata Katsuie, the defender of Ota Nobutaka's rights. After a sanguinary battle at Shizugatake (Omi), in May 1583, Shibata was routed and compelled to retire into the fortress of Kitanosho. Takayama, still probably inebriated with his military success, at the time of the defeat of Akechi, wished to cut off the retreat of Shibata, and to cover himself a second time with glory. It was unfortunate for him that he did so, for he was literally crushed. His son-in-law and two other near relatives perished in the combat. Hideyoshi however pursued Shibata to Kitanosho and besieged this fortress. Seeing that he was lost, Shibata gave himself up together with his *samurai* to an unbridled orgie. When, on the approach of night, the gaiety had reached its highest pitch, they set fire to the houses, slaughtered the women and children and committed *harakiri*. When Hideyoshi entered Kitanosho next day he found only smoking ruins.

In Shibata the party of Ota Nobutaka lost its most solid support, and it was not long before it fell completely. Beaten everywhere Nobutaka put an end to his life. There still remained Takikawa, the *daimyo* of Kuwana. Blockaded in the fortress of Nagashima (Ise), the later had sworn that he would never surrender. But Hideyoshi turned aside the Kisogawa(57) and inundated the fortress in such a manner that Takikawa was near being drowned. Moreover the soldiers of Konishi, invaded the fortress in barks from all sides. Seeing that he had no means of resisting such an adversary, Takikawa asked pardon, which was granted him.

After having thus triumphed over Nobutaka's party, Hideyoshi turned his arms against Nobuo amd his ally Tokugawa Ieyasu. They came to blows at Komakiyama (Owari), at the end of the spring of 1584. Hideyoshi sustained a considerable reverse. Simon Ikeda, *daimyo* of Yao and a partisan of Hideyoshi, distinguished himself during this battle. Posted with only 300 soldiers on a little eminence, he became the centre of the enemy's attack. More than 3,000 *samurai* scaled the hill and prepared to carry it by assault. Seeing themselves irrevocably lost, Ikeda's men wished to commit *harakiri*, so as to escape falling alive into the hands of the enemy. But Ikeda reproached them for wishing to be guilty of such an act of cowardice and gave them to understand that it was more glorious for *samurai* to die fighting. They listened to his exhortations and succeeded in forcing for themselves a way through the ranks of the enemy. John Juichi, the new lord that Hideyoshi had placed at Sangajima, fell with his *samurai* during this combat, and his death was the ruin of the church on this isle.

Hideyoshi was not only an able warrior but also a clever politician who knew how to use all means in order to attain his ends. Where arms were not favourable to him, he had recourse either to money or to specious promises. It was of this last means that he made use in order to detach Nobuo from his ally Ieyasu. After his disaster at Komakiyama, Hideyoshi understood that it would only be with difficulty that he could finish with his enemies if the latter were united, and he resolved to enter into negotiations with the unsuspicious Nobuo. He succeeded without difficulty in convincing him of the duplicity of Ieyasu and of attaching him to himself. To consolidate this new friendship Hideyoshi increased Nobuo's revenues. Nobuo established himself at Kiyosu (Owari), where his father Nobunaga had begun his career as a simple *daimyo*. As to Ieyasu nothing remained for him but to submit to Hideyoshi. In recompense for his submission he received Hideyoshi's sister in marriage: an unenviable honour, for Ieyasu had already several wives and Hideyoshi's sister, a very plain woman of over forty years of age, merely quitted her husband in order to enter the house of Ieyasu. In spite of his repugnance to such an union Ieyasu did not dare to refuse it, and it was thus that he became an ally and a relative of Hideyoshi.

All central Japan recognized the authority of Hideyoshi; the *Negoro*(58) of the province of Kii, and Chosokabe Motochika, *daimyo* of Kochi (Tosa), only refusing to submit. The *Negoro* full of religious fanaticism had, on the death of Nobunaga, again taken up arms and struggled for their independence. They had equipped 15,000 men, bonzes as well as errant or masterless *samurai*, and now marched on Osaka. The vanguard, composed of 8,000 combatants, was already approaching the gates of this city, while the main body still found itself in the environs of Kishiwada (Izumi). Saiga Magoichi, vassal of Hideyoshi, issued suddenly from this castle, and throwing himself on the *Negoro* made such carnage among them that nearly 4,000 were left dead on the field of battle. Warned by the disaster of Kishiwada, the vanguard wished to return, but found the passage barred. Konishi had in the meantime requisitioned all the junks, the Government junks and the junks belonging to individuals, and after having equipped 70 of them, he went up the Yamatogawa and cut off the retreat of the *Negoro*. The cannons which Nobunaga had formerly received from Otomo Yoshishige, and which Konishi fired from his junks, caused such a panic among the ranks of the fugitives that they believed hell had been let loose against them. The proud army, which the evening before thought it could annihilate the wood-cutter's son, dissolved in a lamentable rout (1585). It was under these circumstances that the Japanese fleet made use for the first time of fire-arms and so rendered a real service(59).

Chosokabe was also defeated and from being the unchallenged *daimyo* in Shikoku, he had to contend himself with the single province of Tosa. Hachisuka Iemasa obtained the province of Awa with a residence at Tokushima. It was thus that

(48) *Avvisi del Giappone* p. 161 and 162.

(49) The most famous of these pirates was named Noshima. He was a veritable King of the Inland Seas, but was routed by Konishi. (Hay, p. 100 and 101).

(50) *Avvisi del Giappone.*

(51) Hay, p. 91.

(52) Hay, p. 98.

(53) Corruption of the name of Kodera.

(54) *Avvisi del Giappone.*

(55) Hay, p. 142, 227.

(56) Hay, p. 87, 88.

(57) A river which flows past Nagashima.

(58) Negoro is the name of the place where the monastery of these bonzes is situated.

(59) *Avvisi del Giappone.*

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Hideyoshi, rewarded the son of his former master under whom he had served as a bandit, and whom he had taken into his service when he himself had become a *daimyo*.

When Hideyoshi saw that his power was firmly established, he distributed the most important *daimyates* to his relatives and to his own creatures. The first became an inexhaustible source of vexation to the conqueror and the others pillars, more or less solid, of his cause. There were equally several *daimyo* who, for one reason or another, were changed from one place to another. Among the latter was Takayama Ukon and Ikeda Tango-no-kami. The first was sent to Akashi (Harima) with an augmentation of revenue. Hideyoshi kept for himself the castle of Takatsuki, situated on the road between Kyoto and Osaka, and too important to be left to another. With the departure of Takayama the church of Takatsuki lost its protector and its support. The *samurai* and their families followed Takayama to Akashi according to the received usage. As to the peasants and the other Christians, several finished by practically abandoning their religion. This event obliged the Jesuits to transport to Osaka their college which, since the destruction of Azuchi, they had temporarily established at Takatsuki. Hideyoshi showed them on this occasion much friendship, for he not only counselled them to erect this establishment at Osaka, but when it was finished he visited it in person.

Scarcely was he installed at Akashi, however, when Takayama commenced to work with all his energy to make his new subordinates become Christians. He began by announcing to the bonzes, still very powerful in that place, that they would have to rid the country as quickly as possible of all their idols. The bonzes at first tried to resist, but when they perceived that Takayama became more and more aggressive, they placed all their divinities on board junks and went to Osaka to show their distress to Hideyoshi's mother, a very devout woman. She undertook to plead the cause of the idols with her son, but Hideyoshi declared that Takayama was free to do whatever he pleased in his own domains and that he, Hideyoshi, would never interfere in the affair (60). The bonzes had to conform to the will of Takayama and to destroy the idols, but in their hearts they swore to take revenge for this injury. It will be seen in the sequel how they triumphed over their adversary.

Ikeda Tango no-Kami was transferred to Mino, probably to Ogaki, near his relative Ikeda Terumasu, who was then *daimyo* of this place. Although neither the history of Japan nor the annals of the religious mention the new post which Tango-no-kami obtained, it is to be presumed that he was placed near the young and inexperienced *daimyo* of Ogaki, whose life he had already saved at the battle of Komakiyama. The father and the elder brother of Terumasa had been killed in the combat and Terumasa was about to undergo the same fate, when Tango-no-kami carried him out of danger by cutting a passage for himself through the ranks of the enemy. It appears that Tango-no-kami was a veritable providence for the Christians, rather numerous in this district and exposed, since the loss of their Christian lord(61), to difficulties without number.

After so much success, Hideyoshi wanted the Shogunate. As custom had reserved this dignity solely for the Minamoto family, Hideyoshi addressed himself to the ex-Shogun Yoshiaki, who had retired to the house of Mori of Yamaguchi, and begged the latter to adopt him. Yoshiaki contemptuously refused and Hideyoshi was about to get angry, when the *kuge* Kikutei Harusue advised him to get himself appointed Kwampaku, or in other words prime minister of the Imperial Palace. It is true that to obtain this dignity it was necessary to be of the Fujiwara family. Hideyoshi overcome this difficulty by getting himself adopted by this family. The Emperor forthwith bestowed on him the title of Kwampaku (1585).

Hideyoshi, however, while henceforth himself a descendant of the Fujiwara, never took this name; he founded a new branch of the family, that of the Toyotomi, and it is under the name of Toyotomi Hideyoshi that he is best known in the history of Japan.

(60) Hay, p. 99.

(61) It is impossible to identify the name of this personage. He was converted in 1582 along with his teacher, a celebrated bonze (*Avvisi del Giappone*, page 73).

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

A few days ago Mr. Arnold Forster (said the naval correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on August 8th), when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, affirmed that the short period of 18 days spent at sea by the *Terrible* during the course of 12 months was not due to any shortage of coal on the China Station. Now the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty knows perfectly well—supposing that he has taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the facts—that in the first place the actual yearly allowance of coal on the China Station has been reduced from 180,000 tons to 150,000 tons; secondly, that the most direct and explicit instructions have been issued to the commanding officers of ships on that station that as little coal as possible is to be burnt; and, thirdly, that the extraordinarily lengthy time spent by the *Terrible* in harbour was almost entirely due to considerations of coal consumption. This coal question is becoming a very serious one for the Navy. The more the Admiralty stint the supply the fewer the opportunities for the officers of the fleet to make themselves efficient in the work of handling their vessels; the less the crew become accustomed to work at sea. It is the old question of money once more, or in other words, a case of Treasury versus Admiralty. Let any member of Parliament who takes an interest in the question ask the responsible officers of the China Squadron whether, financial considerations apart, their ships are exercised sufficiently at sea. The usual answer which he will get will be "Certainly not." Under our extraordinary system of Government the man who practically decides how much coal is to be burnt in exercising our ships is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who knows nothing whatever about the real requirements of the service, and not the First Lord or his technical advisers, the Sea Lords. It is notorious that the supply of coal on the China Station is inadequate for the proper training of the fleet in peace time. How much longer is such a state of things to last?

HOW TO WRITE A DIME NOVEL.

Mr. Gelett Burgess has been interviewing a dime novelist, with interesting results, in the American *Bookman*. Mr. Eugene T. Sawyer, author of the "Nick Carter" series, is a very harmless person, whose greatest care is for his geraniums when he leaves the office of the San José newspaper of which he is city editor. Mr. Sawyer talked much to the purpose. He has a record, not only for quantity, but for speed:—

"The fastest work I ever did," Mr. Sawyer said, "was once when I got an order by wire from Street and Smith, saying that one of their regular writers had failed them, and asking if I could send them a story of 60,000 words in four days. Of course I accepted. And that, too, was in the days of long-hand, before typewriters were common. As usual, I procrastinated, and two days had elapsed before I thought about the story. Then I locked myself into my room and began, writing in lead pencil, while my wife copied my work in ink. I didn't eat nor sleep, living on coffee alone, till the novel was completed, in about sixty hours. In order to have the manuscript reach the publishers on time, I had to have it in the post office at noon, and I caught that mail with something less than a minute to spare. When I saw *Captain Crash* in print, it was just like reading a new book. I had forgotten absolutely about the plot and characters, having written almost automatically."

Asked about his methods of work, Mr. Sawyer developed, in an amusing way, his theory of an opening. This he maintains should be at once striking and illuminative.

The old method used to be something like this: "'Help! Help! Help!' These words rang out into the air on a cold November night, in a little town not twenty miles distant from New York. Some one was in dire need, but the whole country seemed utterly deserted."

And then immediately there was a row of stars, after which the paragraph went on:

"Twenty years ago, Ephraim Gobson was the most respected citizen in New Potsdam, and Huldah, his sunny-haired daughter, was called the prettiest girl in the village, &c., &c."

But I fancy I revolutionised the opening of the dime novel. Writers for the magazines learned how necessary it is to begin the plot with the first word, and do it perhaps more artistically, but it's the same principle. Here are some of my beginnings. For instance, in *Ramon Aranda, the Californian Detective*, I start:

"'We will have the money, or she shall die!'"

Or, in another one I thought rather striking:

"'Swear the defendant!'"

And in *The Dead Man's Hand* the opening line was this:

"'It is a case of mysterious disappearance, Mr. Carter!'

Sometimes it is harder to get a good opener than a good title, though the title and the "cover situation" are what usually sell the book. That last quotation is from *The Dead Man's Hand or, Nick Carter's Matchless Method*. The main title was suggested to me by the publishers, who thought it would sell well, and from that phrase I built up the whole book.

In conclusion, Mr. Sawyer, who is under no delusion about the quality of his work, remarked: "It is not only the 'submerged tenth' who read cheap stories. I have been into bookshops and seen bankers and capitalists gravely paying their nickels for the same tales their elevator boys read. I have known literary men to confess that they had read tales as bad as mine with interest and excitement. Such yarns are about as good a remedy for brain fag as you could find. They're easy, and require little effort of the mind. You can read *The Pirate of the Caribbees* when your nerves forbid ethical discussions."

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, September 13th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,463,127
Amount of convertible notes issued	183,357,982
Government deposits	18,499,926
General deposits	8,724,932
Exchange liability	17,348
Total	258,063,315

CR.	
Discount notes	28,417,286
Foreign discount notes	9,999,986
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary " "	18,500,000
General loans	36,076,037
Exchange liability	3,965,891
Government bonds	49,764,666
Property	2,691,777
Bullion and Specie	86,647,668
Total	258,963,315

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	184,047,781

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold	83,931,317
Silver	1,000,000
Total	84,931,317

Securities:—

Government bonds	37,134,746
Finance Department notes	2,801,632
Government notes	39,833,333
Security notes	2,632,976
Commercial notes	16,713,776
Total	99,116,464

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	997,668	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	457,026
Government deposits	415,611	—
General deposits	627,138	—

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

London, Sept. 12.

Numbers of Russian troops are arriving as emigrants in Manchuria.

M. Lessar, the Russian Minister in Peking, has advised the Russian Commander in Manchuria to expel the British employes of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs who have been sent to resume charge of the postal service.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The cholera is increasing in Egypt.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. STEAMER.

The main steam-pipe of the P. and O. steamer *Borneo* burst at Woolwich during an examination. The Company's Surveyor, the Assistant Manager of the Works, the Manager and eight others are in hospital.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

Shanghai, September 13.

Heavy rains have blighted the harvest in England. On Wednesday a hailstorm caused enormous havoc among the fruit and hops in Kent. The damage to hops in one parish alone in Mid-Kent has been estimated at one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

SETTLING SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 14.

It is officially announced at Johannesburg that in addition to the three million pounds already granted to the burghers two millions will be assigned to assist distressed Britishers and neutral foreigners to re-start. The money will be chargeable on the Imperial Government.

A BAD HARVEST.

The harvest in England is the worst since 1860.

TEA IN FRANCE.

Trade returns show that the use of tea is steadily growing in France.

ROOSEVELT AND RE-NOMINATION.

London, Sept. 15.

American opinion is enomously increasing in favour of Mr. Roosevelt's re-nomination. The latest Republican state convention has enthusiastically adopted him.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

The British team has won the Palmer Trophy in the international rifle contest at Ottawa with a score of 1459, against America's 1447, and Canada's 1372.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The French ambassador at St. Petersburg, Marquis de Montello, has returned to Paris. Being interviewed, he has affirmed the statement that he re-cabled (? was recalled) against (his own) will.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A meeting of 20,000 people at Phœnix Park, Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, has denounced the proclamation of the Crimes Act in Dublin.

CZAR AND PEASANT.

A deputation of peasants assembled by command of the Czar, was addressed by His Majesty, who referred to the spring disturbances and exhorted the peasants to practise honest labour and thrift, advising them to listen to the local nobility and not to believe nonsensical rumours.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

London, Sept. 17.

Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to challenge again for the *America* Cup. Shamrock III. will resemble her predecessors but will be less costly.

FRANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The French Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, recently visited Ajaccio, where he emphasised the necessity of fortifying Corsica as aiming full at Italy's heart. In another speech he said it was France's duty to prepare for the future against any enemies.

It is reported that M. Delcassé is much annoyed.

M. PELLETAN'S SPEECH.

London, Sept. 18.

M. Pelletan has made another speech endeavouring to justify his previous speech. He has denied any hostile motives.

THE MAURITIUS COMMAND.

Colonel Metcalfe, who was distinguished at Ladysmith, has been appointed to command in the Mauritius.

KITCHENER AND THE KING.

Lord Kitchener is on a visit to the King at Balmoral until the 19th.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Sept. 15.

General Dodds has arrived at Marseilles.

The cholera epidemic is raging in Egypt.

Cholera is making ravages in Manchuria.

THE OCCUPATION OF KELANTAN.

Saigon, Sept. 17.

It is telegraphed from London that the occupation of Kelantan by the English is not officially confirmed.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

CHOLERA IN KOREA.

The Consul at Fusan reports under date of the 13th instant that 20 cases of cholera have occurred among Japanese fishermen at Koje Island (Deer Island), and that 9 of the cases ended fatally.

The authorities at Masampo have announced that, until further orders, the medical inspection of ships coming from Fusan will be discontinued.

BANDITS IN MANCHURIA.

The Japanese Consul at Newchwang, reporting under date of the 4th instant, says that during August the bandits in the neighbourhood of Haicheng became so daring, robbing and maltreating wayfarers, that the Governor of Haicheng finally moved against them with 800 men. He found them so strong, however, and such skilful marksmen, that after having had a staff officer and thirty men killed, he was obliged to retire, in spite of the assistance of a party of Russians who were encamped in the neighbourhood. Subsequently a force of 170 Russians with six field-pieces embarked from Niukafun near the Inkow railway station, and proceeding up the Liao, were joined by the Wankiafun force. The combined column, assisted by the troops from Liaotang, finally put the bandits to flight.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

SENSATIONAL SUIT AT KOBE.

Kobe, Sept. 12.

The hearing began to-day of a suit for damages for defamatiou of character, the plaintiffs being Messrs. Popp & Co. and the defendants Messrs. W. H. Gill & Co.

Messrs. Popp & Co. claim that Messrs. Gill & Co. sent information to New York that they (Messrs. Popp & Co.) were shipping Korean for Japanese rice.

The damages claimed is *yen* 10,000.

Mr. Masujima, who appeared for the defendants, moved for a demurrer, on the ground that the claim was too vague.

The case was adjourned.

THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, September 12.

The Acting Commissioner at Wei-hai-wei, in his Annual Report, states that it is not the present intention of the Government to re-fortify the station, but that it will be retained as a flying naval base and depôt, and also as a drill ground and sanitorium for the China Squadron.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, Sept. 14.

It is reported that the Russian War Ministry is elaborating a scheme for the defence of the Amur with a view to possible dispute with Japan. It is proposed to create a squadron of small, swift torpedo boats for the lower reaches of the river, plant electrical mines in the river-bed and patrol the upper reaches with gun-boats.

MANCHURIA.

The *New York Times* describes Russia's expulsion of foreigners from Manchuria as a piece of high effrontery and a cynical notification that Russia does not intend to evacuate the country.

M. PAVLOFF HONOURED.

M. Delcassé has given a luncheon in honour of M Pavloff.

H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."

London, Sept. 16.

H.M.S. *Terrible* arrived at Plymouth to-day from the China Station, and after having disembarked the invalids, proceeded to Portsmouth, where a public reception had been organised in her honour.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The Russian Ministry of Communications is considering the question of resuming a survey of the route for the extension of the Central Asian Railway from Tashkend to Peking.

It is stated that the surveys begun three years ago were abandoned owing to the state of the money market.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

London, Sept. 10.

General Parch (?) has surrendered at Agna Dalls (?) owing to the exhaustion of his provisions.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

The captain, a surgeon and two of the crew of the Haytian gunboat *Crête à Pierrot* were killed when she was sunk by the German war-ship *Panther*.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

The Siamese Minister in Paris has arrived in London to hold a conference with Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

London, Sept. 11.

The rebel army of Colombia has won a great victory at Santa Marta. Two thousand Government troops have surrendered. The rebels are marching on Panama. The German cruiser *Panther* is protecting the interests of Americans.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experiments with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy between Cornwall and Gibraltar have shown satisfactory results.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

London, Sept. 13.

The *New York Times* states that the anti-foreign policy adopted by Russia in Manchuria was maliciously contemplated, but that the United State Government has no intention whatever of meddling with the affair if Russia does not refuse to evacuate Newchwang.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the Russian Government is planning defensive works on the Amoor. The principal design consists of the laying of torpedoes and the distribution of torpedo-boats.

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ENGLAND AND SIAM.

London, Sept. 15.

There is a rumour that three hundred British soldiers have taken possession of Kelantan, a State dependant on Siam.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A report regarding the Trans-Siberian Railway announces a loss of 3,000,000 roubles.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

In consequence of the recent rainfall the cotton crop in India is expected to prove plentiful.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

London, Sept. 16.

The Colonial Office denies the report that three hundred British soldiers have taken possession of Kelantan and states that the report of such action probably originated in Saigon.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

General Carleazo(?) of the rebel army has surrendered in the neighbourhood of Bagota.

The rebels of Colombia, by occupying the Panama district, hope to sell the district to the Washington Government for £40,000,000(?) after the expiration of the terms of lease now granted to a French company.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Pelletan, Minister of the French Navy, has delivered a strong speech at Bizerta. M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, shares his views. The Italian Government, however, is endeavouring to show that such utterances were not expressed by its neighbour.

(From the "Deutsche Japanpost.")

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

Berlin, September 12.

The Anglo-Chinese treaty of commerce meets also in London with suspicion, and it is further denied that the United States agreed with the terms.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

Part of the English press writes in an unfriendly tone about the German action in Hayti.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The reports of a critical situation in the Morocco question having been created by Spanish and French co-operation are described as exaggerated.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

Berlin, Sept. 14.

King George of Saxony has arrived at Potsdam on a visit to Emperor Wilhelm.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The German Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle upon General von Lignitz on the occasion of the manœuvres of the 3rd and the 5th army corps.

THE BOER GENERALS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 9.

The visit of the Boer Generals to Germany will be permitted only on condition that they will entirely abstain from any political actions and anti-British utterances.

THE KAISER AND THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* denies the reports given by the *Daily express* about the Kaiser's utterances concerning the reforms which the English army should be submitted to. The paper further announces that the Government intends to create a special body of colonial officials, beginning on a limited scale, by way of experiment.

RUNNING AMOK IN SPAIN.

In Malaga a gendarme, having suddenly gone mad, shot and killed nine persons.

BRITISH GENERALS AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

Generals Roberts and French are very indignant at the *New York Herald* having falsely imputed to them disapproving words concerning the German infantry which they had occasion to see during the Prussian manœuvres.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

France is making efforts to come to an understanding with England on the Morocco question.

BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

The report that the German Emperor has protested against the Brussels Sugar Convention is untrue.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The Kaiser has gone to Cuxhaven to attend the naval manœuvres and then will leave for his hunting seat, Hubertus-stock.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

A BRUSH WITH A SLAVER IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

London via Bombay, Sept. 9.

A boat party from H.M.S. *Lapwing* has had a serious fight with a slave dhow in the Persian Gulf. One bluejacket was killed and others wounded.

COMMENDATION OF THE "PANTHER'S" ACTION.

London viâ Bombay, September 10.

The general opinion is that S.M.S. *Panther's* action will have a salutary effect on irresponsible fighting politicians of the Haitian stamp.

THE CRIMES ACT IN DUBLIN.

Summonses under the Crimes Act have been served on the Editor and Publishers of the *Irish People* at Dublin, the charges being intimidation and criminal conspiracy.

THE DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE "CRETE-A-PIERROT."

London via Bombay, Sept. 11.

Captain Killick, commanding the Haitian gunboat *Crête-à-Pierrot*, remained on board to fire the magazine and perished with his ship.

THE CONFERENCE WITH THE BOER DELEGATES.

The papers generally are of the opinion that the conference in London with the Boer generals has been valuable in showing that the grievances of the Boers are comparatively slight, and the hopelessness of the attempt to reopen a closed chapter. The *Morning Post* and the *Telegraph* condemn the astounding demands of the generals, which they attribute to the influence of Continental councillors.

THE TROUBLE IN SZECHUAN.

Chungking, September 11.

The insurgents are gaining ground in Szechuan, and the road from Chungking to the capital, Chêngtu, is unsafe for travellers.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

In an editorial anent the recently issued report of the commission of the British Iron Trade Association, the *British Trade Review* points out that "the importance of the United States of America as a factor in the industrial world is recognized by all who have any knowledge of present-day conditions. Some of the most recent developments have caused something like a panic in the industrial nations of Europe, and their results are being watched with the keenest interests in the countries of the Far East and the British Colonies. In these parts of the world the problems of the future as regards trade and industry will be chiefly of an economic nature, and questions of tariff will be more important than the details of technical operations. The resources of the United States of America are so enormous, the influence of tariff conditions so great, and the magnitude of financial and industrial combinations so immense, that they present an altogether new set of problems to the economists and the statesmen. The former must not only reconsider their conclusions, they must recast the whole of their procedure and found their reasoning on assumptions which are more in harmony with actual conditions than the ordinary postulates of political economy. The latter must improve upon the empirical methods of the past and take seriously to the study of industrial dynamics, and not only ascertain the forces at work, but also as far as possible estimate their probable results. In a recent article the London *Times* observed: 'The shipping combination illustrates a truth taught by all history as usually taught. The truth is that the larger destinies of nations are mainly worked out by economic forces, which politicians rarely understand and still more rarely have any capacity to control. The shipping combination indicates a shift in the economic centre of gravity. It is not a freak of Mr. Morgan's. It is not a whim of American men of business. It is not an expression of any sort or kind of hostility to this country. It is the expression and the consequence of pre-existing conditions and of economic movements that have been going on under our noses. As a nation we do not look at such things. Our politicians are too busy with the trumpery affairs of party squabbles and the infinite verbosity of the House of Commons. The public at large are, in plain English, not educated enough to consider such things. Any one who dwells upon them is pooh-poohed as a crank or an alarmist. But movements do not stop because people refuse to see them; all that happens is that the people are tremendously startled when the door which has been steadily and gradually closing finally shuts with a bang.' Unless individuals and nations take a wide view of the industrial problems in which they are interested they will find themselves swamped by the great economic movements which are everywhere revolutionizing economic conditions.

"For some time past all who study industrial evolution have been struck with the rapid changes which are taking place in the United States and have warned the people of Europe to be prepared for the results of these changes. It cannot be said that much attention has been paid to their words, but now the force of circumstances is compelling attention to the development.

"In some respects the Americans are ahead of other people in having improved machinery and methods of working. Their labour-saving appliances are developed to an extraordinary extent, they have greater facilities for the conveyance of traffic both by land and water, they have lower railway rates and greater elasticity in their application to suit the exigencies of the trade and greater freedom of contract between masters and men. Moreover, they have an educational system which is more complete and thorough than that of Britain, and, added to all, there is an amount of native energy and a determination to get on and to make the best of their opportunities, which is apparent in all classes, combined with a system (which is increasing in America) by which men are paid by results. These things have placed America far ahead of the other steel-producing centres of the world."

Our contemporary concludes with this paragraph: "At the same time we must not omit to mention that there is another side to the picture. Local and municipal conditions in America are very far from being as they ought to be—bad water supply, dirty and badly-paved streets, imperfect drainage and railway tyranny. Municipal administration is neglected by the most capable and distinguished men. Learned leisure is almost unknown. The man who is not actively engaged in business is apt to be regarded as a loafer. For many the pace is too hard. Allegheny city, which is practically Pittsburgh, is notorious for the large number of cases of self-destruction, and is known as 'the suicide city. All this has to be offset against the higher wages and more comfortable conditions of living which American workmen generally enjoy. We must take care that we do not purchase mechanical progress at too high a price, and we should never forget that that progress is all in vain unless at the same time it leads to an improvement in human welfare and happiness."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, P. F. Smith, 12th Sept.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 23rd Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, J. C. Williamson, 12th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 12th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, 10th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, 10th Sept. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 12th Sept,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 26th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 12th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 11th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Thetis (24 guns). German cruiser, 2,600, Capt. von Semmen, 13th Sept.,—Kobe.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 13th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, J. Mckenzie, 13th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rambler, British surveying vessel, 835, M. H. Smyth, 13th Sept.,—Nagasaki.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, R. C. Thompson, 14th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, E. Oesselmann, 14th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Lalpoora, British steamer, 2,114, R. H. Coope, 14th Sept.,—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 13th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,080, Remes, 15th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

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Fechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, Y. Tamuki, 15th Sept.,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Freiburg, German steamer, 3,971, Proesch, 15th Sept.,—Moji, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nantes, French bark, 2,029, Ricordel, 16th Sept.,—Cardiff, 8th May, Coal.—M. Ginsburg & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 16th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 16th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vicksburg (10 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. E. Barry, 17th Sept.,—Uraga.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 18th Sept.,—Kobe, 16th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, Middleton, 18th Sept.,—Batoum via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 18th Sept.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 18th Sedt.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 18th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 17th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hansa (20 guns), German cruiser, 6,000, Captain Prioschen, 18th Sept.,—Uraga.

DEPARTURES.

Laos, French steamer, 2,331, Flaudin, 12th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

New Orleans (16 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,769, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 12th Sept.,—Uraga.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, S. Soyeda, 12th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 12th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,878, Davies, 12th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 13th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 13th Sept.,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 13th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 14th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 15th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 15th Sept.,—Otaru via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 15th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, E. G. Andrews, 16th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Teshio Maru, Japanese steamer, 686, Nomura, 16th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 16th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Progress, Russian steamer, 541, Gundersen, 16th Sept.,—Otaru, General.—Smith, Baker & & Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,003, R. C. Thompson, 17th Sept.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, Y. Tamuki, 17th Sept.,—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 17th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, R. N. Hill, 17th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lalpoora, British steamer, 2,124, R. H. Coope, 17th Sept.,—Rangoon and Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Redoubtable (33 guns), French battleship, 8,767, Capt. Bonifoy, 18th Sept.,—Cruise.

Ecuador, German bark, 2,193, O. Dieckmann, 18th Sept.,—Tacoma, Ballast.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 18th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 18th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 18th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. A. Laum, Mr. G. D. Scott, Miss Ashiro, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. M. Hagino, and Count Yanagisawa, in cabin; 15 in second class; 24 Japanese, 15 Chinese, and 2 Europeans in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore and daughter, in cabin; 6 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. J. Yamaguchi, Miss A. L. Foster, Mr. D. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keams, Miss M. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague, Miss G. Newton, Mrs. J. L. Whiting, Mrs. E. L. Mattox, Miss L. Mattox, Miss M. F. Hall, Miss A. K. Franz, Miss G. Corbett, Rev. C. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hicks, Mr. T. R. Guys, Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freeman, Mr. A. J. Fisher, and Mr. P. J. Todd, in cabin; Mr. J. Henrikson, Mr. P. C. Bow, Mr. Jas. H. Meiklyon, and Miss E. Pin, in second class; 17 Japanese, and 17 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Schmid, Mr. Henry Levy, Mr. W. Schopflocher, Mr. Sigm. Schopflocher, Lieut. Reischach, Consul-General Advocadt, Lieut. V. Stegmann, Mr. H. Koch, Consul de Reus and native servant, Mr. Rich. Schweitzer, Mr. George Bruce, and Mr. Silva, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Lalpoora*, from Madras via ports:—Mrs. J. M. Hyde, and Major J. M. Hyde, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Ali Hoosen, Mr. Fukai, Mr. Decoster, Mr. Konishi, Mr. Okano, Mr. de la Rama, Mrs C. Cagigas, child and amah, Lieut. Combe, Sir James L. Mackay, Lady Mackay and daughter, Miss Mackay, Mr. Ratard, Mrs. Ratard, Mrs. Weill, Mr. Georges Weill, Mr. J. H. MacLaren, Mr. Weston, and Mr. James, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Gardiner, U.S.N., Mrs. M. Bord, Dr. W. Voll, Mr. S. Fortin, Mrs. S. Fortin and child, Mrs. G. W. Davis, Miss Z. Davis, Miss M. Davis, and Lieut. H. L. Wigmon, U.S.N., in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. S. P. Ignatoff, Mr. K. Shellig, Mr. V. Bossigin and family, and Mr. J. Lewis, in cabin. For Francisco:—Com. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N., Mrs. R. M. Cooney, Mr. N. P. Antonoff, Mr. P. V. Ligda, Mrs. F. C. Hubell, Lieut. Kayser, Mr. H. T. Holl, Mr. O. Peterson, Mr. Chan Chi Chan, and Mr. S. Daiets, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Laos*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Kuhn, Mrs. Komor and child, Mr. Adam, Mrs. Adam, Mr. O'Neill, Lieut. de Taisseau, Mr. Du Bourg, Lieut. de Vackean, Mr. Mills, Mr. Commijs, Mr. and Mrs. Toche, 4 children, maid and amah, Mr. Caissial and native servant, Madame Berner, Lieut. Alix, Lieut. Dubrenil, Lieut. von Alvensleben, Lieut. Hommey de Bastide, Madame Liane Eldin, Mr. Grellet de la Deyte, Mr. Emil L. Lugat, Mr. Dian, Mrs. L. Muraour, Mr. Valentin, Mr. Sorbjornsen, Mr. Crochet, Mr. Le Bras, Mr. Le Bene, Mr. Bescot, Mr. Goavec, Mr. Guivach, and Mr. Horvocis, in cabin; 5 in third class; 6 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Miss De Berigny, Mr. J. C. McDonogh, Mr. S. Kawate, Mr. A. J. Eissofall, Miss C. E. Sterring, Mr. J. Schwninger, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin and child, Mrs. E. S. Patton, Dr. and Mrs. Jefferys, Mr. G. D. Scott, and Mrs. C. J. Peoples, in cabin; Mrs. T. Yoshida, Mr. K. Ichimatsu, Mr. K. Hanai, Mr. S. Hirata, Mr. H. Hashimoto, Mrs. S. Usui, Mrs. Jeffery's amah, and Mrs. M. Masuda, in second class; 33, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste silk shipped steamer per *Laos*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Option.	Italy.	Lyon.	Russia.	Marseilles	Italy.	Shanghai.	
R. Chauvin & Co...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavier & Co.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	105	...	...	...	70	70	...	...
Sieber & Co.....	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...
Ulysse Pila & Co...	...	...	32	...	65	...	...	...
Varenne & Co.....	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
Otto Streuli	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Robison & Co.....	...	...	21	...	20	...	...	...
Bernardin & Co. ...	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...
Findlay, Richardson & Co.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dell'Oro & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
	217	16	224	...	205	70	...	...
Total.....		457				275		

Per British steamer *Candia*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 20 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 219 bales.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 1	Sa. Sept. 20
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 2	M. Sept. 22
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 3	Tu. Sept. 23
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Hyades 4	W. Sept. 24
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co	Coptic 5	Th Sept. 25
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 6	F. Sept. 26
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 27
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Victoria 7	Su Sept. 28
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 8	Tu. Sept. 30
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salazie	W. Oct. 1
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 2
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Oct. 3

1 Left San Francisco on the 3th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 8th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
6 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 10th inst.
7 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 12th inst.
8 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co	Korea	Sa. Sept. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Sept. 20
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Sept. 20
America	P. M. Co	Peru	Sa. Sept. 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	M. Sept. 22
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Tu Sept. 23
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Sept. 23
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co	Oceanien	Th Sept. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th Sept. 25
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Sept 26
America	O. & O. Co	Coptic	Sa Sept 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Su. Sept 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F Oct. 3
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Oct. 4
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 17

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Achilles	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 26
Adria	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 30
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Sept. 7
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 1
Benarty	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 1
Border Knight	New York	Left S'pore	Sept. 11
Chingwo	Liverpool	At H'kong	Sept. 8
Choysang	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Coptic	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 16
Croydon	New York	Left	Aug. 8
Denbighshire	London	At Kobe	Aug. 24
Em. of China	Van'ver	Left	Sept. 8
Flintshire	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 7
Gaelic	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 3
Glamorganshire	London	Left M'boro.	Aug. 2
Glenartney	London	Left Suez	Sept. 1
Glengarry	London	At S'hai	Sept. 5
Glenshiel	London	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 18
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 11

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Hiroshima Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	Sept. 14
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Colombo	Sept. 10
Hudson	New York	Left Suez	Aug. 11
Hyades	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 12
Idzumi Maru	Bombay	Left	Sept. 6
Inaba Maru	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 12
Indrasamha	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 13
Indrawadi	New York	Left Suez	Sept. 5
Indravelli	Portland	Left	Sept. 14
Ixion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 1
Iyo Maru	Hongkong	At Moji	Sept. 15
Jason	Liverpool	Left N'saki	Sept. 14
Java	London	Left	Aug. 21
Kaisow	Liverpool	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left	Sept. 13
Kennebec	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 30
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves S'hai	Sept. 3
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 7
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 8
Nestor	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 10
Pembrokeshire	London	Left S'hai	Sept. 18
Preussen	Hamburg	Left Colombo	Sept. 6
Proteus	New York	Passed Canal	July 11
Queen Louise	New York	Left Suez	Sept. 1
Rapallo	New York	Passed Gib'ter	July 25
Riojun Maru	Hongkong	At Kobe	Sept. 12
Salazie	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Sept. 15
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 3
Segovia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 13
Serbia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Silvia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 6
Socotra	London	Left Suez	Aug. 22
Tartar	Hongkong	Left N'saki	Sept. 15
Tientsin	London	Left	Sept. 6
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Sept. 10
Trieste	Trieste	Left S'pore	Sept. 8
Victoria	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 12
Wakasa Maru	London	Left Suez	Sept. 11
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	At Sydney	Aug. 29

UNDER SAIL.

A. G. Ropes	Cardiff	May 19	N'saki
Arrow	Phila.	June 25	Kobe
Clarence S. Bement	New York	May 10	Y'hama
Columbia	Phila.	June 9	Kobe
Juteopolis	Phila.	July 14	Kobe
Lord Templeton	New York	July 5	H'date
Mabel Rickmers	Phila.	May 28	N'saki
Nantes	Cardiff	May 8	Japan
Neck	New York	July 1	Y'hama
Notre Dame d'Awor	Cardiff	July 15	N'saki
Renee Rickmers	Phila.	July 12	N'saki
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	June 26	Kobe
Willy Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA STATION.

For Shimbashi—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30 (express), 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, and 11.35 a.m., 12.15, 12.57, 1.30, 2, 2.36, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15 (express), 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8, 9.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.

For Tokaido—6.15 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 6.50 a.m. (Kobe express), 8.07 a.m. (Ogaki), 9 a.m. (Yokosuka), 9.45 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.26 a.m. (Yokosuka), 11.10 a.m. (Yokosuka) Kozu, and Hamamatsu), 1.06 p.m. (Kobe express), 2.40 p.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Shizuoka), 3.26 p.m. (Yokosuka), 4.27 p.m. (Numazu) 5.35 p.m. (Kozu) 8.20 p.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.30 p.m. (Kobe).

For Hodogaya—6,15, 6.25, 7.17, 9, 9.45, 10.26, 11.10 a.m.; 2.40, 3, 3.26, 4.27, 5.10, 5.35, 7, and 8.02 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI STATION.

For Yokohama—5.20, 5.50, 6.50, 7.55, 8.30 (express) 8.45, 9.25, 10.10, 10.45, 11.25, 11.50, a.m.; 1 1.40, 2.25, 2.50, 3.25, 4, 4.35, 5.10 (express) 5.25, 6.21, 7, 7.35, 8.20, 9.20, 10.35, and 11.20 p.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is some enquiry and reason to expect an improvement shortly.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There has been some business in bar steel but otherwise there is little doing.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

There has been a distinct improvement in the market, and prices show an advance.

American	$2.62
Russian	2.37½
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is steady with prices unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Since our last issue business has continued on a large scale at previous quotations. During the last three days sellers have advanced their prices about *yen* 20 per picul, which has somewhat checked demand. At closing the market is strong, sellers and buyers alike professing small inclination to do business.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	970 to 990
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 1½	945 to 950
Re-reels—No. 2	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 3	890 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2	890 to 900
Kakedas—No. 2½	860 to 870

WASTE SILK.

Business continues at full rates in spite of the consuming markets refusing as yet to come up to the full equivalent. Holders are very strong, especially for the best quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

The market continues firm. The quality is poor.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 18.

London silver ⅛ higher, China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ higher and local rates unaltered but uniformly very firm.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 11/16
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0¾
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/1
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	259
— Private 4 months' sight ...	26⅝
— — 6 months' sight ...	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight...	16% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	17½% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	88*
— Private 10 days' sight...	89½*
India—Bank sight ...	154
— Private 30 days' sight ...	157
America—Bank sight ...	50⅛
— Private 30 days' sight ...	51⅛
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51⅞
Germany—Bank sight ...	210½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	215½
Bar Silver (London) ...	23¾

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 18.

Yesterday's total transactions were 4,090 shares.

MORNING. Sept.	MORNING. Oct.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Sept.	AFTERNOON. Oct.
72.60	—	Nippon Railway ...	72.60	73.00
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
57.00	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
—	41.75	Kansai Railway ...	—	—
—	55.35	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.90	55.50
75.65	76.10	Tanko Railway.....	75.70	76.25
36.40	36.70	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Tobu Railway	18.50	—
—	—	Sobu Railway	53.30	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
110.70	111.40	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
56.30	69.20	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	56.40	69.40
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
—	77.85	Nippon Yusen	77.30	77.90
—	28.20	Toyo Kisen	—	—
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
77.70	78.20	Tokio Gas Co.	77.70	78.40
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
—	54.00	Tokio Electric Light	—	54.20
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
15.50	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
119.80	121.80	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	121.10	123.00

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.
No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 18.

Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 252½. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 160. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	252½ Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	160 Sales.

Telephone No. 328

MARUSE SHOTEN.

Telephone No. 1266.

RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, September 18.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting	138.50	137.90	136.0
2nd Meeting	—	—	135.85
3rd Meeting	—	137.20	135.60
4th Meeting	—	136.25	134.55
5th Meeting	—	136.50	134.90

AFTERNOON.

	September.	October.	November.
1st Meeting	—	136.90	134.95
2nd Meeting	—	137.05	135.35
3rd Meeting	—	138 00	135.75
4th Meeting	—	137.80	135.80

MORNING. Sept.	Oct.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Sept.	Oct.
72.60	—	Nippon Railway ...	72.60	73.00
57.00	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
75.65	76.10	Tanko Railway.....	73.70	76.25
—	55.45	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.90	55 50
—	41.75	Kansai Railway ...	—	—
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
110.70	111.40	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
—	77.85	Nippon Yusen	77.30	77 90
—	28.20	Toyo Kisen	—	—
119.80	121.80	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	122.10	123.00

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

Bovril has played such a conspicuous part in South Africa that it forms no inconsiderable feature of the story. The *Lancet* has had frequent references to Bovril in the reports of the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Nearly every newspaper correspondent has had to refer to Bovril to make his story complete. Rudyard Kipling and Baden-Powell have written their Bovril stories. Over 500 British hospitals and similar public institutions use and prescribe Bovril, not beef tea, but Bovril.

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Mead Cycle Co. CHICAGO, U.S.A.
August 16th, 1902.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 18.

Oriental Hotels are wanted at *yen* 120. Japan Breweries have been done at *yen* 150. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted for 1st debentures.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	116 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475* N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1902.

BIRTHS.

On August 5th, at The Round Tower, Burnham, Somerset, England, to the wife of GEORGE BRAITHWAITE of Tokyo, a Son.

On September 21st, at 9, Tsukiji, Tokyo, to the wife of JOHN TRUMBULL SWIFT, M.A., a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th September, 1902, at the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, England, by the Vicar, JOHN ARCHIBALD TEMPLE, only son of Mr. J. I. Plummer, M.A., F.R.A.S., etc., Hongkong and Durham, to MARIAN ALMA, daughter of Mr. F. G. Hendley, H.M. Inspector of Army Schools, York.

DEATH.

Mr. YOSHINOBU UMEDA, Mayor of Yokohama City, on Saturday, the 20th September.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SNOW fell on Mount Fuji on the morning of September 14th.

DR. BAELZ left Shimonoseki on September 18th for Chemulpo.

MR. IIZUKA, a police inspector in Fukuoka, died of cholera on September 23rd.

THE Emperor and Empress have granted a sum of *yen* 1,500 toward the relief of sufferers in northern Formosa by the recent storm.

A TELEGRAM published in Kobe on the 19th, dated London the 17th, said:—The speech delivered by M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, is severely criticised by the Paris newspapers. The leading journals sharply censure the Minister for his chauvinistic utterances.

THE Chinese Minister in Tokyo, owing to the death of his elder brother, will observe mourning for two weeks commencing on September 23rd.

A CREW from the Japanese cruiser *Takasago* competed at Ryde Royal Regatta among the man-of-war cutters but only secured third place.

THE launch of the third class cruiser *Niitaka*, which is now in course of construction at the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Yard, will take place some time in October.

PUBLIC Procurator Kosaka Komataro, of the Osaka Appeal Court, has been engaged by the Siamese Government as a legal adviser at the yearly salary of *yen* 6,000.

PRINCESSES TSUNE AND KANE, who have been staying in Nikko for some time, returned to the Takanawa Detached Palace on September 18th, arriving at Uyeno Station in the forenoon.

THE Hongkong Contingent to the Coronation passed through Yokohama on Monday by the C.P.R. steamer. Volunteers and Regulars alike seem to have had a right royal time in the Old Country.

LATEST intelligence from Hachijo island, one of the seven islands of Izu, says that a peculiar epidemic, not known before, has recently broken out in the island and many inhabitants have fallen victims to it.

TELEGRAMS from Tientsin report the safe arrival of Prince Tsai on September 22nd and of Major-General Yamane, *attaché* of the Japanese Legation in Peking, and various Japanese advisers to the Peking Government and to Viceroy Yuan.

THE Hongkong papers announce the death of Mr. D. R. Crawford, one of the original founders of the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co. The sad event occurred in Glasgow, Mr. Crawford left the Far East about two years ago.

THE Dublin Corporation has adopted a resolution protesting against the outrage and insult done to the citizens by the proclamation of the Crimes Act in Dublin, which is described as the most crimeless city in the world.

THE residence of Viscount Mori, in Chofumura, Yamaguchi Prefecture, has been selected as the Emperor's temporary residence during the coming military manœuvres to take place in Kyushu some time in November.

THE launch of the yacht which has been built at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, for the Crown Prince will take place on October 4th. She will be named *Hatsu-kaze* (a poetical term which, translated literally, means "first wind.")

PROFESSOR IWAYA MAGOZO, of the College of Law in the Kyoto University, has been engaged by the Chinese Government as a legal adviser at the yearly salary of *yen* 6,000. He will start for Peking shortly to take up his new duties.

PRINCE TSAI, of China, during his stay in Japan, made a donation of *yen* 1,500 to municipal and provincial authorities, namely *yen* 300 to Tokyo City, *yen* 200 each to Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto and Hiroshima, and *yen* 100 each to Nikko, Hamamatsu, Bakan and Osaka.

MR. ARAI KICHIRO, a wealthy man of Sengen-machi, Yokohama, has presented a fine rowing boat to Captain Gunji (retired), Chief of the Hoko Gikai, an association organized about ten years ago for the purpose of developing the fisheries of the Kurile Islands.

AT a sitting of the Yokohama Municipal Council held on September 23rd it was resolved to present a sum of *yen* 2,200 to the family of the late Mr. Y. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama, in recognition of the faithful services rendered by him in the transaction of public affairs. The sum was handed to Mr. Umeda Katsutaro, son and heir of the deceased, on the 24th.

AT the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Yard four torpedo-boat destroyers are now under construction and one of them is near completion. They are the *Harusame*, *Murakumo*, *Hayabusa*, and *Asagiri*. Their armaments will all be supplied from the Kure Arsenal. The above craft, with the torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashiwo*, now on her way home, complete the second naval expansion programme.

THE launch of the steamer *Aki Maru*, built at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will take place on October 6th. Her dimensions are: length 445 feet, breadth 49 feet 2 inches, beam 33 feet 6 inches, gross tonnage 6,400 tons and draught 25 feet. She will have a speed of 12 knots and is capable of carrying 16 cabin, 20 ordinary and 168 steerage passengers. The vessel will be placed on the trans-Pacific line.

WE learn from San Francisco papers that Captain J. T. Smith, late of the *City of Peking*, was to leave San Francisco on Sept. 1st for Newport News, Va., to take command of the Pacific Mail liner *Siberia*, sister ship to the *Korea*. The *Siberia* is about ready for her trial trip, or will be as soon as her coal can be taken aboard. She is expected to leave the latter part of September for San Francisco being scheduled to sail for the Orient in December, in place of the *Peru*, which is to be returned to the Panama route.

ACCORDING to latest statistics relating to forests in Japan the total area of the State forests is put at 7,580,208 *cho* (one *cho* is equal to 360 feet). The yearly income accruing therefrom amounts to *yen* 2,060,416 and the annual expense to *yen* 965,325, leaving a balance of *yen* 1,095,191. In other words, the profit per *cho* is only 14 *sen*. The figures show a great diminution as compared with the forestry returns in Germany, where a profit of over *yen* 23 is obtainable per *cho* annually.

CHO MIN-CHEE, the principal Chinese employé of the National Bank of China, Ltd., No. 75, Yokohama, who had been sent to Negishi prison pending trial on a charge of fraud, committed suicide in his cell by hanging about 5 p.m. on September 17th. He used his girdle for the purpose. The accused with another Chinaman was recently prosecuted in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho by the National Bank on a charge of having defrauded the bank to the extent of *yen* 60,000.

IN connection with the Fifth Domestic Exhibition to be opened in Osaka next year, Mr. Horne, an American resident of Yokohama, is reported to have obtained permission on September 23rd from the Japanese Authorities to erect a stand for the exhibition of machinery in the compound of the Exhibition. Sanction was also given the same day to a number of Japanese applicants, including Count Sano, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, Mr. Yamamoto Kametaro, of Kobe, Mr. Sumitomo Kichiyemon, of Osaka, and others, who are desirous of making displays in the Exhibition.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

Writing about the killing of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis in Hunan, the *North-China Daily News* says :—

It is sad that the Chinese masses should still be liable to be roused to murderous frenzy by such malignant rumours. The only remedy is that which the missionaries themselves are constantly applying; the dissipation of the ignorance and credulity that make these outbreaks possible.

Is that the only remedy? Does it not suggest itself that if all missionary institutions in China were placed on precisely the same basis as Chinese public institutions so far as local official inspection is concerned, the air of mystery that now envelops Christian propagandism in the eyes of the ignorant masses would be dissipated? The lives, conduct and influence of the missionaries themselves ought, one would think, to exercise a softening influence, and yet, after some sixty years of the operation of that influence, we are only two years removed from the time of a wholesale massacre of missionaries, men, women and children. Something must be wrong. The world can not afford to lose such philanthropists as are yearly sacrificed to the fury of Chinese mobs.

The amount spent by Japan during last fiscal year—ended March 31st 1902—on account of operations in North China, was 13,887,920 *yen*. The *Official Gazette* announces that the Emperor's assent to this outlay has now been obtained. The sum is divided thus :—

	YEN.
Foreign Office	568,735
Home Department	3,690
Finance Department	3,697,256
War Department	8,111,556
Naval Department	1,283,353
Department of Communications	223,328

In the same *Gazette* we find that the cost of sending a squadron to England for the Coronation is put down at 397,841 *yen*; the cost of overseeing the affairs of the generul election, 119,690 *yen*; and the cost of floating and repairing stranded men-of-war—namely, the *Yayeyama*, the *Musashi* and a torpedo-destroyer—, at 288,618 *yen*.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from London says that the project of a railway from Takshend to Peking has been again brought forward. Three years ago the route was surveyed and it was expected that the work of construction would soon commence, but the state of the money market being unfavourable, a postponement became necessary. The financial outlook being now more favourable, the scheme is to taken up once more.

We read in Tokyo papers that Professor Iwaya Magozo, Doctor of Law in the Kyoto University, has been engaged by the Chinese Government for the purpose of compiling a new code of laws. The Professor left Japan on the 16th instant, and it is expected that after his arrival in China a number of assistants will be summoned from Japan to join him. China seems to be really in earnest about the reform of her laws and her judiciary. It is a stupendous task. Will the Powers leaves her leisure to complete it? Will the prejudices of her own people leave her leisure? It is related of the celebrated Wen Hsiang, whom all agree in regarding as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, among China's modern statesmen, that he observed :—"You are very anxious to wake us up, and you will succeed eventually. But whether the consequences will be agreeable to you is another question," or words to that effect. He spoke at some time in the sixties. If, in all this new movement of reform, China were making free use of the men who have been educated under Christian auspices and who have learned to look on the Occident with friendly eyes, Wen Hsiang's warning would not have any ominous sound now. There is, however, one most reassuring feature in the situation. It is that the Chinese are apparently to be led along their new path by Japanese. Every Japanese subject employed in China in whatever capacity will be a centre for diffusing the light of liberalism. The resources immediately available to China for this reform movement would not suffice for the employment of a large number of Europeans and Americans, and, besides, Europeans and Americans would have to begin by overcoming in their own case the prejudices which the Chinese have learned to entertain towards all "over-sea men." But the Japanese are not thus handicapped. They have some degree of distant kinship with the Chinese, and it may be assumed that the latter will listen to them from the outset, and will readily imbibe the friendship Japan feels and shows towards the Occident. If there be any truth in this forecast, the event will be another illustration of the old saying that the unexpected always happens. For what is felt by sufferers from the "Yellow-Peril" apprehension is that Japan may rouse China's latent energies and then place herself on the crest of an immense wave of Oriental inundation. But it will probably be because of Japan's teaching that the yellow waters, instead of gathering into an angry flood, will spread peacefully over a tranquil, happy and enlightened Asia.

Monday, Sept. 22.

An extraordinary rumour is telegraphed from Paris, on the strength of an alleged official statement, that the French have "landed" artillery at Chengtu in Szechuan, but that public opinion in Paris regards the stories of Boxer troubles in Szechuan as exaggerated. How on earth could the French manage to "land" artillery at Chengtu? They might get a gunboat as far as Chungking on the Yangtse, but to push far up beyond that point, and then to make the ascent of the Chung-kiang would be feats not yet contemplated, to say nothing of the miraculous celerity of the performance.

Ten Japanese railway engineers have been engaged for construction purposes on the Hankow-Canton Railway. They left Tokyo on the 20th instant. If Japan has to supply to China teachers for schools and experts for industrial enterprises, the resources of this country will be strained.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

It is said that China's request for permission to pay the Indemnity in silver has definitely fallen through. America was willing enough. With such a plethora of money in her Treasury that she can afford to treat China's payments as a mere bagatelle, she said in a *nonchalant* manner that she would do whatever the rest were prepared to do. Great Britain, on her side, had no objection to a compromise by which China would have obtained the relief she desires up to the year 1910, whereafter she must revert to the strict terms of the Protocol. But apparently the other Powers are unwilling to make any such concession. How could they agree, seeing that some of them have already financed their shares of the Indemnity? What China should have done, we think, would have been to insist on the payment of the customs duties in gold. If she has to discharge her debts in gold, she may set up a just claim to have her debtors pay in gold, Of course her radically soundest plan would be to adopt the gold standard. The Second Article of her new Treaty with England provides that she shall make arrangements for an uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire by British as well as Chinese subjects. That would be a fine opportunity to struggle out of the silver morass, for a morass the unwisdom of the world has made it.

We have refrained from wearying our readers by presenting to them the various items of intelligence telegraphed from Peking and Tientsin about the restoration of the railways within the Great Wall and without it. But we may mention that, according to the latest rumour, Russia asks, as an essential condition, that special facilities shall be given for the carriage of Russian mails and Russian troops over the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang road. That sounds little credible. Why should special facilities be secured to Russia—above all in the matter of troops—if her evacuation of Manchuria is to be genuine? And do her diplomats usually show so little tact as to ask for collateral concessions such as would obviously conflict with the integrity of her public engagements?

The charter of the Hunan S.S. Company is published. We observe from the provisions that the Company is required to carry Japanese mail matter gratis, but that it may not carry foreign mails without the permission of the Minister of State for Communications. If foreigners are employed as members of a crew, the sanction of the same Minister must be sought, except in cases of emergency, due to death or other causes, when engagements may be made with the approval of the nearest consul, subject to the subsequent sanction of the Minister. It is also laid down that the Government shall have the right to employ the Company's ships for public purposes.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

News from Szchuan is to the effect that the Boxers have destroyed a native church, and have raided three other districts. No lives appear to have been lost, or, at any rate, there is no report of any loss of life, but details of that nature may come later, for it has always been remarkable that the killing or maiming of native Christian converts is not deemed a matter of paramount importance by distributors of Chinese news.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

Major-General Yamane has arrived in Peking to take command of the Japanese troops there.

Prince Ching has arrived at Taku on his return voyage from Europe *viâ* Japan.

The hospital established in Tientsin by Messrs Inouye and Sano was opened on the 21st instant, the occasion being celebrated by an entertainment when over a hundred persons were present.

It is now reported that Russia is making preparations for the withdrawal of her troops from the first evacuation section of Manchuria, and that the operation will be concluded in due time, namely, by the 10th of October.

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Rumour says that the Empress-Dowager is much debilitated and that she will retire to the Summer Palace next month. It is to be hoped that her absence will not become the occasion for another access of reforming mania such as rendered 1898 a catastrophic year. Reform is absolutely necessary, but reform without judgment or caution must always be suicidal.

Friday, Sept. 26.

Various items of intelligence are telegraphed from China with regard to the evacuation of Manchuria and the rendition of the railways. But it is impossible to rely on the accounts given by correspondents. The salient fact alone is interesting, namely, that evacuation and rendition seem to be getting nearer, and that they will soon, in all probability, be accomplished facts.

A Shanghai telegram alleges that the Boxer disturbances in the upper part of the Yangtse Valley are not so serious as they were originally represented to be. We presume that the reference is to Szchuan.

The discussion about the Tientsin-Paoting Railway continues, but what particular stage it has reached we can not decipher. Sir Ernest Satow has declared, it is said, that England does not regard France's protests as at all serious, which is the gist of the news.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

Shanghai telegraphs that the Washington Government has directed Mr. John Barrett to return to Shanghai for the purpose of preparing a report on the influence that the new Anglo-Chinese Treaty is likely to exercise upon the trade of the United States. It is easy to conjecture the form that his report will take. America can not be expected to agree that goods which now find their way to the consumer at an outlay of 2½ per cent. on account of inland taxation, shall hereafter pay 7½ per cent. to be freed from that same taxation. Rumour further alleges that Germany will not agree to any part of the surtax scheme, and will insist on maintaining the present system; while as for Japan, we showed in a recent issue that the new Treaty must be intolerable to her in some respects. Events have confirmed the apprehension we ventured to suggest when the commissioners met in Shanghai, namely, that the method of independent negotiation would prove suicidal, and that by the time each Power had whittled down the Treaty so as to suit its own individual convenience, the solid residuum left to China would be insignificant. Our impression now is that the Treaty will fall through completely.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The local Agent (Mr. J. Williamson Jones) of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from his London Office, intimating that the Directors of the Bank have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended the 30th June last, payable on and after 22nd provimo.

"UNCONVINCED" AND "TREATY RIGHTS."

Monday, Sept. 22.

We observe that "Unconvinced" still adheres to the argument that if the drafters of the revised English treaties had intended to limit the operation of the celebrated Article XVIII. to "land" only, they would never have used the word "property." "'Land,'" says "Unconvinced" "did not express the meaning they wished to convey and property' did," and he goes on to observe:—

> A definite reply to the *Japan Mail's* question, "Why did the drafters not use the word houses" is equally simple. Because they knew that "houses" would be understood by the interpreters of the Treaty as included in "property." Had they used the word "land," in order to make their meaning absolutely clear they would have had to add the words "and houses," but, as I pointed out before, they could not have used the expression "property and houses" without making themselves ridiculous. It's a pity Mr. Bertie and Mr. Gubbins are not at home to set the point at rest, but in any case I presume their evidence will be sought and their intentions made known to the arbitrators. As regards the laws by which the questions will be decided, I take it that it is not a question of law at all, but rather a question of the English interpretation of the English word *property* as used in Clause 18 of the Treaty and upon this the evidence of the *intention* of Mr. Bertie and Mr. Gubbins must have a most important bearing.

Now it has often been pointed out, though "Unconvinced," like many of his fellow-thinkers, takes no notice of the argument,—it has often been pointed out that while the word "property," if not qualified by any limitation, would undoubtedly include "houses" and a great many other things also, it can not possibly be interpreted as including "houses" when it is accompanied by the limitation "held under the leases in perpetuity." For the "houses" standing on settlement lands are not held under the leases. They are not leased property. They are actually owned by the holders of the land, whereas the land itself is only leased. Not the smallest exception is taken, or can be taken, to the proposition that the significance of the generic word, "property" is much wider than the significance of the specific word "land." But where there is question of interpreting the words "property held under a certain lease," we naturally go to the lease to discover the nature of the property in question, and we then find in the clearest possible manner that the property is land. Why does "Unconvinced" insist on separating the word "property" from its qualifying context? Why does he rest his case on the unlimited meaning of a word when it is accompanied by the clearest limitations? And why does he, in common with all his fellow-thinkers, persistently ignore the plain fact that if "property" is to be interpreted without regard to the textual limitation set forth in the Treaty, then some wholly arbitrary limitation must be imposed, since otherwise the word would have to be read as including everything owned by the foreign resident, not merely his dwelling and warehouses alone, but also everything in them, the furniture, the goods, the horses, the carriages, the *jinrikisha*, the bicycles and so on, If, as we are bound to assume and do assume, if "Unconvinced" really cares to discuss the question exhaustively, will he not tell us what limitations are to be set to the significance of the term "property" if the treaty limitation is ignored. He may reply as another controversialist has constructively implied, that the framers of the Treaty had in mind the limitation "immovables": that they intended the term "property" to cover all "immovables." If so, we come to the question, "immovables according to what law?" But "Unconvinced" rejects the idea of law altogether and pleads for the English interpretation of the English word "property." Then we ask him "what is the English interpretation of the English word property? Is it "land and houses." We have never heard of such an interpretation, nor can it be found in any dictionary. To limit "the English interpretation of the English word property" to land and houses is assuredly one of the most arbitrary proceedings that stand on record. As to what Mr. Gubbins and Mr. Bertie had in view when they assisted in drafting the Treaty, it will of course be very interesting to learn from their own mouths, but, in the meanwhile, the Blue Book makes the matter quite clear. For we there learn that Mr. Bertie pointed out the importance of distinguishing the general *land* ownership question from the ownership of real property in the settlements, and asked for "some effectual guarantee against the disturbance of existing rights;" and that, in a memorandum by Viscount Aoki, the latter pointed out that "the rights of the lease holders are carefully defined by the title-deeds, and too well guarded by the principles of civil law that any apprehensions on this score should be entertained." Can it be supposed for an instant that either Mr. Bertie or Viscount Aoki intended to refer to houses when they made the above statements? How could Mr. Bertie have intended to ask for a distinction between house-ownership in the foreign settlements and the general question of land ownership in Japan, and how could Viscount Aoki have intended to refer to houses when he said that the rights of lease holders are carefully defined by the title-deeds? If "Unconvinced," "Truth" or "Treaty Rights" will be so good as to give frank answers to the various questions we have here propounded, perhaps a step of progress towards agreement may be made.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

"Treaty Rights" says that "a perpetual lease granted by the Japanese Government to a British subject could not possibly be affected in any way by a Treaty between Japan and Austria." Let us recall the facts. In a letter dated Sept. 15th "Treaty Rights" said:—

> The third condition of our Title Deeds which has been nullified by the law relating to Perpetual Leases which the Japanese Government passed and promulgated last year and to which I referred in my last week's letter—and which I quote here for the benefit of the *Mail*—runs as follows:—
>
> "That no portion of said lot or any building thereon shall be sold or leased to any Japanese subject, unless both the Japanese and consular authorities grant an official act of authorization under the seals of office legalizing such transfer or lease; which said act may be granted or refused in the exercise of their discretion."
>
> A most strenuous effort—thank goodness a fruitless one—was made by the Japanese Government for over two years to force upon foreigners a superficies in lieu of a perpetual lease; an attempt is now being made to ignore the fact of our perpetual leases having been confirmed by Treaty and the third condition of our Title Deeds has been nullified.
>
> We stand in breathless trepidation wondering what is the next provision of Treaty or condition of Treaty-confirmed-perpetual lease doomed to violation!! What a strong inducement these facts present for foreign capital to come into the country!!!

This is a perfectly clear issue. The title deed provides that no part of the leased land nor any building thereon erected shall be sold or leased to a Japanese subject without the official authorization of the Japanese and Consular Authorities. But the German and Austro-Hungarian Revised Treaties annul this restriction, and provide, in the clearest

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language, that such sale may be made without any reference whatever to either the Japanese or the Consular Authorities. "Treaty Rights," apparently ignoring these provisions of the Revised Treaties, complained in the letter quoted above that "the third condition of the title deeds had been nullified," and in his last letter he describes our reference to the Austro-Hungarian Revised Treaty as "ridiculous" and "invalid." Hard words do not prove anything. The plain fact is that German and Austro-Hungarian subjects have acquired by the Revised Treaties the definite right to dispose of their land and houses to Japanese subjects without the consent of the Consular or the Japanese authorities. But "Treaty Rights" now says that "a perpetual lease granted by the Japanese Government to a British subject could not possibly be affected in any way by a Treaty between Japan and Austria." Has the British subject's perpetual lease been affected in any way, may we ask? We are not aware that it has. If the British subject does not want to avail himself of the privilege secured by the Austro-Hungarian and the German Revised Treaties, if he insists on seeking the preliminary consent of the Japanese and Consular Authorities before disposing of any part of his property to Japanese subjects he is still at liberty to do so. The consent of the Consular authorities, indeed, is quite worthless, since the Anglo-Japanese revised Treaty provides that "the Consular authorities mentioned in the perpetual lease are in all case to be replaced by the Japanese authorities." Nevertheless, if any one chooses to resort to the superfluous procedure of consulting the Consuls, we see no reason against his doing so. He is not under any sort of obligation to avail himself of the freedom of action acquired by Germany and Austria-Hungary for their subjects. Moreover, he is not under any sort of obligation to sell his property to a Japanese. That is a purely optional procedure on his part, and so long as he chooses to confine his transactions of sale or purchase to persons of non-Japanese origin, his lease with all its restrictions will remain absolutely intact and unaltered. Is it not somewhat unjust to accuse Japan of violating her treaty engagements towards England because, at the instance of the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, she has conventionally removed a restriction formerly hampering freedom of transactions in real property, but, at the same time, has left British subjects absolutely free to adhere to the old restriction and to be bound by it, if such should be their will or fancy? Possibly the objection entertained by "Treaty Rights" to freedom of mixed residence may be based on some ground not apparent to us, but truly we fail to apprehend how Japan can be charged with any breach of faith towards the British Government because she has by treaty relieved Austro-Hungarian and German subjects from a restriction by which British subjects may continue to be bound if they please.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The following letter appears in the columns of a local contemporary:—

Dear Sir,—In his article under date 22nd inst. the Editor of the *Japan Mail* repeats his oft-stated argument that *land* only is leased, but I would ask him how could anything but land be leased seeing that no buildings were in existence when the leases were granted? Obviously it must be conceded that land only was leased in the first instance. But the Japanese Government stipulated that buildings should be erected on the leased lands, and in anticipation of the *property thereby to be created*, fixed the annual *rent* to be paid, on a scale far beyond ordinary land tax and sufficiently high not only to cover the land tax, but likewise whatever taxes might afterwards be considered leviable on the property, whether for Imperial or municipal purposes. When they approached the Treaty Revision question, Mr. Bertie and Mr. Gubbins knew all this, and they also knew that throughout the long years preceding Treaty Revision, the payment of what was usually called Ground Rent had given leaseholders absolute immunity from all further taxation. In order, therefore, to obtain "some effectual guarantee against the disturbance of existing rights," or, as someone else has put it, to maintain the "status quo," they made use of the word *property* in Clause 18 instead of land. That is indisputably, in my opinion, the real reason why the drafters of the Treaty used the word property, and, holding this belief implicitly, I have no hesitation in stating that I limit the application of the word properly strictly to land and buildings in the context of Clause 18 as understood and clearly implied by Mr. Bertie and Mr. Gubbins. The suggestion that under my contention the meaning of the word property becomes illimitable, extending to jinrikishas, bicycles, &c., &c., is untenable on the face of it, and no one knows this better than the Editor of the *Japan Mail*. For the foregoing reasons I claim that it is not a question of law, but a question of what was in the minds of the drafters of the Treaty and what they intended to convey when they used the word "property" instead of "land."

Yours faithfully, UNCONVINCED.

Yokohama, September 23rd, 1902.

It is rather a curious experience to have our own questions propounded to ourselves as "Unconvinced" does in the above letter. He inquires:—"How could anything but land be leased seeing that no buildings were in existence when the leases were granted?" Precisely. That is the very question we have often asked. So, then, it is admitted that only land was leased. What, then, is the "property held under the lease"? Can it be anything but land? But "Unconvinced" apparently suggests that the leases had an anticipatory, as well as an actual, character. He does not indeed go so far as to say that a lease granting the perpetual tenure of land alone, was intended to grant also perpetual tenure of any buildings that might subsequently be erected on the land. He could not possibly advance any proposition so palpably untenable, for the buildings are not leased at all: they are owned, and never yet has such a thing been heard of as that the drafters of a lease intended it to have a scope of which no hint whatever is given in its text. But "Unconvinced" holds that inasmuch as the Land Regulations stipulated for the erection of buildings, therefore buildings must somehow be held to be included in the "property thereby to be created." We find some difficulty in dealing with an argument so nebulous. At the outset "Unconvinced" must be reminded that what the Revised Treaty confirms is the lease—nothing but the lease—and that the proviso with regard to house-building does not appear in the lease. In the next place we would remind him that the stipulation as to house-building was suggested by the Foreign Consuls solely in the interest of the foreign residents, the object being to limit the lessees to *bonâ-fide* residents and to exclude outside speculators. In the third place we would remind him that his analysis of the land rent is purely arbitrary, and that from the components of the rent, as analysed by him, the essential element of "rent" is omitted. Does he hold that there was no charge on account of rent and that the whole of the so-called "rent" consisted of taxes? In the next place we have to observe that if the British drafters of the Treaty intended it to carry the meaning now read into it by "Unconvinced," they certainly did their "level best" to obscure their own intention. And, finally, we would ask him whether he thinks that in interpreting an agreement, the intentions of one side only are to be considered. What about the intentions of the Japanese negotiators? We do not, for our own part, believe for one moment that the idea of obtaining immunity from house tax ever crossed the mind of either Mr. Bertie or Mr. Gubbins, for, had they entertained any such purpose, they would have drafted the 18th Article very differently. On the other hand, we know, as a matter of fact, that the idea of the house tax was present with the Japanese negotiators.

THE LAND TAX QUESTION.

The journalists who recently formed the *Doshi Kisha Club* have compiled a vehement circular on the subject of the land tax. It is a surprising document. The impression produced upon the reader is that the signatories regard a tax on land as the worst kind of impost. They declare it to be, in the first place, a relic of feudal times when the law devoted two-fifths of the produce of the land to public purposes and three-fifths to the farmer; and in the second place, an outcome of the socialistic tendency in Europe to prevent the growth of a large landlord class, who grew fat on the people's toil without contributing anything to the support of the State. These arguments do not commend themselves to sober-minded persons. Every tax is objectionable when its burden becomes excessive, but of all taxes that on land is economically the soundest and theoretically the justest. Japan is fortunate in being able to derive a large part of her income from such a source, since to that extent she is saved from resorting to embarrassing and demoralizing imposts of a miscellaneous character. In our opinion, the members of the *Doshi Kisha Club* are doing a very bad service to their country, while, as for the quality of their arguments, they must themselves be sensible that in attempting to champion the landlord as well as the farmer they undertake a somewhat incongruous task. If the land tax be reduced to its old figure, some other source of revenue must be found, but, true to the habit of all anti-tax agitators, the *Doshi Kisha Club* do not appear to give any consideration to that side of the question. Happily for them they can occupy the position of irresponsible critics. Still, they ought to perceive the illogicality of alleging, as they do most vehemently, that it will be a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government to continue the impost at its present rate. The Government has no independent power in such a matter. All that it can do is to ask the people's representatives in the Diet to sanction the unchanged operation of the law of 1898. If the Diet refuses, there is an end of the matter. If the Diet agrees, how will it be possible to allege that the people have been treated tyranically or that they have been the victims of a breach of covenant? It is not from a society of thoughtful journalists that we look for an agitation of this frothy and superficial nature.

Some of the Tokyo journals allege that the matter will probably be postponed for a year. The increased tax will continue to be collectable during 1903, and its abandonment at the time provided by law or its continuance beyond that time can be determined by the Diet in its 1903-4 session just as well as in its 1902-3 session. Therefore the Cabinet will allow the problem to stand over. These are rumours. We do not pretend to say what credit attaches to them.

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THE OSAKA GAS COMPANY.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a powerful article—the first of a series—on this now much-discussed question. From this article we learn at length what are the demands preferred by the Osaka Municipality. It appears that when the Gas Company was formed six years ago, its capital was fixed at 350,000 *yen*, out of which 140,000 *yen* was paid up. The 20-*yen* paid-up shares were then selling for only 5 *yen* and the Company's prospects were not brilliant. There appears to have been no restriction whatever as to increase of capital. The law does not permit a company to make additions to its capital until the sum originally fixed is paid up, and the charter usually determines what amount of ultimate increase is permitted, pending fresh sanction. But the Osaka charter did not, it would seem, contain any provision on that subject. For nearly six years things remained in this condition, and last fall the Company commenced works of construction at Matsushima. But the Municipality said not one word. It remained content with the charter which gave it nothing beyond a consultative right with regard to matters relating to works of construction. Then suddenly, when the Company, having obtained the cooperation of foreign capitalists, promised to become a flourishing concern, the Municipality stepped forward with these demands :—

1. That the consent of the Municipality must be obtained by the Company whenever the latter proposes to increase its charge for gas.
2. That although the period of the Company's charter is 99 years, the Company must agree that, at the end of 25 years the City shall have the option of buying up the concern at a price based on the average earnings for the previous three years.
3. That all gas supplied to the City for public purposes must be at a reduced rate.
4. That the Company must pay to the City a certain fraction of its gross earnings.
5. That the Company must pay to the City a certain fraction of its net earnings.
6. That all increases or diminutions of capital as well as issues of debentures must have the City's approval.

We entirely agree with the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that these conditions are quite monstrous. If the Municipality merely asked for a reasonable per-centage of the Company's net earnings, the public would endorse the proposal, though, in view of the charter's having been already granted and suffered to remain unchanged for six years, no demand of the kind could be advanced as a right. But the procedure of the Municipality amounts to total disregard of the existence of a charter. How can the people of Osaka, being, as they are said to be, clear-headed business men—how can they support the Mayor and his colleagues in such a course? Perhaps it is thought that the only hope of getting something is to ask for a great deal. But this is not a mere question of haggling and barter. The Municipality's demands will be interpreted by the public, and must be interpreted by the public, as an evidence of the value attaching to the sacredness of a compact in the eyes of the citizens of Japan's manufacturing centre. If the *Nichi Nichi* be rightly informed, this affair assumes a very grave aspect. Most assuredly the Company's public duty as well as its sense of business expediency dictate some concession to the City, but that its charter should now be radically and injuriously changed in deference to popular clamour is a preposterous proposition.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that there has been a marked decline in the value of the Osaka Gas Company's shares, the 50 *yen* (paid-up) shares having fallen from 46 to 37 and the new 2½ *yen* (paid-up) shares finding no buyers whatever. That is not surprising, the Mayor and a considerable section of the citizens having adopted a course which amounts to cancellation of the old charter and its replacement by a document of a very different character. The Municipality should never have granted a ninety-nine years' charter, virtually unconditional and not calling for any contributions from the Company to the municipal funds. That was a palpable blunder, only explicable on the supposition that the enterprise was deemed so precarious as to require encouragement altogether exceptional. Such, indeed, seems to have been the actual condition at the outset, since for nearly six years the Company made no attempt to carry out its project or to increase its paltry capital of 350,000 *yen*. But the charter stands. Nothing can gainsay that fact, and though the Gas Company will be behaving in a very unwise manner if it refuses to recognise its moral obligation to the city as well as to obey the suggestions of expediency, the Municipality will be incomparably more blameworthy if it declines to implement its engagements, which, for the rest, the law will compel it to observe.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The *Japan Times* says, with regard to the Osaka Gas Works :—

It is easily conceivable that a charter granted to a business concern may be a very bad one though forming a perfectly effective document. In other words it may be bad, not in the sense of lacking in legal validity, but bad in the sense of its interfering with or ignoring the public interests. That the charter now in the hands of the Osaka Gas Company belongs to this category we have already pointed out in recent issues, and it will have been seen that the reasonableness or otherwise of the contentions of Osaka people with regard to that company depends primarily and almost exclusively on the quality of this charter. Despite this plain fact it is curious, indeed instructive, to note that all the English journals published in this country, that have so far come out in support of the gas company, studiously remain silent on this crucial question of the quality of the charter. We cannot account for this unanimous avoidance on the part of these papers, of this important point of the discussion, unless we are to ascribe it, the avoidance, to their fear that once they take it up they will be compelled to admit the bad character of the charter and that this may only be regarded as a virtual recognition of the reasonableness of the Osaka people's attempt which is nothing other than an attempt to ameliorate as far as possible the defects of the charter. Whether intentionally or not this omission cannot but constitute a practical misrepresentation of the facts of the case and we are curious to know if our contemporaries would rest contented under that charge.

For our own part, we have from the outset recognised the vicious nature of the charter. In our last issue we said :—

The Municipality should never have granted a ninety-nine years' charter, virtually unconditional and not calling for any contributions from the Company to the municipal funds. That was a palpable blunder, only explicable on the supposition that the enterprise was deemed so precarious as to require encouragement altogether exceptional.

Our view has always been that the charter is a radically defective deed, and that its holders are under a moral obligation to agree to some amendment such as shall render their concession at least tolerably just from the city's point of view. But we can not for a moment ignore the fact that legal right is on the side of the company, and that if the directors choose to exact their pound of flesh, they are entitled to do so.

Friday, Sept. 26.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has at length spoken about the Osaka affair. It takes exactly the view we have always maintained. Both sides are wrong, in our contemporary's opinion. The Municipality should never have granted such a charter, and the Gas Company should not insist on carrying it out to the letter. Undoubtedly the law is on the side of the Company. It has a legal right, to the precise implementing of its contract. But to insist upon a legal right ignoring its moral obligation towards the citizens who are to be its customers, would be the height of business unwisdom. It is, therefore, essentially a case for compromise.

"Compromise"—that is the invariable word in Japan. An excellent thing is compromise in its way, and we entirely agree with the *Jiji* in this instance. But the conviction forced upon us by long observation is that the habit of compromise loosens the fibres of conscience. It produces another result also : it leads folks to ask for a great deal more than they are prepared to take. That is what the Mayor of Osaka has done, we think.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We gather from various letters which have appeared in the local press, as well as from several enquiries which have reached us, that some misconceptions exist regarding the present position of affairs in reference to the Yokohama General Hospital. To begin with, the interest aroused and the effort made in forming the Ladies Fund was not because of any one particular case of inefficiency shown in the hospital work, but rather because of the evident lack of sufficient nurses to meet the requirements of the regular work of the institution. From the first it has been certain that any work which the ladies might do could only serve as an aid—or rather as a beginning towards inaugurating a better state of things. It was not thought possible that the ladies alone could reach the real cause of the difficulty, the final removal of which would be possible only after considering and investigating the entire subject of the maintenance of the General Hospital.

We understand that Dr. Mècre has written declining to meet the subscribers to the Ladies Fund in general meeting, and in consequence the officers and directors at a meeting held on Thursday decided to drop all negotiations with him and to call a meeting of all interested in the General Hospital for the middle of October, "to take steps for considering the utilization of the funds already subscribed and the carrying into effect of the objects sought." That a delay has arisen in applying the recently raised "Ladies Fund" to the work intended by its promoters is not a cause of surprise, nor need it be a source of discouragement to the subscribers. A matter of such vital interest to the community must receive full discussion, and can not be settled in a day. The ladies can indeed well afford to wait, and let the result of their philanthropic efforts come in where it will accomplish the greatest good. Surely, from the many suggestions and plans which may be made by an always generous community a working arrangement can be evolved which will put the General Hospital on a basis enabling it to pay its own expenses, and render to the community good and efficient service.

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KOREA.

Telegrams from Söul say that the Imperial celebration is to last for 12 days, according to the present programme, but that the Foreign Representatives are inclined to urge a less protracted display. Moreover, the Representatives express unwillingness to attend that part of the ceremonial at which the Emperor himself is not present. There is very little time now to discuss the propriety of despatching special envoys. At present the only Power that has responded to Korea's request in that respect appears to be Russia, for it remains to be seen whether there is any truth in the rumour that Sir Claude MacDonald is to represent Great Britain. We really do not see why Japan should not send a special envoy. It would be a neighbourly act, and though Japan's policy in all international affairs is eminently self-contained, it appears to us that since without her action there never would have been a Korean Empire or a Korean Emperor, in all human probability she might fairly make some public response to Söul's request on this occasion. Perhaps, however, that is precisely the reason why she stands aloof.

The latest news from Söul is that the celebrations in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the coronation are to be postponed until next March or April. The reason assigned for this signal change of plan is that cholera prevails in the capital. According to the latest police returns, there have been 300 cases of the disease in Söul since the outbreak of the epidemic.

Much has been said about the expense of the ceremony. The *Nippon* has now a paragraph on the subject. It says that the estimated cost is two million *yen*, to meet which only 400,000 *yen* is immediately available, for though the Treasury vaults contain a sum of 600,000 *yen*, a third of that amount must be reserved. Li Yong-ik, Minister of Finance, expects to get 700,000 *yen* by adopting stringent measures with regard to defaulting tax-payers, and the final deficit is to be borrowed from the inevitable Russo-Chinese Bank. We do not attach much credit to all these figures, and our readers will probably think with us that the postponement of the ceremony means its ultimate abandonment.

A telegram from Söul says that there have been two cases of cholera in the Japanese settlement there, and that one of them ended fatally. The disease is spreading among the Korean citizens. Happily there is not much of the warm weather left, and it may be presumed that the advent of winter will check the epidemic.

TOKYO AFFAIRS.

Some time ago a committee of 15 men was appointed by the Tokyo City Assembly for the purpose of conducting a strict investigation into the whole of the municipal undertakings and the accounts. This Committee is said to be suspected of discharging its duties without due integrity, and there appears to be some commotion. What truth may be placed in such stories we do not know. Recently Baron Kaneko's desire to resign was attributed to dissatisfaction on his part or on the part of the city, but it now turns out that the Baron is really unwell.

DEATH OF MR. W. A. MANDERSON.

Many residents in Japan will hear with deep regret of the death of Mr. William A. Manderson, a well-known resident of Philadelphia. He was born in that city on September 21, 1842, and was a member of the well-known Manderson family, which has contributed so many prominent men to American national and State affairs. He was a cousin of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska. Quite early in life he evinced a decided taste for the law and at every opportunity devoted his leisure to the reading of books treating on legal matters. After he left school he entered the office of Thomas J. Clayton, the former President Judge of Delaware County. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. He made a special study of commercial law and was quickly recognized as an authority upon that subject and bankruptcy law. Years ago he had occasion to defend the interests of an insane client. In pointing out the flaws then existent he created the demand which eventually resulted in the establishment of the present Pennsylvania Board of State Charities. He was prominent as a member of the Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia, and of several social organizations. Mr. Manderson's particular taste, outside of law, was centered in his devotion to art matters, and he was recognized as a connoisseur. He made a deep study of Japanese decorative art especially, and devoted a considerable amount of his time to correspondence with leading officials, merchants and others in Japan upon this subject. He always considered it a duty of every citizen of the United States to take an interest in politics, and he himself was an ardent Republican. Mr. Manderson was married and had three children. His wife was a member of the Worrell family, of Revolutionary fame.

THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

The Hanoi exposition opens on the 3rd of November and closes on the 25th of January next. The projectors have just issued a booklet in English and French describing the objects of the project and containing illustrations of the buildings and much other information. "From its geographical situation and unprecedented expansion," we read, "Hanoi was marked as the place where France and the Far-Eastern countries would fight a pacific and courteous battle for supremacy in art, industry, trade, &c. The object of the Exhibition is to bring together the French and Asiatic producers and consumers, and to show to every one the prosperity of Indo-China, its resources, its political economy, as well as some of the important works that have been accomplished in the country, such as the Doumer Bridge and part of the railway system now open to traffic." The picture shows, as might have been expected, a very picturesque and artistic building of ample dimensions. Much of the space will be devoted, of course, to the produce of France and her colonies, but there will also be sections for the Philippine Islands, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, India and the Dutch Indies, Siam, Burmah, China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Manchuria and Siberia. In addition to these various attractions there is to be an International Congress of Orientalists, who will meet in Hanoi from the 1st to the 9th of December. It is a most courageous enterprise, deserving of ample success.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CROWN.

Everybody admired Queen Alexandra's Crown which she wore after her Coronation. It was specially made for the occasion. The costly bauble is composed entirely of diamonds, each of which is mounted in a silver setting. This is the only precious metal which completely shows the brilliance of fine stones. Gold is only used on the inner and hidden portions of the mounting, for the sake of lightness and strength. The circle, unsurpassed in effect by that of any existing crown, is 1½in. in width, and is entirely encrusted with brilliants of the finest water. These diamonds, varying in size from one specially fine in colour, weighing nearly 17 carats, down to the smallest necessary to carry out the design, are of the most perfect cutting, and are placed as closely together as possible throughout. This method, technically called *pavé* setting, is adopted so that no metal is visible, and renders the circlet one blaze of light. This rich band supports four large crosses-patées and four large fleurs-de-lys of light and elegant design, which, placed alternately, enclose the purple silk velvet cap. The centre of the largest crosse-patée displays the Koh-i-Noor, the grand and unique feature of the Crown. Three very large diamonds of extraordinary lustre occupy the centres of the other crosses-patées. Eight graceful arches curving inwards spring from the crosses and fleurs-de-lys, three rows of diamonds in what is called illusion-setting composing each arch. The central row is composed of very large stones, while smaller ones are used in contrast. At the centre, the point to which they converge, the arches unite in supporting an orb encrusted with diamonds, set in the same manner as the circlet. This is surmounted in turn by a crosses-patée of large diamonds arranged to show equally well on both sides. The total number of stones used is 3,688. By her Majesty's special command the crown has been constructed as lightly as possible—an immense advantage when in use. Every effort experience and skill could dictate has resulted in keeping the entire weight down to only 22oz. 15dwt., a result never before attained. The Crown was designed and executed in England.

BASHO AND THE JAPANESE POETICAL EPIGRAM.

What the impressionist sketch is to the elaborated picture that the Japanese verselet is to a finished poem. So we have always thought. Moreover, the same rule guided the Japanese painter and the poetaster. The painter, that is to say the impressionist painter, carefully limited himself to depicting a glimpse of his subject. He never attempted to show a panorama but was content to transfer to his canvas only so much of a landscape or a sea-scape as could be comprised in a single glance. Similarly the poetaster constructed his verselet with the smallest possible number of ideas, salient ideas. His fragments of thought served to suggest a scene without any detailed description. Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, in a highly interesting essay contributed to the Asiatic Society of Japan, calls the verselet an "epigram," and justifies his apt epithet by a number of the daintiest little examples chiefly from the works of Basho, the greatest master of this kind of epitomized poem, the *hokku*, as it is called. The *hokku* is really the upper hemistich of a couplet—that is to say, it is a verselet which

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may either stand alone or be completed by the addition of another hemistich. In that respect it differs from the thirty-one syllabled verse where we have both the basic thought and its compliment. An excellent example of the complete couplet is the following :—

Fuyu nagara
Sora yori hana no
Chiri kuru wa
Kumo no anata wa
Haru ni ya aruran.

This Mr. Chamberlain translates :—

"When from the skies that winter shrouds
"The blossoms flutter round my head,
"Surely the spring its light must shed
"On lands that lie beyond the clouds."

Which is certainly a very deft paraphrase, though it always seems to us that these Japanese verselets lend themselves ill to rhyme. Thus, in this particular case we should prefer the literal, unadorned rendering :—

Winter, yet from the sky,
Fluttering, the flowers fall.
Surely beyond the clouds
There must be spring.

Be that as it may, the point is that in this complete couplet the first three lines, three in the original—can be regarded as the *hokku* to which Basho and his school gave such celebrity. Their idea was to make an impressionist sketch in the fewest possible words, and Mr. Chamberlain's examples and translations convey an excellent conception of this peculiarly Japanese fancy. Take, for example, such a word-sketch as this :—

Naga-naga to
Kawa hito-suji ya
Yuki no hara.

Which Mr. Chamberlain renders :

"A single river, stretching far
"Across the moor land (swathed) in snow."

Is it possible to suggest greater loneliness and desolation in nine words? And the original is even crisper than Mr. Chamberlain's translation, for its literal rendering is :—

Long long one line
Of winding stream ;
A snowy moor.

Or again :

Magusa ou
Hito wo shiori no
Natsu-no kana

"Over the summer moor,—our guide
"One shouldering fodder for his horse."

To which Mr. Chamberlain adds this note :—"Here anyone familiar with Japanese scenery sees mirrored the lush-green landscape, the sloping moor with its giant grass man-high, that obliterates all trace of the winter pathway, while the bundle on some peasant's shoulder alone emerges far off on the skyline, and shows the wayfarers in which direction to turn their steps." The window thus opened into the true inwardness of Japanese verselets is framed by Mr. Chamberlain in a lucid and attractively written account of the growth, development and decay of the Japanese *ars poetica*, and altogether his essay forms one of the best contributions that have ever graced the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

JAPAN AND SIAM.

A correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi* writing from Bankok, says that the rapid growth of Japanese political influence in Siam has excited French jealousy, and caused various rumours. So sensitive has public opinion become that every incident, however trifling, is interpreted in a sinister sense. Probably when the six sericulturists who have been engaged from Japan for service in Siam reach the latter country, their advent will set fresh stories circulating. As an example of the strange theories that find sober exponents, it may be mentioned that a French journal of Bankok discusses the contingency of an invasion of Indo-China from Siam by an army of fifty or sixty thousand Japanese troops. How amusing all this must seem to the levelheaded section of the French nation. And how crass is the ignorance of Japan that it displays, to say nothing of ignorance about military potentialities. However, the public must have sensations.

The *China Mail's* correspondent at Saigon translates the following fairy tale—we can call it nothing else—from *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* :—

The news from Siam is more and more contradictory of the protestations of peace and friendship of the Siamese mission in France.

A superior officer of the British army, named Willoughby, is now in Cambodia, near the Siam frontier, with a company of servants dressed like the natives of the country (*nha-qués*) but speaking pure English and, without doubt, having the appearance of Japanese.

This Willoughby has been signalled by our military agents at Pursat. He states that he is making a collection of rare birds.

Some Japanese have installed themselves at Battambang, and there has been a great influx of Japanese into Siam. They say, and I have the news from Paris, that the Crown Prince of Siam, who is returning from Europe by America and Japan, will be received with great pomp by the Mikado, with one of whose daughters a marriage is projected. This is in accordance with the great movement of *Asie aux jeunes*, at the head of which is Japan, who favours the anti-Continental interests of Great Britain. This marriage ought to put France on her guard for the future of Indo-China.

MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

Monday, September 22.

Rumours have been circulated that Major-General Fukushima is lying dangerously ill in a hospital in India. This news came from the *Asahi's* Calcutta correspondent, but it has not been confirmed by any telegram either to the War Department or to the Major-General's family, and there is consequently little disposition to believe it. The latest intelligence by mail from Major-General Fukushima described a most enthusiastic reception given to him in Colombo, and spoke of his intention to proceed thence to Bombay. The writer then said that his health was excellent. Major-General Fukushima accompanied Prince Komatsu on the latter's return journey as far as Paris, and separated there from His Imperial Highness' party for the purpose of paying a visit to India.

Wednesday, September 24.

Surgeon-Major Tanaka and a nurse-tender are to leave Kobe on the 26th instant for Bombay, to attend Major-General Fukushima. It appears that the Major-General left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th of August. A letter has been received by him to that effect, and it is conjectured that he was struck down by the heat just about that time. The last telegram received by the Head Quarter Staff in Tokyo said that the patient was better, but that he was greatly prostrated ; an account which naturally inspires some alarm.

An officer who was with Major-General Fukushima up to the time of his arrival in Ceylon says that the Major-General received extraordinary civility at the hands of the military authorities in Colombo, a special train being provided for him, and every possible provision being made for his comfort and accommodation.

Thursday, September 25.

The latest news about Major-General Fukushima is that his illness was caused by a sudden change of weather—presumably an access of heat—and by failure to take proper precautions. The hospital authorities report that the attack was very severe, but that it yielded to treatment and that there is full hope of his recovery.

Friday, Sept. 26.

We are glad to learn that the latest telegrams represent Major-General Fukushima as completely out of danger. The military surgeon and nurse-tender who have left Japan for India, will doubtless find him quite convalescent.

VISCOUNT WATANABE.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Viscount Watanabe has returned from his European trip. He arrived by the steamer *Korea* and was welcomed by a large number of Japanese friends. The Viscount proceeded at once to his Azabu residence. He denies altogether that the Russian Minister of Finance said a word in the sense of advocating the expediency of a foreign loan by Japan, as reported some time ago in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Mr. de Wettes's conversation turned mainly on the condition of Russian finances. Viscount Watanabe not only denies this story, but adds that, in his opinion, such language could not properly be held by a Minister of State. That, we think, is going a little too far. Among various desultory statements made by the Viscount, one is that the industrial competition between America and Germany is very keen. In Germany one sees everywhere that strenuous efforts are being made in that sense, and in America one finds universally prevalent the spirit of rivalry with Germany. As to command of capital, it seemed to the Viscount that England takes the lead of all nations. Her investments all over the world are so enormous that even though she folded her hands now and did nothing more, the dominant power of capital would still remain with her.

Friday, Sept. 26.

Viscount Watanabe was entertained by the *Doki Club* on the 23rd instant. He is said to have disappointed his hearers greatly by the nature of his speech, for he avoided allusions to politics or finance, and confined himself to sociological problems. But that, probably, was in deference to the fact that the *Doki Club* is an institution having for sole object the improvement of manners and customs.

In the course of conversation Viscount Watanabe is reported to have expressed great admiration of Mr. de Witte, who afforded him every facility for investigating Russian finance. He carried away from St. Petersburg the conviction that Russia is by no means in such pecuniary straits as some of her critics would fain persuade the world. Concerning the countries of the West, the Viscount said that England and France seem to base their prosperity on the possession of capital ; America and Russia on their natural resources, and Germany on her industry. Everywhere on the continent of Europe men spoke to him of the decline of England, but when he visited Manchester

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and Birmingham he saw no evidences of decline, but, on the contrary, symptoms of most prosperous activity.

THE KELANTAN AFFAIR.

An outcome of the reported incident at Kelantan seems to be the departure, for the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, of Sir Frank Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements. The Government steamer *Sea Belle*, which conveys Sir Frank, is reported to have left at short notice under sealed orders. Says the *Straits Times* of September 8th :—We understand the Governor has gone to Kelantan, and will meet the Rajah of that State at his capital, Kota Bahru. It is understood Sir Frank Swettenham will also visit Tringganu. In this context it is interesting to observe that H.M.S. *Algerine* left Bangkok for the south on the 3rd inst. She was due to arrive at Singapore on the 8th, but has probably met the Governor at Kelantan. Many conjectures are abroad as to the nature of His Excellency's mission in Kelantan, more especially as his departure was quite unexpected. Another interesting item of news is that the Prime Minister of Tringganu has been staying in Singapore during the past few days.

Meantime, on Sept. 9th, the *Singapore Free Press* began the publication of a series of articles written by a special commissioner who had visited the more northerly Malay States, and who gave as the reason of his mission "the conviction that these States are now passing through a phase of political stress, which has introduced a new and more strenuous field of thought and experience to the Malays ; a phase which is likely to have very momentous results all over this part of the Peninsula, and one which it behoves England to watch carefully in the interests of her commerce and prestige."

Dealing with Kelantan in regard to Siamese and British enterprise in that State, this commissioner who, however, lays stress on the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information from the Malays, says :—

In dealing first with Kelantan it will perhaps be convenient to give a brief history of recent times and events there, and in doing so one finds it is a well-ascertained fact that Kelantan—in like manner to Tringganu—has never been attacked and conquered by Siam. True the Rajahs have sent the Bunga Mas to Bangkok, but that cannot be seriously claimed as an admission of submission, as will be shown later on. About twenty years ago there ruled in Kelantan the Rajah Mulut Merah, a man of strong character and ability and one who ruled his kingdom by himself. In the instance of the present Rajah the natural difficulties have been increased, as the Siamese have undoubtedly tried to foster dissension amongst His Highness' household, and to oppose and divide the members against each other. * * *

To begin the history of the Siamese in Kelantan one has to go no farther back than 1894, when a Siamese who came from Bangkok in company with a Kelantan Malay whose title was Dato Mentri hoisted the Siamese flag in Kota Bahru, the Rajah at that time having no idea of what was implied by the hoisting of another nation's flag in his country. No soldiers, however, were stationed there, and some time after Dato Mentri was shot. A year later there came the incident of the capture of the Pahang rebels, and the first real show of force by the Siamese in Kelantan. It is unnecessary to detail the various incidents of that expedition sent by the British, which under Messrs Clifford and Duff successfully hunted the rebels into the Palace at Tringganu, but it may be noted that before the expedition started the Government had communicated with Siam in accordance with Clause XII. of the Bangkok Treaty, and Siam had sent two commissioners, Luang Visudth and Luang Svasti, who accompanied the expedition. In the palace at Tringganu there were cornered the only seven rebels left, and although the British could have effected their capture with little trouble, it was deemed advisable to adhere closely to the Bangkok Treaty, so the British force was withdrawn. Soon after the Siamese adopted a course of action which will remain an everlasting blot upon their name.

The story of what happened to the rebels was told me as follows by a Malay who saw it all. In July of 1895 Luang Visudth came round by sea from Tringganu to Kelantan with the chief of the seven rebels, the Orang Kaya Semantan. Luang Svasti had previously arrived and gone on to Kuala Rek. The rebels, it is stated on good authority, had been invited to come to Kelantan, and go with the Siamese to Bangkok, a suggestion of a combination with the Siamese to drive the English out of the Peninsula being the inducement. The rebels consented, but requested to be allowed to proceed by way of Kelantan as they wished to pray at the grave of Hadji Ming at Kuala Rek. The Siamese Commissioners readily granted the request, and at Kuala Rek Luang Svasti met Mat Kilau, Mat Lela, Awang Nong, Teh Brahim, and Pah Alang Soh ; the Orang Kaya was at Kuala Lebeh with Luang Visudth, and the seventh man, the Toh Gajah, did not come. The five remained some days at Kuala Rek and then Luang Svasti invited them to a dinner. They accepted the invitation and on their arrival were made to sit down between Siamese soldiers. At the close of the dinner the attendants handed to each of the rebels some hot liquid in cups. Whether this liquid was drugged or whether it was only intended as a signal will probably never be known, but hardly had they received the drink than they were struck on the head from behind by Siamese with heavy sticks, and pulled down. Luang Svasti had obtained possession of Mat Kilau's sword, and as the man lay on the ground he struck him with it cutting his skull open. The men were then bound, and wounded as they were, were taken out and thrown on the sand in the blazing sun, and as they lay there the Siamese soldiers under orders from Luang Svasti prodded them with their bayonets in the head. After that they were put in a boat under a guard and were sent down by a Siamese, Wan Ismail, to Kuala Lebeh. This man gave the news of the capture to Luang Visudth at Lebeh, and he by playing on the Orang Kaya's honour deprived him of his weapons and sent him in the boat down the river. They all got down alive save Mat Kilau. The story goes—and only those who were in the boat can verify it—that on the way down Mat Kilau groaned with the agony of his wound and asked the Siamese officer in charge of the guard to put him out of his misery. The latter, annoyed at the noise he was making, took the unfortunate man between his knees and broke his neck. This much is certain, when Mat Kilau was put into the boat at Kuala Rek he was unhurt save for the wounds on his head, and when taken out of the boat later he was dead with a broken neck, and one shoulder reduced to a pulp.

Eventually the men were sent to Bangkok by Siam, and then sent up-country out of the way. There is one very pertinent enquiry in connection with this incident that still remains unanswered, and that is why the British Government ever allowed Siam to deal with these men.

Thus in 1895 did the Siamese first come prominently to the front in Kelantan, but there were no soldiers stationed there, and no regular Commissioner for some time.

BRITISH THRIFT.

The report of the chief registrar of British Friendly Societies, which has just been issued, reveals the fact that the working classes of England are saving large sums—are, in fact, in proportion to their weekly resources, "bloated capitalists." They have amassed the collossal sum of £339,837,703 by means of various aids to thrift, the creation of which was among the most striking and beneficial social achievements of the last century. This wealth, which is half as great as the whole national debt, belongs to 25,363,290 persons, and represents only a portion of the savings of this great army of wage earners, for it must be remembered that in the case of the post-office savings bank no depositor may keep more than £200 in his account, and in other banks there is some such rule. The surplus is frequently invested in house property. As shown by an answer to a parliamentary question, over seven-eighths of the capital in the post-office savings bank belongs to those who have less than £50 to their credit. Another fact of some interest is the small share in this great thrift movement taken by trade unions, which were founded primarily as friendly societies to encourage providence. The following are the figures given by the chief registar, and they refer to the year 1899 :

	No. of Members.	Funds.
Building societies.....	602,981	£60,776,508
Friendly societies.....	11,750,130	29,487,619
Co-operative societies	1,741,062	35,099,370
Trade unions	1,436,283	3,515,007
Workmen's compensation schemes.....	100,397	30,585
Friends of labour loan societies.....	31,542	250,909
Railway savings banks ...	52,730	4,654,112
Trustee savings banks.....	1,601,485	57,196,458
Post-office savings banks..	8,046,680	138,818,175
Total...	25,363,299	£339,837,703

These figures have greatly increased since 1899, but the above is the latest general summary. What an object lesson they set to Japan!

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The Crown Princess has been staying for some time at the Hayama detached palace with the latest addition to the Imperial family, a particularly healthy baby. On the 20th instant there was some talk of the little Prince having a slight attack of fever, but the physicians in waiting made light of the matter. The Princess goes daily for a walk on the sea-shore. She is preceded by a solemnly-pacing chamberlain and attended by two ladies in waiting and by other officials. Her Imperial Highness invariably wears court costume—a white garment with red silk trousers and her hair hanging down behind. She presents an appearance of blooming health, and among her personal charms may be mentioned the luxuriant beauty of her hair, which hangs far below her waist. Gathering shells seems to be the Imperial lady's pastime, but the Hayama beach is a poor place for such an amusement, especially when the range of search is daily limited to exactly the same beaten track. On the 20th the Prince Imperial went from Tokyo to join the Princess. His Imperial Highness proceeded to Zushi by train, and performed the remainder of the journey on a bicycle. Old Japan is in truth becoming a thing of the dim past. The Princess Imperial gathering shells on the sea-shore in public, and the Prince Imperial coming to join her on a bicycle !

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Imperial Education Society (*Teikoku Kyoiku-kai*) and the Education Investigation Society (*Gakusei Kenkyu-kai*) entertained Mr. Wu Ju-lung in the hall of the former Society on the 18th instant. Mr. Wu made a speech of a more or less conventional character, expressing congratulation on the progress Japan has made during the past forty years and regret that China has not moved throughout that period. He added that many points of the Japanese educational system were still obscure to him, and that he looked to his hearers to enlighten him. The translating from Chinese into Japanese and *vice versâ* was all done by Mr. Chang, a Chinese student now studying in Tokyo.

A telegram from Niigata, dated the 19th instant says that while a well was being sunk there, it burst into flame, and as the surrounding buildings were threatened by the conflagration, great exertions were made to overcome the fire. Success had not crowned these efforts up to 3 p.m. when the telegram was despatched.

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The section of the State Railways from Gogonome to Akita—17 miles 75 chains—has been finished and will be opened to traffic on the 15th of October. About 80 miles of this line remain to be completed in order to finish the west coast road. If our readers look at the railway map they will see that the railway system northward of Fukushima takes the form of a long loop, running along the eastern and western coasts, Awomori being at its northern apex and Fukushima its southern point of junction The eastern branch of the loop was opened to traffic long ago, and work on the western branch has been proceeding for some time in two directions, from Awomori southward and from Fukushima northward. The Fukushima branch is completed as far as Tateoka, and the Awomori branch as far as Akita.

A club has been opened at Yokosuka for petty-officers and men of the Imperial Navy. There are already officers' clubs, but this is the first organized for the men, and it is said that the want of something of the kind has been severely felt. In the absence of any mechanism for legitimate amusement, the men are tempted to all kinds of dissipation—an old story which Japan might have read long ago in the experience of any foreign country.

A great many Japanese are laughing at the latest trouble in the religious world. It is a dispute about the site for a temple wherein to place the bones of Buddha presented by Ceylon to Japan three years ago. The question is between Kyoto and Nagoya. It is stated by the *Hochi* that when the committee for selecting a site recently visited Nagoya, they were entertained at an expense of twenty thousand *yen*, which the city had to pay. But they seem to have received no permanent impression from this feasting. Of course, whatever place is honoured by becoming the repository of the relics, will have a source of perpetual profit. But if Shakiya Muni could look down on this dispute about the possession of a fragment of his skeleton, would he think that the world had improved much since his time?

On the 21st instant a message of sympathy was addressed by the Japanese Court to the Belgian Court in connexion with the death of the Queen of Belgium, and the former Court went into mourning from the 25th instant.

The Bonin Islands were visited by a terrible storm from the 4th to the 8th inst. Hahajima seems to have suffered most. The crops are said to have been injured to the extent of 70 per cent., and there was much destruction of houses and trees, but no lives seem to have been lost.

An extraordinary suicide is announced. Mr. Tsuda Kyotaro, chief of the Examining Committee of the Section of Forests in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, killed himself on the night of the 22nd instant. The cause is quite unknown. He was an official of noted diligence and high character. Graduating from the Imperial University in 1889, he entered the public service, and had always been successful in the discharge of his duties. On Monday he ate his evening meal as usual with his wife and five children, and at 10 o'clock he asked his wife to retire, leaving him to do some work that required attention. She obeyed, and did not see him until the morning, when it was found that he had fatally stabbed himself in the breast and throat. A few days ago he mentioned to his wife that some one had accused him of taking bribes, and it is thought possible that the accusation rankled in his mind so as to drive him to the desperate deed.

The *Nippon* declares that the programme of administrative reform, having now been drafted, is found to produce a saving of only three million *yen* in all. It will be remembered that ten millions was the sum spoken of in some quarters, but as neither ten millions nor three millions rests on any authority except the purest rumour, we are not disposed to place reliance on the figures. Until the Cabinet's intentions are authoritatively announced varied stories must be expected to circulate.

The Shanghai Club, as already announced, held a meeting, apparently on the 23rd inst., to consider the question of admitting Japanese to membership, and the decision was unanimously favourable. That intelligence will prove very satisfactory to the Japanese, who have always regarded their exclusion from the Club as an unmerited slight.

Mount Shirane, in Gumma Prefecture, showed much activity on the 17th and the 19th. It emitted great columns of smoke, which was succeeded by steam and accompanied by rumbling sounds. The noise was notably violent on the 19th instant.

The Tokyo journals continue to speak in vague terms about dissensions in the Cabinet on financial questions. Even the *Jiji Shimpo* hints that the question has narrowed itself to one issue, namely, continuance of the increased land tax and carrying out of the programme of naval increment, or reduction of the tax to its original dimensions and abandonment of the naval programme. For our own part, we do not by any means think that matters are so critical as some of our Tokyo contemporaries suggest. The financial position is not difficult, and as it must be adjusted whatever Ministry takes office, there is no apparent reason why its adjustment should not be left to the present Ministry. The elder statesmen understand very well that another Ministerial crisis connected with finance would greatly injure Japan's credit, and they will take care to avert anything of the kind.

The medical expert from Manila—whose name is written Dr. "Joe Bring" by Japanese journals (perhaps Dr. Jobling)—has completed his investigations and returned to the Philippines. He visited Tokyo for the purpose of studying in Dr. Kitasato's laboratory, and during the six weeks of his sojourn he is said to have shown extraordinary diligence.

The Rev. A. A Bennett, late of Yokohama, has accepted the Instructorship in Practical Missions, in the Theological Seminary of Colgate University, U.S.A.

The Emperor and Empress have sent a sum of 1,500 *yen* to Formosa for the relief of persons who suffered loss during the recent heavy gales by which the island was visited.

A report has been circulated that Dr. Goto, (Chief of the Formosa Administration), who is now in Europe, has become insane. Nobody believes the story implicitly, but it has naturally caused much anxiety to Dr. Goto's family. They are without any news.

Formosa has had a volcanic eruption. A mountain called Rigiyo—we confess never to have heard the name before—broke into sudden activity at 6 p.m. on the 10th instant and was still smoking and emitting ashes on the 14th when the telegram (*Jiji Shimpo*) from which we quote was sent. The mountain is said to be in the neighbourhood of Taipeh. No lives have been lost, but considerable damage is said to have been done to arable land.

The *Official Gazette* of the 25th instant announced Court mourning from that day until the 15th of October—21 days in all—for the death of the Queen of Belgium.

THE "KOREA."

The fine new steamship *Korea*, the first of the two liners recently built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has arrived at and departed from Yokohama, residents having in the interval had full opportunity of convincing themselves that the terms used in heralding her were not exaggerated. During her fifty-four days' trip round South America the bottom of the vessel became very dirty, and consequently no attempt has been made to run her at high speed. She was detained from the 26th of August to the 29th by difficulties in connection with the transference of her Chinese crew from the *Gaelic*, but got her men on board late on the night of the 29th and sailed next day at 3.10 p.m., being, however, detained 24 hours later by fog and compass adjusting. The *Korea* reached Honolulu at 2.40 p.m. on the 6th and sailed again at 2.41 p.m. on the 8th, having been meantime opened for exhibition to the public. Opportunity was thus offered to the Neill-Frawley Company to give one performance of "Secret Service" at Honolulu, which was well attended and went off very successfully. Leaving that port on the 8th at 4.21 p.m. Capt. Seabury brought her along under easy steam, reaching Yokohama in a heavy rain storm at 5.59 p.m. on the 19th.

A full account of the *Korea* appeared in these columns on Sept. 5th and the measurements and description need not be repeated. It may be said that the new ship is much like the *China*, though she is 132 feet longer and has 15 feet more beam. Her accommodation is the best that could be devised. All the saloon cabins are amidships, and all, in their upholstery and other fittings, are not merely comfortable but luxurious. The dining saloon is a splendid hall occupying the whole width of the ship, over 60 feet, elegantly furnished and lighted from a coloured glass dome on the upper deck. In all respects the *Korea* is emphatically a fine specimen of up-to-date marine architecture.

The *Korea* had 144 cabin passengers when she left San Francisco of whom over 60 were for Honolulu; 26 for Yokohama; 5 for Kobe; one for Nagasaki; four for Shanghai; and 45 for Hongkong. Five more passengers joined her at Honolulu.

She embarked 424 sacks of mail at San Francisco, of which 225 were landed at Honolulu; and 166 bags were landed at Yokohama. She brings 125 tons of cargo for Yokohama; 233 for Kobe; 960 for Nagasaki, (of which about 500 tons consist of iron for the dry-dock at Vladivostock); 1,000 tons for Shanghai and 3,200 tons for Hongkong.

The *Korea's* crew comprises 243 all told, viz, 13 Europeans and 37 Chinese in the deck department; 28 Europeans and 90 Chinese in the engine department, and 12 Europeans, 61 Chinese and 2 Japanese in the purser's department.

The new steamer was thrown open to the public on Saturday afternoon and a considerable number of people went off to view her, being hospitably received by Capt. Seabury and his officers. She left at 9 a.m. on Sunday for the south.

The launch of the steamer *Kyojo Maru* of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was expected to take place on September 25th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe. She has a speed of 12 knots and is of 1,860 tons.

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CHINESE EDUCATION.

QUITE a number of Japanese scholars are said to have been appointed, or to be to be appointed, to educational positions about in China. The exact figures are not given: from 12 to 15 are to go from the High Normal School—some being teachers of that institution, some graduates,—and more than 10 will be chosen from the faculty or graduates of the Tokyo Normal School. All these are for the educational institutions in the metropolitan province under Viceroy YUAN SHIH-KAI. Evidently China has resolved to fashion her new educational system upon the Japanese model. We do not hear that she is utilizing her own material, however. There is much talk of *sokusei*, or rapid education. Some royal road to achievement is thought necessary in order to rapidly equip men for the posts of teachers and professors. It is much to be wished that such a route could be discovered, but it never has been, nor ever will be so far as human intelligence can perceive. Do not the Chinese authorities recognise, however, that for the past sixty years the Christian missionaries have been steadily and with unflagging diligence preparing China for this very crisis in her career? Several months ago the *North-China Daily News* had some admirable articles on this subject. It pointed out that among the Christian converts educated by the missionaries, hundreds upon hundreds of men can be found, thoroughly competent to undertake the task of teaching in the new schools and colleges. During more than a cycle these missionaries, whom the Chinese people have entreated so cruelly, assassinating them, beating them, wrecking their churches and pouring the vilest slanders upon their heads, have toiled on unflaggingly and uncomplainingly, creating material to regenerate China whenever the day of regeneration should dawn. But it would seem that China is about to turn her back deliberately upon the fruits of all this effort. If, in the memorial presented to the Throne by the Minister of Education when recommending the new system, it be true, as reported by the *Jiji Shimpo*, that expulsion from school or college and even severer penalties are recommended as the lot of any one apostatizing from the ancient philosophy of the empire, the evident intention is to require the performance of religious rites before the tablet of CONFUCIUS, which means that no Christian can find a place among students or teachers. Education is not to be secularized. Rather is it to be used as a weapon for injurious discrimination against Christianity. We fully appreciate the difficulties that confront Chinese statesmen. They have to consider the prejudices of the literati; in other words, the prejudices of the whole of the upper classes. To reconcile these at all to the new system must be arduous enough without the addition of pulling down the images of the Sages from their pedestals. But how terribly China is handicapped for the race! Unless she can be persuaded to secularize education, she will have to deprive herself of practically all the available native material, and will also create a new question between herself and the *Protectrice des Missions*.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

WE do not imagine that the new Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty will meet the approval of all the Powers. Of course when all the Powers are spoken of in such a context, the qualification has to be introduced that, in point of fact, the Powers seriously interested are only three, Great Britain, the United States and Japan. It is, then, with regard to the attitude of America and Japan that we feel disposed to entertain doubts. There is, it is true, a general sentiment of dissatisfaction that articles for consumption by the foreign residents in China should have been taken from the free list and subjected to a tariff of 12½ per cent. The cost of living has already become inconveniently high at the open ports, and to the average foreigner this change, with its daily recurring irksomeness, will present itself in the light of a strange reflection that he himself and his family are permanently fined because China, in 1900, yielded herself captive to an access of anti-foreign mania. However, that, being an affair of individual suffering, will not have effective weight as against the argument that the free list had assumed altogether unreasonable dimensions, and that a large part of the articles borne on it were really for Chinese consumption, not for foreign. It is where American and Japanese trading interests are touched that the shoe will pinch unpleasantly. The trade of the United States in China is chiefly with the northern regions of the empire, and, according to all accounts, the *likin* trouble has never been seriously felt in those regions, the total levied being not more than 2½ per cent. of the value of an article. America, then, if she accepted the new arrangement, would see her commerce subjected to a new burden of 5 per cent.—the difference between 12½ per cent. and an effective 5 per cent. plus 2½ per cent. *likin*—without any *quid pro quo* whatever. Will she agree to such a change? Nothing is less likely, we imagine. She may consent to some increase over and above a general customs duty of 5 and a surtax of 2½, but when the total mounts to 12½, she is pretty sure to object.

Japan, on her side, will find two causes of emphatic objection. The first relates to silk. The new treaty makes a discrimination of 2½ per cent. in favour of Chinese silk. Articles of Chinese production are to pay a customs duty of 5 per cent. on exportation, together with a surtax of 2½ per cent. on account of *likin*, the total being 7½ per cent. In the case of silk alone an exception is made, it being provided, in the 8th section of Article VIII., that the total export duty on silk, whether reeled by hand or by filature, shall not exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Japan could not raise any legitimate objection if China, following Japanese example, abolished export duties altogether. But when a discrimination is made in favour of one particular article, and when the avowed purpose of the discrimination—for it was avowed, somewhat indiscreetly, we think, by one of the commisioners—is to facilitate competition with the chief staple of Japan's exports, then this country may justly lodge a protest. Had the negotiators of the new tariff been actuated solely by solicitude for the interests of China's exports in general, they ought assuredly to have pleaded for a reduction of the duty on tea also. The preservation of her tea trade is of the greatest importance to China, but she seems likely to lose the trade altogether under pressure of Indian and Cingalese competition. Why, Japan will naturally ask, why was no attempt made to lighten the burden on tea? The answer is too obvious to escape the crudest attention.

Then there is the question of cotton. There Japan is greatly interested, and there the British commissioners, strange to say, have departed in the frankest manner from the principle of free trade. They have provided, in the first place, that cotton yarns and cotton cloth manufactured in China may pass into domestic consumption on making a total payment of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas cotton yarns and cotton cloth of foreign manufacture will have to pay 12½ per cent. In short, protection to the extent of 2½ per cent. is provided for Chinese-made yarns and cloth as against Japanese-made. Evidently this protection will tell against Indian and English mills also. But in India's case there is a compensatory provision: she will be able to pass raw cotton into China on payment of a total duty of 1⅔ per cent. *ad valorem* instead of the 12½ per cent. paid by imports in general. And there is a further point of much importance to Japan. The Treaty provides that no taxes of any kind shall be levied upon Chinese raw cotton for use at spinning or weaving factories in China. Now China is an important source of raw-cotton supply to Japan. It will be seen, therefore, that, under the provisions of this Treaty, Japanese mills will have to pay for their raw cotton, if they continue to obtain it from China, 7½ per cent. more than Chinese mills pay, plus the cost of carriage to Japan. If to this we add the discrimination in the matter of import duty, namely, 2½ per cent., the result is that in taxes alone the produce of Chinese mills will have an advantage of 10 per cent. over the produce of Japanese mills using Chinese cotton, and to this handicap must be added the cost of the carriage, first, of the raw cotton from China to Japan, and, secondly, of the manufactured article from Japan to China. Evidently the continued use of Chinese raw cotton in Japanese mills would be out of the question,

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under such conditions and, apart from the disadvantage at which Japanese mills would thus be placed, there is the fact that by shutting off from the Chinese cotton-grower one of his principal markets, the price of his produce would necessarily be lowered, which would confer an additional advantage on Chinese mills. This principle of protection has been extended by the treaty-makers to all articles of foreign type produced by machinery in China, whether by foreigners at the open ports or by Chinese subjects in any part of the empire. The world will be astonished when it comes to study the document attentively. It will ask whether the British commissioners were weaned from the creed of free trade by Chinese blandishments, or whether the faith of the Englishman in COBDEN's doctrine stands fast within the limits of the United Kingdom only. There is not the least chance, we take it, that Japan will consent to see her manufacturers thus handicapped. The situation created for her is, however, somewhat difficult. She can insist, easily enough, that all taxes and duties must be remitted in the case of Chinese raw cotton for export. That will assume the character of an added conventional privilege. But it will not be so easy for her to insist that the privilege already conceded by China in the matter of excise on articles of domestic manufacture shall be withdrawn. As to that, she will have to use the lever furnished by the general tariff. Whatever be the course of the negotiations, however, we can not think the British Commissioners did wisely when they introduced such discriminations.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

IF there is any paper to which we should go by preference for an accurate analysis of the sentiments animating a certain section of the English people, that paper is the *Spectator*. It is with some surprise, therefore, that we read the following in one of its recent articles :—

> There was a time when this country would have been willing to prevent Germany being destroyed between the hammer and anvil of Russia and France. No such action would now be possible. The German world-policy is fully understood in this country, and it would be absolutely impossible to get the nation to do anything to help Germany. We may tolerate our Government making minor arrangements with Germany under which she obtains certain concessions and we get a large dose of public contumely as our share, but no German alliance, however apparently tempting the terms, would now be tolerated. What is more, if we were ever to be involved in war with Germany we should certainly now make France's quarrel our own, and not leave off till Alsace-Lorraine had been restored to France. We shall certainly not attack the Germans wantonly, but if war were to come now we should realise the momentous nature of the conflict. We understand that Germany looks upon us as Elizabethan England looked upon Spain, and thinks that if and when the fatal hour strikes she will be able to pick up the pieces of an exploded Empire.

It may be confidently asserted, we think, that the *Spectator's* language does not represent the feeling of British subjects in Japan. We are all very sore about the conduct of the German people during the South-African War. It is not easy to forget or to forgive the strange bias shown at that time. One may plead, as many do plead, that the newspaper press of Germany does not mirror the sentiment of the nation. What then does it mirror? If the answer be, as it generally is, that the German press is subsidized, then the case becomes even worse, for we must then assume that the hostility shown by nearly every newspaper throughout the Empire was an echo of official convictions. But surely no one can pretend to think anything of that kind? Surely in the face of the KAISER's uniformly friendly and prudent demeanour, it can not be imagined that German journals obeyed instructions when they treated England so cruelly? No, we must assume that they really represented the feeling of a large bulk of the German people, and that throughout the South-African War Germany hated us very cordially. For our own part, while we frankly admit that a great deal of resentment was provoked in our heart by such a display of animosity, our ruling sentiment was one of surprise. We had previously given Germany the credit of being peopled by men of remarkably clear judgment, exceptional level-headedness and fine analytical ability. But suddenly we found these very people allowing themselves to be led away by the wildest rumours and betraying a want of discrimination which would have been strange in any nation and was quite astonishing in the case of the German nation. Evidently the feelings, those "dangerous guides," had replaced the country's normal intelligence, and the Germans, for once in their career, had fallen into a fit of hysteria. Had they no reason? That is the question that every honest Englishman must ask himself before he yields to a sentiment such as that informing the *Spectator's* article. Had not the English shown a similar mood towards the Germans thirty years previously when the newly compacted empire was passing through a fire that must either fuse its rivets or anneal them to greater hardness? Germany had an old score chalked up against us, and she paid it back, with compound interest, it is true, but not without something of the self-sacrifice that all exaction involves. For the moment Englishmen feel sore. For the moment many a Briton in many a part of the world thinks with clenched teeth over the insults heaped upon his QUEEN, his KING, his country and his nationals, and would fain strike a blow in retaliation. But, by and by, the most exasperated among us will begin to remember that we only got what we gave, and that all debts being now discharged, a clean new record may be opened. It is all very well to talk from among the cushions of an editorial chair about Germany being destroyed between the hammer and anvil of Russia and France while England looks on with a smile. We are a German tribe and blood is thicker than water. Even under the influence of a transient passion, the spectacle depicted by our London contemporary is not to be calmly contemplated by Englishmen, nor do we believe that it presents itself agreeably to either Frenchmen or Russians. Every one that has not subdued his humanity has his Berserker fits, but the *Spectator* is too old for that kind of thing, and unless it intended its article to shock the victims of the anger it pourtrays, we are at a loss to account for such writing.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY MR. WALTER DENING AT KARUIZAWA, AUGUST 23RD, 1902.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—An apology is perhaps due to you for introducing in this holiday season such a very serious subject as the Japanese language. I fancy I hear some of you saying, "One of our chief objects in coming to Karuizawa was to get rid of the Japanese language for a few short weeks. It worries us year in and year out, and one of the greatest charms of our residence here is that from morning to night we hear our own tongue spoken." But you all have to go back to the study of the language in the autumn, and if you can carry back with you information that may prove valuable to you when you again tackle the gigantic task of mastering this difficult language, so much the better. My claim to be heard on this subject is based on long experience and perhaps I may say a fair amount of success. To some of you I am well known; to others a comparative stranger. It may be well for the sake of the latter to preface my remarks with a short account of my life in this country. I arrived in Japan in December, 1873, having prior to that date spent 3 years in studying the Malagasy language, a much easier tongue than the Japanese, in which I was able to speak fluently. In May, 1874, I settled in Hakodate, where I remained many years. Here it was that my hardest study was carried on. For a long time I devoted 8 hours a day to the language. My practice was to work with my teacher for about 4 hours in the forenoon, to spend the whole of the afternoon in intercourse with the natives—pottering around at shops and asking questions about things in general—and in the evening to go carefully over all the work of the day, what I had read with the teacher and the notes that I had made, looking up all doubtful words in the dictionary. It was during my stay in Hakodate that I studied some of the easier Chinese Classics and did a good deal of newspaper and magazine reading. After settling in Tōkyō I was no longer able to devote so much time to the language, but my work was all of a kind to increase my knowledge of it. For many years I was translating from morning to night. The six Readers I compiled for the Monbushō, my "Life of Hideyoshi" and "Japan In Days of Yore," together with the translation of scores of newspaper and magazine articles, supplemented by constant lecturing in Japanese, gave me a drilling in the art of rendering Japanese into English and English into Japanese that I have been thankful for ever since. It was during this part of my life that I was employed to translate and explain in Japanese Macaulay's Essays at the Nobles' School and to deliver lectures on "Ethics" in Japanese at the High Normal School. It was at this time too that in conjunction with the late Mr. Baba Tatsui, Mr. Suehiro, and other journalists and politicians I used to deliver long speeches on education, psychology, ethics and philosophy. During the past seven years my opportunities for lecturing in Japanese have been few, but I have given increased attention to the script and am as interested in it to-day as I was 20 years ago. It is, then, nearly 29 years since I first came to Japan. During that time I have been out of the country about 4 years, so that I can say that I have spent a quarter of a century in constant intercourse with the Japanese.

I am afraid the time at my disposal this evening will prove far too short to allow of my saying half of what I wish to say. But as this audience consists almost exclusively of missionaries, I think

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it best to devote most of the time to the discussion of subjects that specially bear on their work. Success in life depends on adaptibility. Men find themselves endowed with talents for one thing and with no talents for another. It is when a man mistakes his calling in life and attempts work for which he is not suited that failure ensues. The round man in the square hole, a saying by-the-bye which is used by the Chinese in a transposed form, is unfortunately a very familiar sight in this world of ours. For the purpose of the discussion on which I am now entering I will divide missionaries into two classes, namely: Those who have ears for sound and those who have none. It has always astonished me that in testing the qualifications of missionary candidates the Societies or Boards should have neglected to apply an ear test. I have known men sent into the mission field who were unable to distinguish between one air and another; in whose hearing you could begin with the "Old Hundred" and end the verse with "God Save the King" without their knowing that anything was wrong. Is it to be supposed that delicate variations in the sound of an unknown tongue could ever be perceived by such men? You will ask, what is to be done with these men, supposing that in other respects they are eminently qualified for mission work? I reply, let them tackle the script. They can learn to read and translate. Men with a minute knowledge of the written language are greatly needed in every mission. That missionaries should know what is written in the newspapers and magazines and what there is of value in ancient Japanese literature is most important. That some missionaries should exclusively devote themselves to literature is highly desirable from every point of view. The Roman Catholics and some of the German Missionaries are fully persuaded of this. Let me say to you all, "Don't attempt too much." It is related that an aged German, who was a great Greek scholar, when on his death-bed turned to a friend and said—"Ah! Sir,—could I but live my life again, I would give the whole of it to the study of the Second Aorist." To make one's mark in life one must be a specialist. You have no doubt all been struck by the vastness of this language, the vastness of these two languages, it would be more correct to say. Know Japanese? Who is there even among the Japanese themselves that knows it? Each Japanese scholar knows his own subject fairly well. Ply him with questions about things outside that; go to a man who teaches history and ask him to explain legal, medical or psychological terms, and he will say, "That's not my province." The first thing, ladies and gentlemen, which you have to do when you come to this country is to map out for yourselves a course of study, and to define precisely what you purpose trying to do. I have known men who have done nothing but dabble in this and that in a most unscholarly fashion for ten or twelve years, ending with being linguistic "Jacks of all trades and masters of none." Life is all too short for the work that earnest minds wish to get through. There are some people who spoil their whole lives by perpetually attempting to do too much. My motto is, "Only do what you can do effectively. Let the rest alone." Quite early in my career I made modern Japanese literature my special sphere, and I have kept to it and intend to do so to the end of my life. With those missionaries who have tolerably good ears the thorough mastery of the colloquial language is of course the first task they set themselves to accomplish. There are many here who stand in need of no advice on this subject, but there are others who perhaps feel somewhat bewildered by all the seemingly contradictory rules of Japanese speech. I will suppose myself to be talking to a missionary who has lately arrived. I have arranged what I have to say to-night under the three following headings:—I. The Study of the Colloquial. II. The Study of the Written Language. III. General Remarks on the language and its future.

I. *The Study of the Colloquial Language*—(1) *First begin with Chamberlain's "Handbook of the Colloquial Language."* That book, it seems to me, tells a man if not all, nearly all, he can want to know about the structure of the language and rules of speech. There is one point, however, on which I think Mr. Chamberlain's advice cannot be followed with safety. On page 19 or 20, I forget which, he says: "New comers cannot do better, at least for the first few years, than to endeavour not to accentuate at all." I object to this advice on two grounds. First, it seems to me that the wording implies that after the first few years students of the language may learn how to accentuate, but that the art cannot be acquired right away in the manner that pronunciation is learnt by a child,—a view that, even if correct, ignores the fact that nothing is more difficult in the study of a language than correcting a bad habit. Secondly, the assertion that there is hardly any perceptible accent in Japanese seems to me misleading. I grant that with two-syllable words like *yama* and *mizu* there is often no perceptible difference between the stress laid on one syllable and that laid on the other, though there are some exceptions even to this rule, but when we come to three or more syllable words I maintain that the accent is most distinct. Take words like *watakushi, dorobo, kobiru, jigoku, hanahada, gozarimasu.* For guidance as to pronunciation, supposing them to be heard for the first time, they should be marked thus, *watākushi, dorobō, kobiru, jigōku, hanahāda, gozārimasu.* With what Mr. Chamberlain says about the tendency of foreigners to over-accentuate I entirely agree, but to refrain from accentuating at all because there is a danger of overdoing the thing is not a course to be recommended. The accent in Japanese is not so pronounced as it is in English by a long way, but it is distinctly audible nevertheless and must be reproduced by the foreigner who aims at "speaking like a native."

(2) *When you commence to study begin to make your own collection of words.*—It is a splendid test of the accuracy of your ear if you can correctly dot down words that you hear spoken. Always verify them by reference to the dictionary promptly before the remembrance of the sound passes away from your memory, as you may have wrongly recorded them. Use the words you have heard spoken as much as possible at first. By acting thus you are sure of your ground; for many dictionary words are seldom used. To get words for use in conversation out of the dictionary is precarious work, and may end in your telling the servant to bring a *kwaji* when you only want *hi*. When you write words down mark the accent.

(3) *During the first years of study keep away from Romaji as much as possible.*—I am persuaded that much of the mispronunciation of Japanese one hears comes from the almost exclusive use of books written in *Romaji* during the early years of study. The foreign newspapers published in Japan do not take the trouble to mark the long vowels. The consequence is that quite half of the foreign speakers of Japanese mispronounce the vowels habitually; speaking of a High School as a *Koto Gakko*, which might mean a Harp School, but does not to Japanese ears mean a High School, or a school at all for that matter, if the last vowel is pronounced short. Some foreigners seem to forget that *ko* and *kō shu* and *shū* are quite different words, and to use the one for the other is to render oneself unintelligible to ordinary Japanese. At first keep to the *kana*, and get your pronunciation of the words from your teacher. To the newly-arrived Englishman or American the Japanese vowel sounds are anything but familiar. It is better for him to learn the pronunciation of ヰ ヤ ウ by spelling out the *kana*. *Gyō* does not represent the sound to the uninitiated student. So much importance did Sir Ernest Satow attach to our keeping to Japanese phonetic signs that at one time he printed all Japanese names in Romanized *kana*, and for a while Mr. Chamberlain followed suit. Some Asiatic Society papers written by these gentlemen were printed in this fashion. Romaji no doubt is convenient for transcribing Japanese words when the pronunciation of these words is well known, but even then in no case should the marking of the vowels be omitted, as our memories are apt to prove treacherous in the case of words seldom used. It has always been a source of regret to me that the *Japan Mail* in its general news columns should year after year print Japanese names in the way it does. One of the chief reasons of this is the fact that the editor resides in Tōkyō and the paper is printed in Yokohama. Hence in the hurry of a newspaper office attention to vowel marks becomes very difficult.

(4) *Read books written in colloquial.*—You will find lists of such works in Mr. Chamberlain's Handbook and elsewhere. Encho's works have, in my opinion, never been surpassed as specimens of the great capabilities of colloquial Japanese and as models of powerful oratory, albeit not always of the most refined kind.

(5) *Attend Japanese lectures and sermons, and listen to speeches on various topics.*—As it is the aim of the missionary to become an effective public speaker, he must study Japanese models. Good public-speaking differs essentially from conversation. The sentences are longer, the tone of voice varies according to subject. In delivering orations in this language it is desirable that as far as possible we should do it in Japanese fashion. I would advise you to listen to the sermons of some of the more eloquent of the Buddhist priests. At one time in my life I was so often seen at various temples that the report went out that I had serious intentions of becoming a Buddhist. My object was the study of the language used by the preachers. I would advise those missionaries who are connected with schools to encourage debating societies and to take part in them for the sake of the practice they afford in the use of the language.

(6) *Prepare your discourses very carefully.*—I have always followed the practice of writing out my notes in English, with a few Japanese words inserted in red ink above the English words in the case of technical terms or difficult idioms. In the preparation of a subject it is necessary to make yourself thoroughly acquainted with all the nomenclature connected with it. If you are going to speak about a river you must know what the Japanese call its bed, its banks, &c. If a ship be the subject, the words for the masts, the decks, the bow, the stern, &c., must be ready for use if required. If you fail to think of all this beforehand, in the middle of your discourse you will find yourself stuck for an important word and your audience will perceive that you only partially know your subject. In preparation consult your teacher about certain western ideas and idioms that you propose to express in Japanese. If you neglect to do this, you will either say something that is quite unintelligible or you will say something that you did not mean to say. The mistake most of us make is to render idioms too literally.

(7) *Arrange your ideas in a clear manner and be in earnest.*—Earnestness is the soul of eloquence. The language usually comes to the man who has something pressing that he wishes to say. Let the subject stir you. Be carried away with it; and you will as a rule take your audience along with you.

(8) *I would say to beginners, don't speak too fast.*—When speaking our own language, however rapid may be the utterance, we are usually understood, because we run the words into each other in a way that is familiar to our hearers. As regards the words that can be joined together in speech the usages of languages differ. As a rule an Englishman when beginning to speak Japanese joins the words in English fashion rather than *à la japonais*. When he is thoroughly up in the language there is of course no reason why a foreigner should not speak it as rapidly as a native.

(9) *Be careful in the choice of a teacher; and under no consideration use a man who knows English.*—It is customary with some young missionaries to employ young men who happen to be connected with the mission or with the mission school as teachers. The practice is decidedly objectionable. Such men are not reliable guides in teaching the language, as most of them are unscholarly, and have never given any attention to the problems connected with the Japanese tongue. I would recommend missionaries to employ men who have positions in Government Schools as teachers of Japanese. Get a Middle School or a High School teacher if you can. These men are not invariably skilful teachers, but you will find in them none of the linguistic ignorance and careless-

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ness of the ordinary Japanese student. It is not desirable to employ a very young man unless he be a genius. To take a man who knows English is to begin walking with a crutch. The young fellows who offer themselves to the missionary as teachers have as a rule a most imperfect knowledge of their own language and when interrogated on any point they "rush in where angels fear to tread," and the result is the most inaccurate and unscholarly translations imaginable. Begin with a man who only knows Japanese. Your progress at first will be rather slow, but every question you put will give you practice in conversation. The fact that you are eager to have a point cleared up will prove a constant spur to your attention; and after a year's study, you will find that most things the teacher says to you are fairly intelligible. In adopting this plan you will avoid endless trouble and numerous mistakes. When your acquirement of the language depends on your own scholarship, you will make sure progress, but with a rash, semi-educated youth as your guide there is no saying into what pitfalls or quagmires you may be betrayed. In all study there is nothing more dangerous than bowing to authority which has no real title to homage. The notion that a raw student is an authority on Japanese would be laughed to scorn in any good Government school in this country, yet this is the assumption made in not a few cases that have come under my notice.

(10) *If you can, get a friend to dot down your mistakes when preaching or speaking in public.*—It is hard to get a Japanese to do this. As a rule he is too polite to undertake such a task. But I have occasionally found Japanese who after having had explained to them the great benefits to be derived from friendly criticism have been willing to correct mistakes. Where two missionaries are constantly listening to each other, mutual criticism is to be recommended.

(11) *Don't keep too much to one class of subjects.*—In listening to the sermons of some missionaries I have been struck by the limited nature of their vocabulary and by the constant recurrence of idioms that might have been varied without any substantial change in the sense intended to be conveyed. Just as one of the London or New York clergy is expected to be conversant with all the subjects and questions which are occupying the public mind, so the missionary in Japan should show his audience that there are few regions of thought that he has not visited—that he is a "well travelled man." In order to teach religion effectively, extensive knowledge of the world's affairs is absolutely essential and you will find that whenever you take excursions into the outside world you will come back laden with new words, phrases and ideas, all of which may be utilised for your own special purpose in life. A Japanese audience listens with special attention to the man who shows that he is a keen observer of the world's "passing show."

(12) *The art of conversation needs to be specially studied.*—There are of course many eloquent speakers who are perfect bores when they begin to converse. In some respects conversation in Japanese is much more difficult than public speaking. One has to be quite sure of the point of the remark made in order to frame an appropriate rejoinder. In listening to the conversations carried on between Japanese and foreigners I have constantly observed that the foreigner has misunderstood the real import of the remark made by his Japanese friend. For conversation a quick ear and a very extensive vocabulary are necessary. An educated Japanese will leap about from subject to subject with great agility, rattling off technical terms, recondite allusions, ancient Chinese and Japanese idioms and figures of speech with astonishing facility. It is only after many years of close attention and practice that lively conversation carried on between educated Japanese in the hearing of the foreigner can be thoroughly understood and appreciated by the latter, and even the most experienced foreign listener will often find that the meaning of what he hears is obscure owing to the introduction of a few technical terms that are quite new to him. Ideal conversation is that wherein both parties have an equal chance of expressing their thoughts. In all countries there is far too much one-sided conversation, where one of the speakers finds it difficult to get in a word edgeways. These want-to-have-all-the-say sort of conversationalists should take to public speaking and give up trying to converse. They were born for the platform rather than for the parlour.

II. *The Study of the Written Language.*—(1) *Settle at the outset the extent to which you intend to go.*—As those present here to-night are nearly all missionaries I should say that those of you who have not already defined the limits of your studies would do well to make it your object to be able to read the *kana* and the Chinese square characters in common use only. By so doing you will place yourselves in the position of being able to read all public notices, the newspapers and magazines, modern books of every kind and a great many ancient ones. I attach very little importance to writing characters. It seems to me that an enormous amount of time has been wasted over the attainment of an art that is of little practical use. Any ordinary Japanese will scribble off a letter in 5 minutes that would take a foreigner at least half an hour. It is useful to be able to write one's addresses on letters and to be able to transcribe characters with facility when desired, but beyond that, I would say, don't attempt to go. My advice is, "Read, read, read." Enlarge your knowledge of the written script. There is more to be got out of this kind of knowledge than out of any other. Among all the foreigners who have attempted to write ideographs I have never heard of more than 5 or 6 who can be called skilful penmen from the Japanese point of view. One would like to know how much time has been spent over the acquirement of the art by those who have succeeded and what use the accomplishment has proved to them. As missionaries your dealings are with ideas rather than with mere forms. The sign has only an interest for you as an ideograph, an idea-symbol. The mere mechanical multiplication of these difficult symbols you can leave to unintellectual copyists and to the printing presses. A few cents paid to a scribe will produce strokes that would take you years to learn how to form. Confine yourselves to the nobler art of transferring the thoughts that eminent Japanese express by means of the characters into your own language. Let alone the study of the variations of the cursive hand-writing. If anybody asks why I give this advice, I simply say, from my point of view, which I think is your point of view also, the study in question does not pay. You can't do everything; be thorough in what you do. Don't aim at mere showiness, as some students seem to do. Don't be like those modern journalists who pretend to know everything and to be able to write on any subject. Be content to be an authority in your own special line.

(2) *Begin your study of the written language with Mr. Chamberlain's "Moji no Shirube" as your guide.*—It will save you endless trouble and many mistakes. To be able to study characters so as to learn those which are most frequently used first and afterwards gradually go on to others, is an accomplishment that until that book appeared was next to impossible. I would say omit all the exercises in the cursive hand.

(3) *Keep your eyes about you as you go through the streets.*—Every town is full of notices and signs of various kinds. The characters are usually written very large and hence will soon become intelligible to you if you pay attention to them. It is not enough to be learning characters at one's desk only. Pick them up as you go along the streets; and in order that unfamiliar ideographs may become thoroughly known to you, look at them again and again as you pass in your *jinrikisha* or on foot, and you will find that after a while it is impossible to forget them. The difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of characters has been greatly exaggerated by some foreigners. What is wanted is more attention, more observation, more real mental application to the task.

(4) *Begin to read the newspapers as soon as possible.*—You can commence with papers that have *kana* at the side of the characters and that are written in a semi-colloquial style, such, for instance, as the *Yomiuri Shimbun*; then go on to the *Jiji*, ending up with the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Nihon*, which to a foreigner are, I think, the hardest to understand.

(5) *After spending a year or two over the newspapers, go on to magazines and books.*—In many respects magazines and books will prove to be easier than the newspapers. The subjects treated in them are mostly learned subjects with which you are all more or less acquainted, and almost all the good Japanese modern writers have been trained in Western fashion and hence their methods of handling subjects are quite familiar to us. The number of technical terms met with is a difficulty, but this can be got over by the free use of the technical dictionaries now procurable. Remember that an extensive knowledge of the written language will take years to acquire and that if you aim at proficiency, you must keep up your reading.

(6) *Supply yourself with the best dictionaries to be had.*—For general purposes Brinkley's Dictionary has no superior, though of course it does not contain a great many words in common use and is defective in other ways. I would suggest that you insert in your copies words not found there. In the course of years you will find that you have accumulated a most valuable word treasure in this way. Next to be recommended is Gubbins' Dictionary, which is excellent as far as it goes. It is a great pity that it has never been enlarged. Santo's *Gyokuhen*, published first in 1878, is very well arranged and contains the English as well as Japanese equivalents of the most commonly used characters and a good many rare ones. The *Genkai*, and the *Kotoba no Izumi* as well as Owada's Dictionaries, though necessary for the study of ancient Japanese, contain few of the terms in constant modern use. I would advise you to purchase dictionaries on special subjects. They are sold at a very cheap rate. For 10 or 12 *yen* you can procure a dozen volumes. Not being at home, I am unable to supply you with an exhaustive list of those that have been published, but I know that you can obtain dictionaries on the following subjects:—Law, Medicine, Mathematics, Botany, Philosophy, Diplomacy and Commerce. These, however, are all English-Japanese Dictionaries, which is a drawback from our point of view. There is a German-Japanese Military Dictionary which furnishes all one wants in this line. Col. Churchill's dictionary, it seems to me, can hardly be called a technical dictionary. As a Dictionary of Military Terms it contains much superfluous matter. For a fuller account of Japanese Dictionaries I would refer you to the Monthly Summaries of Current Japanese Literature which for the past seven years have contained reviews of the principal lexicons that have been published. Advanced students should certainly possess Dr. Williams' Chinese Dictionary and if possible that published by Dr. Morrison too, if they are not inclined to purchase Professor Giles' Dictionary, which is far and away the best Chinese-English Dictionary in existence. Doolittle's Vocabulary, published by the Shanghai Presbyterian Press in 2 vols., a work which I have constantly used for over 20 years, is a most valuable reference book for technical terms of all kinds in common use in both China and Japan. There, under various headings, you will find medical, theological, ethnological, philosophic, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian terms and sayings by the hundred. As regards my own studies perhaps no one book has ever taught me so much as Doolittle's Vocabulary. It is most unfortunate that Japanese dictionaries should all be printed in such small type. The characters are with few exceptions printed in No. 7 type. The remedy for this is to use a magnifying glass. When studying at night use a good student's lamp with a green shade, and for characters that you don't know well use your glass. It will save time and save your eyes, which I take it you value more than time even. There is a great need for a thoroughly up to-date Japanese-English Dictionary. The Mombushō ought to bring it out. With a committee consisting of Japanese and foreign experts it could be accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The standard of English-Japanese dictionaries has now reached a level that renders the task of preparing a Japanese-English Dictionary infinitely easier than it would have been ten years ago.

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(7) *Keep note-books on all sorts of subjects.*—In the course of years information of a highly useful kind accumulates; arrange it and keep it handy for reference. Dictionaries, however many you may possess, will not supply you with all the terms and idioms that you need. Have your own little stock of reference books. Collect proverbs, collect terse sayings, collect words, collect names. It will add interest to the passing years, and enable you many a time to clinch an argument by an effective quotation or a telling allusion. Don't depend too much on your memory. Things are apt to fade away as one grows old. In our minds, as in our houses, the space is limited and one article is made to give place to another. The most recently acquired knowledge absorbs our attention to the exclusion of the ideas that once acted powerfully on us. The remedy for this is to have everything in writing.

(8) *Try your hand at translation as soon as you can.*—Do the work as much as possible unassisted. Act on what the Buddhists call the 自力, *Jiriki*, system. When translating from Japanese into English only consult your teacher when the meaning seems obscure to you. Once having mastered the meaning, give yourself a free hand. Aim at being strictly accurate without being too literal. Steer clear of baldness, the rock on which so many translators of Oriental works have shipwrecked, Dr. Legge, among them. Translation is difficult work and requires great delicacy of touch and sense of literary beauty. But there is enormous pleasure to be got out of it. Just as the artist regards with supreme satisfaction his vivid representation on canvas of great ideas which he has been the first to symbolize, so the translator regards with no little pride a delicate piece of literary workmanship over which he has expended hours of thought. Like so many other things, it is only after years of practice that anything like a high ideal is reached. But it is fascinating work, and I must confess that to one who is fond of language study there are few more exciting occupations than tackling a stiff piece of Japanese that abounds with technical terms and difficult idioms with the determination to turn the whole into English and to make it as readable in one language as it was in the other.

III. *General Remarks on the Language and its Future.*—I have already occupied much more time than I can reasonably expect you to give me, so that I am compelled to compress into a few words what I wish to say as to the character and capabilities of this language. If asked whether Japanese ancient literature repays all the labour required to understand it, with Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Chamberlain, I say, no. Mr. Aston seems to be of a different opinion. But Mr. Aston has for many years, on account of ill-health, been obliged to give up all active duties and he has made the study of Japanese literature his special hobby, and hence he may perhaps be under a spell. But judging from what he has published in English on the subject, which I have read carefully, I am of opinion that he has not succeeded in showing that Japanese literature is rich in ideas that are worth digging for. Mr. Chamberlain says in his article on "Literature," in "Things Japanese," "Much of that which the Japanese themselves prize most highly in their literature seems intolerably flat and insipid to the European taste." This we think to be the general opinion among those who have given special attention to the subject. I don't pretend to have gone very deeply into the study of ancient literature. To me modern literature has always had more charms, because of its close connection with one of the greatest events of modern times—the adoption by an Oriental people of Occidental civilisation. The student of modern Japanese literature knows perhaps better than anybody else how this has been brought about. He watches with keen interest year after year the various processes employed by the Japanese in transferring thought from our languages to their own, and he is struck more and more by the enormous capabilities of this language. Sinico-Japanese has in these modern days been put to a very severe test. It has been called on to express a great variety of thought elaborated in the course of centuries by European minds. It has been found capable of doing it accurately, fully and even elegantly. This fact, I maintain, gives a special interest to the study of modern Japanese. The intricacies of a language that has shown such aptitude are worth exploring. Dismiss from your minds the dream that the ideographs will be abandoned and our beloved Romaji be used in their stead. I won't say this will never happen, but it certainly will not take place in the lifetime of any one present here to-night. What Mr. B. H. Chamberlain has repeatedly written on this question represents the opinion of almost everybody who has given attention to the subject. The existing written language is immensely superior to colloquial Japanese as a terse and a precise instrument of thought. But this is solely owing to the fact that it employs the Chinese ideographs. "Supported by the Chinese character," says Mr. Chamberlain in his article on "Writing" in "Things Japanese," "Japanese writers can render every shade of meaning represented in the columns of a European newspaper or the pages of a technical European work, whether financial, diplomatic, administrative, commercial, legal, critical, theological, philosophical, or scientific. Who could wish them to throw away their intellectual weapons, and put themselves on a level with the men of the stone age? They could not do so if they would." The diminution of the characters in constant use we shall see. The simplification of styles of writing and the blending of the classical and colloquial styles we shall witness, and a great many other improvements that could be named, but in my opinion the ideograph will be retained at any rate for another fifty or one hundred years, if not still longer. The difficulty of obtaining a fair knowledge of the written language has been greatly exaggerated by certain foreigners. Let men begin young; let those be chosen who have an eye for form, and let them set about the task of acquiring ideographs earnestly, and the progress made in a few years will fall little short of that made by the Japanese little boys and girls, who get to know several thousand characters in a very short time. The system has enormous merits, as Mr. Chamberlain has taken the trouble to point out in his recent lecture and in his *Moji no Shirube*. Those who pronounce it to be barbaric are of the *tabezu kirai* type of critics that are not worth consideration.

Having been engaged for over 20 years in translation and yet most of my work in this line having been published in newspapers in an inconvenient form for reference, last year a friend suggested that I should collect a few specimen pieces and publish them with the originals in parallel columns for the use of students of the language. This I did and the result was a small book of 156 pages containing 43 separate translations, which was brought out by the Sanseidô, in Tôkyô in August of last year. The pieces chosen for translation are written in a great variety of styles, ranging from stilted, classical Chinese down to the colloquial language in everyday use.

I need hardly tell you in conclusion that for me the study of the Japanese language is a most restful occupation and that I find in it a special fascination. I am inclined to apply to my study of the literature of this ancient and interesting people the old Bible words "And they found fat pastures and good, and the land was *wide and quiet and peaceable*, for they of Japan had dwelt there of old."

Note—This lecture together with the address delivered by Prof. Chamberlain before the Hakone Summer School will be reprinted in pamphlet form. Copies can be obtained, price 50 *sen* each, by applying to the Manager, *Japan Mail* Office, 55, Yokohama.

The Nagasaki Customs officials on Sept. 22nd detected an attempt by a Korean named Tei Koh-shung to smuggle opium ashore there. In his baggage, closely packed away among articles of clothing, were found five tin cases of opium and two pipes. He was arrested.

OMOIDE NO KI.

(Jottings of My Reminiscences.)

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that one reads this popular novel by one of Japan's well known writers, Mr. K. Tokutomi. It is rather long (567 pp.), and in places too minutely descriptive, but it is the ideal record of an earnest Japanese youth of the present time, who made his own way up to success through exceedingly trying circumstances. It tells how his mother startled him out of his aimless life when a boy, how he came in contact with Western thought through the English language, how he formed his moral and religious purpose and stuck to it, how he worked his way through the Doshisha and the Tokyo University, and at last married the girl he had long loved and who had secretly felt the same affection for him. The book is frankly Christian, it is wholly clean and inspiring, and the reception this first of Christian novels has received from the young men shows that they have much of a high moral power. It went through five editions in five months, and its sale did not stop there. It is the first Japanese novel that I began to read, and I never should have had the courage to attempt so great a book but for the following fact.

One day a student came to my house with this confession:—"I have ruined myself and disgraced my house. Once in Tokyo and once in an inland town I fell into evil habits and have gone to the bottom of everything bad. It is now or never with me. I beg you to teach me how I can be saved." He said among other things that he had long known the main facts of Christianity, and indeed it turned out that I had taught him with others, twelve years ago, the story of Christ. But none of that touched him in the least. "It was Tokutomi's novel that has aroused in me the hope that I may be able to reform. I read it twice, and I have made my great resolution, and beg your aid again."

It was this tearful confession and the sight of that young man in church that made it my duty to know what this novel is about, by taking time now and then to go through it for myself. And having done this, it is a pleasure to give a brief review of it to others, and to recommend it for all classes of readers. It is worthy of a place in every Sunday school library, in every girls' school, and in every home that can afford to pay sixty-five *sen* for it.

The story begins in Kyushu, and the first thing that at once captivates the Japanese heart, and startles the foreign reader is the immoral morality of the Spartan-like mother, who feels that she must arouse her only child, Shintaro, a careless, aimless boy, and inspire him with the lofty purpose of re-establishing their house which was in danger of becoming extinct. She solemnly took him to his father's grave, and, kneeling there, sternly rebuked him in the face of the dead for his thoughtless life, and then drawing a dirk from her bosom handed it to him with this awful command:—"Die! Coward! Die with this dirk! Then I follow on."

Now it is not an unknown thing for a terrible self-sacrifice like this to have occurred in *samurai* families of old, and the boy knew from the stern resolve in his mother's face that she meant literally every word she had spoken. His *samurai* blood began to boil, and though the sight of the fatal dagger sent a chill to his very bones, he grasped it and was about to give himself the deadly stab, when the mother, seeing that there was good stuff in the lad, jerked the dagger from him and exclaimed again, "Coward!" The boy painfully began to awake to the moral meaning of life. It dawned on him that it is far more brave to face life and its battles with the strong purpose to conquer, than to commit suicide and so shirk it all. It was a complete inner revolution in a moment, and bursting into tears, the mother and her son bowed before the dead, the mother with a new hope, the son with new heart. And all through these pages the writer has a deep reverence for woman, because "the fire of my mother's face burned into my soul and gave me the supreme decision of my life. Therefore I am a worshipper of my mother, and from that I always advocate

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the education of girls." And so all through this novel, all the women are treated with genuine respect, and in the marriages they are represented as worthy to be loved. Indeed love in this book has the same lofty and pure place it has in the best of Western literature, from which Mr Tokutomi has confessedly drunk deeply.

Omitting some two hundred pages of very interesting school experiences, where the Kyoto Doshisha, under the guise of the Kwansei Gakuin of Kobe, figures largely, Shintaro's slow conversion to Christianity forms the second great crisis of his life. Here we see all the steps in the thoughtful student's life of to-day—of change from utter indifference to more or less of disgust at the follies of some Christian students, then to admiration for the high purpose of others, then to deep doubt of the great verities of the Christian religion, to the impossibility of escaping from decision when once the soul is aroused, then to deeper doubt over the Providence that kills his dearest friend by lightning on Hieizan, and at last to conviction. In all this experience he sees clearly the pessimism that is ruining the lives of so many truly earnest students in Japan, and that, in one case in this book, leads to the saddest kind of suicide by a fine scholar. Anyone who comes much in contact with the student class in this country must be deeply impressed with the pessimism that exists among the best of non-Christian students, and its very strong tendency to suicide. This fact is brought out in this novel and thus it is the more valuable for young men.

The passage where his Christian friend, Kento, just before the lightning stroke that ended his promising life, pleads with Shintaro, meeting his objections as only a student dealing with a student can successfully do, cannot but be of interest to all who are watching the progress of Christianity among the student classes. "Faith surely is not for foolish old men and women, it is the duty of superior people. Man is a part of the universe, and can't be satisfied unless at harmony with the First Great Cause. It is the instinct of man to long for the Supreme Being. You are already seeking Him. Your heart's problems are but the restlessness that longs for the Spiritual Father. Why stop there? Which is better, to be lamenting your loneliness with shut eyes while all the time being held in the arms of the Supreme Being, or to recognize the fact that you are surely thus held? To die lost in doubt, or to die believing, which is blessedness? The question of one's destiny is not one to be lightly dismissed. Precious time is passing!"

To see his best friend killed by lightning right before his eyes just at the end of this appeal, naturally raises the blackest kind of doubt. "He killed Kento! To ask me believe Him, why, it is an outrageous contradiction. I'll never believe Him, no, never!" This however is but the prelude to the morning light, which soon dawned clear and bright. "Let atheists talk, and utilitarians smile. There is a God over all, and by His providences I have been led. I believe! Kento is my friend who really died for me, he is my little Christ."

It is the story of a healthful and helpful conversion. The proof of the existence of the Christian's God is not so much in argument, but it is in the witness of God to Himself in the soul. It is not so much head conversion as it is heart conversion. He puts Christ above all heorse. "In Christ's presence all others lose light, as the stars pale before the sun. By this light my ideals, aims, standards of judgment, and ways of thinking are all completely changed, and instead of worldly aims done before men, I now laid them aside and lived, acted and thought as before God."

Young Japan seriously doubts personal immortality, but is ready to accept family immortality, and the imperishability of the memory of the great dead. But Shintaro, whenever he thinks of his two friends who have passed on, cannot content himself with any faith short of personal immortality. "Men say they are dead. But they are splendidly alive. They are living members of the great spiritual world. The soul is indeed indestructible."

The book ends with a delightful love story on Japanese lines. The lovers know that they love each other, but he can make no move until some one becomes a go-between. He was so dead in love that he wishes he were a foreigner so that he could propose directly. Then when in good time the engagement is effected, she goes to her country home to learn cooking and house keeping, where she allows no one in the kitchen, her whole soul and body working to become the best wife possible for the one she thinks of day and night. The curious thing is that they do not correspond. Each side is kept informed by the relatives who save the young couple the trouble of doing any writing. And even when she is brought to Tokyo for the marriage, he almost dies to see her, yet keeps away till the day comes. Then comes a Christian wedding and a feast without *sake*, and a home started in such a way that it cannot fail. That noble mother-in-law has business in Kyushu, and does not tarry to exercise authority over the *yome*.

The book tells all the way through of conflicts and trials, but the close is victory. The mother who hated Christianity is won by the noble life of her boy. Friends who came through tribulations enter into paths of peace and prosperity that are for the benefit of others. One man's life enters into the lives of a dozen others and enriches them with the best of Heaven's treasures.

The Middle Schools of Japan forbid the students to read novels, for the vile character of Japanese novels is notorious. The principals of these schools can do nothing better than to encourage their students to read in their spare time this most excellent story, that is too full of real experiences to be called a novel. Mr. Tokutomi has preached a very effective gospel to a wide audience where direct evangelistic work is as yet of little avail.

Sendai. J. H. DE FOREST.

CRICKET.

BORN IN JAPAN VERSUS THE REST.

A more perfect day for cricket than Saturday could not have been desired. Brilliant sunshine, a gentle breeze, with the fine tonic quality in the air which characterizes the early days of autumn in Japan: such were the ideal conditions which prevailed, and the game was enjoyed to the full by spectators and players alike. For the fifth time since these matches have been started the Born in Japan have won, and won fairly on their merits. The Captain of the Rest, however, is to be commiserated on his defeat for several reasons. One of the strongest players in his team, whom he had been relying upon both for bowling and with the bat, never put in an appearance, and worst than that sent no apology for his absence; while another of the team was called away early in the game and had not returned when his time came for going to the wicket. These little things rather go against the grain of good sportsmanship and surely could be avoided by the exercise of a little forethought and consideration for the feelings of others. Besides throwing the eleven out of gear, there is also this to be borne in mind, such actions keep other good men from being invited to make up the eleven, an important consideration in a Club of the size of the Y. C. and A. C. We were glad to see Mr. C. M. Duff making a re-appearance behind the wickets, and trust that it forecasts his resolve to take part in the Interport Match at Kobe next month. An Interport Match without Charlie Duff keeping wicket would be robbed of much of its interest.

The Born in Japan won the toss and elected to bat, and play began about a quarter to two o'clock. P. B. Clarke was soon dismissed, having the misfortune to put up the fourth ball of White's second over, which Wilkinson held at cover-point. The brothers Kilby were then partnered and runs soon came steadily but surely. After six overs, E. W. Maitland relieved Fradgley at the bowling, and an over later E. W. Townend took the ball from White. Forty runs had been made at this point, and neither bat was giving any chances to the field. At five-and-twenty to three, 50 was telegraphed, and very shortly after 60, the bowlers being treated rather contemptuously by the Kilbys, who were now well set. Threes and fours continued to come and 70 was hoisted. Soon after a change in bowlers was made, Fradgley going on again, this time at the Pavilion end, and Edward Kilby sent the last ball of the first over to the fence for 4. Lammert relieved Maitland, and a single made off his first delivery by H. W. Kilby brought the score up to 80. About this time a funny thing happened. Fradgley sent down a ball which the Umpire called a "no-ball;" E. W. Kilby therefore let it alone and the ball struck the wicket, displacing the middle stump. Lammert in the next over brought about a separation of the brothers, clean bowling E. W. Kilby just after the score had reached 100. The retiring bat's score was 56, and it included six 4's, three 3's and five 2's. W. S. Moss filled the vacancy and broke his duck with the last ball of Lammert's over, but after knocking up six runs he was run out—115-3-6. Allcock partnered H. W. Kilby and began by sending Lammert to the Pavilion for 4. At 131, Fradgley went off, White going on to bowl again. Still the runs came and at 146, Maitland took over the leather from Lammert, while at 160 Jeffrey went on in place of White for one over, during which 13 runs were made off him. This was far too expensive and Lammert went back to the trundling. At last H. W. Kilby put up a ball from Lammert, which White held at long on—178-4-88. Kilby was deservedly cheered on his return to the Pavilion. His score included ten 4's; three 3's; and eight 2's. Strome, the new comer, did not stay long, Lammert taking his bails with the fourth ball of the over—181-5-0. The next man to go was Allcock, neatly caught by White off Maitland—185-6-25. Sydney Wheeler having broken his duck, lost Kingdon, his partner, the next ball, clean bowled by Lammert—186-7-0. After this a stand was made by Wheeler and Hunt and the score rose quickly to 200, which was hoisted at 10 minutes past 4. Four more runs were made and then the innings were declared closed. Score:—

BORN IN JAPAN.

P. B. Clarke, c. Wilkinson, b. White		4
H. W. Kilby, c. White, b. Lammert		88
E. W. Kilby, b. Lammert		56
W. S. Moss, run out		6
G. C. Allcock, c. White, b. Maitland		25
O. Strome, b. Lammert		0
A. Kingdom, b. Lammert		0
S. Wheeler, not out		11
H. S. Hunt, not out	Innings	8
H. Goddard, did not bat	declared closed.	—
W. Graham, did not bat		—
b. 2, l.b. 2, w. 1, n.b. 1		6
		204

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. E. White	60	32	1	1
E. G. Fradgley	60	48	—	—
E. W. Maitland	78	42	1	1
E. W. Townend	30	23	—	—
L. Lammert	66	40	—	4
E. Jeffrey	6	13	—	—

Fradgley bowled one wide ball and one no ball.

The Club began their innings at half-past four o'clock, Crawford and White facing the bowling of P. B. Clarke and E. W. Kilby. Seven runs only had been made when Kilby caught and bowled White—7-1-6. Maitland partnered Crawford; the score rose to 27 before a separation was effected, and then Crawford played on to his middle stump a yorker from Kilby, immediately following a wide ball from the same bowler—27-2-15. Duff, the new-comer, made three runs and was then run out. Abbott joined Maitland and 40 was soon hoisted. A change of bowlers was now tried, H. W. Kilby relieving Clarke, but the runs still came and 50 was telegraphed. Sixty was next hoisted and then Hunt went on to bowl at the Settlement end. His second ball found Abbott's stumps—62-4-9. The light was fading rapidly when Fradgley went to the wickets. He made 5 and then played a ball from Hunt on his wickets—68-5-5. Soon after Maitland skied a ball from Clarke—68-6-23. Then Jeffrey was caught, and Townend went in as the last man to bat. Lammert, his partner, hit out freely and 78 was reached before he was bowled and the game concluded. Score:—

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THE REST.

K. F. Crawford, b. E. W. Kilby	15
F. E. White, c. and b. Kilby	6
E. W. Maitland, c. Moss, b. Clarke	23
C. M. Duff, run out	3
F. E. Wilkinson, did not bat	—
F. J. Abbott, b. Hunt	9
E. G. Fradgley, b. Hunt	5
E. W. Townend, not out	2
F. Lammert, st. Allcock b. Clarke	7
E. B. S. Edwards, absent	—
E. Jeffrey, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Clarke	0
Extras	8
	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
P. B. Clarke	62	28	2	3
E. W. Kilby	60	21	4	2
H. W. Kilby	30	8	1	—
H. R. Hunt	18	13	—	2

E. W. Kilby bowled one wide ball.

OVER THIRTY v. UNDER THIRTY.

Taking advantage of the National Holiday on Wednesday the Y.C. and A.C. arranged a match Over Thirty *v.* Under Thirty. A capital game resulted, the seniors knocking up 153 runs, and the Juniors compiling 149 for the loss of four wickets in the time left for play. The match was therefore a draw very much in favour of the Under Thirty. It was a pity, we think, that Wilkinson played such a waiting game; had he but forced the pace the match would doubtless have been played out, a much more satisfactory conclusion than a draw. The weather was again all that could have been desired.

With commendable punctuality for a Bank Holiday, play began about a quarter to two, White and Crawford facing the bowling of P. B. Clarke and E. W. Kilby. Luck at first was against the seniors, Crawford being caught by Wheeler, off Clarke, in the third over when 5 runs had been scored. The retiring bat had failed to break his duck unfortunately. White was the next to retire, being held in the slips by Stuart—a single-handed catch—off E. W. Kilby — 18-2-14. Wilkinson and Edwards were now partnered, and making a stand despite a change in bowlers, the score rose steadily. At length at 58, Edwards put up a ball from Fradgley and was held in the slips by Moss—58-3-23. Then Maitland joined Wilkinson and opened with a single off Clarke with the last ball of the over. Sixty was hoisted at five minutes to three. For a while things were dull, both bats playing with discretion, and four maiden overs in succession went down to Fradgley's account. A change in bowlers was made at 68, H. W. Kilby relieving Clarke. His second ball saw Maitland run out—70-4-3. The new comer was Duff. Soon after this Stuart relieved Fradgley with the leather, the latter's six overs reading one wicket, one run, five maidens. The next ten runs came slowly, nearly all by singles, and 80 was telegraphed at 3.30 p.m. Then Duff woke up and, hitting out freely, sent the score mounting at a quicker pace for a while, until 90 was reached, when Fradgley took over the leather from Kilby and run-getting fell off again. The century was reached at 19 minutes to 4, Duff making the hit—a single off Stuart. Eventually Duff brought a capital sporting innings to a close by being caught in the slips by Moss off Stuart, the ball glancing from off his hand—108-5-23. Wilkinson next received Abbott as a partner. Together they took the score to 115, when Wilkinson was caught at cover-point by Strome, off Stuart. His 35 included four 4's, and four 2's, the rest being singles. Brady began his innings by sending Stuart to the fence for 4; two overs later he made another boundary off the same bowler, and followed this up with a single. A change in bowlers was made and Brady, lifting a ball from Clarke was caught at long-on by Fradgley—128-7-9. Lammert joined Abbott and began his score with a couple off Stuart; the next ball he treated in the same fashion. Runs came steadily from Abbott and 140 was hoisted at a quarter past four. Then Fradgley missed Abbott—a difficult catch—in the long field, and two balls later Lammert, through over-eagerness, was run out —143-8-4. One of the baseball substitutes, Thorne, partnered Abbott, and keeping up his wicket saw the figures rise to 151, when he was caught by Allcock. The last to go in was Blake, another colt, and he sent the sixth ball of Clarke's over to leg for one; after making another single, he skied a ball from Clarke, which Allcock held at the wicket, and the side retired —153-9-2. It was now 4.36 p.m. Score :—

OVER THIRTY.

F. E. White, c. Stuart, b. E. W. Kilby	14
K. F. Crawford, c. Wheeler, b. Clarke	0
F. E. Wilkinson, c. Strome, b. Stuart	35
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Moss, b Fradgley	23
E. W. Maitland, run out	3
C. M. Duff, c. Moss, b. Stuart	23
F. J. Abbott, not out	25
G. G. Brady, c. Fradgley, b. Clarke	9
F. Lammert, run out	4
C. H. Thorne, c. Allcock, b. Clarke	0
D. H. Blake, c. Allcock, b. Clarke	2
Extras	15
	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	WIDES.
P. B. Clarke	115	40	4	4	1
E. W. Kilby	66	28	3	1	1
A. Kingdon	6	12	—	—	—
E. G. Fradgley	48	6	6	1	1
H. W. Kilby	24	6	1	—	—
F. O. Stuart	78	47	—	2	—

It was a case of playing against time for the under Thirty. The Kilby Brothers opened for their side, facing the bowling of White and Edwards. They made four, two singles apiece, in the first over; and five in the second; the third over was a maiden. The first boundary was made by H. W. Kilby, who sent the last ball of White's third over to the Pavilion. At 6 minutes to 5 o'clock 20 was reached. Six singles and a boundary, the latter by H. W. Kilby, brought the score to 30. At 34, E. W. Maitland took over the bowling from White at the Pavilion end, and Lammert went on in place of Edwards. Still the runs came and 40 was telegraphed, and then 50, boundary cuts to leg being frequent. The brothers were keeping their scores very level, E. W. Kilby being now 29 and H. W. Kilby 27. Brady at this point relieved Lammert, and had three made off his first over, putting E. W. Kilby one ahead of his brother's score by the time 60 was reached. The light was beginning to fade by now, and at 5.20, when 70 had been made, the whole ground was in shadow. At 86 H. W. Kilby was caught in the slips by White, off Maitland—86-1-38. Clarke joined E. W. Kilby, and the latter at once made a boundary which took the figures to 90. The century was attained by 5 35 p.m. with a boundary cut by E. W. Kilby. Then Clarke broke his duck with a couple. Hitting out freely Kilby carried the score up to 100 three minutes later. The light was getting dimmer and dimmer but Kilby was set for run-getting and 120 was soon hoisted, but at 129 he was unfortunately run out, Blake fielding the ball very smartly from square leg—129-2-80. G. C. Allock partnered Clarke and the latter forced the pace so well that when the newcomer was caught by Lammert, off Maitland, the score stood at 144. Moss, next in, was cleaned bowled by White. Then Stuart joined Clarke, only to be stumped after making a boundary with his first ball. The score stood at 149 when stumps were drawn. Score :—

UNDER THIRTY.

E. W. Kilby, run out	80
H. W. Kilby, c. White, b. Maitland	38
P. B. Clarke, not out	23
G. C. Allcock, c. Lammert, b. Maitland	3
W. S. Moss, b. White	0
F. O. Stuart, st. Duff, b. White	4
O. Strome, E. G. Fradgley, E. Jeffrey, S. Wheeler, A. Kingdon } to bat.	
Extras	1
	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. E. White	30	20	1	2
E. B. S. Edwards	54	56	—	—
E. W. Maitland	70	36	1	2
F. Lammert	12	19	—	—
G. G. Brady	24	17	—	—

"SECRET SERVICE" AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

So many years have elapsed since Yokohama was favoured with a visit from a first-class travelling dramatic troupe that it is little wonder that the Public Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity on Saturday evening when the Neill and Frawley Company—now on their way to Manila—gave a performance of Gillette's play, "Secret Service." The usual seating capacity of the hall was largely increased by the addition of chairs in every possible place, and even then many had to stand. The general theatre-going public of the home-lands is a monster with strange likes and dislikes, and queerer appetites and desires, but one leaning it is fairly constant to, and that is towards the melodramatic in Thespia's realm. Melodrama always pays in London, no matter how crudely the dramatist casts his situations or writes his lines. The big human heart of the crowd beats responsive to the appeals that the fine-drawn honour of the hero make upon its sluggish imagination; while the villain can always be sure of instant recognition of his most despicable traits. We therefore are not surprised that "Secret Service" has had a tremendous run in London and the English provinces and in the big cities of the United States. It is melodrama pure and undiluted, laid down in the boldest outlines with all that the general public requires in the way of hero, heroine, villain, heavy mamma, with the lighter reliefs of juvenile lovers, negro servants, and Confederate soldiers: all moving along at the highest tension and all thoroughly prepared for startling episodes of the most improbable—no, we beg pardon, of the most probable description according to the accepted canons of the playwright's craft. We fear the Neill and Frawley Company have gone away with the impression that a Yokohama audience is the coldest and most apathetic collection of human beings they have had the misfortune to play before. But in this they would be mistaken. The general verdict on Saturday night was high in their favour, the opinion of the majority present being that some really first-class acting was wasted on a most indifferent play.

The full *caste* was as follows: —

Brigadier-Gen Nelson Randolph, commanding in Richmond ..... Jeffrey Williams
Mrs. Varney, wife of a Confederate officer of high rank ..... Mrs. Gardner Crane
Edith Varney, her daughter ..... Mary Van Buren
Wilfred Varney, her youngest son .. Chauncy Southern
Caroline Milford, from across the street ..... Elizabeth Stewart
Lewis Dumont, U.S. Secret Service, known in Richmond as *Captain Thorne* ..... Daniel Frawley
Henry Dumont, U.S. Secret Service, *Lewis Dumont's* brother ..... Arthur Garrells
Mr. Benton Arnelsford, Confederate Secret Service ..... Gardner Crane
Miss Kittredge, sewing for the hospitals ..... Eva Dennison
Lieut. Maxwell, President' detail ..... J. R. Amory
Martha ..... } Negro House Servants { ..... Christine Hill
Jonas ..... } ..... Wallace Shaw
Lieut. Foray, first operator military telegraph ..... Edward Wall
Lieut. Allison, second operator military telegraph ..... Oscar Dearborne
Sergeant Watson ..... Herbert Ashton
Corporal Matson ..... John P. Wade
Orderly ..... Chester Sutherland
Messenger from Hospital ..... Roy Mack
First War Department Messenger ... Roy Stephenson
Second War Department Messenger .. William Clarke
Third War Department Messenger ... William Finche

The plot briefly is this. The sham *Captain Thorne*, in pursuance of his duties in the Secret Service of the Federals, manages to enter Richmond during its siege, and win the confidence of the members of the family of *General Varney*, a confederate officer at the front. Through the daughter, *Edith Varney*, he manages to get a commission from President Jefferson Davis upon the staff of the War Department's Military Telegraph Service. A brother of his, also in the U.S. Secret Service, enters Richmond at this time with a secret dispatch for *Captain Thorne*, but is arrested and sent to Libby Prison before he can deliver it. But this matters little, he gets part of it sent to his brother through the Varney's negro servant *Jonas*, and then breaks out of Libby himself,

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reaches the Varney house, delivers the rest of the message, and shoots himself at his brother's feet to save the latter from arrest on suspicion of being a spy. For a moment this *ruse* succeeds and the next scene allows the audience to see the sham *Captain Thorne* about to send a false message to the Confederate Generals at the front whereby a certain division will be ordered to retire and thus weaken the defence of Richmond and allow of the city's capture by the Federals. Meantime a *Mr. Benton Arrelsford*, of the Confederate Secret Service, a former suitor for the hand of *Miss Varney*, has suspected *Thorne* and takes steps to denounce him to her as a spy. Of course such conduct on his part meets with the usual result; he is scorned and vituperated for his pains, but he induces *Edith* to come to the Telegraph Office and see for herself the truth of his statements. They reach the Telegraph Office and in the sequel of some very melodramatic stage-play, *Arrelsford* is himself arrested, *Thorne* nobly refuses, through the greatness of his love for *Edith*, to send the false dispatch, and the curtain descends upon Virtue Triumphant being tempted by Love to escape from the city while there is yet time. Of course our noble hero refuses to do any such thing, and the last scene seems about to culminate in his being lead out to be shot instanter as a spy, when Providence, in the shape of a *Brigadier-General Nelson Randolph*, commanding in Richmond, steps in and revises the decision of the drum-head court-martial, being moved thereto by the many heroic qualities of heart and mind which he has discovered in *Thorne*. And so for sudden death is substituted imprisonment in Libby until such time as the Confederate Army marches into Washington, an operation which the General expects to be carried out before the Fall of the year. We gather that the majority of the audience on Saturday night were not Southerners, for when *Thorne* scoffed at the General's idea of the probable issue of the War, he was cheered to the echo.

As we previously remarked, the acting was first class: far too good for the play. Miss Mary van Buren is an actress who to a queenly presence unites rare gifts of elocution and dramatic abilities of the highest order. But if Miss Van Buren stirred our emotions by her beauty and intellectual qualities, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, as *Caroline*, won our hearts by her pretty, bewitching ways, her dainty wit, and her graces of acting generally. Nothing prettier have we seen on the stage than her love-making with *Wilfred Varney*, while her encounters with some of the other characters were provocative of heartiest laughter. *Mrs. Varney*, as played by Mrs. Gardner Crane, was a convincing piece of earnest work. Among the men Mr. Daniel Frawley stands out well. He had the "star" part, but he did not abuse his privileges and created a most favourable impression in consequence. His gifts are on an equally high plane with those of the leading lady. The minor parts were well-filled, particularly those of *Mr. Benton Arrelsford* and *Wilfred Varney*. Altogether the company is decidedly above the average of general excellence and they should receive hearty support wherever they appear in the Orient, for they deserve it.

FIRE ON THE CREEKSIDE.

About 2.15 a.m. on September 24th fire occurred in the upper storey of the French restaurant, No. 117, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, occupied by Madame G. Rosnet. The flames were first seen by a police constable of the Kagacho Police Station, who was on duty in the vicinity, and he at once reported the matter to the station. So prompt was the action of the Kagacho Police Brigade that the flames were almost entirely suppressed before the other fire brigades arrived on the scene, the result being that the restaurant was the only building destroyed. There was fortunately no wind at the time, but had not the fire been seen by the officer as above stated the result might have been serious. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is believed that it originated in the upsetting of a lamp. Happily there was no casualty to life or limb.

DEATH OF THE YOKOHAMA MAYOR.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Y. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama, the sad event taking place on September 20th about 5 p.m. at his residence. The deceased, as we have already reported, had long been suffering from cancer in the stomach, which at length terminated fatally. Prior to his death, the deceased had his Court rank raised by one degree, namely to *ju-goi*, by order of the Emperor. He commenced his career as a local petty official in Tottori Prefecture in June, 1873, and after serving in various local offices was appointed Chief of the Shiba Ward Office, in Tokyo, in 1883, and promoted to be a Councillor of the Department of Education in 1891, the Sixth Class Order of Sacred Treasure and the Court rank of *sho-rokui* being subsequently conferred upon him in recognition of his services. In June, 1896, he was appointed Mayor of Yokohama, which post he held at the time of his demise.

The funeral of the late Mr. Y. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama, took place on the afternoon of September 24th, the cortége leaving the residence of the deceased at one o'clock for Kuboyama cemetery. Among those who followed the remains to their last resting place were Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Mr. Otani, President of the Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce, and many others, both foreign and Japanese.

Among the foreigners were H. E. Count Arco-Valley, German Minister: Baron von Stengen, German Vice-Consul; Dr. Ritter, Swiss Consul-General; M. de Sivers, Russian Consul-General; Mr. Bure, Belgian Consul-General; the Chinese Consul-General and two Secretaries; Sr. de Bonilla, Spanish Consul, M. Kutschera, Austro-Hungarian Consul: Mr. V. Gielen, Danish and Brazilian Consul; Mr. O. Haynemann, acting Peruvian-Consul; Mr. Hobart-Hampden, British Pro-Consul; Mr. J. McLean, U.S. Vice-Consul-General; Mr. G. H. Scidmore, U.S. Deputy Consul-General; M. Tronquois, Chancelier-Interpreter of the French Consulate; Marquis de Nembrini Gonzaga, Dr. Van der Heyden; Mr. J. P. Mollison; Mr. E. Flint Kilby; Mr. H. J. Holm; Mr. A. Bianchi; etc.

At a meeting of the Yokohama Municipal Council held on September 21st it was agreed to present *yen* 916 as funeral expenses to the bereaved family of the late Mr. Y. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama. The sum was handed on the 22nd to Mr. Umeda Katsutaro, son and heir of the deceased, who is now a Lieutenant of Artillery.

YACHTING.

Four 39-raters started on Saturday but owing to the lightness of the wind only one finished, *Maid Marion*, which got home at 6.05.32 and so won the first prize (the Mosquito Yacht Club cup) and two record points. The others gave up.

The 21-raters also raced on Saturday and the three leaders made quite an exciting contest of it. The wind was very light, which perhaps accounts for *Wettinge* being out of it, but only a minute and a quarter separated the first from the last of the other three scratch boats.

Following are the corrected times:—

	Corrected Club.			Corrected Arbitrary.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Winsone	4	45	10	4	45	10
Pele	4	46	25	4	46	25
Edna	4	45	25	4	45	25
Wettinge	4	50	30	4	50	30
Stella	5	17	03	4	48	25
Yugao	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vixen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nandeska	4	59	20	4	55	23
Sodeska	5	04	13	5	00	25
Puma	—	—	—	—	—	—

Winsome therefore takes the first prize given by the Mosquito Club and two points, *Edna* the second and one point and *Pele* the third.

The 12-raters *Madaleine* and *Dora* raced round their usual course. The latter came in first but was disqualified for touching the bathing barge.

LAW CASES.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, by Judge Danno, on Friday afternoon in the case of Osada Toyo, 13 years old, the son of a *sendo* at Nakano-mura, Tsukui district, Kanagawa Prefecture, who put to death Hirai Nobutaro, nine years old, at Misawa-mura. The accused was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Mr. Kuwata, his Counsel, has decided to appeal against the judgment. As already reported in these columns, the affair occurred on the morning of May 27th when Hirai Nobutaro, the victim, attempted to cross a river in a ferry-boat, which was then in charge of the little prisoner. The boys quarrelled and the prisoner drew his knife and cut the chest of his antagonist, who finally fell over-board and was drowned. On the occasion of the public trial which took place on September 17th, the prisoner, replying to the Judge's questions, said that the quarrel originated over the possession of some 25 *sen* which the smaller lad Hirai Nobutaro, was carrying. Prisoner further admitted that when his victim fell into the water he rose to the surface but he (prisoner) would not catch hold of the drowning boy.

LIN v. UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from June 18th, brought by a Chinese named Lin Hok-sen now residing in Colombo, against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. Plaintiff claims *yen* 5,120.10 insurance money from defendants. Mr. Koide appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants. At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Sawada contended that the plaintiff should be required to deposit security as he is now out of Japan. Mr. Koide replied that this demand was quite unreasonable and asked the Court to summon the Chinese Consul in Yokohama as an expert to give his opinion as to Chinese law with regard to such matters.

The Court granted the application.

Mr. Sawada then raised an objection to the genuineness of the power-of-attorney held by Counsel for the plaintiff. The latter consented to prove his power-of-attorney by means of an official document and applied for the postponement of the case. The hearing was adjourned until October 14th.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday morning, before Chief Judge Danno and Associate Judges Mabuchi and Kobayashi, the proceedings in the adultery charge brought by Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, against Reginald George Hopkins, ex-Secretary of the same Hotel, Yokohama, and Mrs. Jovansen, charging them with having been unduly intimate were resumed. Public Procurator Ohira conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Ohashi and Otsuka appeared for the accused, who were both allowed to take their seats at the Counsels' table. Mr. Hattori, Court interpreter officiated.

Mr. Hopkins was first examined.

The Chief Judge to Mr. Hopkins:—Tell me your name, age, profession, nationality, present abode and birthplace.—My name is Reginald George Hopkins, I am 33 years old, am disengaged at present, a British subject, reside at No. 129-c in the former Settlement, and I was born in Liverpool, England.

The Chief Judge to Mrs. Jovansen:—Now tell me your name, birthplace, profession, etc.—My name is Rachél Bretel, I am 34 years old, I was born in France, and I am now employed in the Club Hotel as house-keeper.

The Public Procurator then read the following indictment:—The accused Rachel Jovansen is a French citizen. The marriage ceremony between her and Adolphe Jovansen, Danish subject, took place at Stockholm, Sweden, on March 20th, 1890, and they are husband and wife from a legal point of view. They came to Yokohama with their child in September, 1901, and the

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husband was employed by the Club Hotel as its manager from the beginning of October the same year. Since then they lived together in the Hotel. While there, Mrs. Jovansen became familiar with Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of the Hotel, and the latter had illegal intercourse with her. In March this year Adolphe Jovansen was suddenly dismissed from the post of manager, but the accused Rachel refused to live with her husband and remained in the Hotel. The two accused continued to hold secret meetings either in the Hotel or in the house of Evangeline Clyde at No. 133-B, Bluff up to about the middle of May. Adolphe Jovansen made a complaint with regard to the said adultery to the Public Procurator of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on June 26th, this year. The above-mentioned facts have been sufficiently established by depositions made by the witnesses Ukai Gihachi, Nakamura Gen, Evangeline Clyde, Mitoda Jirobei and others and a marriage certificate of the accused Rachel. The offence is a misdemeanour falling within the provisions of Art. 353 of the Penal Code, (which provides that a woman who having a husband, carries on illegal intercourse with another man, shall be subjected to punishment ranging from six months to two years' major imprisonment).

The Chief Judge to Mrs. Jovansen—Have you ever undergone any legal punishment in Japan?—Never.

The Chief Judge—Is it true that a marriage ceremony between you and A. Jovansen took place in Stockholm on March 8th, 1890?—Quite true, I was married in the church on that day.

The Chief Judge—Had you been living in Sweden for some time?—No, I went to Stockholm the day before the marriage, namely on March 7th. Prior to the marriage I was living in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Chief Judge—What profession had you been pursuing in Copenhagen?—I was living with a French lady.

The Chief Judge—What profession had your husband been pursuing at that time?—My husband was employed as a waiter in a hotel at Clandenburg, near Copenhagen.

The Chief Judge—How long was Adolphe Jovansen staying in Copenhagen before March 8th, 1890?—He was there for five months before the marriage.

The Chief Judge—At what church was the marriage ceremony conducted?—At St. Junee.

The Chief Judge—Who officiated at the ceremony?—Rev. Levre officiated and there were also present Messrs. Oscar Peterson and John Elevens who acted as witnesses.

The Chief Judge—Did you receive your marriage certificate?—Oh, yes.

The Judge thereupon produced a copy of the marriage certificate and handing it over to Mrs. Jovansen asked: Is that a copy of the certificate you received on that occasion?—Yes, this is identical with the certificate I received.

The Judge—Did you return to Copenhagen soon after the marriage?—No. I remained in Stockholm with my husband for about three months and a half, and then we went to London to live together.

The Judge—How long did you and your husband stay in London?—For twelve years.

The Judge—Were you and your husband in London until you came to Yokohama?—Yes, certainly, and we came to Yokohama about September 20th last year.

The Judge—What was the reason of your coming to Yokohama?—My husband had no work for about one year and saw an advertisement that the post of manager to the Club Hotel was vacant. Continuing she said—My husband saw two advertisements in a newspaper, one for the post of manager in the Hotel Metropole, Tokyo, and the other in the Club Hotel, Yokohama. In the meanwhile the vacant post in the Hotel Metropole was filled, and consequently my husband applied for and obtained the post of manager of the Club Hotel.

The Judge—How many children have you?—I had four children, but they died; I have now only one girl aged six years and a half.

The Judge—Where was the girl born?—She was born in London.

The Judge—To what nationality does she belong?—I don't know rightly.

The Judge—What is the reason that you are now calling yourself Mrs. Rachel Bretel instead of Mrs. R. Jovansen?—Because I learned that my marriage was an illegal one.

The Judge—When did you beg'n to name yourself Mrs. Rachel Bretel?—After the present case occurred. I went to the French Consulate some time ago and asked the opinion of the Consul with regard to the marriage certificate. The Consul told me that the certificate was illegal. So I discontinued calling myself Mrs. R. Jovansen afterwards.

The Judge—On the occasion of the preliminary examination held at this Court on March 16th you said that your name was Mrs. R. Jovansen and your husband was named A. Jovansen. What was the reason of your answering to that effect?—I thought I was his legal wife at that time.

The Judge—For what reason do you now say that your marriage was illegal?—My marriage ceremony was only conducted at the church above referred to and no further proper steps were taken so far. That is not legal.

The Judge—Were your parents living when you were married?—Yes, they were. Replying to the Judge's further questions, she said: My husband was employed by the Club Hotel as manager on Oct. 1st last year and I was employed as house-keeper of the Hotel subsequently. My husband left the Hotel on March 1st this year, but I am still engaged there as house-keeper of the Hotel. I was once disengaged with my husband but re-engaged afterwards.

Mr. R. G. Hopkins was next examined.

The Judge—Have you ever committed any crime: at Hongkong?—I was once subjected to a penalty at Hongkong and sentenced to 18 months' major imprisonment. In answer to the Judge's questions, he further stated: My crime referred to something like embezzlement, and I fled to Shanghai with another man's wife, but was arrested. I came to Yokohama about January 15th last year and was employed by the Club Hotel from May 7th last year to July this year and re-engaged until August 18th this year. I was first employed as a writer and afterward appointed Secretary; I am not quite sure about the date.

The Judge—You knew that Mr. Adolphe Jovansen was the manager of the Club Hotel in the latter part of last year?—Yes, I knew.

The Judge—Were Adolphe Jovansen, his wife and child living together in the Hotel?—Yes, they were.

Asked by the Judge to what creed she now belongs, Mrs. Jovansen said: I belong to the Catholic religion and my husband is a Protestant. I am still a believer in that faith.

At this stage, the Judge announced that as the further hearing might prove detrimental to public morals the case would be taken with closed doors.

The Court room was pretty well crowded and a few foreigners were among the spectators.

Mr. A. Le Prevost, who has been in charge of the Silk Department of Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yokohama, was arrested by the Bluff police and taken to the Chiho Saibansho on September 22nd about 3 p.m. on a warrant issued by the Court with regard to charges of fraud, embezzlement, etc. After undergoing preliminary trial, which lasted until about 10 p.m. the same night, the accused was conveyed to the Negishi prison for detention pending further examination. The examination was continued on Tuesday and Mr. Le Prevost was again conveyed to Negishi.

A return having been moved for by Lord Charles Beresford showing the best shot with each type of heavy gun in the Royal Navy on each station, his lordship has been informed by the Secretary to the Admiralty that after giving the matter careful consideration, the Board of Admiralty are of opinion that it would not be in the interests of the service to furnish the return in the form suggested.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter VIII.

Conversion of Arima Yoshisada and of his son Harunobu.—Otomo hesitates to become converted.—On the contrary his son and his nephew embrace Christianity.—Defeat of the Ito and war between Otomo and Shimazu.—Yoshishige receives baptism and cedes his estates to his son Yoshimune.—Disagreement between these two.—Defeat of Yoshimune.—Conversion of the Ito and of several other personages.—Story of Ichijo Kanesada and of his son Uchimasa.

It is time to return to Kiushu where the events of the six preceding years were not less in importance than those which passed in central Japan. The faith had made such progress there that in 1581 the number of the Christians was calculated at more than 100,000. The protection of the *daimyo*, and still more the conversion of several of them, had contributed much in bringing about this result. Arima Yoshisada, the elder brother of Omura Sumitada, had been baptized on the 8th of April, 1576, under the name of Andrew. The reader already knows that Yoshisada had himself invited the Religious to preach in his domain, and that for years he had never ceased to shower on them marks of his good-will. The reader may also remember that this kindness had for its object the attracting of Portuguese by means of the Religious, to the port of Kuchinotsu, where in 1562, he had already offered the latter very favourable conditions. The Portuguese but poorly responded to the advances of Arima who, attributing this reluctance to his brother Sumitada, in 1573 allied himself with the *daimyo* of Isahaya and Hirado to make war on him. Sumitada remained the victor, however, in this instance, and Arima was expecting reprisals when Sumitada pardoned him like a Christian. From this moment the two brothers were for ever reconciled and Arima was really converted.

Yoshisada did not live long after his baptism: he died in the following year. His son Harunobu, who succeeded him, was a fervent Buddhist and declared war on the Christians. Already at the death of his father he had, in spite of the reiterated request of the dying man, forbidden the summoning of a Religious and had conducted the obsequies in accordance with the Buddhist rite. But ideas in this country being even more variable than the weather, Harunobu declared one fine day that he was captivated by the Christian religion. He was baptized in 1579 and took the name of Protase. He was then scarcely 20 years of age. He married the year after and his wife received in baptism the name of Lucy. Of all the Christian *daimyo*, Arima Harunobu is perhaps the one that displayed the most generosity towards the Jesuits. He may be regarded as the type of Japanese who is filled with enthusiasm for an idea and who sets no limit to his liberality when it is a question of favouring the development of that idea. He provided for all the wants of the Religious, founded the college of nobles at Arima, the first that Japan had seen, opened schools for the instruction of children in the European arts, such as painting and the carving of images, the construction of organs and clocks, objects at that time much sought after. The many churches that the domain of Arima saw rise as from the earth, were constructed thanks to the liberality of the young *daimyo*. Thus it was that, from the beginning, the peninsula of Shimabara became one of the centres of Christian activity.

With Otomo Yoshishige things had not progressed so rapidly. Twenty-seven years had passed since Francis Xavier conjured him to declare himself a disciple of Christ but, continually solicited by other influences, Otomo had deferred his conversion from day to day. In spite, however, of this hesitation he had not ceased an instant to protect the Religious and those that had embraced their doctrine. Usuki, his favourite residence, owed to him a magnificent church. At Funai, the capital of his territory, he had given the Jesuits a superb building comprising church, residence, hospital, all endowed with revenues sufficient for the maintenance of the Religious who acted in this mission. And yet, despite these favourable dispositions, despite even his sincere desire to become a Christian, obstacles high as

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mountains reared themselves between him and the realization of this dream, which formed the object of his continual aspirations. His soul, thirsty for the truth, was not only a prey to doubt, it was also a captive, a slave to the senses. By a singular anomaly, while he sought to penetrate the truths of Christianity, he ordered to be brought from Kyoto the bonzes who were most deeply versed in Buddhist philosophy, and passed entire years discussing with them fundamental points. As these bonzes were of the "Zen" sect, which denies a future existence and consequently the reward of good and the punishment of evil, Yoshishige understood at last that such a doctrine was contrary to common sense and would conduct infallibly to libertinism. He therefore dismissed the bonzes and devoted himself entirely to the consideration of the Christian religion and this time a profound conviction came to crown his efforts. But between this and an entire conversion there was still an abyss. Without speaking of his differences with Mori, who had usurped the succession of the Ouchi of Yamaguchi to the detriment of the Otomo family, the question of women presented quite other but nevertheless grave difficulties. Conformably with the custom of the country Yoshishige had several wives who had all borne him children. Moreover he had agents at Kyoto and Osaka continually occupied in looking out for new concubines for him. It can be understood that such conduct as this was scarcely in harmony with Christian morality. Finally Yoshishige's legitimate wife, who had nevertheless everything to gain from the conversion of her husband, was far from encouraging him to take this step. She was a fanatical Buddhist disliking the very name of Christian. Her dislike was such that the Religious had nicknamed her Jezabel.

The unexpected conversion of one of the sons of this woman turned her aversion into implacable hatred. From his childhood this lad had been destined for the monastic state and had been educated with this end in view. Custom thus placed him among a not inconsiderable number of cadets who, sometimes too lively, might, if they had remained in the world, have disputed with their elders the sweets of power. In order, however, to render the seclusion of this child as pleasant as possible, Yoshishige had constructed for him at Usuki itself a magnificent monastery endowed with princely revenues. But when they proceeded to conduct the young bonze thither, he declared that not only would he never put foot in this monastery, but that he wished to become a Christian. Nothing could turn him from this determination, neither the remonstrances of his father nor the tears and reproaches of his mother: he declared that he would die sooner than yield. The fact is that he did not yield; and as in Japan, truly a paradise for children, the parents fall in as a rule with the wishes of their little ones, Yoshishige gave entire liberty to his son, who was baptized in December, 1575, and received the name of Sebastian. He was then no more than 14 years of age.

Sebastian's example became contagious. On the day after his baptism, his cousin Chikatora, 16 years old, declared himself ready to embrace Christianity. This Chikatora was the adopted son of Tawara Chikakata, elder brother of Yoshishige's legitimate wife and one of the principal vassals of the latter. Not having a male child Chikakata had, on the occasion of a journey to Kyoto, asked a *Kuge* to give him one of his numerous sons. The *Kuge* happy to procure so enviable a position for one of his children, gave him one who was then only seven years old. The child, to whom they had given the name of Chikatora, was brought up in Yoshishige's residence and it was probably there that he and Sebastian laid their heads together. The opposition of Chikatora's relatives was terrible. They threatened to send him back to his father in Kyoto, they struck him, they shut him up in a castle in Buzen, a province of which his father was governor, but nothing could bend his resolution. They had even recourse to Father Cabral, whom they conjured to preach submission to Chikatora. The Religious wrote in effect to the young man, advising him to put off his conversion, and to obey his father in all things not contrary to the law of God. Chikatora promised all and was set at liberty. But ascertaining a short time after that his father was seeking, with the intention of turning him from his religious ideas, to make a libertine of him, Chikatora ran to the house of Father Cabral and asked to be baptized. The ceremony took place on the 24th of April, 1577. (62) The anger of Chikakata was such that the newly baptized Christian had for some time to hide in the house of the Jesuits of Funai.

Soon the young people of the best families declared themselves Christians. Their number rose to fifty. Several times a week they met at the house of the Religious of Usuki to study the most difficult religious questions. Issuing thence they used to enter the temples, provoking the bonzes to religious discussions. As the latter could not always respond to the objections urged against their doctrine, the affair ended generally in an indescribable squabble. If these young enthusiasts had not gone further, however, all would have been excusable.

Unfortunately they allowed themselves to go to regrettable excesses. Sebastian, having gone to Funai escorted by a numerous party of followers to celebrate there the feast of Christmas, he declared to his companions that he would never tolerate a pagan in his service. Then these young bloods began to batter down the idols and to destroy several temples. The bonzes, attributing this outbreak to the insinuations of the Religious, at the instigation of Yoshishige's wife excited the populace against them. But Yoshishige interposed and severely forbade any injury being inflicted on the Religious. Happily the fermentation ceased directly for external difficulties soon came to absorb all the attention of Yoshishige. Ito Yoshimasa, *daimyo* of Obi (Hiuga), who died in 1569, had left his lands as well as his wife and his two sons to his father Yoshisuke. The latter, continually at war with Shimazu, had just been defeated (1578), and had, with all his family, taken refuge with Otomo Yoshishige, whose help he implored. Yoshishige, being the uncle of the late Yoshimasu, received them kindly and promised to restore them to their rights.(63) Meanwhile the young widow, with her two infants, the eldest of which was only ten years of age, took up her residence with her uncle Yoshishige. The latter set out immediately against Shimazu, who had already invaded the domains of the Ito, and succeeded in expelling him from the province of Hiuga. He understood, however, that this defeat would in no wise discourage the warlike Shimazu, who would take advantage of the first opportunity to recommence hostilities. To provide against this inconvenience Yoshishige resolved to establish himself in Hiuga in order to be the better able to prevent new invasion.

Meanwhile a family quarrel had just precipitated the conversion of Yoshishige. Before leaving for Hiuga he wished to give one of his daughters in marriage to Chikatora. But Yoshishige's wife, who had never been able to pardon the young man for his conversion to Christianity, opposed this union with all his force. Then Yoshishige, tired of the intrigues and the bad faith of his wife, signified to her that she might retire and that henceforth a wiser woman would take her place. The divorce being thus accomplished, Yoshishige married another woman whose daughter was about the same time married by his son Sebastian. Then, after having relegated his concubines, each to her own dwelling, Yoshishige announced to the Jesuits that he had irrevocably decided to henceforth lead a Christian life and demanded baptism. Thus, after a delay of 27 years, Otomo Yoshishige was baptized with his new wife at Usuki on August the 28th, 1578.(64) In memory of Francis Xavier, who had first tried to convert him he took the name of Francis at his baptism.

Yoshishige was then 48 years of age. It is the age towards which most Japanese retire from active life, in order to pass in repose their last years.(65) Without having at all in view this much-desired repose, Yoshishige nevertheless ceded his domains to his eldest son, Yoshimune, changed his name and took that of Sorin (66) under which he is generally known in history. Finally towards the end of the year 1578, he set out for Hiuga. His wife, his son Sebastian with his spouse, Chikatora, whom his adoptive parents had turned out of doors, and three Religious accompanied him to his new residence(67). Sorin thought he would taste there some moments of repose, but the saddest occurrences were to trouble his last days.

When Sorin placed his territory in the hands of his son Yoshimune, the Otomo were the most puissant *daimyo* in Kiushu and were reckoned among the greatest in Japan. Their authority extended over six provinces, and the riches they had amassed through their commercial relations with the Portuguese were immense. With reason, therefore, could Sorin answer those who reproached him with his love for the foreigners as well as his zeal in honouring their God, that the foreigners and their God had brought him more riches in a year than all the Japanese divinities could ever offer him. However, this splendour of the Otomo was to fade through the fault of the incapable Yoshimune. A fact which cannot be doubted is that the eldest children in families, especially those of great men, are often more than mediocre: and in Japan the occurrence is frequent enough, for a proverbial locution, "*Soryo no jinroku*, that dunce of a first-born," so to say, consecrates it. It would be difficult to explain the reasons of this psychological mystery: however it is probable that the sort of worship, of which an eldest son is made the object from his tender infancy, is no stranger to it. Accustomed to see himself flattered as the repository of the name and the traditions of the family, he easily lets himself be dazzled by the dignity of his position, without having the least idea of trying to make himself worthy of it.

Yoshimune, the heir of the great Sorin, realised on all points the type of the "first-born" in question. Of feeble character, mediocre intelligence, given to pleasures, he believed himself called upon to change the face of Kiushu. He succeeded in so far that he lost, one by one, the provinces that his father had conquered during a struggle of more than 30 years. It is indeed one of those fatalities which cannot be avoided; a state must undergo the vicissitudes inherent in human things, and it will not escape the decline which inevitably follows greatness. It is, however, the duty of those who preside over the destinies of a country to try to delay this decline as long as possible; but this Yoshimune did not seem to understand.

So long as he heeded the wise counsel of his father, peace reigned at least in the interior, a rare enough thing then, when a crowd of vassals, jealous the one of the other, passed their time intriguing. Then, what still further increased the difficulty, was the rivalry between Christians and Pagans. The circumstance may seem strange, but it is sufficient to know even ever so little of the situation of the Christians of our days to understand that a minority so very small can give umbrage. Yoshimune was to have an experience of it. Probably on the advice of his father, he at first bestowed all his sympathy on the Christians. To those who remonstrated with him on this, he urged the example of Nobunaga, then arrived at supreme power and known all over Japan as an ardent protector of the Christians.

Yoshimune would even have become converted, had not his father, knowing the instability of his character, advised him to reflect seriously before taking the resolution.

Outwardly the situation was nothing less than reassuring. Shimazu had returned to the charge in 1579, and after having overthrown Tawara

(62) Hay, p. 10.

(63) Annals of the Itos. Yoshisuke's wife, consequently Yoshimasu's mother, was the sister of Otomo Yoshishige.

(64) *Solier*, p. 107. Letter of Father Carrion, Kuchinotsu, 1 Dec., 1579.

(65) This retreat is called "Nyudo," *i.e.* to enter into the way (religious), as we say to enter religious life. They used to shave their heads and wear garments similar to those of the bonzes.

(66) The annals of the Jesuits designate him under the name of "Civan," which is nothing else than a corruption of the word "Kiuan," another name which Sorin also took at this epoch.

(67) Solier, p. 408.

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Chikakata, Yoshimune's commander-in chief, he had invaded all Hiuga. Yoshimune himself had been literally crushed at the Mimigawa(68) and among the dead was the young Simon Chikatora. Sorin had to leave Hiuga and return to Usuki. At the same time Shimazu's allies invaded, Riuzoji the province of Chikugo, and Akizuki Tanezane that of Chikuzen. Yoshimune, whom so many reverses had broken down from the beginning, committed imprudence on imprudence. The pagan party, which had been long waiting to turn its grievances to account, told him that the gods were at last avenging themselves. Yoshimune had to promise to re-establish their worship and to restore to the bonzes all that had been taken from them; the pagan vassals threatened that if he did not do so they would pass over to the enemy. By the mere fact of his complying with all these demands, Yoshimune condemned the conduct of his father, and from this moment harmony ceased to exist between the two. On the other hand the repudiated wife of Sorin and mother of Yoshimune triumphed and with her all the pagan party. Occupying the very residence of Yoshimune, she got him little by little to share her resentment against Sorin and thus precipitated the ruin of her son. In fact, scarcely a year had elapsed, when the provinces of Hiuga, Chikugo, Chikuzen, Higo and Buzen no longer formed part of his domains. Bungo alone remained to him and even this province was a prey to internal troubles.

In the middle of this terrible disorder, Yoshimune felt that if he had not recourse to the prestige of his father, all was lost. Knowing the greatness of mind possessed by the latter, he sought him and implored him with tears of repentance to snatch him from the abyss into which his lack of skill had precipitated him. Sorin allowed himself to be moved and succeeded in a short time time in re-establishing peace in Bungo. Touched by the clemency of his father, Yoshimune turned anew to the side of the Christians and even wished to receive baptism. Sorin, believing that this ceremony would transform his son, strongly urged him to do so, but the Religious opposed the wish. The third son of Sorin was received, however, into the number of the neophytes. He was called Chikamaru and took the name of Pantaleon. Adopted by Tawara Chikakata, he obtained the fief of Mie (Bungo). About the same time the widow of Ito Yoshimasu also received baptism at Usuki with all her family. Her eldest son, Yoshikata, was called Bartholemy; the younger, Yoshikatsu, Jerome, who had been baptized some time before, was then in the college of Azuchi. Yoshimasu's sister, the spouse of Ito Shurinosuke, also took part in this ceremony with her two sons, who received, at their baptism the names of Mancio and Justus(69). Mancio later on became the most celebrated Christian of this family. Finally a great number of nobles became converted at the same time; among these Kioda Shigetoki, a son-in-law of Sorin, and Paul Shiga Kozaemon were the best known.

However, as if all the misfortunes of his son had not sufficed to sadden the last years of Sorin, the adversities of Ichijo Kanesada, his son-in-law, came to still further increase his burthen of care. The history of this personage is one of the most tragic. In 1470 the *kuge* Ichijo Norifusa had deserted Kyoto where his slender resources no longer allowed him to live, and repaired on the invitation of the Chosokabe, to the province of Tosa, of which he became suzerain. Although this title was simply honorific, the Ichijo handed it down from generation to generation and thus passed relatively happy days. But not even they escaped the consequences of that spirit of revolt, which in the 16th century breathed over all Japan. Kanesada had to undergo a sad experience of this evil tendency; and, to speak frankly, he rather deserved what he got. At the age of 15, he had espoused the daughter of Utsunomiya, a little *daimyo* of the province of Iyo, and, after having had by her two children, he abandoned her to unite himself to a peasant's daughter. His *kerai* suffered by this conduct and one of them, Dai Sosan, having remonstrated with him in this connection, Kanesada killed him with his own hand(70). But towards the age of 21 he seemed to return to a better disposition, and, after having dismissed his mistress, he celebrated a second marriage with Otomo Yoshishige's daughter. But it was then too late: his misconduct had so embittered their minds, that it was no longer possible to recover the affection of his subjects. Chosokabe Motochika, the most influential of his vassals, had already rejected his authority and was inciting the others to do the same. As these, however, disliked to have recourse to violence, they took him by artifice. Under the pretext that a conspiracy was being formed against him, Kanesada's *kerai* pressed him to leave the country till the storm had subsided. Without the least distrust, Kanesada fell into the snare and embarked with several *kerai*, whom he regarded as devoted attendants. But hardly were they in sight of the coast of Bungo, when the *kerai* put Kanesada into a boat and abandoned him to his fate. Only then did Kanesada comprehend the extent of his misfortune. There was no need to tell his father-in-law what had happened: Yoshishige had foreseen this catastrophe. He offered hospitality to Kanesada and sent for his wife and children, whom the fugitive had left behind in his residence at Nakamura. Kanesada soon forgot his misfortunes. The Religious that he met in the house of his father-in-law interested him considerably and he lost no time in becoming their friend. He was at first very much astonished to learn that there were in this world men so virtuous and disinterested. The one point in their character which seemed to him the most incomprehensible was the sentiment of humility. He could not grasp either the necessity or even the reason of this virtue. There is room for believing, however, that in the sequel he became better acquainted with this flower of the Christian virtues, for when, some time after, Yoshishige brought about his recall to Tosa, Kanesada begged Father Monti to baptize him before his departure. The ceremony took place at Usuki, in 1576, and Kanesada took the name of Paul.(71)

In returning to Tosa, Kanesada resolved to govern his subjects as an affectionate father. But a second revolt came to destroy his plans. Again he had to fly and to conceal himself in the house of Hokezu Norinobu, one of his vassals. A touching episode attaches to this precipitate departure: Kanesada already on horseback threw his eyes on a glycine that he had planted and attended to with his own hands. This sight softened his poetic soul and moved him to these words of adieu:

Ue-okishi
Niwa no fujinami
Kokoro araba
Kon haru bakari
Sakina nioizo.

"O glycine that I have planted with my own hands,
If thou hast a heart, give neither flowers nor odour next spring."

The legend adds that the glycine did not flower in the following spring.

In his concealment the neophyte, whose faith was still tottering, abandoned himself without reserve to his grief. In a long letter to Father Cabral, he was profuse in bitter complaints regarding this new adversity. Convinced that misfortune could be only a punishment for evil, he tried to discover what might be the cause of this new misfortune. The answer of the Religious came to alleviate his pain and strengthen his weak faith. Father Cabral pointed out to him how much he was mistaken with regard to the true nature of the adversities that had overtaken him and proved to him from Scripture that the justest men have often been overwhelmed by them. Kanesada understood and was resigned.

When in 1581, Father Valignani passed by Tosa, he found him despoiled of all and living as a private individual in the house of one of his former followers. When Kanesada saw the Religious, he prostrated himself at the latter's feet and made a profession of faith so sincere that those present were moved even to tears. He confessed that he had never felt so happy as he did in this absolute destitution. The only thing that disturbed him was that he did not know a secure place to which to send his son Uchimasa, then 13 years old. The Father, in order to tranquillize him, brought the child to the college of Arima. From that moment Kanesada thought only of living and dying as a pious hermit, but the desire was not to be realized. One of his *kerai*, Irie Sakon, in order to ingratiate himself into the good graces of Chosokabe, resolved to assassinate Kanesada. Pretending to place himself at the service of the latter, he was received kindly by his old master who induced him to share his only chamber with him. The traitor, say the annals of the Ichijo family, profited by the sleep of his host to cut off his head with one blow of his sword. However a letter of the Jesuits(72) relates that Kanesada, having only a part of his throat cut by the murderer, recovered from his wounds and lived for several years afterwards.

To finish this sad story, some years later Chosokabe fearing the vengeance of Kanesada's son, conceived the design of getting rid of him by treason. Pretending the greatest devotion to the cause of the Ichijo, he invited Uchimasa to come and live with him, promising him his daughter in marriage. Uchimasa responded without distrust to this invitation. During two years he was able to believe in the sincerity of his father-in-law, but all at once the latter carried off his wife from him and sent him into exile. Uchimasa, scarcely 20 years of age went away with his two children, a girl and a boy called Chikamasa. The province of Iyo was to serve him as place of exile. Surrounded by spies, lacking even the necessaries of life, his days were of the saddest. One morning he was found dead in his bed; Chosokabe had poisoned him. With Uchimasa was extinguished the Christian branch of the Ichijo. His two children were taken in by the Ichijo(73) of Kyoto; and, after that, history loses all sight of them.

(68) A river of the province of Hiuga.
(69) Annals of the Ito family. Letter of Gaspar Coelho, Nagasaki 13 Feb., 1582. Letter of Father Froez, Kuchinotsu, 13 Feb., 1583.
(70) Annals of the Ichijo family.
(71) Alcune lettere, 1579-1581, p 10.
(72) Letter of Father Coelho, Nagasaki, Feb. 13, 1582.
(73) Annals of the Ichijo family.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

By the death of George Douglas Brown, author of "The House with the Green Shutters," which took place on Aug. 28th in London, there was cut short a literary career full of promise. Brown was a native of Scotland, was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford universities and settled in London to literary work. His novel was a failure until Andrew Lang took notice of it and its author. Since then the latter has been one of the literary personages of London.

From a Boston (Mass.) telegram of August 11th, we learn that Mr. Henry Haynie, who was for almost twenty years Paris correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* and other leading American dailies, as well as on the staff of the Paris *Figaro*, is preparing a book at his Newton home on "Paris, Past and Present," which is to be issued in the fall. It is understood that Haynie will include in his work some sensational matter relating to the diplomatic life and inside secrets of the political circles of the French capital. From his association with M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, his position as president of the Foreign Journalists' Club and intimate relations with diplomats, Haynie is well qualified to speak of such secrets.

The Graphic Special Coronation Number, which reached us per the Vancouver mail, forms a complete Pictorial Record of all the ceremonies attending the Coronation. The main features of the Procession, both going and returning from the Abbey, are admirably depicted, while the Service and the various forms and ceremonies inside the Abbey, are illustrated in the fullest manner by various special artists from the time their Majesties enter the Abbey to the act of homage and the crowning of the Queen. The

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Number contains two extra supplements, one depicting the actual crowning of the King, the other a large four-page plate representing a general view of the scene after the Queen's Coronation, and constitutes a valuable and absolutely authentic souvenir of one of the grandest historical pageants in the annals of the English Crown.

An artist of the *Daily Graphic* has represented the King at the Colonial Review, without any staff, standing all alone at about a pace from a body of marching Chinese soldiers, with his hand at the salute. The impression that such a picture will make on the mind of the Chinese, if the *Daily Graphic* goes to China, may be left to the imagination, says a contemporary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Milner has started on a tour of the Western Transvaal in order to gain local knowledge of the progress of the settlement of the country, and will afterwards visit other regions.

It has been repeatedly reported and as often denied that H. M. the King of Siam was taking an extended tour abroad this year, says the *China Mail*. This year's Siamese Budget provides one million ticals (about £62,500) for the expenses of such a trip.

There is much indignation in Tonkin because the contractor for one of the railway lines under construction there has had the audacity to employ a Greek overseer! This is not the first time that the French colonists have protested against the employment of foreigners on semi-public works.

A Shanghai contemporary is informed that the following are the official names of the seven masts of the new seven-masted schooner lately built in the States. From the bows aft they are called Fore, Main, Mizen, Spanker, Jigger, Driver, and Pusher.

On the occasion of his departure from Bangkok on Sept. 4th, Captain de Richelieu was presented by a large number of friends with a beautiful solid silver centre piece of Siamese design. Captain de Richelieu is retiring to his native land —Denmark. He was connected with the Siamese Navy since 1883.

A scheme is being promoted in Yamaguchi with the view of laying a railway between Yamaguchi and Kogori, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Mr. K. Watanabe, Chief of the Yamaguchi Town Office, left that town for Tokyo on September 23rd to hold a conference with Baron Utsumi, Home Minister, relative to the plan.

Mr. A. R. Evans informs the *Kobe Herald* that five others and himself, while on the launch coming from the boathouse on the morning of Sept. 17th, saw a shark about six feet long. This should be a warning to bathers at Mirume who hitherto have been under the impression that no shark would venture up so far.

The Bank of Japan will lower its rate of interest at no distant date. This is believed, says the *Asahi*, to be due to the fact that owing to the possibility of the rice crop being more plentiful than at first anticipated there will be no large import of foreign rice and the economical world of Japan will remain undisturbed.

Negotiations for amalgamation have re-commenced between the Sanyo and the Bantan Railway Companies, and it is generally believed that the negotiations will be attended with success this time. The Tokyo Stock Exchange has been asked by the Bantan Railway Company to suspend transactions in the company's shares for the time being.

A fatal accident occurred in Yokohama harbour on September 20th, the victim being a Japanese *sendo* belonging to Honmoku. Shortly after noon he was engaged in fastening a boat to the dredger *Tsubaki* by means of an iron chain one end of which was fastened to a heavy anchor. While he was so occupied the anchor dropped into the water, a buoy attached to it striking him on the temple and nose and he fell unconscious. The man was at once taken to the Juzen Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards from the effects of his injuries.

A Tientsin contemporary publishes the following advertisement: "Wanted.—A jinricksha suitable for a lady with rubber tyres."

The property of the Yokohama Street Electric Railway Company was formally transferred to Morimoto Seiyemon, in charge of the Arimagumi, a business corporation, on September 23rd, when *yen* 154,000 was paid to the promoters of the concern, that sum being the balance remaining unpaid. The work of construction will be started in the near future.

It is stated that the Osaka Ryu-so Kaisha (Sodium Sulphate Company) having made a contract with an establishment in Adedaide, Australia, for a supply of 5,000 tons of phosphoric acid manure will forward thither, through Messrs. Illies & Co., of Kobe, 2,000 tons of the same on September 26th. The price is said to be about *yen* 35 per ton. This is the first instance of the Japanese product being exported abroad.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, on August 22nd. Five children, who were playing on the sands, were cut off by the inflowing tide and drowned, before their mothers, who were sitting on the beach, had noticed the danger which threatened them. The shore was deserted, and no boats were available. The mothers of the children and others made heroic attempts at rescue, but failed.

Mr. H. L. Wigmore, an American officer, now at the Grand Hotel, applied on Sept. 19th, through the United States Consul for Yokohama, to Police Inspector Ikariyama, of the Kagacho Police Station, asking that the authorities would kindly allow him to be instructed in the art of fencing and *jujutsu*. The application was at once granted and the foreign officer received his first lesson at the Station the following day.

A very cool attempt to rob the dining room of the Nagasaki Hotel was made by an American, a passenger by the C.P.R.S. *Tartar*, says the *Nagasaki Press*. He went first to the bar, and having taken refreshment, walked into the dining room, where he gathered together ten spoons, four forks, and seven knives. His action was observed by a boy, however, the police were called in, and the man was arrested and taken to the police station. There he made the remarkable statement that the articles had been placed in his pocket by the boy.

The latest intelligence from the Paris branch of the Central Tea Guild, Tokyo, says that Japanese teas now command a good sale in Paris. For instance, the Paris branch is in receipt of many orders from tea dealers in the French capital and other places, where Japanese teas are favourably spoken of. The greater portion of the tea consigned by the Kyushu Tea Refining Company for sale has already been disposed of. It is stated that the Guild intend to forward a quantity of black, green and oolong teas, collected from various tea refining companies, at an early date.

The following was the result of the drawing for the new Australian subscription horses which have arrived for the N. R. C.:—

No.	Drawer.	No.	Drawer.
1.	—A. Suzuki.	13.	—Hiranuma.
2.	—Nishimura.	14.	—Dead.
3.	—Cuers de Cogolin.	15.	—Kummel.
4.	—Ikeda.	16.	—Weale and Crowe.
5.	—Decimus.	17.	—Yezoye.
6.	—B. Runge.	18.	—Hiranuma.
7.	—Weale & Crowe.	19.	—Dead.
8.	—Kummel.	20.	—Weale & Crowe.
9.	—R. D. Robison.	21.	—Schmidt-Scharff.
10.	—F. M. Tegner.	22.	—Mori.
11.	—L. Mottet.	23.	—Wada.
12.	—Sir Claude Macdonald.	24.	—Kawakita.

There is a rumour that a proposal has recently been made by leading officials of the Department of Justice to transfer the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to some other site in the near future, probably in the vicinity of Negishi prison. With reference to the above, the *Yokohama Shimpo* says that should such really be the case the Yokohama City Authorities would come forward and purchase the building of the Chiho Saibansho for the purpose of converting it into City Offices, as the present premises are too limited. Mr. Otani Kahei, President of the Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce, is reported to be willing to assist the City Authorities in this matter for the simple reason that he is also desirous of making use of rooms at the Saibansho for tha benefit of the Chamber. According to present ruling prices, the property of the Court, including grounds attached thereto, is estimated at about *yen* 400,000.

Recently the Kihin-kai (Welcome Society), in accordance with Art. IV. of its regulations, added to its list of honorary members the following personages:—Count Katsura, the Ministers of State of all Departments, Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, Marquis Saionji, Counts Inouye, Matsukata, Itagaki and Hijikata, Viscount Enomoto, Baron Senge, Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and four others. Marquis Hachisuka, President of the Society, is said to be desirous to include all the Foreign Representatives in Tokyo in the list of honorary members.

The report of Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ld., for the year ended 30th June last, shows a successful year's working. After deducting the interim dividend of 4 per cent. an amount of $19,999,77 remained for appropriation. The Directors recommend dividing this as follow:—Final dividend of 6 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year) $7,500.00; to be written off goodwill account $10.000.00; Bonus to staff, $1,650.00; leaving a balance of $849.77 to be carried forward. The report notes the transfer of the Yokohama business of the company to Mr. C. Thwaites, who had managed the branch for several years. The company recently opened a branch at Tientsin.

It was officially stated in Singapore on the 3rd of this month that with an estimate of 3,000,000 gallons daily there was enough water in the reservoir to last for forty days. A Chinese deputation has recommended boring for water on certain sites but that cannot be done till boring implements are obtained. At present, however, the Municipality have none, and the nearest place from which they can be obtained is Sumatra. Officials take an optimistic view of the situation, which they say, is nothing like as bad as it was in Hongkong in 1891, when the supply was restricted to half-an-hour daily. If the worst comes to the worst, condensing apparatus will have to be requisitioned, but ere that will be necessary there is ample time for a good rain-fall.

A Bagdad Jew, named Saul Levy, and his daughter, Mozalle, are now under trial in Hongkong on a charge of having counterfeit notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in their possession, and the male prisoner is further charged with uttering some notes well knowing them to be forgeries. It is stated that Levy went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 3rd inst., and handed over the counter at the Savings Bank Department two $50 notes and one $10 to be paid into his own account. The shroff examined the notes and then referred them to Mr. G. H. Ardron, who was in charge of the Department, and who found that the notes were forgeries. The services of Sergeant J. J. Watt, who happened to be in the Bank at the time, were called in; and, obtaining a search warrant, he went to the accused's residence at No. 11, Staunton Street, where, in a box belonging to the girl, he found thirteen $50 forged notes. Six of the notes bore the same numerals as the two $50 notes tendered at the Bank, but the remainder had the same numbers with additions. Mr. J. C. Peter, accountant of the Bank, stated in evidence that the notes were excellent forgeries and that it was only by comparison and seeing the numerals were similar that they could be detected.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIAN MISSIONARIES IN MANCHURIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Against the startling declarations of the *Hochi Shimbun* that "sixty and lately a hundred and forty" more Russian Missionaries have poured into Manchuria, allow me to communicate to you the real statistics of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in China. The Chief of this Mission is Bishop Innocente, who now returns from Russia to the place of his former service in Pekin. He brings with him three new priests (Rev. Neophite, Simeon and Pimen) and two deacons; two more priests (Rev. Abraam and Nicolas) have been in the place before. So now there are "eight" missionaries altogether," with the bishop and his deacons included in that number, for the whole Chinese Empire, not excluding Manchuria. In the suite of the bishop there are some inferior attendants, who by no means can be called missionaries, as two psalmists, some church singers, sexton, personal servants and even a carpenter and blacksmith, as the bishop is going to build a church and houses for the mission, all our missionary settlement in Peking having been completely ruined by the Boxers.

Yours very faithfully, BISHOP NICOLAI.

Tokyo, Russian Eccles. Mission, Sept. 18th, 1902.

(Rumour has quite out done itself on this occasion —ED. *J.M.*)

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In an article on the General Hospital Question on Friday evening the *Japan Herald* hazards the opinion that the Foreign Community could and ought to support the Hospital by voluntary contributions, but I was under the impression, that it was just their inability or unwillingness to do so proved, by years of experience, that led to the present arrangement being made with Dr. Mecre. That, however, was a long time ago, and the Foreign community is larger and, perhaps, wealthier now, possibly also more public spirited. So that the idea might be worth consideration, provided that Dr. Mecre is willing to surrender his lease. To enable the public to weigh the matter intelligently, however, it is necessary that they should be made acquainted with the nature and terms of that lease, which I presume are no secret; what Dr. Mecre pays for his privileges, to whom he pays, and what becomes of the money; what amount is annually subscribed to the Hospital, and how that money is spent. In fact a full statement of accounts and of the position generally are required, making it clear to the community what it would cost them to take over and run the Hospital themselves. I imagine the amount will be greater than is bargained for, but whatever it is the public must know it before they can form an opinion one way or the other. I hope, therefore, the Committee will give the needful information as speedily as possible.

Yours truly, ENQUIRER.

JAPAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to find space in your columns for the following:—

JAPAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Hitherto the impression seems to have prevailed that the Japan Evangelical Alliance was composed only of Japanese pastors, evangelists and representatives of churches; but the fact is that all Christian workers, whether Japanese or foreign are entitled to membership and a voice and vote in the General Conferences. Moreover it is the earnest wish of our Japanese brethren that all evangelical missionaries in Japan should join them in carrying out the purpose of the Alliance, which is "to promote the closer fellowship of all churches holding principles commonly called evangelical, plan for united work, and make known to society the spirit of Christianity." The necessity having arisen during the *Taik o Dendo* of last year for some authoritative definition of "principles commonly called evangelical," it was decided at the General Conference of the Alliance held last April, that "by those holding evangelical principles we mean those who regard the Bible as the perfect rule both for our faith and practice, and believe that our Lord Jesus Christ who came down to this world for men and for their salvation is God."

The truly evangelical character of the Alliance having thus been placed beyond question, it is hoped that every missionary in Japan in sympathy with its purpose and principles will become identified with it without delay. To meet the expenses of the Alliance involved in publishing the programs for the week of prayer, a statistical table of church work, postage and stationary, salary of secretary and the travelling expenses of speakers sent out from time to time to promote the work of the Alliance, particularly this year in connection with *Taikyo Dendo*, the rule has been made that all churches and organizations connected with the Alliance shall pay an annual subscription of not less than one *yen*, while all foreign and native workers shall pay not less than fifty *sen* each. Will you not therefore please send your subscription at your earliest convenience to the undersigned or to the Rev. Jozo Takano, Y. M. C. A. Hall Kanda, Tokyo, and urge the church or churches with which you are connected to send theirs. (Two *sen* or three *sen* postage stamps will be accepted.) *Promptness in this matter will greatly facilitate the work of the Central Committee.* Will you not unite with us in prayer and effort, depending only on the Holy Spirit, to make the fall campaign of the *Taikyo Dendo* in October and November next, for which we are now preparing, even more blessed in results than were witnessed last year.

HARPER H. COATES.

(On behalf of the Central Committee.)

Hongo, Tokyo, July 23rd, 1902.

Before leaving Tokyo at the end of July I gave instructions that the above should be addressed to all the Protestant Missionaries in Japan, but found on my return a few days ago that "some one had blundered," and that it was only within the past week or ten days that they had been sent. As this seems such a flagrant violation of that "promptness" which I am urging upon my brethren, I hasten to apologize for the long delay, and to express the hope that the response to this appeal may be more prompt and hearty than the issuing of it.

I wish to add that at a meeting of the Central Committee held on Sept. 15th the following open letter to all the churches in Japan in sympathy with the aims of the Evangelical Alliance was ordered to be published in the Japanese Christian periodicals:—

"It is the earnest desire of the Central Committee of the Japan Evangelical Alliance that every church thoroughout the country should avail itself of the favourable opportunity afforded this autumn for pushing an aggressive Evangelistic campaign. We will try to send out suitable speakers to assist in localities that so desire, but we hope that as far as possible each locality will provide for the expenses involved."

It will be observed that the burden of responsibility for the carrying on of a forward evangelistic movement this year, is laid, not as heretofore, upon the local Branches of the Alliance, but upon the individual Churches and workers. The Committee earnestly urges the Churches of the various denominations to plan for union meetings wherever local conditions will permit, and pledges itself to do all in its power to provide speakers to help; but if the workers in the several localities, will, without depending on outside help, or waiting for some one else to take the initiative, throw themselues without reserve upon the promises of God and launch boldly out, we see no reason why the gains in the spiritual life of believers and the substantial accessions to the churches this year may not far exceed what we have yet experienced. We care not for the outward form, but for the inner reality. Like our Master let our compassion be stirred as we see the multitudes longing for the bread of life, and, adding fresh fuel to the fires already kinded let us each go forth with a flaming enthusiasm of love, "by all means to save some."

HARPER H. COATES.

Hongo, Tokyo, Sept., 19th 1902.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE SANDHURST CADETS.

London, September 19.

Henceforward the cadets at Sandhurst are to be restricted to beer at meals, wine not being allowed.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals appear to have abandoned their European tour, largely owing to the plain hints from Germany and other powers that no anti-British demonstrations would be allowed.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Peary-Windward Expedition has arrived at Sydney in Cape Breton. It did not reach the North Pole but made some important scientific discoveries.

ILLNESS OF LORD SALISBURY.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Lord Salisbury, who is in Switzerland, is unwell. He is suffering from gout but there is no cause for anxiety.

NEW AMBASSADORS.

It is rumoured that Viscount Hayashi and Sir Claude MacDonald will be raised to the rank of ambassadors.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

A Peking telegram says that M. Lessar has announced that Russia is determined to keep her promise to restore Southern Manchuria as far as the Liao river and the Shanghai-kwan railway on the 8th of October.

LONDON TEA RING.

Steps are being taken to smash the ring which the London wharfingers have formed for bonding tea, which has since become a monopoly. A new bonded warehouse has started at much lower rates. Lipton's, Horniman's and other leading firms are supporting the movement.

ROYAL PROGRESS.

The Royal Progress through the streets of London appointed for the 27th June takes place on the 25th.

THE QUEEN IN DENMARK.

Queen Alexandra has arrived at Copenhagen.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

London, Sept. 21.

The Queen of the Belgians has died at Spa from a heart attack during dinner. None of the family were present.

[NOTE.—Queen Marie Henriette, was born on August 23rd, 1836, and was the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. She was married on August 22nd, 1853. There were three daughters of the marriage.—ED. *J.M.*]

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Captain of the *Fram* has arrived at Stavanger, after having been ice bound for four winters in Jones Sound. The vessel's crew has mapped the unexplored portion of Ellesmere and to the westward. The surgeon and another person have died.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, navigated an airship throughout a distance of 30 miles yesterday from the Crystal Palace across London to Harrow. This establishes a world's record. The ship was easily managed; the steering gear worked well, This voyage marks a decided advance in the science of aerial flight.

PRINCESS STÉPHANIE AND KING LEOPOLD.

London, Sept. 23.

King Leopold arrived at Spa yesterday, immediately upon hearing of the death of the Queen of the Belgians. He insisted that Princess Stéphanie, who is now the Countess Lóngay de Nagy Lònya, should leave the royal villa. She left for Brussels at once, weeping bitterly. The news of the incident preceded her, and on her arrival an immense crowd met the princess at the station. Every head was bared, and there were cries of "Long live Princess Stéphanie" on all sides.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BURGES WATSON.

Rear-Admiral Burges Watson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet since 1901, had died of pneumonia at Malta. aged 56.

[NOTE.—Rear-Admiral Burges Watson entered the Royal Navy in 1860. In the early nineties he

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was a frequent visitor to Yokohama while Captain of H.M.S. *Leander*, and he made hosts of friends here. After serving for some time on the Australian station he was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1890. He had no war-services, but his record in the Navy as an administrator was very high.—ED. *J. M.*]

RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOATS AND THE DARDANELLES.

The *Standard* says that an *Irade* has been issued authorizing the passage of four torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles at intervals of 24 hours, under a commercial flag, and having no ammunition on board or any naval crews.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, Sept. 24.

At the instance of Germany an international conference will be held in October with a view to an international agreement regarding wireless telegraphy, similar to the international telegraph convention.

PRINCESS STÉPHANIE.

Princess Stéphanie left Brussels on her return to England amid renewed demonstrations of sympathy. She denied having created a scene between herself and King Leopold, though later he intimated to her that her presence at the Palace was undesirable.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commission on Martial Law in South Africa has prepared a first list recommending the immediate release of 113 prisoners.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Their Majesties lunch at the Guildhall on the 25th October. The date of the Royal Progress through London to attend the Coronation Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral is fixed for the 26th of October.

PANAMA.

An American warship has arrived at Colon and landed 320 marines and six field-guns.

AN APPEAL BY THE BOER GENERALS.

London, Sept. 25.

The Boer Generals have issued a manifesto in which they appeal to the civilized world on behalf of the widows and orphans and the ruined Boer people. They declare that ten times the amount given by Great Britain would be insufficient to cover even the direct losses. The manifesto has created an unfavourable impression.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Russia has drafted drastic laws subjecting the administration and the judiciary, including the Senate, in Finland, to the Governor-General's control.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt has undergone a slight operation for an abscess between the left knee and the ancle, caused by the recent carriage accident.

FRANCE, SIAM AND JAPAN.

The announcement that a Japanese has been appointed legal adviser to Siam has caused a flutter in Paris, where there have been apprehensions regarding the effect that the Anglo-Japanese alliance might exercise on Siam.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

Saigon, Sept. 21.

The Crown Prince of Siam has just arrived in Paris.

M. Beau, Governor-General of Indo-China, has embarked on the *Annam*.

KELANTAN.

The press comments on the occupation of Kelantan by the British. The British Government continues to deny it. The *Temps* says that if the English occupy Kelantan, they have the right to do so, but that the French Government prefers to regulate clearly and pacifically its difficulties with Siam by discussion and not by the occupation of territory.

THE CONCORDAT.

Saigon, Sept. 22.

At a great banquet which took place in Lower Charente the President of the Council, M. Combes, declared that the Concordat remained the politico-religious policy of the Government. He protested against political adversaries who sought to give a bellicose sense to some words which had escaped without premeditation from a Minister who, for the rest, had no commission to speak in the name of the Government. M. Combes affirmed that the political line of France is pacific.

THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians died suddenly of disease of the heart from which she had long suffered.

(RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.)

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Major-General Fukushima was attacked recently by fever. He entered the Omobara Hospital and during some days after the 7th instant his illness was very severe, but from the 20th instant the case yielded to treatment and there was a marked improvement.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

KOREAN JUBILEE CELEBRATION POSTPONED.

Intelligence has been received from Söul to the effect that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera the ceremonies in commemmoration of the 40th anniversary of the Emperor's coronation are to be postponed until March or April of next year.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

Peking, Sept. 23.

Arrangements for the restoration of the extra-mural railway have been effected by the Russian officials. Viceroy Yuan is to proceed to Shan-hai-kwan in two or three days to take over the line, aad the Governor of Shinking has already gone thither.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE CANADIAN ROUTE.

London, September 18.

The *Globe*, favourably commenting on a resolution passed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for an accelerated steamship service *viâ* Canada, suggests that steps be taken to ascertain what the increased cost will be and whether it is possible to increase the present subsidies.

TO POACHERS ON THE SIBERIAN COAST.

M. Yermoloff, the Russian Minister of Agriculture and Domains, natifies that Japanese and American poachers captured on the Siberian coast are liable to three months' imprisonment and to have their ships and cargoes confiscated.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

London, Sept. 21.

Notwithstanding British denials the French press treat the British occupation of Kelantan as a fact.

The *Eclair* says that France runs no risk of a conflict with England because she will give France *carte blanche*. Japan, adds the paper, is the real element of danger in the Siamese question.

THE MARCUS ISLAND AFFAIR.

London, Sept. 22.

It is reported from Washington that Captain Rosehill has lodged a claim through the Foreign Office for $4,000,000 compensation from Japan.

TAXING THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

The *Financial News* learns that the revenue authorities claim income tax on the whole past profits of the De Beers Company. It is calculated that the tax to date amounts to a million pounds.

RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

London, Sept. 24.

Russia's new cruiser *Pallada* is ordered to the Far East.

The second-class cruiser *Djigit* leaves in October to serve as a training ship for the crew of the Siberian flotilla.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

FRANCE AND ITALY.

London, Sept. 17.

The Italian press severely criticizes the (*gwanko*) aggressive views expressed by M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine.

[The Minister had declared the necessity of constructing fortifications in Corsica with a view to aiming at the heart of Italy in the event of emergency.]

THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

The Government troops of Colombia having interrupted traffic on the Panama railway the United States Government has demanded an explanation for this disregard of the treaty rights existing between the two countries. The Captain of the United States war-ship *Cincinnati* has received instructions to keep the railway open to traffic.

AN AMERICAN BANKER ASSASSINATED.

Mr. Nicholas Fish, American banker, has been assassinated in New York.

A GOLD MINE.

A gold vein extending twenty miles in length has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Witwatersrand, South Africa.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

London, Sept. 19.

The recent Kelantan affair is now explained. The fact is that the Chief of the State has lately increased the number of police and Sikhs, and this fact has been greatly exaggerated. They have no relation whatever with British troops. The French press, however, is still discussing the affair.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Traffic on the Panama Railway is being kept open under the protection of United States forces. The President of Colombia, with 4,000 troops, is marching on Valencia to reinforce General Gastro; General Matos of the rebel army, is now stationed at Orituco.

THE HAYTI AFFAIR.

General Nord of Hayti has been defeated at Lembe. The rebel army under command of General Salnave is advancing on Cap Haytien to attack it. The citizens of that town are panic-stricken.

SIAM.

London, Sept. 21.

The French press continues to criticise the recent Kelantan affair. The *Eclair* states that the danger to Siam has its origin in Japan.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. Spencer has successfully navigated a balloon over the city of London.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, explains with regard to his recent utterances that he had no intention whatever to provoke war.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

London, Sept. 22.

Eighty marines, with two quick-firing guns, from the United States war-ship *Cincinnati* landed at Colon. Reinforcements have been called for.

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Perera San Pablo is in command of a large number of rebels.

THE HAYTI AFFAIR.

The British cruiser *Indefatigable* has started for Hayti to protect British residents on the island.

SIAM AND JAPAN.

The French paper *Dever* (? *Debats*), referring to the Menam affair, urges that France and England should exchange views in the matter. Otherwise, adds the paper, Japan will finally gain foothold in Siam, and so injure the interests of England and France.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Combes, French Premier, explains with regard to the recent utterances of M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, that the language of a member of the Cabinet throws no responsibility upon the Ministry, inasmuch as M. Pelletan's remarks were made in the course of an after-dinner speech.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Berlin, Sept. 18.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, feels very much annoyed at the speech delivered at Ajaccio by M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, in which the latter pointed out the necessity of strongly fortifying Corsica, because it is situated just opposite the heart of Italy. M. Delcassé feels he has to apologize in Rome.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Italy and England are very suspicious regarding France's proceedings in the Morocco question as they are afraid that France intends to take advantage of it with a view to establishing her hegemony in the Mediterranean.

MME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Sarah Bern hardt will appear at Berlin in October.

THE RIOTS IN SZECHUAN.

The news concerning the Boxer riots in Szechuan is exaggerated. A French man-of-war has disiembarked a number of marines and guns near Tschengtuff (?) on the Yangtse river.

A NETHERLANDS SHIPPING COMPANY.

A Shipping Company has been established in Holland with the intention of starting a line of steamers between Java, China and Japan. The Company's capital is said to amount to six millions.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition started and commanded by the arctic explorer, Lieut. R. E. Peary, with the intention of trying to find and eventually bringing relief to the missing aëronaut Andrée and his companions, was also supposed to be lost, but has now been found. Peary has reached the 83° 50′ degree of north latitude.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIA BUDGET.

The budget of the Dutch East Indies shows a deficit of twelve millions.

JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Berlin, Sept. 22.

As is generally known, the Roumanian Government for some years past has been banishing all Jews from the country. A great many of them are emigrating into the United States, and to this end they choose the route *viâ* Canada so that they may not be affected by the conditions of the American law issued against the immigration of paupers. Now England and the United States have protested in a joint note against the proceedings of Roumania. The whole of the European press is discussing the contents of this note. It appears that the Powers will not explain their views concerning this matter before Roumania has given her opinion on the question.

GERMAN POLICY IN CHINA.

The *Ostasiatische Verein* in Hamburg has addressed a letter to Count Bülow in which the German merchants return their thanks for the energetic German policy during and after the Chinese troubles, and for the energy shown by the German Government in supporting the claims of the German merchants in China to recover the damages caused them by the troubles.

THE ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF KELANTAN.

In the French and English press a lively discussion is going on regarding the situation in Siam, especially the occupation of the Kelantan, Malay States by English troops. But on both sides one can observe an inclination of soon coming to an understanding on this question.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

In Marakesch the mother of Sultan Mulay Abdul Asis of Morocco has died. The Sultan, who succeeded his elder brother in 1894, has often followed the advice given him by his mother in favour of the Europeans.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, Sept. 24.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* denies the rumour that the German Crown Prince Wilhelm will accompany Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, on his intended trip to India.

COUNT INOUYE.

Count Inouye, Japanese Minister in Berlin, has left Germany for Japan to-day.

AN ARCTIC EXPLORER.

The Kaiser sent telegraphic congratulations to Svedrup, the famous arctic explorer, upon his return to Norway after an absence of four years.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The rumours of an alliance between France and Spain are denied officially.

FIRE IN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

In the Russian village of Werbze a conflagration has destroyed 60 lives.

ALLEGED SOUTH AFRICAN WAR INDEMNITY.

The report that England claims from the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony a war indemnity amounting to 100 millions sterling is not confirmed.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Count Posadowsky declared in the Tariff Committee, that the Government has met with so many political difficulties regarding a higher tariff in favour of the German farmers, that the proposals of the agrarians regarding a still higher tariff will not be agreed to under any circumstances.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

Berlin, Sept. 25.

The German Minister to Peking, Freiherr Mumm von Schwarzenstein, made a report yesterday to the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Bülow, on the latter's estate near Hamburg.

TAXING THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

On behalf of those concerned Mr Werner Beit in London has protested against the English Government's intention to impose contributions upon the South African mines.

THE EXCLUSION OF JEWS FROM ROUMANIA.

On account of the joint Anglo-American note concerning the banishieg of the Jews from Roumania and their immigration into the United States, via Canada, the German Government journals tried to persuade the German Government to take energetic measures which might induce the Roumanian Government to reform the law in question. But it is by no means likely that the German Government will agree to coercive measures against Roumania.

OPERATION ON ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt has undergone at Indianapolis an operation for an abscess on the tibia. The discharged pus weighed 60 grammes. It is said that the abscess has been caused by a painful inflammation on the tibia.

A BOER APPEAL.

The Boer generals have appealed to the public for help to the Boer people by private means.

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

DEATH SENTENCE AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Sept. 11.

The Frenchman Goin who murdered a ricksha puller here on the 6th July has been sentenced to death at the Assizes.

(FROM THE "MANILA FREEDOM.")

SENSIBLE DEMOCRATS.

New York, Sept. 5.

The much-discussed anti-expansion plank will in all probability not be incorporated in the democratic platform.

All old Democratic doctrines are ignored in the campaign book which has just been issued by the congressional campaign committee; but it charges the republicans with thwarting anti-trust legislation, advocates the revision and reduction of the tariff; an effectual conclusion of reciprocity treaties, and in this issue accuses the Republicans of inexcusable and unnecessary delay.

ACCIDENT TO THE "BROOKLYN."

While participating in the manœuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron yesterday afternoon, the United States cruiser *Brooklyn* encountered an obstruction off New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Although the vessel was not going at full speed, the shock was sufficient to displace a number of plates, and tear a large hole. The framework was not seriously damaged.

At no time was the ship in danger, and she proceeded to the Brooklyn navy yard under her own steam, where she will be repaired.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen 1	Sa. Sept. 27
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria 2	Su Sept. 28
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 3	Tu Sept. 30
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Tu Sept 30
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salazie 4	W. Oct. 1
Yokohama	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 5	Th Oct. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Oct. 3
America	P. M. Co.	China 6	W. Oct. 8
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 7	F. Oct. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Oct. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Oct 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Athenian	F. Oct. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Su Oct. 19
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M Oct. 20
Canada	C P. R. Co	Tartar	Th Nov. 6

1 Left Kobe on the 26th inst.
2 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 12th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst.
7 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 23rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa Sept 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Su. Sept. 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Sept. 30
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	W. Oct 1
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th Oct. 2
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F Oct. 3
America	T K K	America Maru	Sa. Oct. 4
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Oct. 4
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Oct. 4
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu. Oct. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 8
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Salazie	Th Oct. 9
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Doric	Th. Oct 16
Australia	N. Y K	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 17
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Oct. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th Nov. 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, R. Scherbinin, 19th Sept.,—Petropaulovski, General.—Smith Baker & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 19th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., 1st Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Jason, British steamer, 4,800, Steeves, 19th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 17th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 19th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails & General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 19th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 19th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 30th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,204, J. McGilvray, 20th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

New Orleans (10 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,769, Lieut.-Com. Sperry, 21st Sept.,—Uraga.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 21st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 21st Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 21st Sept.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 21st Sept.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 22nd Sept.,—Vancouver via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 22nd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 3rd Sept., 8th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hermann Mengell, German steamer, 1,004, W. W. Lohirtt, 22nd Sept.,—Iloilo, 9th Sept., Sugar.—Simon Evers & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Soyeda, 22nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 22nd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 22nd Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glengarry, British steamer, 1,925, Stevenson, 22nd Sept.,—London via ports. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, R. Metis, 23rd Sept.,—Trieste via ports, 17th July, General.—Pollak Bros.

Cowrie, British steamer, 3,155, D. J. Davies, 23rd Sept.,—Batoum, 7th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 22rd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 24th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inabu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 24th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 24th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 24th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 25th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, 13th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Silvia, German steamer, 4,212, Behrens, 25th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 21st Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nestor, British steamer, 2,417, A. D. Baker, 25th Sept.,—Liverpool via port, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 25th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 10th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 25th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, 16th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 25th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 27th Sept.,—Shimidzu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 19th Sept.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vicksburg (12 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. E. B. Barry, 19th Sept.,—Shanghai.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 19th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yorktown (6 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. Ward, 19th Sept.,—Shanghai.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,540, Capt. C. H. Stockton, 19th Sept.,—Shanghai.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, E. Oesselmann, 20th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 20th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 20th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 20th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 20th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, J. F. Robinson, 20th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 20th Sept.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 21st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Freiburg, German steamer, 3,971, Proesch, 21st Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Jason, British steamer, 4,800, Steeves, 21st Sept.,—Liverpool via ports. General —Butterfield & Swire.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 21st Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mutsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, J. De Le Lande, 21st Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 22nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 22nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 22nd Sept.,—Hakodate General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 22nd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hansa (20 guns), German cruiser, 6,000, Captain Paoschen, 22nd Sept.,—Shanghai.

Thetis (24 guns), German cruiser, 2,600, Capt. von Semmen, 22nd Sept.,—Kobe.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 23rd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 23rd Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 23sd Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 23rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans (10 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,769, Lieut.-Com. Sperry, 23rd Sept.,—Chefoo.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 24th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, R. Metis, 24th Sept.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, J. C. Williamson, 24th Sept.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Occanien, French steamer, 2,080, Remes, 25th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 25th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glengary, British steamer, 1,925, Stevenson, 25th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, Kamoshita, 25th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. R. McWade, Mr. R. Colgrove and valet, Mr. D. O'Brien, Mr. C. R. Hard, Mr. C. Bentinger, Mrs. A. F. Wilson and child, Mr. E. W. Duck, Mr. F. C. Calder, Mrs. Milne, Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. P. von Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Blount, Mr. G. H. Purcel, Dr. R. Barland, Lieut. Mackenzie, R.N., Mr. H. Burrett, and Mr. W. Hensott, in cabin ; 106 Chinese, and 64 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver :—Mr. B. Matsuda, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. J. H. Brooks, Mr. Walbe C. De Neuth, Mr. G. Walter, Mr. S. Hurst, Mr. T. H. Oliphant, Mr. S. H. Williams, Miss Keen, Col. Henry Dasch, Mr. G. H. Beyant, and Mr. H. W. Andrews, in cabin ; Mr. S. H. Cartwright, and Miss Pollock, in second class.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. W. T. Barton, Dr. E. Beer, Mrs. E. Beer, Mr. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mr. W. R. Bartley, Mrs. M. F. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Dennis and 3 children, Mrs. W. B. Dunning, 2 children and maid, Mr. E. G. Eager, Mrs. R. Ellis, Mr. R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Mr. Hans Grassell, Mrs. E. V. Hinkle, Mr. R. Sturgis, Mr. Frank Vida, Miss M. J Watts, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. W. S. Reamer, Miss M. B. Lewis, Mr. W J. MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsugata, Mr. J. Mendelson, Mr. H. Oberhummer, Lieut.-Com. J. F. Parker, Mrs. J. F. Parker, Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, Mr J. J. Racine, Mr. John Reid, Jr., Mr. W. C. Sproule, Mr. H. P. Smart, Mrs. H. P. Smart, Miss J. M. Smart, Miss S. G. Smart, Miss S. M. Smart, Miss Y. M. Smart, Miss H. M. Smart, Mr. H. P. Smart, Jr., Viscount K. Watanabe, and Mr. F. Watanabe, in cabin. For Kobe :—Rev. J. T. Meyers and Mrs. J. T. Meyers, and 2 children, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Rev. J. C. Davidson, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. R. P. Whitham, Mrs. R. P. Whitham, and Mr. C. S. Virgil, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. J. R. Amory, Mr. Herbert Ashton, Rev. A. Bealer, Mr. Gardner Crane, Mrs. Gardner Crane, Mr. W. Davidson, Miss Eva Dennison, Mrs. L. Z. Duke, Mr. W. C. Finley, Mr. Daniel Frawley, Mr. E. C. Freed, Mr. Oscar Gorrell, Mr. Arthur Garrells, Mr. C. L. Hall, Mrs. J. L. Haynes, Mr. A. Hutter, Mr. Robert McGreer, Mr. R. J. McCord, Miss Adele Nott, Capt. C. Ryder, Mr. Wallace Shaw, Mrs. Wallace Shaw, Mr. Chauncey Southern, Mr. Roy Stephenson, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Miss E. Stewart, Misss Mary Van Buren, and Mr. Jeffrey Williams, in cabin ; 234 Japanese, and 250 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. G. D. Ashby, Lieut. Armstrong, Miss Alice Bell, Mr. Thos. I. Binnie, Lieut. H. L. Bignay, Mrs. Borland, Mr. A. Gordon Brown, Mr. J. H. Bruce, Mr. R. De Candolle, Mrs. J. W. Carlin, Miss Carlin, Master Jos. Carlin, Master Jas. Carlin, Master Spencer Carlin, Mr. Cecil R. Cave-Brown-Cave, Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave, Major Chapman, Mr. C. J. Coffin, Mr. F. E. Dominguez, Rev. A. A. Gilman, Miss M. Grant, Miss E. W. Hallewell, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. S. Hankin, Mrs. Hankin, Mr. Montague Hill, Miss Olive Hodges, Rev. F. James, Miss Keen, Rev. H. G. King, Mrs. King, Mrs. Lack, Miss I. Leslie, Rev. S. H. Littell, Commander Mahan, Mrs. Mahan, Miss Mahan, Rev. C. R. Marsh, Rev. A. Martinson, Mrs. Martinson, Miss M. M. MacIntosh, Rev. J. W. Nichols, Miss Onslow, Mr. H. A. Ottewell, Miss Ottewell, Rev. F. A. Perry, Mrs. Perry, Mr. C. H. Porritt, Mr. Thos. Priestman, Mrs. H. T. Richardson, Mr. Jas. L. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Rev. F. Totten, Mrs. Totten, Mr. Uyeda, Miss Kate A. West, Mr. Weyler, Mrs. Weyler, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Dr. Henry M. Woods, Mrs. Woods, Mr. A. Yates, Mrs. Yates, and Mr. H. R. Powers, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. J. T. Arundell, Mr. Alfred Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. J. H. Hill, Mr. R. Ogata, Mr. J. S. Higgins, U.S.N., Mr. D. W. Nesbit, U.S.N., Mr. W. B. Craig, Mrs. Craig, and Mr. C. Cadenbach, in cabiu. For Kobe :—Rev. H. L. Latham, and Lathan and infant, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Rev. Nathan Maynard, and Mrs. Maynard, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mrs. E. P. Allen, child and servant, Mr. Nelson E. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss A. C. Bryant, Miss F. Bryant, Miss B. Bryant, Mrs. J. A. Maclean and infant, Mrs. A. W. Oakman, Mr. H. Knox, Miss C. B. Davis, Mrs. K. M. Dalton, Mr. L. Haas, Dr. A. G. Hearn, Mrs. Hearn and infant, Mr. G. J. Kavanagh, Mr. J. E. Rollins, and Mrs. M. M. Kingsley, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. W. S. Allen, Mr. T. R. Lewis, Mrs. W. Grant Fitch, and Miss Rice, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. :—Miss Mabel Shaw, and Mr. E. M. Scherrer, in cabin ; Mr. Y. Kasuya, Mr. and Mrs. T. Takebe, Mr. K. Yendo, and Mr. H. Bush, in intermediate ; 41 Japanese, and 20 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mr G. L. Tomlin, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Mr. W. Tray Page, Capt. J. W. Furlong, U.S.A., Mrs. Furlong, Mr. E. W. Rutter, Mr. J. L. Houston, Capt. H. J. Price, Mrs. Price, Miss Price, Mr. A. de Villeneuve, Mr. B. Hull, Mrs. B. Hull, Capt. C. D. Rhodes, U.S.A., Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mrs. Crombie and servant, Mr. S. Komor, Mrs. Komor, Master Komor and amah, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. R. Ruegg, Mrs. Mills, and Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, in cabin. For Honolulu :—Mrs. Tong Pung and infant, and Miss Tong Ho, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. J. H. Greefkins, Mr. W. E. Van Eps, Lieut. E. Brooker, Lieut. H. Bell, Rev. W. G. McClure, Mrs McClure, Miss Ellen McClure, Master A. McClure, Master E. McClure, Master F. McClure, Mr. Tong Bong, Mr. Tong Sum, Master Tong Poy, Mr. Louie Sang, Mrs. Sang, Miss Louie C. Lin, Mr. R. Lyons, Mr. W. E. Brady, Mr. Assmann, Mr. Kochler, Mr. D. F. Parker, Mr. Montmartin and Mr. Bondal in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, for Australia via ports :—Mr. H. Bethell, Mr. T. Kumamoto, Mr. A. Carlini, Mr. B. Fukuchi, Mr. G. A. Woodcock and 2 children, Mrs. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. R. W. Borthwick and child, Mr. N. Yokoyama, Mr. J. J. Murphy, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Griffiths, and Mr. F. Newton, in cabin ; Mr. K. Nakajima, Mr. T. Koshiro, Mr. R. G. Mattock, and Mr. S. May, in second class ; 19, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. G. E. Hall, Mrs. Harris and 2 children, Mrs. Keid and 2 children, Miss Walsh, Dr F. J. S. Beringer, and Mrs. Harries and governess in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coulson, Consul General Advocaat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Miss Woods, Mr. F. J. Engleken, Mr. G. C. Boumann, Mr. E. Hasche, Mr. G. Thomas, Lieut. von Stegmann, Mrs. Moslemann, Mr. W. Ehrhardt, Mrs. McNeill, 3 children and nurse, Baron von Dobeneck, Lieut. W. Eggebrecht, Lieut. V. Mutius, Mr. R. Seel, Mr. Köppen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grün, Mrs. and Miss Dudgeon and amah, Mrs. Robertson, infant and amah, Mrs. and Miss Deacon, Mrs. L. Blodget, Mr. A. Widmann, Mrs. H. H. Neale, Mr. Koestlin, Mr. H. Varrelmann, Mr. and Mrs. Andr. Schoenemann, Miss S. Schoenemann, Dr. and Mrs. Krieg, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Lieut. Brutzer, Lieut. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pereira and child, Mr. J. C. Worley, Mrs. F. C. Worley, Mrs. M. A. Worley and amah, Mr. and Mr. C. A. P. Xavier,

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Mr. Willecke, Mr. Jordan, Mr. O. Haagensen, Mr. J. Reiersen, Mr. A. Jensen, Mr. H. Hansen, Mr. C. Sandstoe, Mr. J. Gustavsen, Mr. H. Holste, Mr. S. Komor, and Mr. T. Kobayashi, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. N. P. Antonoff, Mr. H. Cobb, Mrs. K. M. Cooney, Rev. E. M. Collick, Mr. W. H. Derrick, Mrs. W. H. Derrick, Mrs. F. C. Hubbell, Mr. C. Ingram, Lieut. Erich Kayser, Mr. P. V. Ligda, Mr. Paul Meyer, Paymaster C. M. Ray, U.S.N., and Mr. R. F. Rogerson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Dr. J. M. Bishop, Mr. H. Burritt, Mr. Russell Colgrove and valet, Miss J. M. Hyde, Com. R. A. Hopwood, R.N., Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie, R.N., Mrs. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Robt. McWade, Lieut. Reuter, I.G.N., Lieut. Witte, I.G.N., in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. P. Amory, Mr. Herbert Ashton, Rev. A. Bealer, Mr. Gardner Crane, Mrs. Gardner Crane, Mr. W. Davidson, Miss Eva Dennison, Mrs. L. L. Duke, Mr. W. C. Finley, Mr. Daniel Frawley, Mr. E. C. Freed, Mr. Arthur Garrells, Mr. A. D. Gibbs, Mrs. A. D. Gibbs, Mr. Oscar Gorrell, Mr. C. L. Hall, Capt. F. C. F. Hayhurst, Mrs. J. L. Haynes, Mr. A. Hutter, Mr. J. Ishisaka, Mr. K. Komatsu, Mr. J. E. Lewis, Mr. A. Mann, Mr. Robert McGreer, Rev. J. T. Meyers, Mrs. J. T. Meyers and 3 children, Mr. K. Nii, Miss Adele Notte, Mr. T. Oka, Mr. A. Otsuka, Mrs. A. C. Parke, Miss Parke, Lieut. Com. J. F. Parker, Mrs. J. F. Parker, Mrs. Lucy van Benesse, Capt. C. Ryder, Mrs. C. E. Schmitt, Mr. Forrest Seabury, Mr. Wallace Shaw, Mrs. Wallace Shaw, Mr. Chauncey Sothern, Mr. Roy Stevenson, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Miss E. Stewart, Miss Mary Van Buren, Mr. C. S. Virgil, Mr. B. P. Whitman, Mrs. B. P. Whitman, and Mr. Jeffrey William, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Awa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. A. W. Curtis, Mr. S. Ogawa, Mr. M. Murai, Mr. H. Iwasaki, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. S. Kishi, Mr. S. Sugano, Mr. B. Oita, Mr. T. Ishii, Capt. K. Nakayama, Capt. K. Ugaki, Capt. Y. Okumera, Capt. K. Tokunaga, Surgeon D. Nakayama, Major O. Tamura, Capt. T. Yamasaki, Mrs. E. H. Standford, Rev. and Mrs. J. Chappell and child, and Mr. Seymour's 3 children, in cabin; Mrs. Y. Makino, Prof. G. Soyejima, and Mrs. Dening and 3 children, in second class; 15, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There has been some business but there is nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

A small business and no special feature to record.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 5.60

KEROSENE.

The market continues firm.

American	$2.62
Russian	2.37½
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is still steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.50
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.00 to 6.80
White Refined	8.20 to 10.10

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

After some slight hesitation buyers have again entered the market on a large scale, and prices have been forced up to the quotations given below. Consumers follow very slowly and complain loudly that they cannot afford these prices. But nothing seems to stop the local operators, and in addition holders are taking every advantage to get good prices for their goods.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1½	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½	870 to 880

WASTE SILK.

Prices are unchanged but the market is not very lively. Spinners in Europe refuse at the moment to follow our lead here but Japanese spinners are operating and holding prices where they are.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

The market continues about the same as last reported.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 25.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations 3/16 to ⅛ lower, but locally rates maintain great firmness.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0 3/4
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/0 15/16
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	265
— — 6 months' sight ...	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	16¼% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	18% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	88¼*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	90*
India—Bank sight ...	154
— Private 30 days' sight ...	157
America—Bank sight ...	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight ...	51
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51¾ @ ⅞
Germany—Bank sight ...	210½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	215½
Bar Silver (London) ...	23¾

* Nominal.

JAPAN STUDENTS AID SOCIETY.

WE beg to state that since the Japan Students Aid Society (Nippon Rikko Kwai) was organized in January of the 30th year of Meiji (1897) with the sole object of rendering assistance to students in distress, over three hundred and fifty of them have been enabled to earn their own support for the prosecution of their studies in Tokyo.

But the number of needy students having steadily increased since last spring, the Society has, by way of obtaining its funds, undertaken a benefit concert, which, under the patronage of a number of ladies and gentlemen who displayed no small zeal for the purchase of tickets, has proved a complete success. This enabled this Society to extend the scope of its business and consolidation so far as to place it in a position to support three to four hundred more students.

Nevertheless, we regret to say, that we had no suitable houses or buildings for their accommodation,—a source of no small inconvenience to them. We have therefore considered it expedient to hold a concert for the benefit of the said society at 2 p.m. on 4th (Saturday) of October at the Musical Academy at Uyeno, Tokyo, so that the receipts thereof may be contributed to relieve the Society from its immediate distress.

We trust that all benevolent ladies and gentlemen like you will in sympathy with our motives, be willing to purchase the tickets, that we may offer for your acceptance. We ought to visit each of you in person for this purpose, but as we are afraid that in doing so we may happen to interfere with your business hours, we may be allowed to solicit your special patronage by letter.

Hoping this will suit your convenience,

We remain, yours respectfully,

PROMOTERS:—Mr. S. Shimada, M.P., Mr. H. Morita, Mr. I. Tokutomi, Proprietor, "Kokumin Shimbun," Mr. R. Tatsui, Proprietor, "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," Mr. K. Kotoku, Editorial Staff of the "Yorozu Choho," Mr. S. Ebara, President, Azabu Middle School, Mr. Oi, President, Japan Labour Association, Mr. M. Doi, Chief of the Communication Board, Department of Communication, Dr. S. Okonogi, Director, Hongo Ear Hospital, Dr. S. Motoda, President, Rikkyo Middle School, Prof. M. Honda, Higher Normal School, Mr. K. Kataoka, M.P., Mr. B. Fujita, President, Girls' Art School, Mr. H. Kuga, Alderman of Tokyo City, Mr. T. Ooka, Proprietor, "Chuo Shimbun," Mr. T. Hanai, M.P., Dr. T. Suda, Director, Meimei Hospital, Prof. M. Yamaguchi, Peeresses School, Mr. M. Oshikawa, Vice-President, "Kaigai Kyoiku Kwai," Prof. T. Yokoi, Tokyo Imperial University, Mrs. K. Yajima, President, Joshi Gakuin, Mr. T. Uno, Rigakushi, Mr. K. Hirasawa, Hogagushi, Prof. G. Sudo, Imperial University, Mr. M. Araki, Manager, Japan Lacquered Ware Association, Mrs. C. Ushioda, President, Tokyo Women's Temperance Union, Prof. R. Iwazumi, Imperial University, Mr. N. Santo, Proprietor "Bijitsu Gaho," Mr. Y. Isobe, President, National English Association, Mr. R. Tomimasu, Nogakushi, Mr. Ikeda, Managing Director, 100th Bank, Mr. M. Machii, Nogakushi, Mr. J. Iwamoto, President, "Meiji Jogakko," Mr. K. Ando, Mr. U. Chikamatsu, Bank of Japan, Mr. Y. Sekiya, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Dr. S. Kinoshita, Director, Women's Hospital oi the Imperial University, Mr. T. Nagatsura, Bungakushi, Mr. S. Uzawa, Hogakushi, Mr. Mr. K. Takeuchi, Hogakushi, Dr. S. Yamane, M.P., Mr. Y. Ishikawa, Ediior "Hochi Shimbun," Mrs. Ojeki, Chairman, Tokyo Nurses' Society, Prof. K. Ishikawa, Peers' School, Mr. T. Ando, Chairman, Japan Temperance Society, Dr. R. Uno, Director, Rakusando Hospital, Rev. D. Yebina, Editor "Shinjin," Dr. M. Sudzuki, Director, Jinbo Hospital, Mr. N. Sasaki, Author and Poet.

PATRONS:—Prince Konoye, Count Okuma, Count Hijikata, Viscount Nambu, and Baron Kanda.

Headquarters of Japan Students Aid Society (Nippon Rikko Kwai Hombu), No. 76, Haramachi, Koishikawa. Tel.: No. 1248 Bancho.

Business Office of Japan Students Aid Society, No. 10, 1-chome, No. 1 Boarding House ("Lion" House) of Japan Students Aid Society, No. 1, 3-chome, Misakicho, Kanda.

Milk Distribution Section of Japan Students Aid Society, No. 21, 1-chome, Harukicho, Hongo.

P.S.—Sympathizers of the Japan Students Aid Society's work are sincerely requested to send in their contributions to the office, even in case they are prevented by circumstances from attending the concert.

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PART I.

1. SATSUMA BIWA (four stringed lute), Horaisan and Shiroyamakyoku—Mr. T. Taira. These are the two pieces of music best suited for the Satsuma Biwa. Mr. Taira's fame as a lute musician is is deservedly great.
2. HAYASHIGUMI (the "No" dance in its classical purity). Kantan—Mr. Minoru Umewaka, Mr. R. Kawasaki, Mr. S. Masumi, Mr. G. Ko and Y. Isso. Kosode Soga—Mr. R. Umewaka, Mr. R. Kawasaki, Mr. Manzaburo Umewaka, Mr. G. Ko and Mr. Y. Isso. Genjo—Mr. T. Kwanze, Mr. R. Kawasaki, Mr. G. Ko, Mr. S. Masumi and Mr. Y. Isso.
3. KYOGEN (comic theatrical performances). Urinusubito (Melon Stealer)—Mr. H. Yamamoto. Niku Juhachi (Two Nines Times Eighteen)—Mr. T. Yamamoto.

Messrs. Umewaka and Kwanze are the most distinguished "No" actors in Japan.

PART II.

1. SHAKUHACHI (flute), Zangetsu (Remaining Moon)—Mr. T. Araki. Sato no Akatsuki (Morning in a Hamlet)—Mr. K. Araki. These two performances are to be accompanied by the "Samisen."
2. KOTO (harp), Shinsarashi—Mr. K. Imai (harp) and Mr. S. Takahashi (guitar).
3. NAGAUTA (a dramatic song), Nanko—Mr. I. Yoshimura (song), Mr. R. Kineya (guitar), Mr. K. Okayasu (song), Mr. K. Fujita (song), Mr. K. Kineya (guitar) and Mr. S. Kineya (guitar).
4. SHINGAKU (Chinese music), Sangokushi (History of the Three Kingdoms), Sochosui (a pair of Butterflies)—Mr. S. Nagahara and his troupe.
5. ODORI (dance), Accompanied with songs and samisen, Kasuga no Tsubone—Mr. K. Fujima (dancing), Mr. I. Yoshimura (singing), Mr. K. Okayasu (singing), Mr. K. Fujita (singing), Mr. R. Kineya (samisen) and Mr. S. Kineya (samisen).

The dancers and singers above mentioned are unsurpassed in skill, and their fame is spread throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

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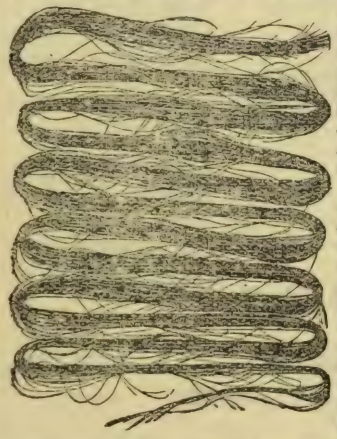
Yokohama, September 25.

Oriental Hotels are wanted at *yen* 120. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted for 1st debentures. Japan Breweries, there are sellers for cash at *yen* 150. Offers are wanted for forward.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	9 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd..	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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MISS B——, of L——, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Crown Princess returned to Tokyo on Sept. 30th from Hayama, where Her Highness has been staying for several weeks.

MR. MATSUI KEISHIRO, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, who lately returned to Tokyo on leave of absence has been transferred to Peking.

MR. STANLEY SPENCER'S air-ship, which he has successfully navigated across London, is 75 feet long and 20 ft. in diameter; her propeller blades are ten feet long.

CONCERNING the house tax question, the *Tokyo Asahi* says that in accordance with the provisions of the protocol made public a few days ago the Japanese Government will appoint either Mr. Denison, of the Foreign Office, or Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister in Paris, presumably the latter, as delegate on Japan's part at the Hague tribunal.

COLONEL Buck, the United States Minister to Japan, is expected to arrive at Yokohama on October 3rd on the war-ship *New York* from Nagasaki *viâ* Kobe.

THE Home Minister issued instructions on October 1st to the Yokohama City Assembly to select a candidate for the Mayoralty, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Y. Umeda on Sept. 20th.

CAPTAIN MATSUMURA, a naval attaché to the Emperor, was dispatched to Yokosuka on October 1st to inspect the condition of the battle-ship *Shikishima*, which was blown on the rocks off Yokosuka during the storm of September 28th.

THE launch of the steamer *Keijo Maru*, which has been built at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, took place successfully on September 25th. The vessel will trade between Korea and Japanese ports.

ABOUT 3 a.m. on September 30th a Japanese woman attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Bund, Yokohama, just in front of No. 8. She was seen by a policeman and taken to the Kagacho Police Station, and afterwards sent to her husband.

AT a meeting of members of the Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce held on Sept. 26th a resolution was passed to the effect that the Chamber shall be preserved as it is and carry on business as heretofore in accordance with the requirements of the new law.

A CHINAMAN named Tseng Hsing Kuei, who was arrested on Sept., for smoking opium at his house in Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, has been sentenced at the Yokohama District Court to one year and six months' major imprisonment, the smoking implements being confiscated.

THREE notorious pickpockets were arrested on Friday afternoon just as they were about to enter a second class carriage at Shinbashi station. They had certain drugs in their possession, from which it is suspected that they are in the habit of drugging and robbing travellers.

A DANGEROUS burgler named Nishikubo Ikutaro, aged 25, who was arrested on Saturday by the Metropolitan Police, has confessed that he murdered five persons in the course of his nefarious career. When he was arrested, a revolver, a sword-stick and a dagger were found on him.

DOG-BREEDING kennels, called the Tokyo Yoken-jo, have been established at No. 6, Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo, under the auspices of Messrs. Ayai Takeo, Iida Heisaku and several others. At these kennels various species of sporting dogs will always be kept and they will be either sold or exchanged.

SUNDAY, September 28th, being the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius the occasion, was duly celebrated by Chinese residents in Yokohama. A number of the students belonging to the Daido Gakko, a Chinese school in the former Settlement, carrying rifles, marched through the streets of the town in honour of the occasion.

A PEKING telegram to the *Jiji* states that the railway within the walls of Tientsin was formally handed over to the Chinese Authorities on the morning of September 29th, there being present Viceroy Yuan, Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, his secretary, Mr. Clay, and others. The railway between Shanhai-kwan and the Great Wall was returned to China by Russia on September 26th.

ON the morning of October 1st Serizawa Kinichiro and Marumo Dosho, employees of Mr. Makahara Shozaburo, dealer in metals, of Shichome, Ogimachi, Yokohama, were badly injured by the explosion of some bullets which they were handling in amusement. They were at once taken to the nearest hospital for treatment.

AT the beginning of September, Mr. S. Komor lost a valuable ring, the article being abstracted from a jewel box in his private house. He gave information to the police and Sergt. K. Yassufuku, of the Bluff Police Station, took the matter in hand. On the 28th Sept. Mr. Komor was informed that the ring had been recovered, having been found in Shizuoka.

IT is reported that the Emperor has commissioned Mr. Hino, an Imperial Chamberlain, to proceed to Torijima and adjacent islands, and investigate the state of affairs caused by the disastrous eruption, as also to convey to the survivors of the calamity His Majesty's condolence. Mr. Hino is expected to leave Yokohama early next month.

AS a step towards thoroughly adjusting the finances of the Yokohama Water Works, Mr. Asada Matashichi, President, is now occupied in investigating various matters. Meanwhile Mr. Kobaashi Tadayuki, chief of a bureau, has tendered his resignation. In September, Mr. Saito Eikichi, chief of the workmen's bureau, was dismissed and it is stated that more than thirty employes will be turned off shortly.

IT has always been understood that Hokkaido, especially Hidaka province, is better suited for the breeding of horses than any other district in Japan. During the month of August tenders for the sale of the animals were invited at various places in the province and the greater number of the stock was purchased for the Seventh and Eighth Army Divisions. Altogether 807 horses fetched a total of *yen* 48,192, the average price being *yen* 45 for each mare and *yen* 69 for each stallion.

THE death is reported from Elmira of Mr. Francis Hall, a member of the former firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. of Yokohama. Mr. Hall first came to Japan in 1859, just after Yokohama was first opened and he quitted Japan in 1866, having in the brief period of seven years made what is described as a comfortable fortune. Mr. Hall was a great traveller, but found time to take part in public life in Elmira, being responsible for many improvements there. He died on August 27th from acute bronchitis.

SPEAKING at the welcome meeting given by members of the Shoko Keizai-kai (Commercial and Industrial Economic Association) at the Imperial Hotel on the evening of October 1st Count Matsukata, ex-Minister of Finance, after adverting to the rapid progress made by America and Europe in commerce and industry, said that his own observation in Siberia raised the hope that Siberia will become great a market for Japanese articles, especially for earthenwares, coal, tea, etc., should proper measures be taken by Japanese merchants to meet the tastes of the inhabitants of that vast region. The speaker then referred to the material progress made by the United States, the method of doing business in New York and the perfectly organized system of the banks of Paris.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

The extra-mural railway question seems to have been invested at the close with an element of quaintness. The Russians wanted to give it up sooner than the Chinese were prepared to receive it. A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* describes how the Russian Minister in Peking fixed the 11th of October as the date of rendition; how the Russian officer in command in the Liaotung Peninsula intimated his intention of giving it back at once; how the Chinese officer in command in Shingking pleaded he had no orders to take it over; how the Russian officer suggested that he had better get orders; how the Chinaman, adopting the suggestion, telegraphed to Viceroy Yuan, and how the Viceroy, in some surprise, sent the Superintendent of Railways to Shanhai-kwan to take delivery. The meaning of it all, we presume, is that as Russia is making rapid preparations to evacuate Shinking, she finds the railway an encumbrance. So long as it remains in her hands, she has to guard it, and that can not be done without a distribution of troops inconsistent with her arrangements for withdrawal. By the 8th of October she has pledged herself to remove her Shingking garrison completely. How can she keep that pledge and at the same time, continue to guard the railway until the 11th of October? It seems to us that the commandant in Liaotung is taking an inevitable course, whereas the Minister's date would be most embarrassing.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

It is stated that a French syndicate, acting through Chinese co-operators, has obtained a concession of mining rights in the whole province of Fuh-kien. Such concessions are not in accord with China's treaties, since they have a discriminative and exclusive force, but, so far as we know, the corresponding concession obtained by Germany in Shantung has never been abandoned: it still stands, though under protest from Great Britain.

There is a rumour that several influential persons in Peking are endeavouring to prejudice the Throne against Wu Ju-lung, who is now in Tokyo making educational invesgations, and that his friends have sent him telegraphic messages hinting at the advisability of not returning to Peking.

Prince Ching junior, who recently visited Japan, is said to have reported that Mr. Tsai, the present Chinese Representative in Tokyo, has not been diplomatically successful, and that his removal would conduce to the interests of China. It is added that Mr. Wang, who accompanied Prince Ching on his visit to Tokyo, is likely to succeed Mr. Tsai. Our readers will observe that there have been many rumours of this kind but that they all remain unverified. The only thing certain is that Mr. Tsai has many enemies, which, as things go, is not, perhaps, a reproach to him.

It is quite curious to observe how exceedingly receptive the Chinese mind has become of all rumours tending to discredit foreigners. Detailed news from Hunan shows that the murder of two missionaries at Chênchow, instead of being an isolated outrage, might well have been one of a series had not the local officials throughout the province shown much vigilance. The spread of the cholera epidemic appears to have at once served as fuel for the flame of anti-missionary suspicion. "Oftimes it seems," says the Changsha correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, "as if we were living on the side of a volcano that would pour forth its hot streams of lava at any moment." An instance is mentioned of the photographing of a religious procession by a missionary. He had obtained leave and the people photographed were quite pleased to be taken. But immediately afterwards a rumour spread that the photographer had been trying to impair the power of the deity carried in the procession, and the result was that wrecking of missions and, perhaps, slaying of missionaries were averted with no little difficulty. Another illustration is furnished by the case of a lunatic, who, having attempted to scale a temple wall and fatally injured himself in the essay, was at once said to be a patient of a mission dispensary and to have lost his senses by imbibing three days' physic at one dose. A mere accident prevented dire consequences. What must strike every thoughtful person as singular is the marked divergence between inference and fact in the Chinese mind so far as missionaries are concerned. The missionary devotes his life to good works; his unique and obviously single-hearted aim is to benefit the Chinese and to alleviate the hardships of their lot. Yet never a calamity visits the Chinese that they are not ready to impute to missionary machinations.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

One of our Tokyo contemporaries publishes a table showing the numbers of different nationalities employed in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, namely:

British	487
Americans	83
Germans	112
French	46
Russians	11
Austro-Hungarians	40
Norwegians	8
Belgians	30
Danes	7
Italians	12
Spaniards	6
Dutch	13
Portuguese	7
Japanese	14
Swedes	0
Persians	2

There were no Japanese employed before the war of 1894-5, but they are now represented by 14. It will be seen that the total number of foreign employees is 878, and in the very improbable event of the new commercial treaty going into force, the number will doubtless be greatly augmented. Our contemporary thinks that the service is bound to remain under the direction of an Englishman, for though no one apparently possessing Sir Robert Hart's remarkable abilities is at hand to succeed him, the immense preponderance of British trade will decide the question.

Mrs. Archibald Little, the gifted authoress, whose book "The Land of the Blue Gown" has had such a large sale at home, is passing through Yokohama. She is a passenger by the *Hongkong Maru*, which, by the way, encountered the fringe of the typhoon on nearing the Japanese coast. Heavy seas were encountered which swept the vessel fore and aft, carrying away a life boat and badly injuring one of the crew. Mrs. Little's adventures on her present run out to China include a rather nasty train accident in America, but she is none the worse for her experiences, and is only apprehensive lest the troubles in Szechuan should detain her in Shanghai, and thus prevent her from getting up to Chêng-tu, her journey's end.

Mrs. Little's books on China are very illuminative, and we are not surprised at the success which has attended the sale of "The Land of the Blue Gown." Apart from the letterpress, the illustrations which she has judiciously introduced are very charming. In the opinion of many, however, her latest book, "Out in China," is by far the most forcible thing she has written. It deals more particularly with Amoy and missionary life in and around that out-of-the-way corner of the huge Chinese empire. Seldom have we come across anything that more vividly brings before the mind's eye, the manner of life which these devoted servants of God lead in the land of Sinim. The tragedy of it all, too: it eats deep into the heart while reading Mrs. Little's pages.

THE OSAKA DISPUTE.

A little more care might advantageously be taken by the *Japan Herald* in commenting on the alleged statements of other journals. Alluding to the Osaka affair, our contemporary says in its last issue:—

> The *Japan Mail* * * * says that it, at any rate, from the outset recognised the vicious nature of the charter, though it does not for a moment ignore the fact that legal right is on the side of the Company, and that if the directors choose to exact their pound of flesh they are entitled to do so. The *Japan Mail*, however, has only recently come under the category of those that support the Company.

Our first comments on the subject of the Osaka Gas Company appeared in our issue of August 28th. We then said:—

> Tested by the now generally recognised rules of political economy, the demand made by the Osaka Municipality is altogether proper. But whether it has a legal right to make such a demand is another question. Apparently the Gas Company's original charter contains no such provision. On the other hand, we can scarcely conceive that the charter has an unlimited coefficient of elasticity. It must have been granted, in the first place, with reference to the gas supply of certain fixed districts, and the present large increase of capital doubtless means a corresponding extension of operating area. If it does mean that, then a reasonable conclusion is that the charter requires amendment, and in sanctioning a change, the Municipal Authorities would seem to be justified in imposing a new condition. If, however, the development of capital and the enlargement of scope do not involve any alteration of the charter, then the Municipality is not legally justified in the course it is adopting; though as to the Company's wisdom in defying public opinion and refusing to shoulder a strictly equitable obligation, there can not be any second opinion. Without legal right on its side the Municipality is powerless, and that legal right will be enforced by the Home Department if appealed to, no doubt can be entertained.

When the above was written, the exact nature of the demands made by the Osaka Municipality was not known; neither were the exact terms of the Company's charter. Not until the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* articles appeared, at a much later date, was this information forthcoming, and we then expressed the opinion that the Municipality's demands were extravagant. From the outset the Company's legal right has never been questioned by us. But it is a mistake to say that we now "support" the Company, if by "support" is meant entire approval. We entertain not the least doubt that the Company is under a moral obligation to pay some portion of its net profits into the treasury of the municipality, though it is under no legal obligation whatever. Since we do not live in the sulphureous atmosphere of Kobe journalism, it does not occur to us to despatch a detonating document to our local contemporary charging it with fraudulent perversion and other sins, but we enter a gentle protest against misunderstanding. Concerning the contention that the quality of the charter is "a side issue," as claimed by the *Japan Herald*, we can only smile.

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SIAM AND JAPAN.

The apprehensions expressed by French newspapers with regard to the relations between Japan and Siam are ridiculed in Tokyo. It is true that some Japanese have been engaged by the Siamese Government in the capacity of advisers. They are Mr. Kusaka Kametaro, formerly procurator of the Osaka Court of Appeal, Mr. Masao Tokuchi, a doctor of law of an American College, Mr. Toyama Kumataro, who is to superintend sericulture, and a military captain and a lieutenant. This captain, whose name is not published in Tokyo journals, formerly assisted the Siamese against the Shans, and it is probably his appointment, more than anything else, that has suggested sinister inferences to the French. No one acquainted with Japanese politics need be told that such inferences are chimerical. Like every vigorous Power, Japan is bound to grow, and her expansion may possibly cause complications at some time or other, since nations do not show any more implicit obedience than individuals to sociological rules. But it verges on hysteria to charge her with aggressive designs because she responds to her neighbours' application for assistance in scientific, industrial, legislative or military education. Her own success in assimilating Western civilization has secured for her an unique position in the East, and it is just as much her duty to assist in propagating that civilization as it was her duty to make use of it on her own behalf. She may detect a compliment in the suspicions with which she is regarded, but they can not be very agreeable to her, nor do we think that her conduct in the past warrants them.

The *Niroku Shimpo* says that the centre of depression which has recently made itself apparent in the region of foreign politics, is of Germany's creation. Germany is trying to persuade Japan to lay hands on Korea and to take Siam for a sphere of activity; and the same Germany is secretly warning Russia against Japanese designs in the former quarter and France against Japanese aspirations in the latter. We congratulate the *Niroku* on its Rowland for the French Oliver. The Tokyo journal's analysis is worthy to be bracketted with the suspicions of Paris. Great events spring from small causes, says the proverb. We imagine that it is illustrated in this instance, for the first cloud of any magnitude emanated from the Rue du Consulat in Shanghai.

DEATH OF MR. IMAMURA SEINOSUKE.

The death is announced of Mr. Imamura Seinosuke, a well known merchant. He expired at 8.45 p.m. on the 26th instant, at the age of 53, having been ill with gastric trouble since last November. The funeral is announced for the 30th, the cortege leaving the deceased's residence in Tamachi at 2 p.m., and proceeding to Zojoji. Mr. Imamura leaves four sons, of whom the eldest is a graduate of Cambridge, the second a graduate of the High Commercial School in Belgium, the third is studying in Germany, and the fourth is in one of the High Schools.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

We hear that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Baring Bros. have arranged a loan to the Japanese Government of £5,000,000 sterling bearing 5 per cent. interest.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In former years we printed many letters from correspondents and wrote many notes and articles about the need of a society in this country for the prevention of cruelty to animals. No observant person could doubt that Japan offered a field for the benevolent work of such a society. There is a marked difference observable in this country between the treatment of animals in the cities and in the country districts. When one visits the country, whatever be the part chosen, one sees fine sleek animals; admirably cared for; never over-burdened—or, at least, so rarely that the exception proves the rule—; evidently proud of themselves and kindly treated by their drivers. In the cities, on the contrary, especially Tokyo, decrepit, broken down, emaciated animals are often seen yoked to loads which they can not drag any distance without most painful effort, and one sees also that poultry are often carried to market in a manner that must cause great agony. The difference between country and city, so far as the treatment of animals is concerned, may doubtless be attributed to the fact that in the country the peasant, if he does not own the animal he uses, is at any rate directly responsible to the owner for its condition, whereas in the city a horse is generally driven by a man who has no personal interest in its well-being and who thinks only of getting a maximum of work out of it. But we may remark, in parenthesis, that even where horses are otherwise well and kindly treated, there is a shockingly cruel method of guarding against any tendency to become unmanageable. We refer to the habit of dragging down the animal's head and tying it to the girth by a rope or strap passing between the fore-legs. No more effective method of ensuring docility could be devised, but the suffering caused to the horse must be almost unendurable in some cases. We have seen animals thus trussed up, pacing along slowly under a heavy load, their eyes blood-shot and their bodies giving every indication of agony. Perhaps we ought not to dwell upon this so long as the bearing rein is used among ourselves. The bearing rein is one of the most barbarous instruments that ever was invented, and no reasonable excuse can be offered for its employment. Its sole purpose is to improve the appearance of a horse; to make the poor beast hold up its head and look pretty whatever may be the pain involved in the necessity. The Japanese dragging rein may be partially extenuated by the plea that without it the animal would be unmanageable, but if there is no rational explanation of the bearing rein, neither can it be denied that the dragging rein would be needless if imperfectly trained horses were not employed. However, we are not making comparisons. We frankly admit that before societies for prevention of cruelty became active in England, far more shocking spectacles might have been seen in London than can be witnessed now in Tokyo; that bear-baiting, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, prize-fighting and sword-slashing were popular amusements in Great Britain not so very long ago; and that no society in Japan will have to deal with the terrible cases of cruelty to children that disfigure our own records even in modern times. But two wrongs do not make a right, neither do three or four. Last year, when the formation of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was announced in Tokyo, every one hoped that a remedy would soon be furnished for whatever is inhuman in the daily life of the capital. But we have not heard of a single prosecution at the instance of the Society, and yet there are abundant abuses calling for its intervention. Attention was recently drawn by one of our correspondents to the method of carrying cattle in Japanese steamers, and a harrowing picture was drawn of the things that happen when a ship encounters heavy weather, the rings being sometimes torn from the cattle's noses, and the animals ultimately trampling each other to death. That is an old story. It has been told again and again in these columns, but evidently something more than newspaper criticism is needed. Why does not the Society take up the matter? Surely the members can not imagine that the mere fact of their organization represents a sufficiently restraining influence. They may say that it is no business of ours. But it is. It is the business of every humane person, whatever his nationality.

AN ACCIDENT AT VISCOUNT YOSHIKAWA'S HOUSE.

A 60-lb. Armstrong shell which had stood at the vestibule of Viscount Yoshikawa's house in the Azabu district of Tokyo for 9 years, exploded suddenly at noon on the 25th instant, wounding a maid-servant so badly that she expired shortly afterwards in hospital, and slightly injuring the Viscount's factor, who was seated in a room near the vestibule. The shell must have been made some 30 years ago. It was dug up in Etchiujima, at the time of building the Naval College, and its explosive elements having been entirely removed—so, at least, the Japanese newspapers say—it was presented as a curiosity to Viscount Yoshikawa, such shells having become obsolete.

All this is quite inexplicable, unless the shell was of some extraordinary kind. The old Armstrong shell was built up with cubical segments fitting together in accordance with the arch principle, so that, while opposing no strength against the action of an internally disruptive force, the shell could not be crushed by any external pressure. Such shells carried no bursting charge nor any fuze. Both charge and fuze were inserted at the moment of using the shell. It is to us quite inconceivable that the shell could have been loaded and fitted with a fuze during 9 years without any one's knowledge. And why should it have exploded? The fuzes used in these shells were either time fuzes or percussion fuzes. The former were ignited by the shock of discharge; the latter by the shock of impact. Neither kind of fuze could possibly have become active while reposing quietly in a shell. We recommend the matter to the attention of the police. There is, of course, just a possibility that some particles of powder adhering to the interior of the shell were ignited accidentally by a spark from tobacco ash. But that is extremely unlikely. Particles of powder exposed to the atmosphere for 9 years do not retain explosive force.

THE TOKYO WATER WORKS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has caused a scientific examination to be made of the water supplied by the Tokyo Water Works. After the recent heavy rains had ended on the 9th instant, a space of four days was allowed to elapse and specimens of water were then taken from 10 places in Tokyo. It had been observed during the wet season that

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the water showed marked traces of impurity and this fact, supplementing the previous discovery of leeches, led the *Jiji* to undertake an investigation. The result was that 260 bacilli were found in each cubic centimetre of the water. Previously to passing through the filter-beds the number of bacilli was 1,500, but 1,240 of them were removed by the filters. Still there remained 260, which is at least 100 more than the maximum that should be contained by drinking water. Happily these bacilli were all of an innocuous nature, but that must be counted an accidental blessing—poor consolation to the citizens of Tokyo who spent large sums and waited long years for a supply of pure water. The engineers of the city are understood to say that they want bigger filter-beds. That is a valid excuse truly! We venture to suggest that they want something else. Meanwhile the city's thanks are due to the *Jiji Shimpo*.

THE CORONATION POSTPONEMENT.

It is suggested in England that the sudden illness of King Edward, which caused the postponement of the Coronation, was a Judgment of Providence. The Rev. C. H. Wright, D. D., a Bampton lecturer and former professor of divinity at Oxford, is the author of the idea. He supports it by logic which seems rather perplexing. In olden times it mattered very little, we are told, whether a King's character was good or bad, for every one accepted the doctrine of divine right. But people are now beginning to learn that there is only one supreme King, Christ, and that "to him all other kings must bow." The English nation, however, does not adequately recognise the fact, and a divine judgment consequently overtook it in the form of a postponement of the Coronation. What are we to conclude from this? That in old times even immoral rulers were acceptable to Heaven because of the blind faith of the ruled in their divine right to govern; but, that, in modern times, since nations have lost that blind faith, they are to be recalled to it by miraculous obstacles to the crowning of their Sovereigns, even though the latter be good men? Without following the logic too closely, however, we find the salient conception to be that the British nation is degenerate, and that its pageants are consequently interrupted by Providence "Since the English sovereign reigns under the supreme sway of divine Providence, his trial must have been decreed by that Higher Potentate. And it is not irrational to suppose that the calamity which stunned the nation's consciousness was ordained to remind all rulers, as well as all peoples, through the earth, of the allegiance due to the King who is so largely forgotten, ignored or dishonoured in this age of materialism."

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

Some changes of officials at the Wakamatsu Foundry are announced. Dr. Yasui Yoshiaki and Mr. Kobana Fuyukichi are allowed to retire—they both sent in their resignations at the time of Mr. Wada's retirement—and Messrs. Hattori Zen and Hayakawa Ukichi are appointed in their place. There is also talk of Mr. Oshima, a well known expert, being appointed superintending engineer.

DR. HATOYAMA'S COMPARISON OF THE FRENCH AND JAPANESE CIVIL CODES.

When Dr. Hatoyama recently visited Yale to receive the degree of LL.D., the subject he choose for his address was "the Civil Code of Japan compared with the French Civil Code," and the printed address fills forty pages of an octavo volume. We need scarcely say that the work is well done. For that Dr. Hatoyama's reputation prepared us. But we venture to compliment him specially on the form he has chosen and on the remarkably lucid nature of his expositions. He sets out by explaining the causes that led to the compilation of the present Civil Code of Japan. Foremost among these was the necessity of replacing by one uniform system of law and procedure the various systems that had existed in feudal times when Japan was divided into some three hundred *imperia in imperio*, and when class distinctions possessed almost the rigidity of unalterable laws. Of course the compilation of a code could not but occupy several years, and in the meanwhile legislation necessarily fell behind the rapid changes of the era and its quickly growing needs. The difficulty of trying to adjust some kind of legal and judicial machinery to the wants of the epoch is illustrated by an edict—to which Dr. Hatoyama refers—issued in 1875, by which judges were instructed to render justice according to law where law was available; according to custom where law was not available; and according to just principles where law and custom were alike unavailable. Naturally the judges of Japan went in search of "just principles" to the jurisprudence of Europe and America, eliminating, as far as possible, any accidental or purely historical features of such foreign laws, and selecting only basic principles which might be regarded as common to all. It was a perplexing task for judges whose training did not exceed that of Japanese judges a quarter of a century ago, but they were much assisted, Dr. Hatoyama says, by the researches of barristers many of whom were already well versed in jurisprudence. Those of us who lived in Japan at that time remember very vividly how clearly the influence of European and American laws could be traced in the judgments of Japanese tribunals. Dr. Hatoyama notes a fact of much interest in this context, namely, that when the Prætorian Courts were established in Rome, they too had to adjudicate in accordance with what they believed to be the principles of justice, and thus, in the course of time, a system of jurisprudence was elaborated from their edicts and judgments. But Japan could not wait for the slow development of that process. All the many problems of a new and strenuous life were pressing upon her. Then there was her desire to recover judicial autonomy. Dr. Hatoyama does not think that extra-territoriality in Japan "worked any serious harm as the number of European and American residents was very small," but he alleges that, "as a matter of principle, it was strongly objectionable to the highly sensitive Japanese." To advocates of its abolition objection was always made that the laws were incomplete. "I do not myself think that this objection was tenable," writes Dr. Hatoyama, "since no one has a right to question the adequacy or the completeness of the laws of the country to which he resorts" —a proposition undeniable in theory but not likely to obtain practical recognition where the decision rests with the Occident as against the Orient. Codification of civil law commenced in 1870 in Japan—that is to say, three years after the fall of the Shogunate, but still three years before the complete abolition of feudalism,—and in 8 years Japanese experts, working without foreign assistance, submitted a draft to the Government. It was rejected, and in 1880, Professor Boissonade, having completed the penal code, was invited to turn his attention to the civil. A year later his draft was submitted to a committee formed of members of the Senate and of the Bench, who, after 8 years, made their report, and, this having undergone some alterations, four books were published in 1890. These four books were based on M. Boissonade's project, but "the remaining portions of the Code were drafted exclusively by Japanese jurists." Another book soon followed, and the whole should have gone into operation from January, 1893, had not public criticism and parliamentary scruples interfered, the result being the appointment of a revisionary commission in 1892. These experts, instead of revising the Code, recast it, and in the end it did not go into operation until July 16th, 1898. Dr. Hatoyama takes the Code and analyses it carefully, not article by article but subject by subject. He shows in each case where the principle and procedure of the Japanese system differ from those of the French, and sometimes from those of the German, and he shows also where there is identity. It is a highly interesting study, but of course we can not attempt to follow the learned jurist into the details of his exposition. What we would say is that any one desiring to obtain a clear comprehension of the spirit of the Japanese Code—apart from the books on family relations and succession, which contain so many features peculiar to Japan that Dr. Hatoyama has wisely omitted them from his comparative study—must of necessity equip himself with a copy of the "Yale Law Journal" for the second quarter of 1902, unless he is fortunate enough to obtain the separate brochure containing Dr. Hatoyama's lecture, which is possible, perhaps, by application to Ryders' Printing House, New Haven.

KOREA.

It is now stated that although the prevalence of cholera in Söul is assigned as the reason for postponing the projected celebration, the true cause is want of money. Impecuniosity has long been spoken of in connexion with this affair, and it is to-day alleged that the Korean Government applied to the Russo-Chinese Bank for a loan of 200,000 *yen*, but accommodation was refused. Another circumstance which threw a damper on the affair was that the Lady Won did not meet with much success in her endeavours to make her own public recognition a feature of the celebration; and yet another was the unwillingness of foreign Powers to send special envoys. Japanese journals are indulging in a good deal of merriment about the hair-cutting order. They say that it was not a genuine reform at all, but merely a concession to appearances for the special occasion of the coronation ceremony. The Emperor made much ado about this hair-cutting business. He deprived the War Minister of his portfolio, and threatened other officials with imprisonment. Moreover, His Majesty turned the phials of his sarcasm on some officers who wanted to keep their hair for just two days longer until they could conclude the

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autumnal ceremony of ancestral worship. The Emperor asked what they intended to do next autumn, and scathingly told them to dock their top-knots at once. But now the whole business of hair-cutting has been postponed until next February, in consonance with the postponement of the coronation commemoration. The Japanese regard it all as a play, and call the new coiffure *go-keiji-atama*.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Mokpho, under date of September 28th, that Ikuno Yasaburo, a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and a resident of Mokpho, has been arrested and charged with having imported a quantity of forged nickel coins by the steamer *Daito Maru* the previous day.

The Soul correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* reports under date of September 29th that cholera is still raging in the Korean capital in a fearful manner, despite the chilly weather that has already set in there. Over 150 cases are daily reported. According to inquiries made by Dr. Kodake, Japanese instructor in a medical school in Soul, a few days ago over 700 patients were found in houses on both banks of the river traversing the centre of the capital. The Ministers of State and other high officials at present refrain from attending the Imperial Palace in view of the epidemic among their families and as a matter of course administrative business is in a state of abeyance.

Mr. Li, Minister of Justice, tendered his resignation on September 29th on the plea that his father is dangerously ill.

THE UNITED STATES & THE HOUSE TAX

In the spring of this year we stated that the Government of the United States of America was not a party to the land-tax arbitration and that it accepted Japan's view, reserving, however, for its nationals the right, under the most favoured nation clause, to benefit by any advantages resulting from a different interpretation should such be secured by other Powers. We were much denounced at the time by some of our local contemporaries, and freely charged with deliberately publishing false intelligence. Reference to a despatch—now public property—of Mr. D. I. Hill, Acting Secretary of State, dated February 7th, 1901, will show the grounds of our assertion. Mr. Hill says:—

> In the United States the courts lean against that construction of a grant by a State which implies exemption from the ordinary powers and burdens of taxation as belong in the nature of a renunciation of sovereignty. Such exemption must be clearly and expressly given and is in general strictly construed.
>
> This view is re-inforced by the consideration that, as is stated, no buildings were on the land at the time of the original grants, in consideration of which the ground rents were payable, and by the further consideration that improvements are ordinarily assessed for taxation in the United States on account of the increased value of the land.
>
> It does not, therefore, seem clear that under the terms of the said lease and treaty, alien holders of the perpetual leases can object to a law merely requiring their assignees to register and have recorded separately lands and houses; nor to the 2½ per cent. tax on houses erected since the coming into operation of the treaties, nor even to such tax on houses before erected.
>
> Art. II. of the Treaty puts them in respect of taxes on a footing of equality with the subjects of Japan or with the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation; unless it can be successfully maintained that the treaty stipulation for the confirmation of the leases, without other conditions than those contained thereon, implies *ex vi termini* exoneration of land and buildings from all taxes and charges other than the annual payment of the ground rent.
>
> The treaty provides for the confirmation of leases in perpetuity without conditions other than those contained in leases then existing.
>
> The only condition of the kind named is the payment of the ground rent. It does not prohibit the segregation of the leasehold estates into lands and houses for the mere purpose of registration, so long as the title and estate is not diminished or impaired; and unless the original lease stipulates expressly or by implication a perpetual exemption from registration or taxation other than ground rent, the treaty between the United States and Japan does not seem to forbid it. The Department, however, appreciating the force of the arguments adduced in support of such exemption in virtue of the treaty, reserves its decision for future consideration of this point.

It certainly was not too much to say that the Acting Secretary of State, representing the American Government, did not deny the justice of Japan's claim, so far, at any rate, as the treaty between the United States and Japan was concerned. His figures are incorrect: he imagines that 2½ per cent. is a tax on houses, not on land. But otherwise his language is as plain as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. Obviously he did not see that, in view of the terms of her treaty with Japan, America could legitimately be a party to the arbitration. Elsewhere, in the same despatch, he is inclined to think that a better case for the leaseholders can be set up under the French treaty, and he, therefore, reserves the rights of his nationals under the most favoured nation clause. But he certainly indicates acquiescence in the justice of Japan's claim from the point of view of the United States Treaty.

ON SOME RECENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Some interesting revelations have recently been made by newspaper correspondents who discuss the house-tax question and the position of foreigners under the revised treaties. Occasionally people allow themselves to be carried away by their subject and are thus betrayed into exaggerations which do not accurately represent their views. Such an exaggeration, it seemed to us, was an assertion made by "Treaty Rights" that the position of holders of perpetual leases is infinitely worse than that of the Japanese. "Infinities" are beyond the range of ordinary comprehension and, for our own part, we thought it scarcely worth while to treat such a complaint seriously. But another correspondent, signing himself "Facts," has come forward to defend "Treaty Rights" position, and the defense has the merit of being unexpected. "Facts" has a friend who holds 900 *tsubo* of Bluff property under the usual perpetual lease. (How easily, we may observe in parenthesis, how easily it comes to any user of the English language to speak of leased land as "property held under lease.") This property is valued by a Japanese agent at from 20 to 30 *yen* a *tsubo*, yet the lessee "can not get any one among his Japanese friends to advance the amount of 5,000 *yen*, the reason given being that the property is held under a perpetual lease, whereas were it superficies or Japanese property, the amount required would be gladly advanced." We do not know exactly what "Facts" means by "Japanese property," and we therefore pass by that part of his complaint. But the rest is clear enough. If he were a superficiary instead of a perpetual lessee, "Facts," or his friend, could get an advance at once. We offer our condolences to "Treaty Rights." He has found a strange ally. "Treaty Rights" charges the Japanese Government with trying, for the space of two years, to convert the perpetual leases into superficies, and devoutly thanks Providence that they did not succeed. But now comes "Facts" to demonstrate the correctness of "Treaty Rights'" position, and his demonstration is that if the holder of this Bluff lot had a superficies instead of a perpetual lease, all his troubles would be at an end, and that since he has a perpetual lease and not a superficies, he is "infinitely worse off" than the Japanese.

As for the difficulty of finding a Japanese to lend money on the Bluff lot, we are disposed to think that the nature of the title is not the trouble. Loans on the security of land are not made by Japanese banks, and there is little money to be found for such a purpose anywhere in Japan at present.

Another remarkable statement comes from "Centaur." He attaches much importance to the word "now" in the celebrated eighteenth article. Of course "the little word" has already been impressed for large duty by the opponents of the house tax, and its meaning and force were fully discussed long ago. But "Centaur" put the case in a new manner. "The existing conditions under which property is now held," he says—"now" meaning the time when the treaty was concluded—"were that the so-called Ground Rents covered all taxes to which the property (land, buildings &c.) had ever been liable." It is possible that in thus writing "Centaur" is not conscious of begging the whole question? Were it true, or could it be proved, that in anti-Revision days the "so-called Ground Rent covered all taxes to which the land and buildings were *liable*," there would be an end of the discussion. For if the houses had a right to exemption under the old system, they certainly were not deprived of that right by revision. What can be the end of a discussion in which one party complacently bases his demonstration on an assumption of the proposition he undertakes to prove?

Then we have another correspondent signing himself "Experience." Some time ago the *Japan Gazette* advanced the singular statement that "every perpetual leaseholder is concerned in seeing the conditions of his lease upheld," for "no one wishes to see himself surrounded by Japanese tenants." That remarkable confession was made in support of "Treaty Rights," who, with some show of excitement, had accused the Japanese Government of deliberately violating the conventions because it enacted a law for giving effect to a specific provision of the German and the Austro-Hungarian treaties. Of course it must be assumed that neither the *Japan Gazette* now "Treaty Rights" had observed the existence of any such provision in those two treaties, and since no one is always fully posted in his subject, an oversight of that nature did not call for much remark. But the *Japan Gazette's* reasoning could scarcely be excused on the plea of oversight. "No one wishes to see himself surrounded by Japanese tenants." What a pretty speech to come from an English journalist in Japan! We do not want to accentuate its mischievously offensive character by commenting on it. It is to "Experience" that we address ourselves. "Experience" says:—"It is well recognised in Yokohama that the proximity of Japanese tenants to foreign holders invariably depreciates the commercial value of the foreign holdings." There is no weak display of doubt on the part of "Experience." "It is well recognised that the proximity of Japanese tenants invariably depreciates, &c." One would suppose that the proximity of Japanese tenants to foreign holdings was an incident so common as to furnish ground for an established rule. Yet, when we come to

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examine the proofs advanced by "Experience," they dwindle to one solitary case of land purchased by Japanese, who converted their acquisition into a general play ground for the town, and thus created a species of pandemonium very irksome to their neighbours. Is it then a frequent habit with the Japanese to buy lands and convert them into public play grounds? Are there many examples of that kind of thing on the Bluff? Are there so many as to constitute the bases of an invariable rule? Does "Experience" intend to be taken seriously? "The only way for foreigners to do is to buy or lease the adjoining Japanese property or sell their own at a forced sale and get out of Japan." That is the moral of his story about the public play ground. Really of the two we think that the wholesale prejudice of the *Japan Gazette's* declaration is preferable to the retail silliness of "Experience's" teasoning."

JOURNAL OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE OF THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN.

The College of Science of the Imperial Japanese University, which now issues parts of its sixteenth and seventeenth volumes, has changed its methods of compilation, and will henceforth page each article independently, the object of the change being to secure greater rapidity of publication, since, instead of waiting until all the component parts of a volume are complete, essays can now be printed independently as soon as they are ready. This is essentially a case of the old proverb *ittoku areba ichigai aru*; for the result is that in one and the same volume we have two, three, or even more different pagings. However, the advantage probably outweighs the inconvenience. As usual the contents of the two new volumes indicate that paleontology, botany, chemistry and so forth have greater attractions than the exact sciences for the savants of the College. The contents of the new publications are:—

Corollina veræ Japonica, by K. Yendo.
Revisio Umbelliferarum Japonicarum, by Y. Yabe.
Revisio Alni Specierum Japonicarum, by I. Matsumura.
Contributions to the Embriology of Amphibia, by S. Ikeda.
On the Development of Lingula anatina, by N. Yatsu.
Notes on Histology of Lingula anatina, by N. Yatsu.
Studies on the Hexactinellida, by I. Ijima.
Preparation of Sulphanide from Ammonium Amidosulphite, by Ed. Divers and M. Ogawa.
Some New Scyphomedusæ of Japan, by K. Kishinouye.
Some Fossils from the Islands of Formosa and Riukiu, by R. B. Newton and R. Holland.
Notes on a New Fossil Mammal, by S. Yoshiwara and T. Iwasaki.

This last is, perhaps, the only one among the learned essays that has general interest, though all bear witness to the activity and industry of the college experts. The fossil in question was found at Togari in the province of Mino, in tufaceous sandstone belonging to the Neogene Tertiary, and at a distance of about half a mile from the site of discovery the lower jaw and other bones of a rhinoceros were found, this being the first time that the rhinoceros had made its appearance among Japanese fauna. Japanese paleontologists recognised that the fossil mammal had something in common with the Mastodon, but, on the other hand, it showed features that seemed to differentiate it from that genus. The literature available in this country not being sufficient for purposes of exhaustive comparison, they sent the fossil to Professor Osborn, who declared it to be an early type of Mastodon, primitive in some respects and highly specialized in others. Messrs. Yoshiwara and Iwasaki add a valuable note about the phylogenetic aspect of the specimen found in Mino, but their statements are too technical to be reproduced here.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

America has been having naval manœuvres on an unprecedented scale, and she contemplates continuing them. This fact has led some thoughtful Americans to infer that their country is getting ready for war with some one, though the modern theory is that military and naval preparations are designed to prevent war. The matter has inspired various journalistic utterances, two of which, as quoted by the *Literary Digest*, are worth studying:—

"Since the war with Spain there has been no concealment by officials and officers of the navy of their belief that the next war of the United States is likely to be with Germany, and there are few in Washington who have forgotten Admiral Dewey's prediction, while returning to this country from Manila, to the same effect. Nor have the authorities overlooked the fact that Emperor William forced his parliament to vote a naval programme which by 1916 would add thirty-eight battle-ships, twenty large cruisers, forty-five small cruisers, and sixteen divisions of torpedo-boats to the navy then under the German flag, and that he subsequently obtained authority to complete this programme by 1908. As the keynote of this argument for a larger fleet Emperor William declared that 'Germany requires peace on the sea,' and to attain this condition he insisted that the empire ought to have a navy so powerful that none would dispute with it.

"Since the assumption by Mr. Roosevelt of the presidential chair there has been a decided change in the attitude of Germany toward the United States. While welcoming the friendly overtures of Emperor William, the President has adopted, with a single important change, the declaration of his majesty as the maxim this country should observe: 'The United States requires peace on the sea.' President Roosevelt proposes, therefore, that during his administration there shall be developed a highly efficient navy of sufficient strength to fully protect the United States and its possessions and the isthmian canal when that waterway is constructed."—*Transcript.*

"The naval manœuvres now taking place on the northeast coast ought to remind us that we are very fortunate in being so far away from the Powers of the Old World that we are not likely ever to have an encounter with them. England, by her North American colonies, is so situated that she could do us harm, but nobody believes that she will ever take an aggressive attitude toward us. The only Power that could give us any anxiety in this respect is bound to us by ties that forbid the thought of any wanton attack upon us. In the Venezuela affair England displayed much more moderation than we should have shown toward any Power that had addressed threatening words to us, whether the words were justifiable or not. She could have annihilated the small navy we then had, and blockaded all of our Atlantic and Pacific ports. She refrained from doing so because of the pregnant future, which her statesmen of 1812 misconceived or disdained. The chances of a war with Great Britain, not of our seeking, are unimaginable, and may be dismissed wholly from the world's reckoning. As to other Powers, none of them could attack us, even if they were so inclined. Their distance from us is too great. Their supplies of coal would soon be exhausted, and could not be replenished. For similar reasons we could not attack them. The three thousand miles of water that roll between us and our possible naval foes are a blessing to both them and us—a priceless blessing to all except those who are seeking to build up a great navy, which will be useless when obtained except to make people along the seacoast stare when the commodores are manœuvreing to get into harbour by stealth or to keep each other out by vigilance and swiftness. Uncle Sam has a great deal of money—more than is good for him—and the worst use he can make of it is to spend it for more of the implements of death than he really needs. The passion for such tools grows by what it feeds on."—*Evening Post.*

THE LEGISLATIVE BUREAU.

The public will learn with regret that Mr. Okuda, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, is obliged to resign his post owing to illness. He has suffered for some time from catarrh of the stomach, and complete rest is now imperatively prescribed.

Several Tokyo journals insist that the retirement of Mr. Okuda, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, is not owing to ill-health, but because of the Cabinet's manner of dealing with his programme of administrative reform. His scheme, they say, would have effected a saving of 10 million *yen*, whereas the Ministry have cut it down to 3 millions, and under the circumstances, he feels himself discredited. These papers—the wish, no doubt, being father to the thought—add that Mr. Okuda's resignation is not unlikely to be followed by that of the Cabinet, as was the case with the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, when Mr. Komuchi went out of the office which Mr. Okuda has just vacated. Probably these rumours are little deserving of credence.

Mr. Okuda is succeeded by Professor Ichiki Kitokuro, of the Imperial University, who now, in addition to his duties as professor, discharges those of Councillor to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

"THE TIMES" AND THE HOUSE TAX.

The following excellent letter appears in *The Times* of August 21st:—

SIR,—The question of the house tax, which has created so much friction amongst the foreign communities in Japan, is now, it may be hoped, on the eve of final settlement, as an agreement has been arrived at between the representatives of the Powers chiefly interested and the Japanese Government with regard to the terms of arbitration. But you may nevertheless be willing to place on record the views of a prominent British resident, who sends me a detailed commentary on the letter from your Tokio Correspondent which appeared in *The Times* of May 21. Your Correspondent has put before you, with his usual ability, the case for the Japanese, but he would himself, no doubt, be ready to admit that that is not the whole case, and that there is, perhaps, a stronger case for the foreign resident than would be gathered from his letter.

The following is the substance of the British resident's commentary.

The point is not that the foreign resident merely thinks he is exempted conventionally from any obligation to pay house tax, but that the British and other Governments, after due consideration, have informed both the Japanese Government and their own nationals that, in accordance with existing treaties, he actually is exempt from such taxation. There is therefore a fundamental difference of opinion between the Governments as to the interpretation of an important treaty clause. That clause, as far as British nationals are concerned, is Article XVIII. of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed in London, July, 1894. The construction placed upon that article by the British Government, presumably under advice from the law officers of the Crown, was formally brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government at least two years ago, and it was only after it had been repeatedly urged upon the latter that they were not entitled to assume the right of acting upon their own interpretation of an article in a bi-lateral treaty, the authoritative text of which is, moreover, the English text, that they consented to refer the point to arbitration. Such consent cannot properly be described as a concession, for persistence on the part of Japan to levy a tax in contravention, as the British Government maintained, of an existing treaty would have been, to say the least, contrary to international comity. Although the new treaties came into force in July, 1899, it was not until November last that the Japanese Government notified the Powers of the interpretation they placed upon the article at issue—namely, that the word "property" meant the land only, and not the houses built upon the land, and that, therefore, such property could only be exempted from the land tax, but not from the house tax. The foreign residents, in refusing payment of the house tax, except under protest, cannot be charged with placing themselves in opposition to the law, since their refusal was the result of an intimation officially made to them that the Brithis

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Government regarded the tax as contrary to treaty stipulations, and therefore illegal. It was not till the Japanese Government refused to accept payment under protest that British subjects were advised officially to pay only when distraint was employed against them, and it is certainly to be regretted that the Japanese authorities were not empowered to accept payment everywhere under protest, as they were apparently empowered to do in Formosa, where that procedure was cheerfully accepted on both sides. That there was not more friction over the levying of the tax, between the Japanese and the British residents, at any rate, was due not merely to the courtesy with which the Japan officials individually performed their unpleasant task, but to the advice given to British nationals by their Legation to place the money in an easily accessible place, and the fact nevertheless remains that the Japanese Government forcibly seized the property of the subjects of a friendly Power in payment of a tax which that Power asserted to be illegal and contrary to treaty. With regard to the action of other Powers, France, Germany, and also Holland protested from the first against the house tax on the same grounds as Great Britain, and as for those Powers that stood aloof, for the simple reason that none of their nationals owned property under "perpetual lease," and therefore remained unaffected by the controversy, Russia has since joined on principle. The American Government has also joined.

So far my correspondent, who, I am sure, would join with me in hoping that the whole controversy will very soon possess a purely retrospective interest, now that arbitration has been accepted. No case could indeed be more suitable for arbitration, since it is one in which both parties are equally convinced of the justice of their own contention, and their contention is based solely upon the interpretation of a treaty stipulation of which the text is as much beyond dispute as is the loyal determination of both parties to abide by the obligations it may be adjudged to have imposed upon them.

Yours truly,

X.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The competition between the Government railway and the private railway between Nagoya and Kyoto has ended in an agreement that both sides shall charge the same rates.

The action at law instituted by the Atsumi section of the Higashi Hongwan-ji against Mr. Ishikawa has been withdrawn.

The *Nichi-Ro* (Russo-Japanese) Society held its inaugural meeting at the rooms of the *Doki* Club in Tsukiji on the 27th instant. About fifty persons were present, the most distinguished being Count Inouye, Viscount Enomoto, Dr. Hatoyama, Mr. Nakada, Mr. Komuchi and Mr. Uchida. Viscount Enomoto acted as chairman. His opening speech was of a general character. In spite of the propinquity of Japan and Russia, he said, the peoples of the two empires do not hold close intercourse with each other and have no intimate mutual knowledge. The *Nichi-Ro Kyokai* is formed to remedy that defect. Subsequently various rules were read and passed. On the motion of Mr. Nakada, Viscount Enomoto was appointed President of the Club, and Count Inouye consented to serve on the organizing committee. His Excellency M. Iswolsky, Russian Representative in Tokyo, was declared an honorary member of the Society.

The religious services for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of the Belgians took place in the Catholic Church, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on the morning of October 1st. The ceremony was conducted in a most impressive manner and was attended by the *Chargé d'Affaires* for Belgium, by Prince and Princess Komatsu, who represented the Emperor and the Empress on the occasion, as well as by the Premier; Count Matsukata, Ministers of State, members of the Diplomatic Corps and many others.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Territory of Wei-hai-wei, by C. E. Bruce-Mitford; Shanghai and Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

After being capitally fortified by Major von Hanneken, sustained a siege, assault and capture; seen the suicide of one of the bravest Chinese Admirals of these latter days; been occupied by a Japanese garrison; then turned over to Great Britain on a lease which has to run so long as Russia occupies Port Arthur, it has become the fate of Wei-hai-wei to sink into an unfortified naval base and exercise ground for the British squadrons in these waters, with the possibility of becoming the sanatorium *par excellence* of the Far East. It is only right, then, that a guide-book should be published about the place, for the use of intending visitors as well as of the public generally. Such a book has appeared. The author is the head of the English school at Wei-hai-wei, and has qualified himself for his task by observation and residence at the port. On the whole he has done his work well and in the short compass of his 50 odd pages we can learn all that there is to tell of Great Britain's latest acquisition in Chinese waters. Whether a great future lies before Wei-hei-wei or not time alone can tell, but our author, while not unduly optimistic, points to the fact that Hongkong, now the third shipping port in the world, was long held by the authorities as a useless burden on the Imperial exchequer. But then has Wei-hei-wei such a *hinterland* to draw upon as that which lies between Hongkong and Canton, with huge waterways teeming with human life and rich plains and valleys swarming with the most industrious and business-like race in the whole of China? All who have visited Wei-hei-wei speak well of its climate. This is the territory's great asset, and Mr. Bruce-Mitford lays much emphasis upon it. We have little doubt that the booklet he has compiled will serve a most useful purpose in bringing before the eyes of dwellers in Treaty Ports in China and Japan the diversified beauties of scenery and the many other attractions which Wei-hai-wei has to offer those seeking health and recreation and having not the time or money for a trip to the home lands.

Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, by Charles Major: London, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

This is a book which caught the favour of the vast book-buying public in America and was soon carried to the gusty heights where publishers reckon sales by the hundreds of thousands. On the whole it is a well-told story though it has faults of style and temperament galore, while its historical errors are appalling, despite the license usually allowed a novelist. The love-story of wilful Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, and brave John Manners of Belvoir is ostensibly related by one of the characters in the book, but, alas! the author has not managed to divest himself of his nineteenth century trains of thought and habits of mind, and so we find Mistress Dorothy and her lover, her cousin, and her friends using words and phrases, similes and expressions such as could never have passed their lips. We need not quote examples; suffice it to say that the atmosphere of the spacious days of good Queen Bess does not pervade the book, strive the author never so wisely in his attempt to create it. His illustrator, too, makes a similar failure at reproducing the past. The faces and poses which he gives to Dorothy, John Manners and Malcolm Vernon are those which we see in American magazines of the present year of grace as types of the representative well-bred American men and women of to-day, *a la* Gibson and Christy. From historical, archæological and temperamental points of view the book is a splendid failure: as a good healthy love-story told in vigorous prose it is a triumph.

The Conqueror, by Gertrude Atherton: London, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Many discerning folks are assured that in this book Mrs. Atherton has put forth her best work. Certainly her style is more matured, her character sketching more assured, and the story she has to tell quite as absorbing as any of her previous tales. One can easily believe the statement of the authoress that when she first sat down to write the book she intended producing a biographical study pure and simple, but got carried away by her enthusiasm and so ended by making it into a novel instead. Its circle of readers should widen with the daily orbit of the sun.

East of Asia, Vol. 1, No. 2; *North China Herald* office, Shanghai.

The second number of this publication has just appeared. It contains a number of interesting essays, clearly printed on fine paper and handsomely illustrated. The frontispiece is a coloured picture of a Japanese girl writing a letter. The technique is good but the individual is an essentially vulgar type, and underneath is a strange legend, "Hand-painted by Kuhn and Komor, Yokohama." We did not know that Messrs. Kuhn and Komor were painters, though we do know that many very beautiful objects of art pass through their hands.

The number commences with a long and very detailed account of the Lama temples in Peking. It contains much information, historical, descriptive and religious, and the illustrations are particularly interesting as affording materials for a comparative study of Chinese, Thibetan and Japanese architecture. The author, Mr. Ernst Ludwig, tells us that hand-clapping, as practised in a Lama temple, has different symbolical meanings. In the prayer hall hands are clapped to frighten and drive off evil spirits. During instruction and examinations the clapping is to quicken a student's faculties. But he does not suggest that hands are ever clapped to call down the deity who is about to receive a suppliant's prayers, as is the case in Japan.

The second contribution—if we pass over a page of "Pearls from Chinese Literature"—is a story entitled "The Heartless Husband," translated from the Chinese by Father Henninghaus. This is another—we presume the true—version of "A Twice-Married Couple," which Mr. R. K. Douglas has already made familiar to the Anglo-Saxon public by his book published nine years ago. Father Henninghaus translates; Mr. Douglas merely paraphrased, with additions, and we accordingly find that the latter's tale includes a villain and a love-lorn maiden who do not figure in the Rev. Father's version. The latter derives additional interest from its fidelity to the original.

A short essay on Siam by Dr. Frankfurter seems rather slight and disappointing, but it is followed by three papers of value, "Selections from 'The Three Kingdoms,'"

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by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, character sketches from Chinese History," by Mr. Metzelthin, and "Chinese Coins" by the Rev. H. Hackmann. "The Three Kingdoms" is the most popular and widely read novel in China, according to Dr. Pott, though, if we remember aright, Mr. Herbert A. Giles claims that distinction for the *Hung-lou-mung*, and also alleges that the *Liao-chai-chih-I* of Pu Sung-ling has been for two centuries as familiar throughout the length and breadth of China as the "Arabian Nights" is in Anglo-Saxondom. China having some 18,000 classical novels and a population of 400 millions, the assertions of both these learned sinologues require a great deal of confirmation. Dr. Pott is not sympathetic. He calls the well-known story of Chou Yü and Chu-ko Liang "a fair sample of the trickery lauded by the Chinese in war or diplomacy," but truly we think that Chu-ko Liang's device well deserves to be lauded in whatever country and under whatever circumstances it occurred. Mr. Metzelthin's historical studies are to be continued, we presume. The one now published introduces us to Tsin-shih, the builder of the Wall and burner of the books. We have always supposed that the literary iconoclasm which has made Tsin-shih infamous for all time was mainly due to the opposition he encountered from the literati, not merely political opposition but also ethical, Tsin-shih's leanings being towards Taoism rather than Confucianism, and towards changes which the conservative literati condemned. Mr. Metzelthin bears out that conception and shows constructively how mistaken is the popularly entertained notion that Tsin-shih ordered the destruction of the books out of pure vanity, his project being to have all literature date from his own time. One passage from the memorial of the prime minister Lisze, who advised the work of destruction, is worth quoting, such an exact prototype is it of the view expressed again and again by nineteenth-century European critics:—

> The Literati form a special class by themselves in the Kingdom. Having an accepted position among the people, and conceited with their pretended merits, it appears to them that their minds alone radiate light. They see things worthy to be striven after only in ancient customs, in the old ceremonies which have no more use for our time. Truly the only useful thing is this empty knowledge which they exalt so much in their own eyes and which they render inapplicable to the needs of the rest of mankind!

Fancy such a commentary penned by a Chinese Minister of State two thousand years ago!

We have not space to refer at length to Mr. Hackmann's essay on Chinese coins, though many people will find it the most interesting contribution to this number of the Magazine. He reminds us at the outset that what happens in China at present would be paralleled in Europe if people were buying and selling with coins of the time of Charlemagne, for the everlasting *cash* is as old as that. Further back, copper tokens are found which were simply facsimilies of domestic and agricultural implements, as spade-coins, yoke-coins, comb-coins and knife-coins; but it seems impossible to determine the exact era when these clumsy media were exchanged for round coins. At all events, that marked step of progress is not more modern than the fourth century before the Christian era.

The Rev. K. Wilhelm contributes a learned essay on what he calls the "Three Character Classic," generally known as the "Trimetrical Classic," and the last paper in the volume is called "Seoul," and is from the delightful pen of "Esson Third," familiar to readers of the *North-China Daily News*. If any of our readers desire to see an exact prototype of Japanese temple architecture, we refer them to "The Great Audience Hall," photographed in this essay.

CREATING A NAVY.

Those of our readers who are aware of the valuable services rendered to Japan by M. Bertin, who was for some years naval adviser to the Government of this country, will read with regret but also with amusement the following absurd story that appeared in a London morning paper the other day:

> Devouring activity in a statesman may be a disadvantage to the State. Thus, M. Jules Ferry, whose energy unloosed some dangerous forces, hurried Japan into great naval and military preparations. He hoped, in pushing on the island empire of the Farthest East, to create a well-armed enemy against China, with which he had gone to war. We now often read in the papers of the astonishing progress of the Japanese navy within the last twenty years. Few know that this acquisition of naval strength is due to M. Jules Ferry having lent the Japanese Government an eminent naval engineer connected with the Marine Ministry—namely, M. Bertin. He so well discharged his mission that on his return, after many years spent in Japan, his own Government rewarded him by placing him at the head of the technical section at the Ministry of Marine. M. Bertin is there director of Naval Constructions. He created most of the existing Japanese dockyards, ports, and arsenals, and obtained for French shipbuilders orders from the Mikado's Government to build the fast cruisers and other vessels that enabled the Japanese to crush the Chinese fleet in the last war. If Japan is now the worst thorn in the side of the Russo-French alliance in the East, it is due to M. Bertin. This, surely, is a result on which M. Jules Ferry never reckoned.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

The Bishop of South Tokyo (Dr. Wm. Awdry), who is on a visit to England, has given a *Church, Family Newspaper* interviewer some information regarding the progress of Christian Missions in Japan. "There is," he says, "A Church of Japan, and we are members of it. It was agreed 15 years ago that the Japanese Church should be organised independently; that it should be a National Episcopal Church. For the present the bishops are sent four from England and two from America, but this is a transitional state of things, and in time we hope the Japanese will have their own bishops as they have their own clergy and lay workers. I am going to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury and some other of the bishops to see under what conditions the bishops in Japan might consecrate Japanese bishops. We do not expect to do so for some years, but we hope to find some men suitable for the office in time. In fact, I might say I know one at least who is suitable now. At the last Synod of the Church of Japan the matter was earnestly discussed, and it is certain that the Japanese churchmen are setting their minds to it. They are considering how to bring together the means for the support of a Bishop, and under what conditions they might reasonably choose a Japanese and ask for his consecration."

"How many Japanese Christians are there now altogether, and what proportion does the membership of the Church of Japan bear to that of other Christian bodies?"—"Altogether there are about 130,000 Japanese Christians. Our mission is, compared with some of the others, small, but we are increasing at a greater rate than most of the others. The Roman Catholics are very strong. They are tremendously earnest and vigorous in their mission work, and they have made great progress. They number about 50,000. The Eastern Church also is very strong. That is almost entirely due to the work of one man, Bishop Nicolai. He is a splendid man, with whom we work in closest friendship. What would happen if he went I cannot think. The Eastern Church is not much given to missions, and I see no one who could take his place. The Presbyterians are also strong, and are well organised. Our members are from 10,000 to 11,000."

"Why are the Roman Catholics so strong,"—"It is not generally known, but it is a fact that they are reaping the fruits of seed sown two or three hundred years ago. Everybody knows that in the sixteenth century the Roman Catholic missionaries in Japan met with great success. They made an immense number of converts; in fact, there were then many more Christians in Japan than there are now. But the missionaries, Spanish and Portuguese, mixed in politics. They made themselves political agents of the two Powers named, which then threatened to absorb the world, and the result was that the Japanese Government suppressed them. The converts, where they could be discovered, were slaughtered out, and Christianity was denounced as the 'pernicious sect.'

"Until quite recent years there were notice boards in the country districts warning the people against murder, theft, and other vices—treason, sedition, and adherence to the 'pernicious sect.' I have in my possession one of these boards once exhibited in a country village. When the Christian missionaries were allowed to re-enter, the Roman Catholic agents were sought out by a large number of persons, who declared that their families had, under stress of the direst persecution, kept the faith secretly for 250 years. These secret Christians had managed for nine generations not only to remain Christian in heart, but they had also managed to train their ablest young men to remember the words of the baptismal rite and to perform the ceremony. The ground was, therefore, ready for the new Roman missionaries. It is a wonderful story, one of the most remarkable testimonies to the power of the Gospel I have ever heard of. It is from the ranks of these old Christians that the Roman Catholics pick their celibate Japanese priests. But while the Roman Catholics have so much in their favour, they have one great disadvantage. They are essentially a foreign sect, and they must ever remain foreign. They take their orders and are governed from Rome, and the Japanese are very resentful of foreign interference. They regard Roman Catholics with the same aversion that the Roman Catholics regard secret societies, such as Freemasons. The Japanese, although very anxious to learn from the West and to assimilate Western ideas, are a proud Imperial race. I sometimes find it difficult to make our people, who are accustomed to regard Asiatics as inferior and subject, understand that the Japanese require to be treated on terms of absolute equality. It is an Imperial, independent country, and we must treat it just as we should treat France or Italy."

FIRE AT NEGISHI.

Mr. V. Blad had the misfortune to have his villa at Negishi, together with its contents, completely destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The house, a one-storied building, is near Mr. C. V. Sale's villa and close to the estate generally known as "Bavierville," which is not far from the race-course. Mr. Blad, we gather, was aroused from sleep about a quarter past three in the morning, and, feeling uneasy, tried to turn on the electric light. In this he was unsuccessful and just then he smelt the acrid fumes of smoke. Springing from his bed at once he only just managed to save his children by the skin of the teeth, as it were, for not a single article of clothing beyond their sleeping suits could be picked up, ere the whole building was ablaze. The little ones spent the rest of the time before the dawn in the stables near-by, wrapped up in horse-blankets. With daylight came friends, and Mr. Blad managed to borrow clothes wherewith to proceed to town. He thinks that the fire originated in the kitchen, and of course once under way in such a gale as was then raging there was no possibility of saving anything. Mr. Blad was insured. The Bluff and Police Fire Brigades were quickly on the spot and prevented the fire from reaching adjacent houses.

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THE "FOREIGN ADVISER."

ONE of our local contemporaries reproduces the following from a Kobe journal:—

Of late years the field of the foreign adviser has become somewhat circumscribed. Japanese statesmen have taken the larger questions into their own hands, to the very great advantage of Japan, whose diplomacy in important matters of policy has obtained a well-deserved reputation for avoidance of all unnecessary self-assertion. The foreign adviser has been reduced to such questions as that of the House-tax, which at first was apparently regarded by the Ministers as a very small affair upon which the opinion of a foreign adviser might very well be taken. Events, however, have shown that what appeared a trifling matter has steadily grown into a question of first-rate importance, until Japan is now about to submit to The Hague Arbitration Court a question which, if it is won on technical points, will be won at the expense of antagonising a large body of foreign residents, and if it is lost will involve a loss of "face" that will certainly not be to the credit of Japan. Had the matter been kept in the hands of Japanese statesmen from the first, we believe the whole question would have been amicably settled. Instead, the "foreign adviser" element got its work in, and the result in promoting foreign distrust and setting up irritation is not one upon which Japanese statesmen can look with much feeling of satisfaction. It seems to us that the Japanese Government might well consider whether the time has not come to abolish an office that has for thirty years been a constant source of irritation and estrangement between resident foreigners and the Japanese Government.

This paragraph is a very good illustration of the reckless assumption of knowledge that characterises some journalists; a simulation which is not morally distinguishable from deliberate falsehood. It is absolutely impossible that the Kobe newspaper can possess any information qualifying it to distinguish between questions with which the Japanese Government deals independently and questions which it submits for the opinion of its foreign advisers. No one outside of the Foreign Office—evidently the Foreign Office is chiefly alluded to since "diplomacy" is in question—can possess any such knowledge. Therefore the whole of the opening portion of the paragraph quoted above is a falsehood. We can not use any gentler expression, for when a man undertakes to make positive statements about matters which lie entirely beyond the range of his knowledge, he betrays palpable indifference to truth.

Concerning the generally mischievous character of such writing as that quoted, it is scarcely necessary to say much. No conception immediately presents itself to us of anything meaner or more contemptible than the Kobe journal's deliberate attempt to poison the mind of the Japanese Government against its foreign employees by an appeal to its vanity. "Get rid of your foreign advisers. The clumsy and narrow-minded counsels they give you have merely the effect of beclouding the fine judgment you always display when you rely solely on your own intelligence and magnanimity." That, in effect, is what the Kobe journal says, and nothing, so far as we can see, could be more despicable. A foreign newspaper endeavouring to persuade Japan that her foreign employees are a mischievous element, and that her reputation would gain greatly by throwing them overboard! At one time a Yokohama newspaper, notorious for its violent prejudices, used to throw mud occasionally at Japan's foreign assistants, and to suggest that no self-respecting Occidental would consent to serve her. What view Europe and America take of such matters is pretty clearly shown by the honours and distinctions they have bestowed on the returned employees of this country. But wrongheaded as the Yokohama journal was, the plea of good solid racial prejudice could at least be entered in extenuation of its intemperance. Not so with the Kobe newspaper. The Kobe newspaper's aim is to prove that the foreign employee is not worthy of the service he has adopted and that Japan would be much better without him. What are the limits of that doctrine? Does Japan's superiority cease when the employee is the standard of comparison, or does it extend to the foreigner in general? Resentment so blind that for the sake of casting some dirt at those from whose opinions it happens to dissent, does not hesitate to bespatter its own countrymen in general as well as all nationals engaged in Japan's service, is a kind of moral condition which we rejoice to think is altogether exceptional. And it is altogether of a piece with the contemptible effort which the same journal makes to convert the house-tax question into an unhealable sore. "Japan," we are told, "is now about to submit to the Hague Arbitration Court a question which, if it is won on technical points, will be won at the expense of antagonizing a large body of foreign residents." What does that mean? It is a studied attempt to contrive that the ill-feeling caused by the house-tax question shall survive the result of the arbitration. If Japan wins, her victory will be on technical points, and on the other side of the account will stand the antagonism of a large body of foreign residents. Is that the spirit with which Englishmen approach the arbitral tribunal? Do they intend, if the issue be against them, to condemn it as a mere concession to technicalities, and to maintain their conviction that they have been harshly and unjustly treated? We have never observed anything warranting such an insult to Englishmen's sense of fairness. They will approach the arbitral tribunal with a very different mood, unless their habits of thought should greatly change within the next twelve-month. They will approach it with the frank intention of accepting its judgment, just as they have accepted its intervention, loyally and unreservedly, and the last prompting of their disposition will be to descend to the littleness of discounting the other side's victory by attributing it to technical pleas, or citing their own success as a reproach to Japan. If that be the Kobe journal's estimate of its countrymen's character, we must agree with it that the services of Englishmen, at all events, could not be advantageous to Japan.

THE PROTOCOL AND COGNATE SUBJECTS.

IN our last issue we published the text of the house-tax arbitration protocol, together with that of a despatch addressed by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, on the subject of further collections of the tax pending the decision of the arbitral tribunal. The dispatch is understood to represent a step voluntarily taken by the Japanese Government. We have already explained that, so far as our information goes, an agreement to arbitrate the case would have probably averted any forced levy, provided that the persons liable stood on an uniform footing. But they did not stand on such a footing. Twenty-five per cent. of the foreign residents had paid of their own accord, and it would have been manifestly unjust to hold the money of these householders while allowing the rest to enjoy the benefit of default. Besides, arbitration had not yet become an accomplished fact, and subsequent events showed that to have postponed the collection of the tax pending agreement as to a basis of arbitration might have placed Japan in an embarrassing position. On the whole it is difficult to see what course offered except collection.

The despatch of the Foreign Office shows, further, that householders who have voluntarily paid stand on exactly the same footing for purposes of arbitration as persons who have paid under compulsion: they will not be in any respect prejudiced. That brings us once more to the old questions, was distraint necessary and how might it have been avoided? That it was not necessary is now clearly shown by the guarantee given to those who paid without suffering distraint or making any protest. Some claim, however,—as was recently affirmed by "X" in *The Times*—that the Japanese Authorities refused to accept protests and that to suffer distraint thus became inevitable. We have never been able to verify that assertion. Our information is that there was no such refusal, but that the uselessness of protests under the circumstances was pointed out. For a protest can have but one purpose, namely, to preserve a legal remedy, and there was no question of legal remedy in this case. The remedy was international, and a protest from the individual could not be regarded as anything but waste paper. A protest from the Representatives of the objecting Powers would have been another matter, and it is there that we have always seen an easy substitute for distraint or for any other disagreeable incident. Suppose that a Foreign Representative had asked the Japanese Government to accept from him a written protest guaranteeing the cause of his nationals against any prejudice from payment, is it imaginable that the Japanese Government would have rejected the proposal, or that such a precaution would not have served all the purposes of suffering distraint without any of the unpleasantnesses?

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It must have been perfectly evident to every one of the Foreign Representatives that their objections could not suffice to suspend the operation of a Japanese law. They have no power except to hold Japan responsible for the consequences of the operation of her laws. If the British Parliament enacted a law which, in the opinion of one of the European Ambassadors in London, conflicted with England's treaty obligations to his nationals, does any one imagine that an objection from him would have the effect of suspending the enforcement of the law? Of course not. The law would be enforced and Great Britain would take the consequences. That was precisely Japan's position, and to ensure a remedy against the consequences of her act, not to interfere with the exercise of her Sovereign rights, seems to us to have been the only legitimate aim of diplomacy.

"UNCONVINCED."

WE have only to congratulate "Unconvinced" as to his manner of dealing with troublesome arguments. He simply dismisses them. Perhaps the easiest way to meet such a method is that of the "parallel":—

"UNCONVINCED'S" FIRST STATEMENT.	"UNCONVINCED'S" SECOND STATEMENT.
The Japanese Government * * * fixed the annual *rent* to be paid, on a scale far beyond ordinary land tax and sufficiently high not only to cover the land tax, but likewise whatever taxes might afterwards be considered leviable on the property, whether for Imperial or municipal purposes.	The Editor of the *Japan Mail* asserts that in my analysis of the components of land-rent, I omitted what he calls the essential element of "rent." This sounds rather like a contradiction in terms. Moreover, I did not attempt the analysis ascribed to me, but let that pass. What I did say was that the Ground Rent, so-called, covered all taxes of whatever kind including land-rent.

We submit that no careful reader of the first statement could possibly discover that the writer intended to "include land rent." If such was his intention, his argument becomes obviously inconsequential, for until the land rent is deducted from the total payment, no inference can be drawn as to the amount included in that payment on account of taxes. However, we of course, accept "Unconvinced's" statement that he meant to include land-rent, and we therefore ask him kindly to state what part of the total payment he regards as land-rent. Until that point is settled, there can be no intelligent comparison between the land taxes paid by foreigners and those paid by Japanese subjects, for obviously such discussion must be preceded by a clear understanding as to the sum actually representing the foreign lessee's taxes. Hitherto the contention has been advanced that the foreign lessee purchased his perpetual lease for a lump sum, and was thus relieved from all future liability on account of rent. "Unconvinced" evidently sees that no such contention can hold in the case of Yokohama and Nagasaki, where nothing whatever was paid for the leases; or in the case of the other settlements where the amount of payment was explicitly fixed on the basis of the expenses incurred by the Japanese Government in reclaiming and preparing the land, and did not include any equivalent for the privilege of perpetual tenure. "Unconvinced," evidently aware of all these things, admits that rent is included in the annual charge. We ask him, then, to explain how much of the charge represents rent.

Another statement made by "Unconvinced" is this:—

> Whether the stipulation as to house-building emanated from the Foreign Consuls or from the Japanese is immaterial. It was made and agreed to, and, in accordance therewith, buildings were erected that formed part of the *property*, thereafter and for all time exempted from taxation, because of the inordinately high Ground Rent charged in the first instance with the intention that it should cover everything.

Whether the ground rent was "inordinately high" can not, as we have just pointed out, be discussed until the total payment is divided into its components, so as to determine what it actually represents. Perhaps it may be interesting to note, in this context, that according to official documents recently published, the ground rent paid on a certain Consular lot in the Yokohama Settlement is 0·0018 of the value of the lot, and the ground rent paid on Bluff property held by the Consul is 0·008 of the value; whereas, were these lands taxed on the Japanese scale, they would be liable, respectively, to payments of 5 and 3·3 per cent. on account of land tax alone, to say nothing of land rate, house tax, rent and other items. However, that by the way. To revert to "Unconvinced." He contends that "whether the stipulation as to house-building emanated from the Foreign Consuls or from the Japanese is immaterial." Does he really propose to commit himself to such an assertion? Does he propose to affirm that a stipulation suggested by the Foreign Consuls solely in the interest of the foreign lessees and endorsed by the Japanese Government in that interest, can be held to have created a new right of property for the foreign lessee? Surely such a claim is plainly unthinkable. What happened about the house-building proviso was this, so far as is known:—In June, 1860, the French Consul in Yokohama, on his own initiative, issued an order requiring that all land-lessees in the "French concession"—so he called it—must erect within six months certain buildings upon their lots so as to constitute evidence of a *bonâ fide* intention to reside. In September of the same year, when the first Land Regulations—those of Nagasaki—were drafted, they included a clause embodying the Yokohama Consul's precaution. Such is the incident on the strenght of which a claim is now set up that the buildings became legally a part of the leased "property!"

"Unconvinced" finally puts this question:—

> Will the Editor of the *Japan Mail* kindly try to explain in a straightforward way why they did not use the word *land*, confining himself to my question and not going beyond it? I don't want the usual answer "because in the context 'property' must necessarily mean 'land' only." Although from my point of view, the word "property," that is "land and buildings," is clear enough, from the Japanese interpretation placed upon it "land only," it requires explanation—else why all this controversy? On the other hand, there could have been no possible difference of opinion as to the meaning of the word "land." Why then was "land" not used?

We have already answered, again and again, that if the word "property" be separated from its context, it undoubtedly means all that "Unconvinced" claims for it and a great deal more also. But what right has "Unconvinced," or any one else, to separate the word from its context? Was such a method of interpreting a document ever heard of, or ever proposed by serious persons? "Property" is altogether a vague term, a term of most comprehensive significance. It does not mean land and houses alone; it includes a great many other things. What, then, does it mean for the purposes of a particular document in which it is used? Surely we must go to the context for explanation, and when we do so we find that the special property referred to is the "property held under the perpetual leases." Thereafter we refer to the leases to find what property is held under them, and we find that, as "Unconvinced" himself admits, it is land and land alone. If it can be clearly shown that by some subsequent process, not indicated in the leases, houses came to be legally included in the property held under them, then "Unconvinced" will have a good case. But it must have been a process anterior to treaty revision. For the eighteenth article of the Revised Treaty creates no new right: it merely confirms those already existing.

CHINA AND CHRISTIANITY.

WE recently published an interesting letter from the Rev. WILLIAM ASHMORE on the subject of Christianity in China. Our correspondent took exception to a statement made by us that "it is not too much to say that Christianity has been forced upon China at the point of the sword." He based his objection on the facts that neither the war of 1842 nor the war of 1857 was waged on account of Christianity, and that the toleration clause in the American Treaty of 1858 was a concession which the Chinese were induced to make by amicable representations and which was "the freest and most spontaneous thing in the whole Treaty."

Certainly we did not think of suggesting that any war was waged with China for the explicit purpose of compelling her to permit Christian propagandism or to tolerate the Christian religion. What we meant, and what our reading of China's history leads us to think incontrovertible, is that the toleration of Christianity was one of the articles of a treaty which China had no choice but to accept. Mr. ASHMORE himself might be quoted in support of our view, for he writes:—

> Three treaties, the English, the French and the American, were all made and signed within less than ten days of each other. Americans rather con-

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gratulated themselves on their peaceable acquisition of concessions which the English and French were extorting by force. It was a delusion. The concessions to America were in reality a tribute to English and French gunpowder and were also a display of Chinese cunning. They took pains to find out what the English intended to insist upon and hastened to respond to the Americans in advance, thus saving face by an appearance of voluntariness.

If the toleration clause in the American Treaty is to be included among the concessions which were a "tribute to English and French gunpowder," the justice of our assertion as to Christianity's having been forced upon China at the point of the sword would be vindicated. But Mr. ASHMORE evidently thinks that the toleration clause must be excepted from the list of "gunpowder concessions," and his reason for so thinking is that Dr. WELLS WILLIAMS and Mr. MARTIN persuaded the Chinese Commissioners to insert the clause, not as a matter of necessity, but as an act of friendship. Truly we do not think that any such fine distinction can be drawn. The treaties concluded at Tientsin in 1858 were offered to China for signature after Canton had been bombarded and captured, after the Taku forts had been cannonaded and seized, and after the allies had forced their way up the river. How is one part of such documents to be differentiated from another? How can the historian put his finger upon a special article, and say "this was a voluntary concession whereas those others were obtained by gunpowder"? Apart, too, from that obvious consideration, we do not read the history of the "toleration" event in quite the same light as Mr. ASHMORE does. The Russians were the first to propose the insertion of an article referring to Christianity, and the Chinese showed themselves not unwilling, for though they were "wholly ignorant about toleration as a religious question," they saw no reason against allowing missionaries to travel through the country, inasmuch as they could generally speak the language. Dr. WILLIAMS obtained the Chinese text of this Article and drafted a similar one for the American Treaty, but inserting the words "Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches," so as to distinguish them from the Greek Church, which had long been represented in Peking. This Article the Chinese rejected. They proposed, in its place, an Article restricting American Missionaries to the open ports and placing them "under the semi-surveillance of the consuls and local authorities, while they preached religion." The American Minister replied that rather than allow such an article, he preferred its total omission, and Dr. WILLIAMS tells us that for a moment he despaired. After a night's reflection, he drafted another article, but this too was altered by the Chinese so as to render it "illegal for any one, native or otherwise, to profess Christianity anywhere except at an open port." Then Dr. WILLIAMS made another draft, and here is what ensued :—

> I decided at once to go to see the Viscount (Chang) and try to settle the question with him personally. Chairs were called, whose bearers seemed to Martin and me an eternity in coming but at last we reached the house. * * * Our amendment was handed to Chang, who began to cavil at it, but he was promptly told that he must take it to the Commissioners for approval as it stood, since this was the form we were decided on. Our labour and anxiety were all repaid and ended by his return in a few moments announcing Kweiliang's assent to the Article as it now stands in the Treaty.

It is not easy to discover in all this any evidence of spontaneity or voluntary concession on the part of the Chinese Commissioners; neither can we see that the result was attributable in any sense to the feelings of friendliness and respect entertained by the Chinese Commissioners towards Dr. WILLIAMS and Mr. MARTIN, as Mr. ASHMORE suggests. Rather is it plain that the Chinese yielded to what they regarded as inevitable. It is certainly true that had they persisted in rejecting the Article, the United States Minister would have signed the Treaty without it. But of that the Chinese had no idea. They were so vividly impressed by the menaces of which Mr. HORATIO NELSON LAY was a willing mouthpiece, that the notion of declining to concede everything they were asked for did not seriously present itself. As for the fraudulent methods subsequently employed to secure large extensions of religious privileges, they are doubtless well known to Mr. ASHMORE.

"X."

IN this issue we reproduce an interesting letter from *The Times* which that journal had published over the signature "X." While generally endorsing the contents of the letter, there are one or two points that call for a word of comment. Thus "X" states:—"Although the new treaties came into force in July, 1899, it was not until November last (1901) that the Japanese Government notified the Powers of the interpretation they placed upon the article at issue—namely, that the word 'property' meant the land only, and not the houses built upon the land, and that, therefore, such property could only be exempted from the land tax but not from the house tax." This assertion may be founded on some technicality not generally appreciable, but, as a matter of fact, the discrimination made by the Japanese Government between land and buildings had become publicly known before the close of 1899, and was officially announced by Notification No. 41 of the Judicial Department, dated July 10th, 1899. In the second Article of this Notification, it was provided that "the local courts shall prepare land registers relating to the rights of foreigners or foreign juridical persons in accordance with the forms Annex No. 1, and registers of buildings relating to the rights of foreigners or foreign juridical persons, in accordance with the forms Annex No. 2." On January 19th, 1900, a meeting of land-renters in Yokohama passed various resolutions, the last of which was :—

> That properties held by foreigners in the former foreign settlements have been made subject to new conditions and taxes and charges from which, in the opinion of this meeting, the revised treaties were intended to exempt them.

In April, 1900, the Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Society of Yokohama, compiled a memorandum, setting forth, among other things :—

> That the tax now levied, or any tax to be levied by the Japanese Authorities on the buildings upon the land held under perpetual leases, is a violation of treaty stipulations properly construed, and that the method employed in estimating the value of the buildings for taxation and the taxes so levied are unjust, and with other taxes are a hardship.
>
> That in consequence of long tenure and use of their lands and buildings under extraterritorial jurisdiction, not taxed and not disturbed by the Japanese Government or the local authorities, prescriptive rights have been acquired, and now the Japanese Government, on assuming jurisdiction over their property, should be estopped from enforcing her tax laws upon the buildings as well as upon the lands.

It is thus seen that this question of house tax was before the foreign communities and had become matter of public discussion in the beginning of 1900, as, indeed, every foreigner residing in Japan at that time must be only too well aware. We do not understand, therefore, what "X" means by saying that not until November, 1901, did the Japanese Government notify the Foreign Powers that "property meant land only." The fact is that the Japanese Authorities had been endeavouring to collect the house tax for many months prior to November, 1901, and that several foreign residents paid the tax during the first half of 1901.

Another statement made by "X" is this :—

> It was not until the Japanese Government refused to accept payment under protest that British subjects were advised officially to pay only when distraint was employed against them, and it is certainly to be regretted that the Japanese authorities were not empowered to accept payment everywhere under protest, as they were apparently empowered to do in Formosa where that procedure was cheerfully accepted on both sides.

We have already pointed out, more than once, that there was no refusal to accept payment under protest. What happened was that the Japanese Government denied the validity of protests by individual taxpayers, and to this day no one has succeeded in showing that any useful purpose could have been served by such protests. If there was any occasion to specially safeguard the alleged rights of the foreign lessees, an official declaration from their diplomatic Representative to the Japanese Government would have fully met the case. As to Formosa, the conditions of land tenure are radically different from those existing in the former settlements of Japan, and we are surprised that any attempt should be made to establish a comparison.

There is yet another questionable point in "X.'s" letter. He says :—

> With regard to the action of other Powers, France, Germany and also Holland protested from the first against the house tax on the same grounds as Great Britain, and as for those Powers that stood aloof, for the simple reason that none of their nationals owned property under "perpetual lease" and therefore remained unaffected by the controversy, Russia has since joined on principle. The American Government has also joined.

What is meant by "Powers that stood aloof for the simple reason that none of their

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nationals owned property under 'perpetual leases'"? For the matter of that no foreigner "owns" property in Japan "under a perpetual lease;" but we assume that "X" intended to say "holds" instead of "owns." To what nationals, then, does he allude? Does he mean to say that Russian subjects do not hold land under perpetual leases; or Italian subjects; or Belgian subjects; or Austro-Hungarian subjects; or Spanish subjects; or Swiss citizens; or Mexican citizens; or Danish subjects? Truly the number of nationalities that stood aloof because they had no property as stake, dwindles to a very small fraction when we come to compile the list. And when did America "join"? We do not find her name in the Protocol, nor have we heard that she made any departure from the attitude assumed by her Acting Secretary of State in February, 1901.

In commenting upon these points we do not wish to be understood as dissenting from the general tone of "X's" letter. On the contrary, we think it a very able letter and are glad that the limits of the responsibility of the foreign land-lessees for the line they have followed should be thus clearly defined.

BASEBALL.

PEERS' SCHOOL, TOKYO v. Y. C. AND A. C.

The weather was in a tetchy mood on Saturday and treated the baseball teams so scurvily that the game arranged between the Cherry Baseball Team of the Nobles' School and the Y.C. and A.C. had to be abandoned when two and a half innings had been played. When the game began there was a faint promise that the rain would hold off long enough to enable the match to be played to an end, but the signs in the heavens were delusive and players and spectators alike were thoroughly drenched ere the umpires cried, "hold, enough." By this time the local team were a long way ahead in the score but it was decided that only the first two innings should officially count, so the Y.C. & A.C. are credited with 6 runs, the visitors with 4. The local nine were in capital form, the practice of the last ten days having improved them tremendously, both in batting and fielding, and it looks now as if they will give a good account of themselves in the Interport matches next month.

Play began punctually, the home nine going to bat. McChesney was the first to get home and he was quickly followed by Merriman. E. W. Kilby succumbed to strikes and Cowan sending up a fly was smartly held. Rain had begun to fall when Blake went to bat, but he got to second and Thorne reached first. This brought Vancleve to bat and his hit to the right field brought both Blake and Thorne home. H. W. Kilby then went out on strikes and the side retired. Four runs.

A capital catch by H. W. Kilby, who was playing at third base, prevented Iwamura from reaching first; but Kayeda got down safely and took second on a passed ball. Kayeda eventually got home, and was followed by Mishima. Tanaka, the next batter, worked round to second, and saw Kamei put out at first before reaching home. Shinjo going out on strikes, the side retired. Three runs.

Goddard led off the batting for the second innings, but failed to get to second base. McChesney received a base on balls, and similar luck befel Merriman, the ball being by this time saturated with the rain. McChesney worked round to 3rd, and saw Blake send a fly into the right field which was held. Then McChesney ran home, Merriman to 3rd and Thorn to second base. Edward Kilby receiving a base on balls all the bags were filled. Then Cowan had a base given him by the pitcher and Merriman got home. Vancleve, however, was caught on a fly and the side went out. Two runs.

The visitors scored one run in their innings, Kuroda getting home. The others were quickly retired, the fielding of the home team being excellent.

The rain was now coming down heavily, but play continued, and seven local men got home, the fielders being hopelessly handicapped by a sodden ball and swampy turf. It was then determined to abandon the match and the runs made in the last innings of the home side were not counted in the score. The players were:—

Y. C. & A. C.

L. F. McChesney	L.B.	2
W. L. Merriman	2B.	2
D. H. Blake	S.S.	1
C. H. Thorn	P.	1
E. W. Kilby	C.	—
E. G. Cowan	C.F.	—
J. Vancleve	1B.	—
H. W. Kilby	3B.	—
H. Goddard	R.F.	—
		6

C. B. T.

Iwamura	C.	0
Kayeda	R.F.	1
Mishima	C.F.	1
Tanaka	3B.	1
Kamei	P.	0
Shinjo	S.S.	—
Togo	L.F.	—
Matsugata	2B.	—
Kuroda	1B.	1
		4

The match will be replayed on Saturday, October 11th.

LAW CASES.

"THE HAMBURG" CASE.

In the Osaki Appeal Court on Sept. 25th before Judge Itakura, and Associate Judges Ono, Mori, Kuwada, and Inouye, the appeal was heard of Mr. L. H. Petersen, master of the steam-launch *Hamburg*, against a decision of the Kobe Chiho Saibansho delivered on July 23rd last. The appellant, it may be remembered, was charged with an infraction of the Shipping Law, in that while the steam-launch *Hamburg* was under his control she entered Innoshima, a port not open to foreign trade, without obtaining a special permit, and he was ordered to pay a fine of *yen* 200, while the launch was ordered to be confiscated. The question being raised by the Procurator of whether an accused person in a criminal case should appeal in person the court adjourned to consider the point.

UNLICENSED PILOTING.

A foreigner, whose name is given as Feichney, living at No. 112, Motomachi, 2-chome, Yokohama, has been fined *yen* 100 at the Yokohama District Court for acting as a pilot without a proper licence on the Austrian steamer *Suevia*, which left the port for Moji on the 28th July, this year. It is stated that the same person was fined *yen* 50 in October last for the same offence.

A MURDERER.

Judgment was delivered by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on September 29th in the case of Ishiwatari Hikosaburo, of Daishigawa, Kanagawa Prefecture, who murdered five persons on the night of February 23rd this year. He was sentenced to death. The affair arose out of a love quarrel.

JOVANSEN V. HOPKINS.

The above case will again come up for hearing on October 16th in the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. Professor Loenholm, of the Tokyo University, will be examined as an expert to give his opinion with regard to the law governing the case.

JOVANSEN V. CLUB HOTEL.

This case will be resumed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on October 16th when several witnesses will be examined.

HIOKI V. SAMUEL SAMUEL & CO.

The suit brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan Heimann & Co., Yokohama, against Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., claiming recovery of a certain amount of money in connection with the Formosa Camphor Monopoly will be heard the same day.

HAYANO V. DEARING.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Kato, was heard an action brought by Mr. Hayano Yonejiro, No. 75, Bluff, Yokohama, against Mr. J. L. Dearing, No. 75-a, Bluff, claiming *yen* 474.70 damages. Mr. Kawakubo appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sato for defendant.

Mr. Kawakubo stated that his client's house was located just below the cliff on which defendant's house stands. Owing to the dangerous condition of the cliff plaintiff often asked defendant to take suitable measures to prevent the fall of the cliff but no steps were taken by defendant. About 1.30 a.m. on May 15th this year the cliff, as was feared, gave way with the result that plaintiff's house was badly damaged. In consequence plaintiff claimed the sum above referred to.

Mr. Sato admitted the collapse of the cliff on the day mentioned, but urged that on the following day, namely on May 18th, plaintiff privately asked defendant for compensation of *yen* 260.65 damages. Plaintiff now claimed *yen* 474.70, such figures being twice as much as the original demand. Plaintiff was also inaccurate in his statement of claim, for defendant did take steps to prevent the accident, by providing a wall of timber and boards.

Mr. Kawakubo's counsel said that as defendant was the owner of the land above his house he ought to pay compensation and he asked the Court to dispatch an official to the scene to inspect the wall, with the view to ascertaining whether or not it was strong enough to prevent an accident.

The Court, however, rejected this proposal.

The proceedings were adjourned until Oct. 21st.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kato, was heard an action brought by Mr. J. G. Doering, No. 75, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, against Mr. E. Kannhauser, formerly an employe of the plaintiff, claiming *yen* 5,550 with five per cent. interest from May 10th this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant. Mr. Sato appeared for plaintiff, but neither defendant nor his Counsel were present.

Mr. Sato stated that a contract was made between the parties in Germany on October 2nd, 1901, whereby it was agreed that defendant should be employed by Doering for four years at a salary of *yen* 150 per month for the first year, *yen* 160 per month for the second year, *yen* 170 for the third year, and *yen* 190 for the fourth year, defendant's principal business being to repair pianos and other musical instruments. Defendant arrived in Yokohama on December 20th last year and took up his duties at once. On May 10th this year defendant refused to perform his duties under the contract and ultimately severed his connection with plaintiff, having apparently joined another establishment. As a result, plaintiff not only incurred great loss in business but also lost his credit entirely. Accordingly plaintiff claims from defendant the above sum as compensation.

The Court announced that judgment would be given on October 4th.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. A. Le Prevost, formerly in charge of the Silk Department of Messrs. Cornes & Co., Yokohama, four arrests of Japanese were made on September 30th on charges of embezzlement, fraud, etc. They are Sawada Tokusaburo, Usui Tatsujiro, Nishida Yoshikata and Kokura Kinta, all belonging to the Silk Department. After undergoing the usual examination at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho the accused were taken to the Negishi prison.

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THE SEPTEMBER TYPHOON.

Beginning of the Blow.

Monday, Sept. 29.

The weather experienced in Yokohama during the morning and forenoon of Sunday may, we should imagine, be quite justly described as a typhoon. Undoubtedly the conditions—practically all the conditions—were such as herald and accompany such a visitation. The first intimation received was the storm warning issued at 7.55 a.m. on Saturday the 27th which read: "Threatening weather expected off shore." The location of the lowest barometer (750 mm.—29.53 in.) was given as in Southern Liukiu and the glass was stated to be falling rapidly in that vicinity. The direction of progress was said to be N. E. It is hardly to be supposed that this depression reached Yokohama and Tokyo in 24 hours, but there is no doubt that a very serious depression passed over the locality, or probably some distance inland, going in a N.-Ely. direction, on Sunday morning. We print tables which Messrs. Favre-Brandt have very kindly supplied to us, from which it will be seen that at ten o'clock in the forenoon the glass stood at 28.33. That is perhaps the most significant indication of the presence of a typhoon that could appeal to a mariner. Dr. Doberck, of the Hongkong Observatory, notes that "at the centre and during the height of the storm the barometric pressure may fall as low as 28.50 inches;" during the lull on Sunday forenoon the glass fell far below this.

In addition to the behaviour of the glass there was the action of the wind. At four o'clock on Sunday morning any one opening his door and looking forth at the weather would have been met by a wave of hot air, the unfailing precursor of a storm. And he would have seen his barometer falling in an apparently inexplicable fashion—because there was hardly any wind and only a light drizzling rain. An hour later the wind began to come away from the north, and by six o'clock it was developing typhoon characteristics with heavy rain and a steadily falling glass. At seven the wind was coming along in heavy gusts. Between 7 and 8 the gale gathered in intensity, the rain fell in showers, the weather apparently clearing for a few moments now and then. By eight o'clock the glass had dropped to 29 16. Thence it steadily fell, till, as we have said, it registered its lowest.

Though the gale raged with great violence between 7 and 8 it was not till about the latter hour that it attained its utmost severity. Long before this time, however, tiles had been flying off roofs on both Bluff and former settlement, and the passengers along the Bluff at eight o'clock—there were very few—saw an almost unbroken succession of prostrate fences. Chiefly, it may be said, these were of the bamboo interwoven variety; a levelled wooden fence was a rarity. At this hour the wind was still blowing from N.E. and its force was tremendous, thickened as the gale was with heavy rain.

How the Ships Fared.

The shipping in the harbour were now feeling the force of the wind. Most prominent among these was the German mail steamer *Preussen* which lay in the outer berth on the north western side of the pier. This vessel only arrived in the harbour on Saturday and as is customary uncoupled parts of her engines for overhauling. About 7.30 a.m. her pier hawsers began to give way; first one bollard went, then another and at length she was fairly adrift, beyond control and going towards the Benten shore. She went on easily the bottom being mud but it was not till about 9.30 (she had gone on at low water) that she got off, having by this time steam on her engines. The *Preussen* brought up with two anchors close to the end of the pier with the intention of reberthing, but a telegram from Tokyo in the afternoon caused the harbour-master to forbid this and about 4 p.m. she steamed outside and anchored.

About the same time the steamer *Pembrokeshire* took charge and she fetched up on the shoal westward of the *Preussen*. Eventually she also got off on the rising tide and steamed outside the breakwaters where she lay for some hours, subsequently moving further out.

Another unfortunate was the red funnel steamer *Khalif* which during the stress of the northerly gusts dragged on to the north breakwater, outside of which she was anchored, and lay there for some time. At length she too got off and lay in safety when the wind shifted.

It was probably from 7.30 to 8.30 that the greatest damage was done. At eight o'clock it was absolutely dangerous to attempt to reach the Bund by any of the streets leading to it. Already on the Bluff trees were falling in every direction and every now and then a flock of boughs were snatched from the giants on the French Hill and sent whirling off like birds over the settlement. Also window shutters had got loose on some of the houses in Camphill and were thrashing out showers of glass which, driven along with the rain, strewed the roadway for many yards. Previous even to this, however, while the gale had not attained its full force, that is to say a little before seven o'clock, one of the local landmarks of the former settlement had gone down. This was the large tree (*kusu*, camphor-wood, we believe) which grew on the Creek side of the Yaku-sama or Zotoku-in Temple. Of this there only now remains a stump.

The Bund, as we have said, was hardly to be reached about eight, for the fury of the blasts combined with the solid sheets of rain and the flying gravel and tiles and glass to forbid adventures of this kind. About this time the spindrift was so dense that it was only possible to see a few yards to windward, but probably it was during this most boisterous outburst of the storm that the damage caused to yachts was sustained. How it happened no one seems to know, but it is thought that *Sodeska* got adrift and after nearly fouling *Pelee* and miraculously getting through a crowd of others brought up on *Nandeska* and *Yugao*. At any rate when the weather cleared a little, *Yugao* and *Sodeska* were under water; *Dryfe* and *Nandeska* were pounding close by each other on the Bund wall, a 12 rater lay at the English Hatoba under the bilge of a big steam launch; the 17 rater *White Violet* was sunk at her moorings and *Coogee* was ashore. *Nandeska* and *Dryte* were badly injured. All were raised or got off in the course of the afternoon.

During the forenoon the steam-launch *Aoi Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was upset and lost outside the breakwaters. Her captain and engineer, who were the only persons on board at the time, were washed overboard and drowned shortly before the boat was wrecked. Many lighters and boats in the harbour were also wrecked, but no further lives seem to have been lost. In the former Settlement and the Japanese portions of the town, no extensive damages were inflicted so far as our observation went, but minor damages such as the breaking of fences, roofs, windows, etc., were numerous, doubtless every household having suffered more or less. In Tobe, a carpenter had his head broken by a falling tile while walking in Tobe-machi, and was at once taken to the nearest hospital for treatment.

Five men, probably from a boat, were cast on the northern breakwater early in the morning. A small launch from the Engine and Iron Works was despatched to render them assistance, but after getting outside the breakwater found it was impossible to proceed, the launch being nearly swamped. Later, when the wind had gone down, a powerful steam tug from the Nippon Hatoba took them off the breakwater by means of ropes, and it is understood that no lives were lost.

Many telegraph and telephone posts between Yokohama and Tokyo were blown down and as a consequence communication between the two cities was suspended during part of Sunday, though last evening the telephone was in satisfactory working order.

Damage in Yokohama.

On the Bluff and in the former settlement as we have said, visible damage was done to property. All along the main road of the Bluff fences are down, gates broken, titles and plaster displaced and trees uprooted or broken off. The damage is so general that it is impossible to make a list of those who have felt the storm most, but we may mention the General Cemetery as suffering once again in the destruction of its fences. Christ Church also suffered and the inner lining of the north aisle was stripped by the wind, letting in much water. Only a very small congregation assembled at morning prayer. In the Settlement the Grand Hotel suffered considerable damage to the tiles and windows of the old building, in fact it is said that the damage amounts to several thousand *yen*. The Club Hotel and a number of other buildings were also subjected to considerable loss in roofing tiles, gates, &c. The *Japan Mail* office was flooded owing to breaking of skylights.

We are informed by Captain Mahlman, late Harbour Master in Kobe, that his barometer dropped half an inch between 6 and 8 a.m. on Sunday morning, the minimum being 28.22, the lowest reading he has ever recorded in Japan.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

It was on the 28th that the typhoon reached Tokyo and Yokohama, but in truth the gale commenced in the neighbourhood of the Riukiu Islands on the 25th, and it may be said to have devastated Japan from that day until the afternoon of the 28th. It swept over the whole country, with the exception of the northern part of Hokkaido, and it took the southern half of Korea *en route*. The centre seems to have travelled northward in the vicinity of the eastern coast of the main island.

Damage in Yokohama.

The results in Yokohama were as follows:—On the Bluff, four buildings of the British Naval Coal Depot and a store-house belonging to the Kirin Beer Brewery Company were blown down; a landslip near No. 48 to the extent of about 12 feet. Damage to telegraph posts and fences was extensive. It may be said that the property of every foreign resident suffered more or less. In the harbour, as we have already reported, Mr. Morita, Captain of the N.Y.K.'s steam-launch and the engineer, Nakago Isaburo, were washed overboard while attempting to put back to the port and their remains have not yet been recovered. The losses to and damages sustained by small craft were so numerous that it was almost impossible to record them. Taken altogether, no less than thirty boats were either wrecked or are missing, including craft belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other shipping establishments. A watch-boat of the Water Police, which was fastened just below the Yato Bridge, was washed away during the typhoon and has not been found as yet. Many *sendo* on lighters and junks were saved from drowning. A number of timbers, masts, silk boxes, casks and other articles have been washed ashore at Kanagawa and elsewhere.

The roofs of the Yokohama Railway Station, the Aioi theatre, the Yoshida Gakko, the Post and Telegraph Office at Choja-machi, the Central Warehouse and other high structures were damaged to a great extent, while the Hiranuma theatre, now in course of construction in Tobe-machi, was destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost save that of a carpenter, of Tobe, who died from the effects of injuries received on the head. The poor man was named Sasajima Kyujiro and resided at No. 107, Shichome, Tobe.

A seaman belonging to the German steamer *Preussen*, now in Yokohama, while working on board during the storm was badly injured on the head and other parts of his body and taken to the German Hospital, on the Bluff, for treatment.

One result of the storm which was hardly anticipated was the demolition of the eastern breakwater over nearly half its length. From the white light house shoreward the blocks are lying in disorder, many apparently having been smashed by the force of the waves. There is a much smaller gap on the north breakwater.

Odawara Bay and the Coast.

Among the accounts hitherto published, that from Kozu is most vivid. The sea at that part of the coast showed extraordinary disturbance. Waves said to have been from 30 to 50 feet high rolled up at Odawara, sweeping away houses and drowning some 200 people. Baron Otori Keisuke

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barely escaped. His villa was over-thrown and he found himself lying under the roof. One small exit remained, and he was so fortunate as to find it. Tokyo suffered greatly, especially the Fukagawa district. Several houses were more or less wrecked, and various injuries to men and women are reported. The wind blew with impartial violence during its first onset from the north and its second attack from the south, and many trees and palings which had merely been loosened by the former assault were levelled by the latter.

It may be roughly stated that the eastern coast of the main island has not been visited by such a storm for many years.

A telegram from Yokosuka says that the battleship *Shikishima*, which was lying off the Third Fort, went ashore during the gale. Steps were being taken to float her off at the time of the telegram's despatch, and it is supposed that she sustained little injury.

No damage was inflicted at Hayama Palace, where the Crown Princess is now staying.

The Tidal Wave at Odawara.

A traveller who came through the district devastated by the Odawara tidal wave on Sunday, writes that no one who has not been through it can possibly conceive of the extent of the damage done from the Sakawa-gawa onward, by the force of the wave. The wall of water must have been over 60 feet high to have reached some of the places which were over-whelmed along the shore, and the force behind it carried the wave for between a ¼ and ½ a mile inland. At every little fishing village in Odawara bay it is the same tale, every house on the coast is destroyed, and the rice-fields are covered with sea-sand. The tramway track from Kodzu has been lifted bodily, sleepers and rails together, and carried right away from the roadbed. A kombu-factory not far from Kodzu has been entirely demolished, leaving a twenty-ton boiler alone to tell the tale of its former existence. Our correspondent estimates that the loss of life must run to 300 souls. Of course river bridges on the way from Odawara to Yumoto are all damaged, in some cases entirely destroyed, and connection with Miyanoshita and district is very difficult.

Railway Accidents.

A train at Karuizawa, consisting of 6 carriages, was upset by the wind, but as there were no travellers the accident had not any serious result

Traffic on the Nippon Railway, from Omiya northward, was interrupted from the evening of September 28th, as was also telegraphic communication. A goods train was capsized on the Tsuchiura line by the force of the gale during the same morning, but no casualty occurred.

In addition to the railway accidents already reported by us, several other cases occurred during the storm of September 28th. A passenger train, consisting of 12 carriages, was capsized at Koyama station, on the Nippon Railway, about 9 a.m. that day. As a result, eleven passengers were injured, one very badly. On the Abiko section, of the same railway, a goods train was upset by the force of the gale, but fortunately no oue was injured. Many carriages in Koyama, Utsunomiya and the neighbouring stations were also blown over. An official message from Chiba reports that a passenger train was capsized in the vicinity of Fusa station on the Abiko section with the result that over sixty passengers received injuries, though not fatally. A similar accident took place on the Fusa-Kinoshita section, of the Narita Kailway, causing injury to 38 passengers.

Snow.

It is further reported that in the afternoon of the same day snow fell in Matsumoto (a town near Nagano) and its neighbourhood.

The Rice Crop.

Japanese newspapers do not speak of the probable effect on the rice crop, but undoubtedly much injury must have been caused. The only redeeming feature is that the ears are now full and that even where stalks have been laid by the gale, the grain will ripen.

It may be added that the buildings of the Imperial Palace, in Tokyo, were uninjured, damages being limited to trees in the compound of the Palace.

A report issued by the Central Meteorological Observatory on September 28th at 3 p.m. says that the typhoon passed off in the direction of Sado island, Japan Sea, at 2 p.m. the same day. Meanwhile another centre of depression has appeared off Kiushu and is gradually travelling to the north-east.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt we publish the following table :—

Samedi 27 Sept., 1902.

	Barometre. m.m.	Barometre. inches.	Thermo. Cent.	Thermo. Fahr.
Midi	759	29.882	21.1	70
p.m.				
2	758	29.343	22.2	72
4	757.5	29.823	22.5	72.5
6	757	29.804	23.3	74
8	757	29.804	22.2	72
10	756	29.764	21.1	70
Dimanche 28 Sept.				
Minuit	755	29.725	20	68
a.m.				
2	753	29.646	18.9	65
4	750.5	29.547	20.5	69
6	746	29.371	21	69.8
8	737	29.016	21.5	71
9	728	28.661	22	71.5
10	719.5	28.327	24	75.2
10.30	731	28.780	24	75.2
Midi	740	29.134	24	75.2
p.m.				
2	743	29.252	25	77
4	743	29.271	25	77
6	742.5	29.243	24.5	76.1
8	743.5	29.232	24.5	76.1
10	744	29.292	24	75.2
Minuit 2	743.5	29.271	24	75.2
6	748	29.449	23	73.4
8	751	29.567	23.5	74.3

To the above figures it may be added that on Oct. 7th, 1899, the barometor locally showed a reading of 719mm.=28.308 inches, but on that occasion Yokohama was not visited severely.

Barometer Warnings.

Messrs. Favre-Brandt are kind enough to supply us with the following remarks by Pere Sechi with reference to the Philippines, and particularly Manila, but also they think very well applicable to Japan :—

When the Barometer is at

710 mm. to 730 mm. or 27.953 to 28.741 inches, (Destructive hurricane or storm) ;

730 mm. to 747 mm. 28.741 to 29.410 inches, (Severe or intense hurricane) :

"If the sky clears and the wind abates, the vortex passes through the locality ; will be followed by violent gusts of wind from the 2nd (East) and 3rd (West) quadrant.

"If the wind shifts from North to South through the E. the vortex passes through the S."

With Barometer at

747 mm. to 751 mm., (hurricane in the locality or very near) :

"With winds from the 1st and 4th quadrant the hurricane commences.

"With winds from 2nd to 3rd quadrant it passes disappearing.

"With winds from the 1st or 4th quadrant the hurricane approaches.

"With winds from the 2nd or 3rd quadrant it disappears."

The Tale of Death at Odawara Bay.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Owing to the difficulty in compiling statistics, no accurate figures are yet obtainable regarding the exact loss of life by the tidal wave in Odawara Bay. It is stated, however, that in Koyawata-mura 123 houses were either carried away or destroyed and over 30 houses partially damaged, while eleven persons lost their lives ; 140 were injured and 48 are missing. The whole place has been turned into a desert. In Sakawa-mura 90 houses were carried away, 20 houses damaged, 28 persons killed, 30 injured and 50 are missing. Over 50 persons, all injured, were taken to the Sofukuji temple for treatment. In Odawara, three persons lost their lives, 50 were injured more or less seriously, 500 houses were destroyed, and over 1,000 houses flooded. The building of the Odawara primary school, various temples and Viscount Okubo's villa were thrown open to receive over 500 homeless people. In Kozu, 34 houses were washed away, 15 houses damaged, 17 persons drowned and many injured. In Oiso, the damage was slight ; 7 houses being destroyed, and 9 houses damaged. No lives were lost. It is scarcely necessary to state that all the fishing boats on the coast were carried out to sea by the wave.

Madame Sufu wishes to acknowledge the following kind donations towards the relief fund she is raising for the sufferers from the Odawara tidal waves :—

	Yen.
Bavier & Co.	100
Illies & Co.	100
Siber, Wolff & Co.	100
E. V. Thorn, Esq.	10
Nembrini Gonzaga, Esq.	10

The "Shikishima."

Reports of disaster come from Shizuoka, Tottori, Akita, Saitama, Tochigi, Gumma, Kanagawa, Nagoya and other places.

News from Yokosuka has it that the first class battle-ship *Shikishima* was still on the rocks on the afternoon of September 29th. Efforts are being made to lessen the weight of the vessel, but it is believed that several days will elapse before she can be successfully pulled off. The vessel was launched from the Armstrong Company's Yard in 1898, the cost of her construction being about *yen* 15,000,000. Captain Tomioka is in command.

The famous Red Bridge at Nikko was entirely destroyed on Sunday, owing to the sudden rising of the river. The destruction in the gorge is said by travellers, who reached Yokohama on Tuesday, to be terrible, and the loss of life will be great, we fear. The flood swept away bridges, houses, and shrines in its relentless onrush, but fortunately the chief glories of the place were high above the reach of the destroying waters.

U.S. ASIATIC SQUADRON.

A Washington telegram of September 10th said it was announced at the Navy Department on that date that Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers will turn over the command of the Asiatic station to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans at Yokohama, Japan, about October 20th, and that Admiral Rodgers then will sail for the United States aboard his flagship the *New York*, coming across the Pacific to San Francisco instead of through the Suez Canal. Upon his arrival in this country, it is understood, the *New York* will be attached to the North Pacific squadron, and Rear Admiral Rodgers will assume command of the New York Navy Yard. A permanent assignment of the *New York* to the Pacific station will keep her from participating in the joint manœuvers of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European squadrons in the Caribbean sea next winter.

The following transfers on the station were announced on Sept. 8th: —Asiatic Station : Commander J. C. Fremont ordered home ; Lieutenant-Commander F. S. Carter to the *Monadnock* ; Lieutenant A. T. Long from the *Vicksburg* home ; Surgeon J. E. Gardner transferred from Cavite to the *Kentucky* ; Surgeon G. P. Lumsden from the *Kentucky* home ; Midshipman L. Brooks Jr. transferred from the *Vicksburg* to the *Kentucky* ; Midshipman H. S. Klyce from the *Kentucky* to the *Vicksburg*.

A Hindu paper, writing of the aid given by Japan for the Hindu Buddhistic Conference, to be held at Tokyo this month, says:—There is a pathetic magnanimity in the spectacle of Japan remembering in her palmy days the old fallen country which in its better days freely gave her the best it had to give—Buddha's gospel of peace and love. Let us hope that this invitation may prove the precursor of those varied ties by which we wish the two countries should be bound to each other. Already a few of our enterprising young men are looking to Japan for industrial and scientific training.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The *Chûô Kôron* (No. 8) contains an extremely lively and well written article which, under the title of *Kyôiku Jihcidan* (A Talk on the Educational abuses of the time), gives an account of the present educational situation in Japan, which seems to us on the whole to be borne out by facts. The writer informs us that he has no connection whatever with schools or with the Department of Education, but that he has closely watched the course of events in the educational world. He starts with the suggestion that the term "Middle Schools" had better be dropped and the term "State Schools" or "National Schools" be used in its stead. The term "Middle School" implies a connection with lower and higher schools, which does not exist as a matter of fact. There are at present 258 Middle Schools in the country, attended by 101,570 pupils. Now, supposing that the students at these schools are desirous of finishing their education in some higher institution, their wish cannot be gratified in the great majority of cases. There are, says the writer we are quoting, seven High Schools and the following high-class technical schools: the High Commercial School, the High Normal School, the High Industrial School, the Sapporo Agricultural School, a Medical School (Tôkyô), a Foreign Language School, a Fine Art School and a Music School. The entrance examinations for these schools are all competitive, resulting year after year in an enormous number of rejected candidates. The figures for the High Commercial School this year give one a fair idea of what is taking place all over the country. The number of students who offered themselves for examination was 1,235; the successful candidates numbered 250 only. The Middle Schools not only imply a connection with higher institutions which does not exist in respect of the name they bear, but the subjects taught have been chosen with the express object of preparing the students for a course of instruction which most of them can never receive. The present action of the Mombushô might well be compared to that of a person who guarantees to take a friend to Europe but who abandons him at Shanghai. The writer then passes on to consider the defects of Japanese students, which he takes to be: (1) Want of strength of character; (2) want of common sense and practicality; (3) a deficient knowledge of foreign languages. (1) The first alleged defect has been so fully discussed elsewhere that nothing need be said about it here. (2) In the matter of common sense and practicality, says the writer we are quoting, we ought to follow England. It is said that in their examinations the English think more of general knowledge and common sense than anything else.* In our system of teaching an enormous amount of time is spent over historical and geographical details which are of little practical use. Our students ought to be made thoroughly acquainted with China and Korea and with the chief events of the *Meiji* era. The whole tendency of our teaching is to produce unpractical men. (3) The failure of University students and even professors to understand foreign languages when they hear them spoken is too well known to need lengthy reference here. The fact is that the Mombushô would do well to give up trying to teach everything in one institution. If the students to whom a knowledge of colloquial English or German is essential were allowed to spend a few years in studying language at the Foreign Language School in Tôkyô, the results would be most satisfactory. But in the matter of the teaching of foreign languages in Government schools it is most important that a connected system should be followed in the lower and higher institutions. Coming to the subject of private schools, the writer we are quoting says that the Mombushô has been a veritable stepmother to them. For years they were persecuted. They are now receiving more lenient treatment, but still the Department is by no means disposed to grant them the same privileges as are enjoyed by Government schools. Since the Keiogijiku and the Semmon Gakkô are now constituted like Daigakkô, there is no reason why the diplomas of graduates of these institutions should not rank as high as those given by the Imperial University. It is said that private schools are not properly organised, but this is to a very large extent the result of the treatment they have received from the Mombushô. Were privileges granted to them on certain conditions relating to efficiency, the conditions would undoubtedly be fulfilled. Even in this thirty-fifth year of *Meiji* the obstacles to free competition in education are most formidable and the feeling against their removal is still very strong. The *Kwanson-Mimpi* 官尊民卑 spirit still prevails, the Government is exalted and the ordinary citizen despised. Though political clannism has to a large extent been abolished, educational clannism still remains and blocks the way to progress.

Dr. Ueda Mannen contributes an article to the *Chûô Kôron* on the future of the Japanese language, in which he points out that it is desirable that in linguistic reform the following three principles should be observed. (1) That without going as far as to introduce obsolete words or little known archaisms, the Japanese language should be employed rather than Chinese. (2) That in the retention of Chinese care should be taken to drop such homonyms as cause confusion when used in speech apart from the written character. (3) That in cases where the translation of foreign terms is found to be difficult, the original terms should be introduced. Under these headings Dr. Ueda writes in the following strain:—(1) The history of the German language contains a parallel to the relation of our Japanese tongue to the imported Chinese. There was a time, and that not so long ago, when instead of the German terms now in use French words were used by the Germans. They were usually shorter and more expressive than the German equivalents, but the Germans felt that they wanted to develop their own native tongue by putting it to new uses. They stuck to the German nomenclature until to a very considerable extent it replaced the French. I am in favour of our substituting Japanese words for Chinese whenever it can be done with ease, but we must avoid going to extremes in this matter. The idea of resorting to the *Kojiki* and the *Nihongi* for terms rather than retain those now in use—an idea which has its advocates—seems to me absurd. I would draw the line at obsolete words and words not generally understood. (3) It is not to be supposed that Chinese terms which have been in use thousands of years can be got rid of in a day, but there are a great many superfluous and confusing characters in daily use. Many of these could be dropped and other terms used in their stead. Take, for example, 公爵, *Kôshaku*, Prince, and 侯爵, *Kôshaku*, Marquis, 私立, *Shiritsu* and 市立, *Shiritsu*†, 化學, *Kwagaku*, Chemistry, and 科學, *Kwagaku*, Science; 文科, *Bunkwa*, Literature, and 分科, *bunkwa*, faculty. As these cannot be properly understood apart from an explanatory context, there are times when substitutes would prove very convenient or the words might be explained in some such fashion as the following: "The Kô of the first *Kôshaku* is the *Kimi* Kô; the Kô of the second is the *Sôrô* Kô." As regards the term *bunkwa* for literature it need not be employed at all. The same may be said of many other words in constant use. (3) It seems to me that both in China and Japan in a great many cases it would have been better to have introduced the original terms rather than attempt to express their meaning in ideographs. There are some who say that it spoils the effect of a sentence to introduce foreign words; but after all what is our Japanese language as it exists to-day but a mixture of two languages that have little affinity to each other? Our *Yamato-kotoba* is nearer Aryan languages in sound than the Chinese. After transforming the Chinese language to such an extent that a Chinaman hardly recognises it as his own tongue, is it not absurd to stick at the introduction of a few Occidental terms into Japanese?* Dr. Ueda concludes his article by observing that steps ought at once to be taken to improve and to enrich pure Japanese. The language, he thinks, is capable of answering all the multifarious purposes for which in this busy and progressive age it may have to be used, but in order to do this it needs altering in various ways. Practical men should set about this at once.

* * *

The *Nipponjin* mourns over the tendency to multiply laws and rules in this country and thinks that good government is more hindered than furthered by the multitudinous regulations issued month after month by the various Departments of State. It is not necessary that Japan should follow in the wake of any other nation in this matter. Nations all have their peculiarities and if a perfect network of rules suits certain nations (the reference evidently is to Germany especially) it does not follow that they are necessary under different conditions. In European and American history nothing is more striking than the way in which the great nations have each followed their own special bent and have not allowed themselves to be diverted from their courses by the oft-times opposite action of their rivals. There is a continuity about the lives of the Anglo-Saxons, the French and the Germans. Their strength has consisted in each following the bent of their own natures. Our people for centuries were quietly governed without the hundred-and-one regulations now in force. We are far too ready to imitate foreigners when it would be better for us to keep to our own ways of doing things. We have been informed that in some parts of the country local assemblies have been borrowing wholesale from the systems of certain foreign local boards. If this is done the chief object of local government—the adaptation of rules to special local conditions—becomes unrealizable. It is said that in a transition age much imitation of others is unavoidable, but we carry the thing to excess and the trouble is that in too many cases we take the shadow and the form for the substance and the reality. So many of our reforms are not carried into actual life, they exist in writing only. What Miss Hughes remarked of our educational system is true of a good many other things. She said that though our system of education seemed very perfect, the practical results it yielded were in no way remarkable. It is astonishing with what blind persistency for centuries we have been multiplying rules. Japan was never more quietly, and certainly never better, governed than when Shôtoku Taishi's Constitution consisting of only 17 articles was in force. These articles when examined to-day are seen to contain the essence of the best foreign codes or systems of law. The writer here gives a minute account of the enormous extent to which Japan borrowed from China in former times. It was only during the Kamakura era that Japan's rulers ceased to take delight in the display of rules and regulations taken *en masse* from Chinese books. According to the writer we are quoting the statesmen of the *Meiji* era have outdone all their predecessors in the matter of over-legislation.

* * *

In his organ the *Shinjin*, which breathes a very earnest spirit, Mr. Ebina Danjô writes as follows

* We think this is hardly borne out by facts, much as the adoption of the course indicated is urged by certain writers.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The first term is applied to schools or other establishments originating with private persons; the latter to those started by municipalities.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* The contention of Dr. Ueda and those who agree with him on this point is that when our technical terms are rendered in Chinese the ideographs in many cases have to be understood in quite new senses and that it takes as long to learn these new senses as it would to master the meaning of the original terms. Into this discussion we cannot go here. There is much to be said in favour of both views, but the majority of Japanese experts have always preferred to rely on the ideographs as a better medium than the original terms.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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on University graduates and their worldly prospects:—On July 11th a large number of University students received their diplomas. Though persons who fail to look beneath the surface may be full of jubilance over such an event, when I think of the hard future that lies before these students I cannot refrain from shedding a tear. If what the newspapers say is correct an Engineering Graduate cannot be sure of receiving more than 40 *yen* a month for his services and a Law Graduate can only command 30 *yen*. When one thinks of all the expense involved in the education of these graduates, it does seem deplorable that the economic conditions of the country should be such that no higher remuneration can be given them. These graduates should not remain in the capital, but seek employment in the provinces, or, better still, go abroad. Surely in China and Korea there are openings for such men, and perhaps even India and Siam might afford promising fields for them. If this country is at present overstocked with trained men, there are many other countries where the demand for them is brisk. Let young men seek their fortunes in foreign lands and thus will they make Japan better known to the outside world.

* * *

Moving with the spirit of the times the *Taiyô* has of late assumed a new *rôle*. It has hitherto aimed at being a high-class literary organ chiefly, but it has now been converted into a trade journal. It reveals this in its new name, "The Sun Trade Journal," and Dr. Kato Hiroyuki, one of its old contributors, who with all his love of philosophy has a very practical mind, has published in a recent number a very interesting article entitled *Seifu no mingyô* (民業), in which he discusses the relations of the Government to private enterprises and maps out the course which he thinks the authorities ought to follow in industrial and commercial matters. We proceed to epitomize his remarks:—The question of what it is the duty of a Government to undertake and what it had better leave to private enterprise has been keenly discussed in Europe for over 200 years. The old notion was that Government should undertake everything which affected the welfare of the country. The tendency of enlightened public opinion in the most advanced countries has all been in the direction of limiting the duties of Government to as narrow a sphere as possible. Speaking generally, everything that can be efficiently carried on by private individuals or by properly organised companies should be left to these agencies. The Government should only step in when there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of the successful conduct of great enterprises by private effort. While not agreeing with those who represent the defence of the peoples' rights and the administration of the laws to be almost the sole functions of a Government and who hold that it should not embark on any great business undertaking under any circumstances, we hold that the Government should allow private persons to transact most of the necessary business of a country. The latter should own and run the railways and have the control of telegraphic and postal communication. Of course there are times when the people need to be led by the Government, when it is necessary for a Government to convince people that a certain industry or the construction of a railway line or a road will lead to substantial profits But on such occasions the Government should only lead the way and only take such steps as will allow of its subsequent withdrawal without substantial injury to the business which it has pioneered. The tendency in some countries of the West is to revert to the old state of things; in which the Government was relied on for every big undertaking. This course has many serious drawbacks. In this country one of the great disadvantages attending the conduct of business by the Government is the grand airs its functionaries are apt to assume. Up to a very recent date one could always tell when one had passed from a railway line owned by a private company to a Government line by the demeanour of the railway employes. In replying to a letter containing some request the term 許可, *kyoka suru*, was constantly used by Government Railway officers, when *shôchi itashimasu* would have been more appropriate. This abuse is on the decrease as far as Government railways are concerned, but in other lines of business red-tapeism and arrogance are as strong as ever and constitute a serious obstacle to the rapid despatch of business. If the Government is running railways or managing a telegraph line, it has entered the business world and should feel itself to be on the same footing as ordinary business men. The Government that administers the Law and superintends the defence of the country is to be distinguished from the Government that runs a railway. There is a dignity attached to the former that is not associated with the latter. It is the failure to realise this fact that causes the assumption of lordly airs on the part of Government business men. *Seifu wa tôzen Seifu no suru koto to Seifu no suru mingyô to kubetsu sezarubekarazu.* "The Government must distinguish between what it does in its proper capacity as a Government and what it does in the capacity of a body carrying on business for the nation." This subject has been repeatedly discussed in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpô*. According to that journal there is an enormous amount of silly arrogance still prevailing in Government offices and the waste of time and unpleasantness caused by the lordly airs of petty officials are still very considerable.

* * *

Dr. Soeda Juichi, who was the founder of the Kôgyô Ginkô, publishes an article in the *Taiyô* entitled *Sangyô Seisaku* "Government policies for increasing products," which contains some valuable facts and statistics. The following is the gist of Dr. Soeda's essay:—The prosperity of a country depends largely on its adjusting its expenditure to suit its revenue. If the spending goes on much faster than the making of money a country is going down the hill. It may be well to put Japan's present position to the test of figures. But first I wish to call attention to several indisputable facts. (1) The productive land throughout the country has not been improved in any way; so that it is incapable of producing more per year than it has hitherto done. (2) The savings of the people are exceptionally small, and what hoarding there is mostly consists of putting things and even money away in storehouses, where they are quite unproductive. (3) The amount of labour which our workmen get though in one day is only about one-fourth of that accomplished by American workmen. The pay the Japanese workman receives is about one-third of that of the foreigner; so that it is more economical to employ a foreign workman than a Japanese. When a number of men have to be used, where one foreign workman has perhaps to be housed and fed four Japanese have to be accommodated. We see then that in the elements that go to enrich a country, a productive soil, a thrifty and economic people and diligent workmen we are in a most unfavourable position. Now observe how expenditure has been increasing in recent years, especially since the China-Japan war. The following table shows the aggregate Prefectural and City (Fu) Debts during the past 9 years.

	Yen.
1893	9,093,801
1894	10,061,253
1895	10,299,934
1896	10,518,414
1897	13,738,161
1898	20,264,480
1899	24,628,299
1900	30,769,473
1901	33,187,806

The next table shows at what rate we have been sending money abroad in recent years.

IMPORTS.	YEN.
1896	53,831,714
1897	56,165,693
1898	111,748,403
1899	5,472,033
1900	82,831,851
1901	3,467,101
Total	313,516,796

Thus it is seen that most of the money we obtained from China was sent abroad. What we have purchased is out of all proportion to what we have produced* and hence it is that the business world has drifted into speculation, with the creation of a number of small companies, and what not. This state of things is largely the cause of the prevailing political corruption. From the following table, which gives the wealth of the various countries of the world, we can see where we stand.

COUNTRIES.	YEN.
America	128,240,000,000
England	94,000,000,000
France	85,980,000,000
Germany	64,370,000,000
Austria	38,550,000,000
Italy	29,630,000,000
Japan	11,000,000,000†

The next table shows the annual value of the commerce carried on by seven of the leading countries of the world.

Countries.	*Yen.*	Average per man of the population.
England	7,402,000,000	*Yen* 190
America	3,200,000,000	,, 50
France	3,110,000,000	,, 80
Russia	1,185,000,000	,, 10
Belgium	1,110,000,000	,, 80
Italy	940,000,000	,, 30
Japan‡	472,000,000	,, 11

The following figures show the extent to which each of the great nations saves.

MONEY ENTRUSTED TO SAVINGS BANKS.

Countries.	*Yen.*	Average per man of the population.
America	4,358,837,000	*Yen* 69
Germany	2,484,050,000	,, 77
Austria	2,062,982,000	,, 49
England	1,731,395,000	,, 42
France	1,708,522,000	,, 44
Italy	873,106,000	,, 27
Russia	537,218,000	,, 5
Japan	51,908,000	,, 1

Japan has cause for real gratification in the state of her education, her laws and her army and navy, but her trade and industry are in a poor way compared to those of other Powers. What is the real cause of this? No other than our love of old habits of thought and life. The normal Japanese prefers to sit still aud do nothing, or to while away time by spinning theories or knocking down those that others have spun. He despises business and is content to saunter through life in an utterly nonchalant manner. Dr. Soeda supplements these remarks with an earnest appeal to the nation to arouse itself and to adapt itself to the new conditions with which the progress of events have surrounded it. Summarised, the recommendations of Dr. Soeda are as follows:—(1) That efforts be made to make use of all the natural resources of the country to the very utmost; (2) that steps be taken to accumulate capital and that endeavours be made to encourage the habit of saving; (3) that the results of labour be augmented by inciting workmen to put more energy into their work; (4) that better means of land and water communication be established; (5) that the burdens of the producing classes be lightened; (6) that legal procedure of all kinds be simplified and unnecessary delay in the trying of cases he avoided; (7) that local Government assemblies take up the subjects of agriculture, commerce and industry earnestly and devise measures for increasing the produce of the country; (8) that in our relations with other countries our pecuniary interests be made a primary concern, and that all members of the Diplomatic body be required to pay more attention to business matters and Japan's material interests; (9) that the development of our armaments be regulated by the development of our commerce; this will mean that greater importance should be attached to our navy than to our army; it is most important that our merchant ships should always be able to

* Dr. Soeda does not seem to take into account the fact that much of the money sent abroad is for wealth-producing machinery and material. Excessive imports are not of themselves an unfavourable symptom. In England's case they are associated with unusual prosperity.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Japan's wealth is usually stated to be 15,000,000,000 *yen*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ The figures for Germany are omitted in this table as those for Russia were in the last.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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rely on our protection wherever they may go. (10) that business men should occupy a higher place in public esteem. Hitherto they have been despised and hence many weak-minded men have been prevented from choosing a business profession. Sentiment goes for a great deal in these matters. * * *

In the *Shakaigaku Zasshi* (Sociology) Mr. Nunokawa Seiyen writes on four alleged defects in the Japanese learned world. I. *There is want of sufficient interest in science and of greater facilities for the study of the same.* According to the report of the Teikokukai Zushokan for last year the books on Law, Politics and Economy in that library numbered 13,660 volumes; those on History and Biography, 9,404; and on Literature, 8,714; those on Mathematics, 7,642; those on Philosophy, 6,857, and those on miscellaneous subjects, 5,532. Those on Science and Medicine only numbered 481 and those on social statistics 280. II. *There is a lack of places for conducting chemical examinations, experiments and analysis.* In the whole country there are not more than two or three such places and they are all under Government control. When some chemical question like the Ashio copper poisoning affair comes up for discussion it is desirable that ordinary citizens should have access to laboratories in which chemical changes resulting from contact with various substances may be properly tested. When a dispute arises between the Government and private citizens relating to some chemical process it is essential that the latter should possess the means of testing the matter scientifically. III.—*There is a lack of statistical facilities for various investigations.* There are a number of social questions of great importance which it is now impossible to study scientifically in Japan on account of the want of thoroughly reliable statistics. There is a good deal of noise made in the literary world about the desirability of studying Japanese Sociology, but the means for doing it have still to a very large extent to be called into existence. IV.—*The study of Law, Politics, and Economy is over-done.* There are far too many students engaged on these subjects. It is a result of the traditional love of dialectics which is so common among Japanese youths. Hundreds of these students start on a career that offers no tempting prospects whatever and end by being forced to accept posts for which their education has in no way qualified them. The creation of such a surplus of unproductive young men is one of the evils of the time. There are more talkers than doers.

On the position Japanese occupy as regards the acquisition of wealth Mr. Kure Bunso the well known statistician writes in the *Shakaigaku Zasshi* as follows:—There are only two men in Japan who pay an income tax of over 250,000 *yen*. There are only 13 men in the whole country who pay 39,000 *yen*, being in the proportion of 4 persons to every 100,000 inhabitants; only 67 who pay 24,000 *yen*, being in the proportion of 2 persons to every 10,000 inhabitants; 96 persons who pay 17,000 *yen*, being in the proportion of 2.8 persons to every 10,000 inhabitants; those who pay 11,000 *yen* number 140, being in the proportion of 4 persons to every 10,000 inhabitants. Out of each 1,000 inhabitants there are only 7 persons who make 2,700 *yen* a year. Thus it is seen that when compared with the French and the English the Japanese are extremely poor. The Germans seen to be rich to the Japanese, though when compared with the French and English they are poor. General Grant when in Japan nearly 20 years ago remarked that Japan was fortunate in having such an equality among all classes of the people. He said that the gulf between the rich and the poor did not exist here. Equality may be all very well in its way, but says Mr. Kure, a state of equality in which most of the people hardly have enough to live on is anything but desirable.

Lane, the Australian swimmer, has just succeeded in swimming three hundred yards, in a tournament at Liverpool, in 3 min. 42 1/5 seconds, which is the world's record for this distance.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Stoughton Musical Society is the oldest organization of its kind in America. It celebrated its cententennial in Stoughton, Mass., on June 6th, 1886, and at its annual reunion a few weeks ago at Highland Park, Avon, 15,000 people listened to its performances.

It is stated that investigations made by the board of American naval officers as to the utility of liquid fuel for the navy are not favourable to its use. Rear-Admiral Melville is satisfied from the tests that, while oil can be burned as a fuel with facility, it is not an economic fuel for naval purposes. He does not believe there is any prospect of liquid fuel being used in the navy in place of coal, with a possible exception of the very small craft. The experiments, however, will be continued.

When Mr. Alexander Shepard was Governor of the District of Columbia, during General Grant's occupation of White House, so much money was spent on public improvements in Washington that he became the best hated man by the taxpayers of the district. He left Washington poor and under the darkest kind of a cloud, and went to Mexico to seek a change of fortune. He has since become very wealthy through fortunate mining ventures, and recently returned to Washington. Public opinion concerning his acts as Governor of the district is now so changed in his favour, remarks a Californian paper, that a movement has been started to appoint him to a vacancy which exists on the Board of District Commissioners. The people who are thus dispósed to honour and trust him now with the management of the public works of the district would have burned him in effigy twenty years ago for performances which they did not understand but the enormous value of which time has since proved.

The following pathetic story was told in New York on Sept. 8th:—As a result of the surgical operation which his physicians thought necessary to save his life, Bradford B. McGregor, the young Standard Oil millionaire, lies dead at his home in Mammaroneck. Mrs. McGregor, who married the young man just before the operation, that she might nurse him back to health, if possible, and who became a widow within, thirty-six hours from the time she became a bride, is prostrated from the shock and from exhaustion. Before the operation was performed, at which the young bride was present, McGregor made a will by which his widow will inherit over $1,000,000. Ex-rays had been used to ascertain McGregor's ailment. They had shown a heart-shaped stone in one of the kidneys, and to remove it the surgeons had made an incision in the back. They removed the stone, weighing 500 grains, and the wound was closed and antiseptically dressed. Mr. McGregor had only recently divorced his first wife.

Making all allowances, people seem to live longer than they used to in the United States. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the figures in a statement issued by the U.S. Census Office in which the median age of the population under the census of 1900 is compared with that under several preceding censuses. It may be explained that the median age is such an age that half the population is over it and half under it. The median age of the total population in 1900 was 22.8, as compared with 21.9 in 1890. The median age of the white population is higher than that of the coloured portion, being 23.4 in 1900, as compared with 19.7 for negroes, Indians and Mongolians. In 1890 the figures were 22.4 for the whites and 18.3 for the coloured people. There seems to have been an increase in the median age of the white population during each decade from 1810 to 1900. In the ninety years intervening the increase amounted to 7.4 years. Of course a number of influences have cooperated in bringing about this result. Three are specially mentioned, namely, the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science, which has tended to increase the average length of life; the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier-age periods less preponderant numerically in the total population, and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older-age periods.

The American Bicycle Company, which was organized in 1899, is the first of the big trusts to go to the wall,says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The company has never paid any dividends on its $20,000,000 common stock and $10,000,000 preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent. cumulative interest, and it has failed to meet the 5 per cent interest due on the $9,500,000 of outstanding bonds. The combined plants in the trust represented 60 per cent. of the bicycles manufactured in the States. In 1897 these plants sold 562,100 bicycles; in 1898, 661,232, and in 1899, when they were consolidated, 841,642. Since then the sales have diminished, until last year there was a genuine slump, and this year's business has been no better, hence the combine finds itself unable to meet its bonded obligations.

In a recent number of *Outing* Mr. William J. Lampton declares that at present automobiles are too complicated and prices are too high for general adoption. The ratio of machines to population in the United States, 12,000 to 78,000,000, say; that is, one to every 6,500 persons, does not at first appear promising, but when we consider that only three years ago the ratio was one to 1,500,000 persons a very different aspect is presented, and it may be safely concluded that with such possibilities of demand the automobile must of necessity grow to meet the measure of its greatness. American makers are quicker to see this opportunity than are their foreign rivals, as is proved by prices. Foreign machines are sold in America at from $2,500 to $20,000, the record price paid by a wealthy New Yorker for a French machine, while the highest-priced American machine is $5,000, and hundreds are in use which cost their owners from $650 to $800. A good horse and waggon may be had for $200, and the automobile must approximate this figure to become popular. That this may be done and still be profitable to makers is shown in the history of bicycle prices, and in the further fact that one of the first American makers, with the popular idea in view, made machines to sell at from $400 to $600, and advanced his prices later because he could get whatever he asked.

It is reported, says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, that the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany railroads are about to discontinue oiling their roadbeds, after a three years' trial. The New York, New Haven and Hartford has also given up the practise, and the Long Island Railroad discontinued the practise about a year ago. Several of these roads are ballasting the permanent way with broken stone, which, after the rain has thoroughly washed it, gives no further trouble from dust. Elsewhere the oiled roadbed is giving every satisfaction. On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, when the road was first oiled, enough was put on to penetrate the ballast to a depth of four inches. From 2,000 to 2,200 gallons to a mile of single track is used, at a cost of from $35 to $45. The treatment leaves the fine sand, which flew in clouds about a train, firmly anchored to the earth and with the appearance and consistency of brown sugar. It is claimed for the oiled roadbed that the oil destroys vegetation along the line and thus saves the cost of weeding, also that it helps to preserve the ties by rendering the track waterproof, and that it deadens the noise. Many ordinary highways in the West have been "oiled" with satisfactory results.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Calcutta *Statesman* announces that a Bhujya manuscript of great antiquity, entitled *Isah Samhita*, by Parasara, the great astronomer and ascetic of ancient India, has been discovered and is now in the possession of Mr. John A. Francis, Culcutta. The manuscript contains an

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account of the incarnation singularly in harmony with the sacred story of Christianity.

The will of the late Mr. W. A. Main (61) of 7 King-st., St. James, for thirty-four years in the service of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has been entered for probate at £35,752.

Further discoveries have been made in the great ruins at Zimbabye, Rhodesia. Two ancient ascents leading up to the citadel itself have been cleared. An old stairway was also discovered, and various objects, including gold bangles and pieces of pottery, were found. One of the passages which was penetrated for the first time is 994ft. in length.

The steamship *Siberia*, built at Newport News for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left that port on Sept. 8th on a trial run, with Vice-President Schwerin of the P. M. Company on board. She returned to Old Point on the evening of the 10th after a most successful trial at sea, making a maximum speed of twenty-one knots. She made the run of 360 miles from the Capes to Nantucket shoals in twenty hours, averaging eighteen knots an hour under natural conditions. Coming back several spurts were made, and the *Siberia* ran easily from nineteen to twenty-one knots an hour. She was to leave in about two weeks for San Francisco.

The news from Acheen about the recent successful surprises of patrols by Achinese have aroused a painful impression in Holland, says the *Straits Times*. The Achinese, it is evident, are as daring as ever despite thirty years of warfare, and those who keep the field continue to be irreconcilable. Such onslaughts were seldom heard of a few years ago. Now they are becoming too common. The fault is said to lie in not sending troops enough to the seat of disturbance. The result is that in the remoter districts the enemy actually outnumber the forces of the Government, and can come into action in overwhelming strength.

Among the curious points mentioned in the English postal report is that over £1,000 in coin was found loose in the post last year. The increase in receipts for telegraphs for the year was £55,201. The average weekly number of words contained in Press telegrams was 14,344,883, as compared with a weekly average of 16,065,602 for the previous year. As an instance of the work thrown on the department on special occasions it may be mentioned that the number of words transmitted from London on the evening of June 2, in connection with the announcement of the terms of peace amounted to nearly 740,000. In this connection it may also be recorded that on March 19 a business firm despatched a telegram to 7,720 different addresses.

The *Tokyo Asahi* has a paragraph to the effect that in July this year when Mr. Musashi Kumataro, a Japanese resident in Korea, with several Chinese was taking a quantity of timber down the Yalu river the party was attacked by Korean soldiers. As a result the timber and the money of the party were plundered by the soldiers, who, not contented with this, took the party to their station, where the Japanese and Chinese were detained for over ten days. Nor was this all. The prisoners were all subjected to cruel treatment. The matter was subsequently reported by Mr. Musashi to the Pingyang branch of the Japanese Consulate in the Korean capital but no step, says the paper, has yet been taken by the Japanese authorities in the peninsula.

In the Sydney Water Police Court on the 29th August the adjourned hearing of the charge against T. Ando, second steward, and K. Okumura, under-steward, on the Japanese mail steamer *Yawata Maru*, of unlawfully interfering with 110 boxes of cigars without authority and not in accordance with the Customs Act of 1901, was resumed. The solicitor for the defence informed the Court that the defendant Ando pleaded guilty. Customs-Officer Donohoe stated that, as the result of enquiries, he had ascertained that the price of the cigars was £8 per thousand. The defendant Okumura deposed that he was a boy on the *Yawata Maru*. He helped to carry the linen down the gangway, but knew nothing of the contents of the bundles. The magistrate found the defendants guilty, and fined Ando £60, or in default, three months' imprisoment. Okumura was fined £30, or two months' imprisonment.

REVISED IMPORT CUSTOMS TARIFF.

By Imperial Ordinance No. 219, published in the *Official Gazette* of Sept. 30th, the Specific Import Duties are revised, the new tariff to come into force on April 1st, 1903, when Imperial Ordinance No. 220 of 1898 will be repealed. It may be noted that the tariff is now revised under Art. 3 of the Customs Tariff Law which reads:

"In regard to those articles enumerated in the annexed Tariff, in respect of which it is found advisable to convert the *ad valorem* rates of duty into specific duties, the articles and their subdivisions may be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The specific duties, above mentioned, shall be determined according to the rates of duty set forth in the annexed Tariff, taking average values for a period of six months or more, and calculated upon the basis prescribed in the preceeding article."

The revised tariff is as follows:—

No in the Statutory Tariff.		Per	Specific Duty. Y. n.
		Kin.	
23	Bullets	100	2.187
32	Biscuits:		
	a Ship biscuits	—	.021
	b Fancy biscuits	—	.054
33	Butter	—	.099
34	Cheese	—	.062
35	Coffee (berry)	—	.064
38	Wheat-flour	100	.456
40	Hams and bacon	—	.065
41	Meat, fresh (mutton)	100	2.383
42	Milk, condensed or dessicated...	*	.347
44	Salt (sea or rock):		
	a Crude	100	.082
	b Refined	100	1.768
45	Salt fish	100	.909
46	Salt meat (Beef or pork in casks)	100	2.020
47	*Sekitwasai* (gelidium corneum)..	100	.590
50	Artificial Butter	—	.570
	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.		
63	Undershirts and drawers, knit:—	Pieces.	
	a. Of Cotton	12	1.642
	b. Of Wool	12	3.525
	c. Of Wool and Cotton	12	2.165
	DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES.	Kin.	
66	Acidium Carbolicum	—	.049
67	Acidium salicylicum	—	.075
68	Acidium Tartaricum	—	.065
70	Alum	100	.227
71	Anti-febrin	—	.050
72	Anti-pyrine	—	.361
74	Biakujutsu (radix atractylis ovata or alta)	100	1.051
75	Bismuth subnitrate	—	.305
77	Borax (Sodii Siboras)	100	1.116
78	Camphor, Borneo, and Blumea or Nagi	—	.466
79	Cassia, or cinnamon bark	100	.902
80	Cassia, or cinnamon oil	—	.902
81	Cataria, leaf of	100	.680
82	Cinchona bark	100	3.022
84	Cinnabar (hydrargyri sulphuretumrubrum)	—	.098
85	Cloves (caryophyllus)	100	1.822
86	Cocaine hydrochloride	—	18.498
89	Colombo (radix calumba)	100	.997
91	Cutch and gambier (extractum catechu nigrum and extractum terra Japonica or catechu pallidum)	100	1.131
92	Gentian (radix gentiana)	100	1.077
93	Ginseng (panax)	—	.447
94	Glycerine	—	.035
95	Gum Arabic or acacia	100	1.463
96	Gum benzoin, or benzoinum	100	1.110
99	Gum Olibanum	100	1.141
100	Hops	—	.092
101	Iodoform	—	.432
102	Ipecac (radix ipecacuanha)	100	67.033
103	Jalap (radix jalapa)	100	4.279
105	Liquorice (radix glycyrrhiza)	100	.939
106	Mawo (epedora vulgaris)	100	.626
108	Morphine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (morphia hydrochloras or sulphas)	—	4.654
109	Musk (moschus)	—	41.175
110	Musk (artificial)	—	10.494
111	Nard, or spikenard	100	1.807
114	Potash, bromide of (Potassii bromidum)	—	.101
116	Potash, iodide of (Potassi iodidum)	—	.283
117	Putchuk	100	1.706
118	Quinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (Quinia hydrochloras or sulphas)	—	1.322
119	Rosin	100	.348
120	Rhubarb, in lump or ground (radix rheum)	100	1.392
121	Saffron (crocus)	—	1.718
122	Salpetre (potassiinitras)	100	.972
123	Santonine (santonium)	—	.967
124	Sarsaparilla (radix sarsa)	100	2.175
125	Semen cygnæ, or worm seed (semen santonica)	100	1.781
126	Shellac	—	.043
127	Soda ash	100	.394
128	Soda, bicarbonate (or sodii bicarbona)	100	.367
129	Soda, caustic (sodii caustica)	100	.633
130	Soda crystals (washing soda)	100	.423
131	Soda, salicylate (or sodii salicylas)	—	.115
132	Sojutsu (radix atractylis laneca)..	100	.532
133	Sticklac	100	1.140
134	Vaseline	100	1.664
135	Wogon (radix scutellaria lanceolaria)	100	.651
136a	Borax acid	100	1.658
136b	Acetic acid	100	.094
136c	Tannic acid	100	7.425
136d	Ammonium Carbonate	100	2.113
136e	Creosote Carbonate	—	.351
136f	Chloroform	100	1.922
	DYES, COLOURS AND PAINTS.	Kin.	
139	Blue, mineral (dry or liquid)	100	6.233
141	Cobalt, oxide of	100	47.308
143	Emerald Green	—	.035
144	Galls of all kinds	100	2.892
145	Gamboge	100	5.924
146	Gold, Silver and Platinum Liquid	—	18.339
147	Indigo, dry	100	21.422
148	Indigo, liquid	100	7.137
150	Lead (all colours)	100	1.327
152	Logwood, extract of	100	2.166
153	Mangrove bark	100	.149
154	Paint in oil	100	1.418
155	Shafflower	100	2.498
156	Sapan-wood	100	.234
158	Turmeric	100	.486
159	Ultramarine	100	1.793
160	Varnish	100	.044
161	Varnish, Chinese	100	4.173
162	Verdigris	100	3.678
163	Vermillion	—	.143
164	Wansho, or gosu	100	6.174
165	White Zinc	100	1.313
166	Fustic Extract	—	.022
	GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.	sq. ft.	
167	Glass, window uncoloured or unstained	100	.628
168	Glass, Plate, silvered or unsilvered	100	6.896
169	Glass Beads, known as Venetian Beads	kin. 100	1.738
170	Glass, broken or powdered	100	.065
	GRAINS AND SEEDS.		
173	Barley	100	.106
174	Beans and pease	100	.137
177	Sesume, or sesamum	100	.250
178	Wheat	100	.159
179	Cotton seed	100	.068
180	Bones (animal)	100	.403
183	Hair, excluding Wool, Goat's Hair, and Camel's Hair	100	8.594
	HORNS, IVORY, SKINS, HAIR, SHELLS, ETC.		
185	Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo (raw, dried salted, or pickled, and undressed)	100	1.176
186	Hides or skins, deer (raw, dried, salted or pickled & undressed)	100	2.121
187	Hides or skins, samba (cerous elephus) [raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed]	100	1.053
188	Hoofs	100	.172
189	Horns, bull, ox, cow	200	.454
190	Horns, deer	100	.915
192	Ivory or tusks, elephant	—	.459
195	Ivory or tusks, walrus or sea horse	—	.112
196	Leather, sole	100	10.137
197a	Leather, all other	100	12.706
197b	Indian Red leather	100	5.335
198	Tortoise Shell:—		
	a. Shells and claws	—	1.218
	b. All others	—	.122

* 12 tins containing 1 lb. each. Tins having different weights in proportion to this rate.

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	METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.			
202	Antimony, Ingot and Slab	100		.391
203	Bar and rod	100		5.195
203	Plate and sheet	100		4.748
204	Pipes and Tubes	100		4.924
206	Old (only fit for remanufacturing)	100		.986
	Copper :—			
208a	Bar and rod	100		5.206
208b	Plate and sheet	100		5.155
209	Nails	100		6.010
210	Pipes and Tubes	100		5.948
211	Wire	100		6.306
213	Old (only fit for remanufacturing)	100		1.342
	German Silver :—			
214	Plate, sheet and wire	100		7.583
	Iron and Mild Steel :—			
215	Pig and ingot	100		.113
217	Bar and rod (of diameter exceeding ¼ of an in.)	100		.464
217	Hoop and band	100		.502
218	T. angle, and other wrought iron and mild steel	100		.539
219	Rails	100		.384
219a	Dog-spikes thereof	100		.588
219b	Fish-plates thereof	100		.471
220a	Sheet and plate (corrugated)	100		.867
220b	Steel and plate (corrugated excepted)	100		.499
221	Galvanized sheet and plate (plain or corrugated)	100		.953
222	Plate, diagonal or checked	100		.486
224	Nails (dog spikes, bolts and nuts, etc., not galvanised)	100		.583
226	Tinned plates (plain)	100		.961
227	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ in diameter (tinned)	100		.605
228	Telegraph wire (galvanized)	100		.676
229a	Wire-rope (galvanized)	100		1.280
229b	Wire-rope (not galvanized)	100		1.874
230	Wire-rope, old (galvanized or otherwise)	100		.127
231a	Old hoops	100		.141
231b	Old wire and other iron and mild steel (only fit for re-manufacturing)	100		.144
232	Lead, Pig, ingot and slab	100		.420
233	Lead, sheet	100		.982
234	Lead, Pipes and Tubes	100		1.148
235	Mercury	100		7.619
236	Nickel	100		4.831
241a	Bar and Rod	100		1.699
241b	Sheet and Plate	100		.689
	Steel (not mild) :—			
243	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	100		1.936
244	Wire (for umbrella ribs trough-shaped)	100		2.315
245	Wire-rope (plain or galvanized)	100		2.654
246	Old wire rope (only fit for re-manufacturing)	100		.256
247	Tin, pig and slab	100		3.377
	Yellow Metal or Muntz Metal :—			
250	Sheet and plate	100		4.042
251	Rod and bar	100		4.244
255	Zinc :—block, pig and slab	100		.539
256	Sheet (No. 2 excluded)	100		1.407
257	Old Sheet and other zinc (only fit for remanufacturing)	100		.353
264a	Bronze powder	100		12.216
264b	Zinc Powder	100		12.321
272	Candles, all kinds of	100		3.857
274	Oil, beans and peas	100		.914
275	Oil, castor (in tins, casks and jars)	100		1.193
276	Oil, cocoa-nut	100		1.387
277	Oil, ground-nut	100		1.293
279	Oil, linseed (in tins and casks)	100		2.502
280	Oil, olive (in tins and casks)	100		3.043
283	Spirit of turpentine (in tins or casks)	gallon		.106
289	Ink :—			
	Lithographic	—		.118
	Printing	—		.028
292	Paper, printing	100		1.569
293	Card Board Paper	100		1.449
299	Sugar (up to No. 14 in Dutch standard in colour)	100		.271
300	Sugar refined :			
	a. From No. 15 to No. 20 as indicated in Dutch standard in colour	100		1.540
	b. Above No. 20 as indicated in Dutch standard in colour	100		1.601
301	Sugar, rock candy	100		2.449
302	Molasses	100		.131
	TISSUES, YARNS, THREADS, AND RAW MATERIALS THEREOF.			
	PART I.			
304	Cotton yarn, plain or dyed	100		8.130
306	Bookbinder's cloth	Yard		.026
307	Cotton damasks	Yard		.032
308	Cotton drills, gray and white or bleached	Yard		.024
309	Cotton duck	Yard		.097
310	Cotton prints	Yard		.023
311	Cotton sateens, cotton brocades, cotton Italian and figured shirtings	Yard		.038
312	Cotton velvets or velveteens	Yard		.080
314	Shirting, gray	Yard		.012
315	Shirting, white or bleached	Yard		.018
316	Shirting, twilled	Yard		.023
317	Shirting, dyed	Yard		.026
319	T-cloths	Yard		.018
320	Turkey-red cambrics	Yard		.021
321	Victoria lawns	Yard		.010
322	Cotton mosquito netting	Yard		.023
322b	Plush and velvets, mixed with silk and cotton, the latter predominating in weight	Yard		.201
322c	Cotton flannel	Yard		.033
	PART II.			
323	Woollen and worsted yarns for weaving purposes, plain or dyed	100		12.360
324	Alpacas	Yard		.095
326	Buntings	Yard		.048
327	Camlets, lastings and crape lastings	Yard		.049
330	Flannels :			
	a Of wool	Yard		.075
	b Of wool and cotton	Yard		.072
331	Italian cloth	Yard		.056
332	Long-ells	Yard		.056
333	Mousseline de laine, of wool :			
	a Gray or white	Yard		.041
	b Dyed or printed	Yard		.068
335	Serges, the warp is worsted and the weft woollen	Yard		.077
336	Spanish stripes	Yard		.074
337	Woollen and worsted cloths of all kinds :			
	a Of woollen and worsted	Yard		.166
	b Of wool and cotton	Yard		.083
338	Woollen and worsted damasks	Yard		.068
339	Woollen felt	Yard		.061
	PART III.			
341	Silk, raw or thrown	Kin		79.716
341	Silk, tussore, raw	Kin		30.503
345	Silk crape, Chinese	Yard		.277
346	Silk pongee, Chinese (Kenchu)	Yard		.058
347	Silk satine, Chinese	Yard		.432
348	Silk satine, figured, Chinese	Yard		.285
349	Silk faced cotton satins	Yard		.196
	PART IV.			
352	Flax or linen yarns, plain or dyed	Kin		10.126
353	Flax or linen threads	Kin		.202
354	Flax or linen canvas	Yard		.088
356	Flax damasks	Yard		.091
	PART V.			
358	Blanketing and whipped blankets, plain woven	Kin		12.887
358	All others	Kin		16 573
359	Carpets and carpeting, Brussells	Yard		.418
360	Carpets and carpeting, felt	Yard		.073
361	Carpets and carpeting, jute or hemp	Yard		.096
362	Carpets and carpeting, patent tapestry	Yard		.215
364	Chikufu	Yard		.042
366	Elastic boots webbing :			
	a Of silk in part	Yard		.855
	b All other	Yard		.470
368	Handkerchiefs :			
	a Of cotton, single	Yard		.025
	b Of cotton, in piece	Per doz.		.068
	c Of hemp, in piece	Per doz.		.291
	d Of hemp and cotton, in piece	Per doz.		.180
370	Leather cloth, for furniture	Yard		.056
371	Oil cloths and linoleum cloths for floors	Yard		.119
	WINES, LIQUORS AND SPIRITS.			
387	Champagne and other sparkling wines, 12 bottles, each not exceeding 1 litre, or 24 bottles, each not exceeding ½ litre	Case		9.136
397	Wines of all kinds up to 16 per cent. of alcohol :—			
	a In cask	Litre		.051
	b In case of 12 bottles, each not exceeding 1 litre, or 24 bottles, each not exceeding ½ litre	Case		2.972
	Under 24 per cent. volume inclusive and above 16 per cent. volume exclusive of alcohol :—			
	a In cask	Litre		.177
	b In case of 12 bottles, each not exceeding 1 litre, and 24 bottles, each not exceeding ½ litre	Case		4.693
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
400	Aloes wood	100		12.581
404	Asbestos in sheet or board	100		1.268
412	Caoutchouc and gutta percha :—			
	a Crude	100		5.855
	b Sheet	100		17.905
418	Celluloid, in sheet or rod	100		.187
419	Cement, Portland	100		.102
420	Chalk and whiting	100		.245
423	Coal	Ton		1.129
424	Coke	Ton		1.557
426	Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, or China grass (for rigging and other purposes)	100		2.847
427	Cork Bark	100		.990
428	Corks	100		6.530
430	Dynamite	—		.061
436	Fishing-gut (*tegusu*)	100		32.075
400	*Funori* (gleopeltis intricata)	100		.286
443	Glue (common)	100		.886
445	Gunpowder (smokeless powder excepted)	100		4.944
446	Gypsum	100		.064
447	Hay	100		.126
453a	Tallow (beef)	100		1.220
453b	Lard (pig)	100		1.868
453c	Tallow and Grease (other than of ox and swine)	100		.949
455	Malt	100		.581
457	Mattings, China (in rolls of 40 yards)	roll		1.004
458	Mattings, cocoa	Sq. yd.		.093
461	Oakum	100		.749
462	Packing for steam engines	100		5.835
464a	Pitch	100		.149
464b	Wood Tar	100		.317
465	Plaster of Paris	100		.155
467	Plumbago, or black lead	100		.995
471	Pulp (for making paper)	100		.342
472	Putty	100		.219
473	Rattans (split or otherwise)	100		.482
475	Sandal wood	100		1.085
478	Soap (for washing)	100		1.256
479	Soap-stone (in lump or powder)	100		.127
484	Timber, santalum (shitan)	100 Cub. ft.		.166
485	Timber, Teak	100		10.035

Note.—The word "kin" in the above table means the Japanese weight. The word "yard, foot and inch" are English measures. The words "pounds and tons" are English weights in avoirdupois. The word gallon is American standard gallon. The word "litre" is French measure.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We have been asked to print in the public interest the following letter. It speaks for itself :—

DR. A. MECRE,
Manager, General Hospital.

SIR,—The Board of Directors of the Ladies' Hospital Fund held a meeting this morning, and I laid before them your letter, in which you decline their invitation to be present at a meeting, and explain fully to them your position regarding the reception at the General Hospital of a foreign trained nurse. They authorized me to inform you that, since you persist in your refusal to grant conditions which we fully believe are essential to the success of our attempt to furnish better care for hospital patients, we now withdraw our offer to pay the salary of a foreign trained nurse, and herewith terminate our present negotiations with you.

In order that you may know we are not acting on a sudden impulse, I will enumerate some of the reasons why we have insisted on the employment of a foreign nurse, and why we now withdraw our offer to you.

We undertook this work because of the representations at the investigation by the General Committee after Mr. Swan's death, from which it appeared that you could not, without personal loss, maintain the Hospital service in the efficient condition desired. Being concerned to obtain all the information possible regarding the management of the Hospital, so as to ascertain the best manner of affording relief, I and my associates in the work have conversed with nurses who have been employed in the General Hospital, from time to time, and with patients and the friends of patients who have been under treatment there. Everything we have heard confirms the belief that more intelligent supervision and stricter discipline among the attendants are imperatively demanded, and that any expenditure which does not take these elements into account is money thrown away.

Without reflecting at all upon the Japanese nurses, whom we believe to be gentle, faithful, considerate, and careful, we are convinced that they do not possess that firmness and general executive ability needed in a head nurse for foreign patients. We fully appreciated from the first that only a woman of exceptional tact, and good judgment could succeed in the position proposed, and we wanted freedom in selecting

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whoever seemed to us most likely to possess the requisite qualifications. We also recognized that if it should be necessary to bring a nurse from England or America, we would suffer considerable loss should she not prove a success, but the need seemed so urgent that we were willing to accept the risk, until your persistent objections and prophecies of certain failure where you had the power to fulfill your own prophecies, convinced us that it was useless to continue our efforts further in that line.

We shall not abandon our attempt to provide suitable hospital accommodations for the sick of Yokohama, but we must seek such accommodation where we can be assured of the hearty co-operation of those in charge.

Very sincerely,

(signed) IDA I. BELLOWS,
President of Board of Directors.

Yokohama, Sept. 25th, 1902.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has now removed from its temporary habitation at No. 76 and is housed in what is probably the most handsome building in the business portion of the city. That is at No. 180, where the premises of Messrs. Grosser and Company formerly stood. While the previous buildings, however, had entrance from the wide street running up from the Hatoba the Bank's architect has placed the main entrance on the corner where, the crossing of four streets giving a fine open space, his fine treatment of the building may be seen and, as it deserves to be, admired. On entering the main door an open double staircase gives access to the general department and to the chief manager's office, the section of the Chinese shroffs, which may be entered from a side door, being also in connection of course with the general office. Nothing but teak has been employed in the panelling, and the door and window woodwork, the floors, except in the Chinese department and in the basement, where tiles are employed, being of the finest pine. The strong places are in the basement. They consist of a large book and document room (lighted by one well-protected window from the street) into which descends a lift by means of which books, etc., are sent between this room and other parts of the building. This elevator enjoys the possession of a properly protected door. In the actual strong room, which is both lofty and spacious, and is composed of steel frames covered with great thickness of cement, there is space to store a few indemnities, and also room enough for a whole wall-side-full of strong boxes, various in size, which are to be let as safe-depositories. The doors, etc., of these rooms have been supplied by the well-known maker S. J. Arnheim. In the basement floor, also, are quarters for the Japanese, a cloak room and a lavatory, all well lighted and with the best of ventilation.

The upper portion of the building is reserved for the residence of the chief manager. Passers-by cannot fail to be impressed by the fine elevation over the corner entrance. Three windows flanked with graceful pilasters are surmounted by an imposing copper-covered dome finished off in strict accordance with the canons of Russian architecture. Under this dome on the residential floor is a beautifully proportioned ball-room, and the other apartments are no less spacious and imposing. The dining room, especially, is a magnificent *salon*, round which runs high teak pannelling, enriched with fine carvings of fruit and game; and the ceiling is equally a work of art.

It may be remarked that it is intended to light the buildings by means of an electric installation, the dynamo of which has already arrived. Operations only await the coming of the candelabra and other fittings which are by first-class Parisian makers.

The Bank is certainly to be congratulated upon the character of the premises that Mr. Seel has handed over, and the many visitors who called on Monday and drank success to the Bank and the Chief Manager, Mr. Groener, were not grudging in their eulogies.

A VERITABLE STOREHOUSE OF ART.

The glories of Kyoto needlework and the beauties of the textile fabrics turned out by the art-workers in the ancient capital of Japan have engaged the pens of many able writers of recent years, but we imagine that it requires a personal inspection of some of these magnificent products of the workshop and *atelier* before the mind can adequately realise all that Kyoto embroideries mean to the genuine lover of beautiful work. Such an opportunity is afforded to dwellers in Yokohama by the opening at No. 8, Honcho-dori of a branch store of Messrs. Benten & Co., so long established at No. 67 Shinmonzen, Kyoto. They have on show a truely superb display of embroideries, tapestries and cut velvets, set out in hangings, bed-spreads, fukusa, piano-covers, screens, pictures, draperies, kimono, table and mantel covers, etc., ranging from the simplest designs to the most complex. Some of the cut-velvets are very fine, and a study of a stag, a doe and a fawn will attract attention, we imagine, for its simplicity as well as its extreme naturalness. But fine as are these *yuzen hirodo*, they pale their ineffectual fires before the regal splendour of the needlework so lavishly displayed on screens and draperies. These are the productions of real artists and lucky will be the folks into whose possession they will come. Considering the enormous amount of labour involved the prices placed upon the different articles are extremely moderate. We advise our readers, however, to defer their visits to the store until next week, when the internal alterations now being made will be complete and some specially rich parcels at present on their way from Kyoto will have arrived and been unpacked. Certainly no one should miss such an unique opportunity.

CLASSICAL ORIGIN OF PROVERBS.

In the *New Liberal Review* Mr. Churton Collins has one of those learned literary tit-bits articles which he does better than anyone else. It is concerned with popular proverbs and their origin. Mr. Collins shows that a very large percentage of our pithiest sayings are the wit and wisdom of ancient Greece and Rome. "His bark is worse than his bite" is as old as Quintus Curtius, who himself cites it as a proverb. "He is a wise child that knows his own father" is from a passage in the "Odyssey," where Telemachus says, "My mother indeed says that I am his [child]; for myself I know not, for never man yet knew his own father." "A rolling stone gathers no moss" is simply the translation of a Greek verse, "moss" being substituted for "seaweed." To Aristotle we owe "One swallow does not make spring," but even Aristotle quotes it as a proverb. "Familiarity breeds contempt" is taken literally from the Latin version of a sentence in Plutarch's "Morals," "*Nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.*" "*De mortuis nihil nisis bonum*" is from Plutarch's "Life of Solon," where, speaking of Solon as a legislator, he says, "That law is also justly commended which forbids men to speak ill of the dead: for piety requires us to consider the dead as sacred." "The receiver is as bad as the thief" is a translation of a hexameter verse of Phocylides. "Better late than never" we owe to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, "It is better to begin late doing our duties than never." "Tread upon a worm and it will turn" is the Latin "*Habet et musca splenem.*" "Set a thief to catch a thief" is Cato's saw, "*Ars deluditur arte.*" "An old bird is not caught with chaff" is but "*Annosa vulpes haud capitur laqueo*" ("An old fox is not caught with a snare"). "Coals to Newcastle" is the exact equivalent of "Owls to Athens."

THE ARBITRATION.

PROTOCOL.

Whereas, a dispute has arisen between the Government of Japan on the one side and the Governments of Great Britain, France and Germany on the other, respecting the true intent and meaning of the following provisions of the Treaties and other engagements respectively existing between them, that is to say:—

Paragraph 4, Article XVIII, of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of April 4, 1896, between Japan and Germany: "Sobald diese Einverleibung erfolgt," [that is to say: when the several foreign Settlements in Japan shall have been incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes], "sollen die bestähenden, zeitlich unbegrenzten Ueberlassungsverträge, unter welchen jetzt in den gedachten Niederlassungen Grundstücke besessen werden, besttägt und hinsichtlich dieser Grundstücke sollen keine Bedingungen irgend einer anderen Art auferlegt werden, als sie in den bestehenden Ueberlassungsverträgen enthalten sind"; and § 3 of the complementary communication of the same date from the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister at Berlin: "3. dass. da das Eigenthum an den im Artikel XVIII. des Vertrages erwähnten Niederlassungsgrundstücken dem Japanischen Staate verbleibt, die Besitzer oder deren Rechtsnachfolger für ihre Grundstücke ausser dem kontraktmässigen Grundzins Abgaben oder Steuern irgend welcher Art nicht zu entrichten haben werden"; and the clause in the reply of the Japanese Minister of the same date, to the foregoing communication: dass die "darin unter Nummer 1 bis 4 zum Ausdruck gebrachten Voraussetzungen, welche den Erwerb dinglicher Rechte an Grundstücken, die Errichtung von Waarenhäusern, die Steuerfreiheit der Grundstücke in den Fremdenniederlassungen und die Erhaltung wohlerwo bener Rechte nach Ablauf des Vertrages zum Gegenstande haben, in allen Punkten zutreffend sind";

Paragraph 4, Article XXI, of the Revised Treaty of August 4, 1896, between Japan and France: "Lorsque les changements ci-dessus indiqués auront été effectués," [that is to say: when the several foreign Settlements in Japan shall have been incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes and made a part of the municipal system of Japan; and when the competent Japanese Authorities shall have assumed all municipal obligations and duties, and the municipal funds and property belonging to such Settlements shall have been transferred to said Japanese Authorities,] "les baux a perpétuité en vertu desquels les étrangers possédent actuellement des propriétés dans les quartiers seront confirmés, et les propriétés de cette nature ne donneront lieu à aucuns impôts, taxes, charges, contributions ou conditions quelconques autre que ceux ex pressément stipulés dans les baux en question"; and

Paragraph 4, Article XVIII, of the Revised Treaty of July 16, 1894, between Japan and Great Britain: "When such incorporation takes p'ace," [that is to say: when the several foreign Settlements in Japan shall have been incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes,] "existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements "shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property"; and

Whereas, the controversy is not amenable to ordinary diplomatic methods; and

Whereas, the Powers at variance, co-signatories of the Convention of The Hague for the peaceful adjustment of international differences, have resolved to terminate the controversy by referring the question at issue to impartial arbitration in accordance with the provisions of said Convention;

The said Powers have, with a view to carry out that resolution, authorized the following Representatives, that is to say:

The Government of Great Britain: Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

The Government of France: Monsieur G. Dubail, Minister Plenipotentiary, *Charge d'Affaires* of France;

The Government of Germany: Count von Arco Valley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia;

The Government of Japan: Baron Komura Jutaro, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

To conclude the following Protocol:

I.—The Powers in difference agree that the Arbitral Tribunal, to which the question at issue is to be submitted for final decision, shall be composed of three members, who are Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, to be selected in the following manner:

Each Party, as soon as possible and not later than two months after the date of this Protocol, to name one Arbitrator, and the two Arbitrators so named together to choose an Umpire. In case the two Arbitrators fail for the period of two months after their appointment to choose an Umpire, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name an Umpire.

II.—The question at issue upon which the Parties to this Arbitration request the Arbitral Tribunal to pronounce a final decision, is as follows:

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Whether or not the provisions of the Treaties and other engagements above quoted, exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese Government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such land, from any imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question.

III.—Within eight months after the date of this Protocol, each Party shall deliver to the several Members of the Arbitral Tribunal and to the other Party, complete written or printed copies of the Case, evidence and arguments upon which it relies in the present Arbitration. And not later than six months thereafter, a similar delivery shall be made of written or printed copies of the Counter-Cases, additional evidence, and final arguments of the two Parties; it being understood, that such Counter-Cases, additional evidence and final arguments shall be limited to answering the principal Cases, evidence, and arguments previously delivered.

IV.—Each Party shall have the right to submit to the Arbitral Tribunal as evidence in the case, all such documents, records, official correspondences, and other official or public statements or acts bearing on the subject of this Arbitration, as it may consider necessary. But if in its Case, Counter-Case or arguments submitted to the Tribunal, either Party shall have specified or alluded to any document or paper in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof within thirty days after such application is made.

V.—Either Party may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the right of reply on the part of the other Party within such time as may be fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal, present to the Tribunal for such action as the Tribunal may deem proper, a statement of objections to the Counter-Case, additional evidence, and final arguments of the other Party, if it is of opinion that those documents or any of them, are irrelevant, erroneous or not strictly limited to answering its principal Case, evidence, and arguments.

VI.—No papers or communications, other than those contemplated by Sections III. and V. of this Protocol, either written or oral, shall be admitted or considered in the present Arbitration, unless the Arbitral Tribunal shall request from either Party additional or supplementary explanation or information to be given in writing. If the explanation or information is given, the other Party shall have the right to present a written reply within such time as may be fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal.

VII.—The Tribunal shall meet at a place to be designated later by the Parties, as soon as practicable, but not earlier than two months nor later than three months after the delivery of the Counter-Cases as provided in Section III. of this Protocol, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the question at issue. The decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be pronounced within one month after the President thereof shall have declared the arbitral hearing closed.

VIII.—For the purposes of this Arbitration, the Government of Japan shall be regarded as one Party, and the Governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, jointly, shall be regarded as the other Party.

IX.—So far as is not otherwise provided in this Protocol, the provisions of the Convention of The Hague for the peaceful adjustment of international differences, shall apply to this Arbitration.

Done at Tokio, this 28th day of August, 1902, corresponding to the 28th day of the 8th month of the 35th year of *Meiji*.

(TRANSLATION.)

Department of Foreign Affairs,

Tokio, August 28th, 1902.

In view of the conclusion this day, of a Protocol, by which the Governments of Japan, Germany, France and Great Britain have agreed to refer to impartial arbitration the question whether or not the provisions of the Treaties and other engagements mentioned in the said Protocol, exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese Government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such land, from any imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question, the Imperial Government have deemed it proper that the forcible collection of the taxes and rates in respect of such buildings, should be suspended during the arbitral proceedings. The undersigned, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has, therefore, the honour to acquaint.....

.....

.....that the Imperial Government will suspend the forcible collection of the taxes and rates above mentioned until the arbitral decision is pronounced or the arbitral proceedings are otherwise terminated; it being understood that such suspension shall not prevent the Japanese Authorities from collecting the taxes and rates in question so far as they can do so without recourse to distraint; and it being further understood that neither such suspension, nor the consequences thereof, nor the voluntary payment of the said taxes and rates, is to be invoked against, or to operate in any way to the disadvantage or prejudice of any of the above-mentioned Powers in connection with said arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to.....

.....the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) BARON KOMURA JUTARO.

THE LATE EMILE ZOLA.

A strenuous life has been brought to a premature close by the accidental suffocation of M. Emile Zola. We take the following facts relating to his career from *Men and Women of the Time*:—

Zola, Émile, French novelist and patriot, was born in Paris, 10 Rue St. Joseph, on April 2, 1840, of a French mother, Emilie Aubert, and an Italian father, an eminent civil engineer, whose work, "Un Traité de Nivellement," gained him the membership of the Academy of Padua. François Zola is best known by the "Canal Zola" at Aix; he was born in 1796 at Venice, and died at Marseilles in 1847, leaving his family very badly off. His more famous son, Emile, passed his boyhood at Aix, where he studied at the local college, and came to Paris in February 1858. He obtained a scholarship at the Lycée St. Louis, where he was a pupil of Levasseur, who predicted the success of the future novelist on reading an essay of his on "Milton dictating to his Daughter." All the same he failed to pass his *baccalauréat*, being rejected in literature in the *vivâ voce*. In 1860 he left the Lycée, and after working at the docks for two months, he preferred starvation and threw up his post. Towards the end of 1861 he obtained an introduction to Messrs. Hachette, the well-known publishers, and started in their office, first as a shopman at £4 a month, and afterwards as a clerk, when they saw his worth. He employed his leisure in writing short tales, which were afterwards published under the title of "Contes à Ninon" (Oct. 24th, 1864). During the next year he wrote tales for the *Petit Journal* and *La Vie Parisienne*; and a collection of articles for the *Salut Public* of Lyons, which were afterwards published under the title of "Mes Maines." This same year (1865) saw the publication of "La Confession de Clause," and on Jan. 31st, 1866, he resigned his position at Hachette's, convinced that he could earn his living by his pen. Villemessant employed him to write reviews for the *Événement*, and afterwards a set of articles on the "Salon," which created such a stir that they had to be cut short. Now-a-days they read very tamely. In the same paper appeared as a serial "Le Vœu d'une Morte," and in a provincial paper, "Les Mystères de Marseille." Neither of these achieved any great success. During 1866 and 1867 he wrote "Thérèse Raquin," which first appeared in Arsène Houssaye's paper *L'Artiste*, which had already published a wonderful study of Zola's on Manet. "Thérèse Raquin," the first title of which was "Une Histoire d'Amour," brought its author £24, and a violent series of letters in the *Figaro* and elsewhere. In 1868 he wrote "Madeleine Férat," a novel founded on a play which he had written in the previous year, but which he failed to get accepted. However, its serial career was cut short in the *Événement* to soothe the puritanism of its readers, and when published in volume form it attracted no notice. He formed with Flaubert, Daudet, and the Goncourts an informal "Naturalist School" in the last days of the Empire. To this period we must assign the first idea of the second greatest series of French novels of the nineteenth century, second only to Balzac's "Comédie Humaine." Up to now Zola had achieved no great success, in spite of his six published volumes. Then came to him the idea of bringing the scientific laws of heredity within the scope of romance, and he drew up, after eight months' hard work in libraries, museums, and the streets, the now famous genealogical tree of the family of the Rougons (to be found in "Une Page d'Amour" and in "Docteur Pascal"). In 1869 he went to his publisher, Lacroix, and offered to write twelve volumes of a series to be styled "Les Rougon-Macquart," and the contract was signed in May of that year. He applied his theory to the *document humain*, and in doing so he had to master the technical details of most professions, trades, and occupations. In June, 1870, the *Siècle* began the publication of the first of the series, "La Fortune des Rougon"; but the war soon interrupted its course, and it appeared in volume form in 1871. In his preface he explains his object to be to show how a family can produce ten or twenty individuals appearing at a first glance totally different, but when analysed closely connected with each other. In 1872 the second volume appeared, "La Curée," which had been stopped in its serial publication. The third volume of the series was "Le Ventre de Paris," a description of the Paris markets, and from this time the firm of Charpentier became the author's publishers. Then came "La Conquête de Plassans," "La Faute de L'Abbé Mouret," an attack on celibacy and a vivid study of provincial life; and "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon." It cannot but be confessed that up to this point the success of the series had not been so great as the author and publisher had expected; but all this changes with the publication of "L'Assommoir." On its serial appearance in *Le Bien Public* it was, as usual, stopped by the outcries made as to its immorality and its anti-puritan bent; but an advanced journal, *La République des Lettres*, conducted by M. Catulle Mendès offered to continue the publication; and the discussion thenceforth raged more furiously. The author himself made a very powerful defence of his book, as being a work with a highly moral aim. It was dramatised by MM. Busnach and Gastineau, and the play was known in England as "Drink," in which Mr. Charles Warner made a great reputation. The next volume of the series was "Une Page d'Amour," and this was followed by "Nana," a work which made even a greater sensation than "L'Assommoir." It was published serially by the *Voltaire*, and its first edition ran into fifty-five thousand, a number up till then without precedent in French publishing. After this each successive volume of the Rougon-Macquart had its success assured beforehand, and their author was recognised even by his most violent opponents as one of the forces to be reckoned with in contemporary literature. The titles of the other volumes were: "Pot-Bouille" (1882); "La Joie de Vivre"; "Au Bonheur des Dames" (the sequel to "Pot-Bouille"); "Germinal," a study of French miners; "L'Œuvre," dealing with art and literature; "La Terre," an appallingly repulsive, and at times extremely humorous, study of the land-hunger of the French peasant, a book which, while grossly misrepresenting the better kind of French peasants, was the cause of five of M. Zola's disciples dissociating themselves from their leader's work. Of these MM. J. H. Rosny and Paul Margueritte have since achieved fame on different lines. Then came "Le Rêve," a book on romantic lines, which proves conclusively that M. Zola is not a master of sentimental romance, inasmuch as he lacks the poet's instinct. Report had it that this was an attempt of his to soothe the offended susceptibilities of the French Academy, and gain him admission thereto. "La Bête Humaine," dealing with railways, and "L'Argent," a study of the Bourse, followed; and then "La Débâcle," a vivid picture of the break-up of the Second Empire under the heavy hammer of the Teutons; and lastly, "Le Docteur Pascal," which completes the twenty volumes of this great series, and sums up the theories which he had enunciated in it. No man could be more justly proud of the efforts of his own brain, and his publishers gave him a déjeûner at which all literary Paris was present. On July 14, 1888, he was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and five years afterwards an Officer. From 1891 till 1894 he was president of the Société des Lettres. During the years that the Rougon-Macquart series was appearing M. Zola also wrote many critical articles, which were afterwards published as "Le Roman Expérimental," "Les Romanciers Naturalistes," and "Documents Littéraires." We must not forget to mention here that most powerful short story "L'Attaque du Moulin," published in a book entitled "Les Soirées de Médan," 1880, a volume named after his home near Paris, in which also appeared Guy de Maupassant's "Boule de Suif." It is a pathetic incident of the Franco-Prussian War, and has been made the subject of a well-known opera. A new set of critical articles appeared in the *Figaro* during 1880-81, which have been published as "Une Campagne." In 1893 M. Zola visited London on the invitation of the Institute of Journalists, whom he addressed on the subject of "Anonymity in Journalism." The next year he commenced a series of three novels, which he called "Les Trois Villes"—Lourdes, Rome, and Paris. The first was a lurid picture of French pilgrimages to the southern shrine; the next, a book upon the Eternal City; and the last, a mass of documents which do not give a very clear idea of La Ville Lumière. In these three works he intended to represent the progress of an honest priest, the Abbé Pierre Froment, towards freethought, after discovering that the salvation of society is not to be effected by Catholic faith. It must not be forgotten that although a just appreciation of Zola is a commonplace of literary criticism in these days, very few years have passed since his translators and their publishers were treated as common criminals. In 1897 he achieved the unusual distinction of having a whole book written on his brain. This was a study by Dr. Edouard Toulouse, of the Paris Faculty of

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Medicine, entitled "Enquête Médico-Psychologique sur les Rapports de la Supériorité intellectuelle avec la Neuropathie," which is an inquiry similar to that pursued in Mr. J. F. Nesbit's well-known work on the "Insanity of Genius." In this work we find every possible particular of the novelist's physical and mental life from the cradle to the date of publication. We learn that, as in early years he endured extreme privation, he was correspondingly thin. With increased prosperity came increased avoirdupois, until in 1887 he decided to diet himself. Dr. Toulouse ascribes M. Zola's best work to the period when he was still a fat man; that is, anterior to "La Terre." He now diets himself rigorously: at nine, on rising, partakes of a crust of dry bread, drinking nothing with it; he lunches lightly at one, again taking nothing to drink; immediately after this meal he goes out of doors, so as to avoid falling asleep; at five he has tea, and he dines, lightly and without drinking, at half-past seven. At ten he drinks two cups of tea. He has given up smoking, and he refrains entirely from wine except for an occasional glass after bicycling. The year 1898 was a momentous one in the novelist's life. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, condemned in 1894, had been languishing for three years off the fever-stricken coast of Cayenne; during those three years his devoted family and friends had been struggling to obtain a revision of his so-called trial. They could gain no hearing, but Zola, once convinced of the injustice that had been done, and supremely careless of all personal consequences, compelled France and the entire world to listen to his case. His letter *J'accuse* was published in M. Clémenceau's journal *L'Aurore* on January 13, 1898. It had been preceded by two letters, "Lettre à la Jeunesse" and "Lettre à la France." The sensation created was enormous, and he was immediately prosecuted for having said that the judges who tried Esterhazy had acquitted him by order. The trial took place in Paris from 7th to the 23rd of February, and was the one subject of interest at the time. People waited for hours for a chance of a peep into the court, and the courageous author had to be protected by the police from the attacks of a brutal mob. The evidence was strongly in favour of M. Zola's contentions, namely, that Dreyfus had been condemned illegally, that the facts against him had been without significance, and that the *bordereau* was written not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy. But General de Boisdeffre, the chief of the General Staff, came forward and threatened the jury with the resignation of the whole staff if Zola were acquitted, and in the end he was condemned to the maximum penalty, in spite of the heroic efforts of his counsel, M. Labori. He appealed against this decision, and the trial was quashed on an informality; again the military authorities decided to prosecute him, and he was again condemned, this time by default, at Versailles. Whereupon he left the country and came to England, where he lived in retirement in a village near Birmingham until the Court of Cassation gave its judgment on the whole question of revision. In consequence of his condemnation the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour erased his name from the roll, and François de Pressensé and others voluntarily gave up the order as well. His technical offence was defamation of a tribunal, *i.e.* saying Esterhazy had been acquitted by order; but his real offence was making himself the mouth-piece of the intelligent and thoughtful portion of the French public. He has dared to stand up for truth and liberty at a moment when many saw the peril of such conduct, but no other was ready to brave the extremity of personal danger in order to aid in averting it. Posterity will look beyond the studied intemperance of his language and will see in him a man who refused to sit still while a great wrong was being perpetrated, and calmly challenged the combined forces of army, Jesuits, and rabble. In May, 1899, his new novel, "Fécondité," began to appear as a *Feuilleton* in the *Aurore*. It is a picture of the life led by the working classes, and the hero is Mathieu Froment, a designer in a factory, and the son of the unfrocked priest, Pierre Froment, who was the protagonist of the trilogy of "Les Trois Villes." The best biography in English is by Robert H. Sherard (London, 1893), and countless pamphlets and books have been written for but chiefly against him during the last thirty years in France.

WHALING IN JAPANESE WATERS.

The *China Mail* of the 20th September gives the following account of a whaling vessel which has come out from Norway to engage in whaling in the Japan Sea:—

Perhaps one of the pluckiest adventurers known out here is Captain Olsen of the Norwegian whaler *Rex*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Christiana, having steamed all the way to Hongkong in fifty days, accomplishing the voyage from Singapore in six days two hours. Captain Olsen is to engage in hunting a minor species of *Balæna* which is to be found in the waters of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan in the North Pacific. The habitat of the whale is fixed by the ordinary layman as somewhere in the Polar regions among icebergs and other "fearsome wild fowl," but there are certain species which inhabit temperate seas of both hemispheres, and it is to capture these that the vessel now in our harbour is on her way. The *Rex*, which is the name of the whaler, is the property of Mr. E. Lund of Christiana, in command of Mr. F. Olsen, the master, who has gained much experience in his line of work. The *Rex* is a steam vessel of 112 tons gross and 21 tons net register, and has no resemblance whatever to the grimy, barque-rigged, wooden whaling ship with which F. C. Bullen and other writers have filled our minds. The only thing to remind one that it is a whaler is the "look-out" which is fixed on the single mast, and from which a constant watch is kept when the whaling grounds are reached. Practically speaking the *Rex* is a large boat, and is of the same type as those in use off the coast of Norway to hunt the whales which frequent the fjords during certain seasons. The principal feature of the vessel is the harpoon gun, mounted at the fore part and resembling an old fashioned heavy duck-gun. It weighs over 75 lb., is about 4 ft. 6 in. long, the barrel being about 3 ft. with 1¼ in. bore, and a wooden stock tapering into a "pistol handle," and is fired by means of percussion caps. The harpoon sometimes used is an "exploding harpoon," that is, it contains at the end a shell with a charge of about ¾ lb. powder which on striking the whale explodes and virtually kills the creature. The vessel does not boil down the blubber or have anything to do with that work, but simply kills the whale in a business-like way and takes it in tow to the nearest depot, of which there are many on the coast of Korea and Japan, where the operation of flensing and boiling down the blubber is performed. The whale fishing in the Japan Sea is not a large or important one, and only about six or seven vessels of the above type are engaged in the work; while the species of whale hunted in those waters is not so valuable as the Cachalot or Sperm Whale, or the Greenland or Arctic Right Whale, the cetaceans found in that locality are varieties of the Southern Right Whale (*Balœna australis*) such as *Balœna japonica*, and the gray whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*), which is about 35 to 40 feet in length. The officers and crew of the *Rex* consist of Norweigians, while the firemen and the cook are Japanese. She coaled on her way out at Gibraltar, Algiers, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, and is now bound for Nagasaki. She is 95 ft. long by 17 ft., and steams 12 knots. She looks like a miniature gunboat. Captain Olsen brought out the larger craft *Olga* about four years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THINGS JAPANESE."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Professor Chamberlain, in the preface to the latest edition of his "Things Japanese," castigates the ruffians who quote from his book without acknowledgment and adds:—"The title, which it cost us much cogitation to devise, and which we borrowed ultimately from the Spanish phrase *Cosas de Espana*, has passed into general use, even coming to supply titles for similar works written about other lands in imitation of this one."

On the second page of the first volume of "The Capital of the Tycoon," published in 1863, I find "Things Japanese" standing out bold and unmistakeable.

The penetralia of psychology, surely! for Mr. Chamberlain must have read a book which he includes in the list of twelve relating to Japan he himself recommends.

I am, etc.,

W.

THE FIRE AT NEGISHI.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The proofs of unlimited kindness which we have received from all our friends are such that I would like through your paper to thank them all most heartily. At the same time I wish to correct one statement in your last issue. It was but a few minutes after our safe arrival at the stable that all our kind neighbours, Mr. Bent, Mr. Happer, Mr. Sale, Mr. Sutton, appeared disregarding the imminent danger of their own homes and offered us their assistance. Ten minutes more found us all settled in Mr. Happer's comfortable home.

Yours, etc.,

VAL. BLAD.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PANAMA TROUBLES.

London, Sept. 26.

The American cruiser *Panther*, now at Colon, has sent three more companies of marines to Panama.

HELP FOR THE BOERS.

Mr. Phipps, of the Carnegie Steel Trust, has donated $100,000 to the Boer Fund.

ROOSEVELT'S RENOMINATION.

The New York Republican Convention has pledged itself to secure President Roosevelt's renomination.

JAPAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

The Japanese Trade Commissioners have concluded a four months' tour in South Africa. They will sail shortly for England. They anticipate the establishment of a large trade in Japanese goods, especially at Johannesburg; the only obstacle being the absence of direct shipping facilities. The Japanese Government, on receipt of the Commissioners' report, will arrange that only articles suitable for the South African market shall be sent.

PANAMA.

London, September 27.

The Governor of Colon has sent to the Commander of the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* a strong protest against the landing of American marines, declaring it to be an attempt to assume sovereignty in Colombia.

DISTURBED IRELAND.

Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P., has been arrested for abetting intimidation. Messrs. Reddy and Haviland Burke, M.P.'s, have been sentenced to two months' hard labour for participating in an unlawful assembly. They have appealed. Mr. Roche, M.P., has been arrested for failing to answer a summons for using incendiary language. Mr. William O'Brien declares that the time has come to apply the principles of the United Irish League so as to make landlordism intolerable by means of picketing, exclusive dealing, and social ostracism.

CYCLONE IN SICILY.

London, Sept. 28.

A cyclone and wave have visited Sicily. At Modica (a town in the south-east of the island) 100 bodies have been recovered, and numbers of persons are missing. Catania (on the east coast) was also visited, but less severely.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

Mount Etna shows signs of activity and the Stromboli volcano is active.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

The Lille and Paris express has been derailed at Allex when travelling at a high rate of speed. Thirty were killed and fifty injured, many of them fatally.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL CLOSING.

General Frater has been placed on the half-pay list in connection with the French School closing.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The British and American tobacco trusts have amalgamated, forming a new British-American Tobacco Company, the form (? former) trusts, however, agreeing to respect each other's domain and to combine to compete in trade with the rest of the world.

THE SICILY CYCLONE.

London, Sept. 29.

Three hundred lives were lost at Modica.

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THE U.S. MINING STRIKE.

A coal famine is threatened in the United States owing to the prolonged strike, which has lasted over twenty-one weeks. There have been twenty-one murders during the strike.

LORD MILNER'S TOUR.

Lord Milner's tour in the Western Transvaal has been highly successful.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, Sept. 30.

A rise in President Roosevelt's temperature and an increase in the local symptoms necessitated the making of an incision, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected. His physicians are confident of the President's recovery.

P. & O. COMPANY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are making Southampton a home port.

[NOTE:—Southampton has been making great improvements of late years and it may be that the P. and O. are going to give up Plymouth and call at Southampton again, homewards.]

RUSSIA AND THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Standard's* Tientsin correspondent wires that the Russians restored their railway section to China on the 26th October.

EMILE ZOLA DEAD.

Later.

Emile Zola was found dead, being accidentally asphixiated by a defective stove. His wife was also affected but is out of danger.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The editor and manager of the *Irish People* have been sentenced to two months imprisonment. The secretary of the Irish League in East Limerick has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

THE NAVY.

London, Oct. 1.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, strongly urged the dangers of an ever increasing expenditure. He said a strong navy was vital to the safety of the empire, but now it was so strong relatively that increased ship-building next year was unnecessary.

INSURRECTION IN MACEDONIA.

Au insurrection has taken place in Macedonia, headed by Colonel Jankoff, formerly of the Bulgarian Army. A provisional Government has been formed.

THE BOERS IN EUROPE.

Information from Boer sources is to the effect that the Kaiser has promised the leaders an audience. It is also hoped that they will secure a reception from the Tsar.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Cholera is making terrible ravages in the Philippines. A thousand cases daily are reported in some towns.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. John Roche, member for East Galway, has been sentenced by the Crimes Court at Galway to four months imprisonment, two months of which are with hard labour, for making intimidating speeches.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield, announced that the arrangement of the Government with the Cunard and Morgan Combine involved a pledge that the Cunard line will remain in every respect a British Company; that they will construct two new vessels which, with the fleet, entire will remain at the disposal of the British Admiralty. The Cunard Company are to receive a government subsidy of £150,000 per annum. The agreement with Morgan was to secure that the British shipping companies should remain really British.

THE BOER LEADERS.

Kritzinger, Touche, and Joubert have sailed for England *en route* for the United States where they will give a series of lectures.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Government arrangements with the Cunard-Morgan combination are generally praised, though there is some criticism as to the amount of the subsidy to the Cunard line, especially in shipping circles, where it is complained that this will handicap tramp steamers.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

DEATH OF M. ZOLA.

Saigon, Sept. 30.

M. Emile Zola has been found dead in bed in the morning, having been accidentally asphixiated, it is believed, by the emanations from a stove in his sleeping chamber. Madame Zola was also affected and is very ill.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

AN EPIDEMIC.

Imperial Japanese Consulate,
Newchwang, Sept. 25.

Pest (cholera?) has broken out at Kaiping in the north of the Liaotung Peninsula and there are 40 or 50 deaths daily.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, Sept. 24.

President Roosevelt has undergone a slight operation for an abscess between the left knee and the ancle, caused by his recent carriage accident. The operation was successfully conducted. The President requires a rest for two weeks, and returned to Washington, his intended tour being postponed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN TOBACCO.

In consequence of rivalry between British and American tobacco merchants, the Duke Tobacco Company is said to have incurred a loss of £1,500,000. The British Tobacco Guild has purchased 3,000,000 lbs. of Kentucky leaf.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Five per cent. Japanese bonds are quoted at £105 on the London market.

THE TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

London, Sept. 25.

The United States is increasing the number of its warships in South American waters.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

According to the *Standard* a Russian statesman has again declared it impossible to withdraw the Russian troops from Manchuria before the term is up. This declaration is believed to have been made at the instigation of the Government authorities.

THE SHIPKA PASS.

London, Sept. 26.

A celebration in commemoration of the triumph at Shipka Pass in 1877 has taken place under the auspices of Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. General Ignachieff was present. The most friendly feelings were enthusiastically expressed between the soldiers of Russia and Bulgaria. Grand Duke Nicholas will proceed to Constantinople to visit the Sultan.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Five per cent. Japanese bonds have risen half a sovereign.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

London, Sept. 27.

Mr. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, after inspecting the Manchurian Railway, will visit Peking and Tokyo.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports that the recent speech of M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, has caused excitement in official quarters at St. Petersburg. The *Novosti* and *Novoe Vremya* criticize the explanation given by M. Combes, President of the French Cabinet, with reference to M. Pelletan's recent utterances.

DISASTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The island of Sicily was visited by a disastrous storm and 400 lives were lost. The volcano Stromboli has become very active.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The *Svet* referring to the construction of the Bagdad Railway, states that the undertaking will injure the interests of Russia and further urges that the Russian Government should take steps to prevent German aggression in Turkey in Asia.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, Sept. 29.

President Roosevelt has undergone a second operation which was successfully conducted. He is expected to recover shortly.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The Colombian Government has rejected the peace protocol presented by the Liberal Party. Eight hundred Government troops of Venezuela, under command of General Pacheco have joined the rebels of Colombia.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS' COMBINE.

The rivalry between the British and American tobacco merchants is now over, the companies of the two countries having combined.

MARCUS ISLAND.

Captain Rosehill has asked the United States Government to dispatch a war-ship to Marcus Island with the view of effecting its restoration.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

JAPAN AND SIAM.

London, Sept. 27.

Les Debats warns England against letting Japan get too solid a hold on Siam, and adds that England should ask herself whether she is not fostering a fox who will devour her Asiatic fowls.

SIR MARCUS SAMUEL.

London, Sept. 29.

Sir Marcus Samuel has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

THE P. &. O. COMPANY.

The *Shipping Gazette* states there is strong ground for belief that the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. will shortly abandon London as the home port, since the vessels now being built for the Company will be unable to enter the Albert Docks.

It is understood the Directors are in favour of making Southampton the home port.

THE EASTERN CHINA RAILWAY.

London, Oct. 1.

At the St. Petersburg Railway Conference it has been resolved to admit the Eastern China Railway into the Russian railway direct passenger and goods traffic system.

THE STATES AND RUSSIA.

The *Globe's* St. Petersburg correspondent learns from a reliable source that the tour in America of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, is connected with the raising of a loan in the United States.

American financiers, it is reported, are at present disinclined to subscribe to a loan, owing to Russia's policy in the Far East of a closed door. M. de Witte is therefore studying the possibility of making concessions, and the negotiations will probably result in a commercial treaty between Russia and the United States.

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(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPANPOST.")

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Berlin, Sept. 26.

The German Chancellor stated that the Government is not in a position to propose to the Diet an increase of the low limit duties, nor an extension of the latter to other imported articles.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW'S SUCCESSOR.

Berlin, Sept. 26th.

Professor Johannes Orth has been appointed director of the Berlin Pathological Institute in succession to the late Professor Virchow.

AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

At present negotiations are taking place between the U. S. and the republic of Venezuela regarding the action of some men-of-war of the latter.

JAPANESE IN THE CAROLINES.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states, that the reports of the *Niroku Shimpo* are not correct according to which Japanese dealers had been expelled from the Ruk-Islands (Carolines) by the German authorities after having been tried and sentenced for importing arms and ammunition. It is further untrue that any communications regarding this matter had been made to foreign Governments.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 27.

In case the Commercial Treaty between Russia and Germany should not be renewed, it is not probable that notice of this will be given before the end of December.

THE U.S. MINISTER TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The U.S. Minister to St. Petersburg, Mr. C. Tower, has been transferred to Berlin to take the place of Mr. Andrew D. White, who resigned on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Mr. C. Tower had been accredited to St. Petersburg since March, 1899.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

In the duty tariff question the Kaiser completely agrees with Count Bülow.

THE CYCLONE IN SICILY.

Berlin, Sept. 28.

In Sicily a cyclone has caused great damage. The volcano Etna has become more active than usual. The lower quarter of Modica, the capital and largest town of Syracuse province with a population of 42,000, has been entirely destroyed; 80 bodies have already been found. On the S.W. coast of Sicily the cyclone killed 12 men. In Cassaro (?) all have been exterminated.

THE BOER GENERALS IN EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 30.

The Boer Generals Dewet, Delarey and Botha will probably arrive at Berlin on the 8th of October and possibly stay there for several days. It is said that the Kaiser will receive them which would be a proof that they acknowledge the annexion of the former Boer states by England as a legal fact and that the German Emperor will be delighted to honour them as gallant soldiers.

THE JEWS OF ROUMANIA.

The joint note of the U. S. and Great Britain concerning the Roumanian Jews has not caused any diplomatic complications.

DEATH OF EMILE ZOLA.

Berlin, Sept. 30.

The famous French novelist Emile Zola has been suffocated in his residence. His wife, overcome with grief, is dangerously ill. Emile Zola was 62 years of age, being born at Paris in 1840. It was owing principally to his energy that the proceeding against Captain Dreyfus were re-opened.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt has undergone another operation in consequence of the severe injury of his leg.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

Berlin, Sept. 30.

At the railway accident near Arleux, 10 *km* S. of Douai in the Northern department of France, 20 men have been killed.

THE LATE EMILE ZOLA.

Berlin, October 1.

The death of the novelist Emile Zola was due to an accident. He had returned with his family to his residence in Paris after a longish stay in the country during the summer months. The stove of his bed room, not having been used during this time, was in bad order and Zola was found suffocated in his room. Mme. Zola, who had fallen sick with grief, is better now.

THE TROUBLE IN SZECHUAN.

The following telegrams have been handed to the *North China Daily News* by the Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy-Director of the China Inland Mission :—

Suifu, Szechuan, Sept. 19.

The China Inland Mission premises at Meichou have been destroyed, but no lives have been lost. The adjoining cities of Tanlinhsien, Hungyahsien, and Kiatingfu are threatened by the Boxers. The officials of the last-named city are on the alert.

Chengtu, Sept. 20.

The general situation is doubtful. A large area of the country is seriously disturbed. The city excitement has abated, and the officials are on the alert The new Viceroy has just arrived. Missionaries and their property are under protection.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

London via Bombay, Sept. 23.

Impressive funeral services were held on Monday afternoon at Spa and Laeken. The Queen's remains were conveyed to the crypt of the church at Laeken in the presence of enormous crowds.

LECTURING TOUR OF THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals, lecturing at Rotterdam yesterday on behalf of the Distressed Boers' Fund, announced that America had contributed $100,000. Their lecture at Antwerp yielded £400 sterling.

A MUCH-NEEDED REBUKE.

London via Bombay, Sept. 24.

Lord Roberts has issued a memorandum to all officers of the army commanding regiments, urging the necessity of stopping ragging, the prevalence of which is a disgrace to the army.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 1	Sa. Oct. 4
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Su. Oct. 5
America	P. M. Co.	China 2	W. Oct. 8
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 3	F. Oct. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. Oct. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. Oct. 11
Europe	M. M. Co	Ernest Simons	Tu. Oct. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 4	Th. Oct. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Oct. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Su. Oct. 19
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 20
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	Th Oct. 23
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Oct. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th Oct. 30
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Nov. 6

1 Left Nagasaki on the 1st inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 19th ult.
3 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 23rd ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Oct. 4
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Oct. 4
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Oct. 5
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olymia	Su. Oct. 5
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu. Oct. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 8
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Salazie	Th Oct. 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Oct. 9
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Oct. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 17
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu Oct. 21
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	F. Oct 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su Oct. 26
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th Nov. 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Pembrokeshire, British steamer, 2,767, J. Dwyer, 26th Sept.,—London via ports, 3rd July, General. Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 25th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, 12th Sept., General. —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 26th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 25th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 26th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 26th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 27th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, 26th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No 30, Japanese torpedo boat, Com. ——, 29th Sept., —Yokosuka.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, Liddle, 30th Sept., —London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 30th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th Sept., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, 20th Sept., General. —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 30th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 30th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 30th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 30th Sept.,—Hakodate General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 1st Oct.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., 12th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 1st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 1st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, Y. Kamoshita, 1st Oct.,—Koqe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 1st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Foerck, 2nd Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, 3rd Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Lowther Castle, British steamer, 2,968, P. Watson, 2nd Oct.,—New York via ports, 15th June, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, N. Aubert, 2nd Oct., —Marseilles via ports, 24th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Repton, British steamer, 1,852, W. K. Peacock, 2nd Oct.,—Xmas Island via Kobe, 10th Sept., Phosphate Rocks.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,929, G. R. Rodway, 2nd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, 9th Aug., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 2nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, 24th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 2nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hermann Mengell, German steamer, 1,004, W. W. Lohirtl, 26th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Simon Evers & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 26th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3367, R. J. Craven, 26th Sept.,—Portland, Ore., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 26th Sept.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 26th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 27th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 27th Sept.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 27th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 29th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 29th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,204, J. McGilvray, 30th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Nestor, British steamer, 2,417, A. D. Baker, 30th Sept.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, J. De Le Lande, 30th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

No. 30, Japanese terpedo boat, Com. ——, 30th Sept., —Yokosuka.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 1st Oct.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 1st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 1st Oct.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 1st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 1st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 1st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silvia, German steamer, 4,212, Behrens, 1st Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Pembrokeshire, British steamer, 2,767, J. Dwyer, 2nd Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 2nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 2nd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cowrie, British steamer, 3,155, D. J. Davies, 2nd Oct.,—Taketoyo, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 2nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 2nd Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, Kamoshita, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. P. Donnelly, Mr. F. Hattori, and Miss MacDonald, in cabin; Miss Jochinshi, Mr. T. Yamazaki, Mr. T. Frayer, Mr. Z. Matsubara, and Mr. K. Hakajima, in second class; 15 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, General and Lady Gascoigne, Mr. B. Seiboth, Mr. and Mrs. Plaschke, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. A. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Pitschke and boy, Miss E. Pitchke, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mr. H. Beeck, Mr. W. Martin, and Miss E. Pfiefer, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. Fix, Mr. B Kajino, Miss J. McCallum, Mr. J. Nakamigawa, Mr. J. Shio Okada, Mr. G. Protzen, Mr. A. Russell, Dr. W. L. Smith, Mr. K. Shibaoka, Mr. Dall D. Werse, Mr. W. Watanabe, Mr. Geo. W. Brown, Miss L. F. Hargear, Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mrs. L. J. Morris, Mr. C. Schlesinger, Mr. H. M. Ayres, Mr. R. J. Bulkley, Rev. L. Bauer, Rev. F. Spenner, Mrs. J. McD. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Miss L. Gardiner, Miss E. Kato, Miss S. Woodman, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mr. H. E. Walker, and Mr. F. W. Roberts, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. A. E. Andre, Mrs. Andre and 2 children, Rev. R. Kilen, Mrs. Kilen, Mrs. R. Hutchison, Mr. J. V. Jacobson, Mrs. Archibald Little, and Mr. Edward Runge, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. E. Chapin, Mr. J. M. Lathrop, Mr. J. F. Loader, Mrs. B. F. Witt, Rev. C. E. Spore, Mrs. Spore, Mr. D. A. H. Wood, and Mrs. Wood in cabin.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. Geo. Browne, Mr. R. Cordes, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, and Mrs. Winterburn and 4 children, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Matsuzaki, Mr. Felger, Mrs. Ezra, Mr. Konishi, Mrs. Okawa, Mr. Schmidt, and Mr. M. Elkington, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. B. W. Nuttall, Mr. Roys, Capt. Taft, Mr. A. W. Cragg, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mrs. and Miss Bailey, Lieut. A. Vosskressensky, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coulson, Mrs. W. Araki, Mr. J. I. Cartwright, Miss Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Peck, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. H. F. Hesse, Mr. J. McConachie, Lieut. G. W. Welburn, Mr. T. M. Tray, Capt. E. C. Posy, Mr. A. E. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien, Capt. A. Spencer, Mrs. S. Spencer and 3 children, Mr. W. Araki, Mr. J. Yoshie, Bishop and Mrs. Partridge, Rev. D. B. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Clennel and child, Lieut. Brandon, Lieut. Hon. H. F. Butler, Dr. Biles, Misses Biles (2), and Mr. A. Campbell, in cabin; Mr. Y. Fujita, and Mr. T. Ota, in intermediate; 503 Chinese, and 14 Japanese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Assmann, Lieut. H. Bell, Mr. D. Brun, Mr. J. J. Bridges, Mr. Nathan Bentz, Mrs. Nathan Bentz, Mr. W. E. Brady, Lieut. F. Brooker, Mr. Boudal, Mr. Tong Pong, Mr. S. Fortin and child, Mr. J. H. Greefkins, Col. G. Mc. E. Hyde, U.S.A., Mrs. G. Mc. E. Hyde, Miss Tong Ha, Mr. R. Iida, Mr. Koehler, Mr. R. Lyons, Miss L. C. Lin, Sir James McKay, Lady McKay & maid, Miss McKay, Rev. W. G. McClure, Mrs. W. G. McClure, Master Arthur McClure, Miss Ellen McGlure, Master Ernest McClure, Master Evans McClure, Mr. Montmartin, Mrs. T. S. O'Leary and infant, Mr. A. K. Ozawa, Mr. D. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollak and 2 children, Master Tong Poy, Mrs. Tong Pung and infant, Mr. Tong Sum, Mr. Louie Sang, Mrs. Louie Sang, Lieut. F. von Schleinitz, Lieut. J. Uhlig, Mr. W. E. Van Eps, Dr. W. Volz, Mr. H. L. Van Winkle, Dr. John Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Miss M. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Rear-Admiral Y. Shibayama, Lieut. Iwata, Mr. A. Kamon, Dr. G. Shimizu, Mr. K. Koitabashi, Rear-Admiral S. and Mrs. Kataoka, Miss Dodge, Field Marshal Oyama, Major M. Fukuda, Capt. O. Kumabe, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Kondo Rempei, Mr. T. Suda, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McBain and 7 children, Miss McBain, Miss E. B. Butfeld, Mrs. Russich, Mr. J. B. Maclehose, and Mr. Russell Ritchie, in cabin; Lieut. T. Murai, Mr. F. Iida, Mr. J. Isawa, Mrs. Y. Suzuki, Mr. J. Shimizu, Mr. I. Oka, Mr. Kondo's servant, Mr. G. Tashiro, Mr. Y. Kuwayama and 5 children, Mr. S. Miyabe, and Mr. J. Koh Chin, in second class; 46, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Indrasamha*, for Portland, Or.:

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York and East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages
Yokohama...	1,010	2,038	269	1,229	—	4,546
Total ...	1,010	2,038	269	1,229	—	4,546

SILK.

	New York.			Total.
Yokohama	100	.....	—	 100
Total.....	100	.....	—	 100

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Glenshiel*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 99 bales.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, September 27th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders...	17,743,489
Amount of convertible notes issued ...	188,633,341
Government deposits	14,004,381
General deposits	6,428,781
Exchange liability	25,543
Total	256,835,537

CR.	
Discount notes...	25,342,134
Foreign discount notes	9,989,268
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary ,, ,, ...	21,500,000
General loans	38,078,309
Exchange liability	1,673,220
Government bonds	49,743,041
Property	2,691,780
Bullion and Specie	85,817,784
Total	256,835,537

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	186,508,252
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	84,962,720
Silver	1,000,000
Total	84,962,720
Securities:—	
Government bonds	37,766,646
Finance Department notes	2,400,000
Government notes	43,100,000
Security notes	2,629,976
Commercial notes	15,648,910
Total	101,545,532

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	339,371	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	500,000
Government deposits...	—	3,510,783
General deposits...	—	2,967,900

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Achilles	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 23
Adria	New York	Left	Sept. 11
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left Suez	Sept. 12
America Maru	Hongkong	Left Kobe	Oct. 4
Australien	Marseilles	Leaves	Sept. 7
Benarty	London	Leaves H'kong	Oct. 2
Benlarig	Hongkong	At Kobe	Oct. 2
Border Knight	New York	At Manila	Sept. 18
China	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 19
Chingwo	Liverpool	At H'kong	Sept. 8
Choysang	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Croydon	New York	Passed Gi'tar	Aug. 31
Denbighshire	London	At Kobe	Aug. 24
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left Suez	Sept. 24
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 27
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Left Saigon	Oct. 1
Glamorganshire	London	Left Suez	Sept. 12
Glenartney	London	Left Suez	Sept. 1
Hamburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 9
Hindustan	New York	Leaves	Sept. 18
Hitachi Maru	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 26
Hudson	New York	Left Suez	Aug. 11
Idzumi Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Sept. 25
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left Suez	Sept. 12
Indradeo	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Indrawadi	New York	Left Suez	Sept. 5
Indravelli	Portland	Left	Sept. 14
Ixion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 1
Java	London	Left Suez	Sept. 9
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Left	Sept. 24
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left Suez	Sept. 26
Kinshiu Maru	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 22
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 18
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 25
Miike Maru	Bombay	Left S'pore	Sept. 27
Olympia	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 17
Proteus	New York	Passed Canal	July 11
Queen Louise	New York	Left Suez	Sept. 4
Rapallo	New York	Passed Gib'ter	July 25
Rex	Algiers	At N'saki	Sept. 27
Riojun Maru	Hongkong	At Kobe	Sept. 12
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Sado Maru	London	Left	Sept. 27
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 26
Serbia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Silesia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 9
Socotra	London	Leaves Kobe	Oct. 4
Spithead	New York	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Tientsin	London	Left Suez	Sept. 22
Victoria	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 12
Wakasa Maru	London	Left Colombo	Sept. 25
Willowdene	New York	Leaves	Sept. 1
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	At H'kong	Sept. 23

UNDER SAIL.

Arrow	Phila.	June 25	Kobe
Brynhilda	New York	Aug. 29	Y'kaichi
Clarence S. Bement	New York	May 10	Y'hama
Columbia	Phila.	June 9	Kobe
Eclipse	Phila.	Aug. 29	N'saki
Duquesne	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Juteopolis	Phila.	July 14	Kobe
King David	New York	Loading	Japan
Lord Templeton	New York	July 5	H'date
Mabel Rickmers	Phila.	May 28	N'saki
Nek	New York	July 1	Y'hama
Notre Dame d'Amor	Cardiff	July 15	N'saki
Renee Rickmers	Phila.	July 12	N'saki
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	June 26	Kobe
Willy Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'sak

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd and 18th at Noon (every month), the "YOKOHAMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 8th and 22nd, at Noon (every month), the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 4th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nagasaki.

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For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 4th, at Noon, the "KAMAKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 4th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For BONIN Islands, via ports, Oct. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Oct. 5th, the "OLYMPIA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CALCUTTA, via ports, about October 5th, the "SEGOVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, C.B., Oct. 7th, at 2 p.m., the "KINSHIU MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 8th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, 8th Oct., at 4 p.m., the "LOWTHER CASTLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 9th, at 9 a.m., the "SALAZIE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki, Oct. 9th, at 10 a.m., the "KOBE MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 11th, at Noon, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For TAKR, via Moji, Nagasaki, and Chefoo (from Kobe), Oct. 11th, the "SAGAMI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., about Oct. 12th, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Shanghai, Oct. 12th, at Noon, the "KAGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, via Kobe, Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, and Suez Canal, October 13th, at 4 p.m., the "SOCOTRA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON and Glasgow, via ports, Oct. 14th, at Daylight, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Oct. 14th, the "AIRLIE."—Cornes & Co.

For NEWCHWANG, via Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan Jinsen, Chefoo, and Taku (from Kobe), Oct. 15th, at Noon, the "GENKAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Oct. 15th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 16th, at Daylight, the "SAXONIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 16th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Oct. 17th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 18th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VLADIVOSTOCK, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan and Gensan (from Kobe), Oct. 19th, the "KOKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, October 20th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 21st, at Noon, the "GAELIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 24th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, Oct. 25th, at Noon, the "MIIKE MARU, '—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 26th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Oct. 27th, the "VINDOBONA."—Pollack Bros.

For TAKU, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo, and Port Arthur (from Kobe), Oct. 29th, at Noon, the "TAIREN MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, Middleton, 18th Sept., —Batoum via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, R. Scherbinin, 19th Sept.,—Petropoulovski, General.—Smith Baker & Co.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 27th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, Liddle, 30th Sept., —London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Foerck, 2nd Oct. —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, M. Aubert, 2nd Oct., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Lowther Castle, British steamer, 2,961, P. Watson, 2nd Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Reptan, British steamer, 1,852, W. R. Peacock, 2nd Oct.,—Xmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate Rocks, —Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,929, G. A. Rodway, 2nd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Nantes, French bark, 2,029, Ricordel, 16th Sept.,—Cardiff, Coal.—M. Ginsburg & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Rambler, British surveying vessel, 835, M. H. Smyth 13th Sept.,—Nagasaki.

New York (24 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Captain M. R. S. MacKenzie, 2nd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is some movement in Fancy Cottons and Woollens, but otherwise there is little change to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is a little more inquiry but practically no change in prices.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.55
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market continues firm.

American	$2.62
Russian	2.42
Langkat	2.40

SUGAR.

There has been a better demand recently and prices have advanced.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.70 to 5.25
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.20 to 7.00
White Refined	8.20 to 10.20

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices for raw silk are still maintained, with the exception of *Kakedas*, for which kind there is little demand at the moment. Generally speaking there is not so much anxiety on the part of buyers to operate at those high rates and there is a feeling in the trade that we are about at the top notch for the present season.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1½	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½	870 to 880

WASTE SILK.

There is no change to report in the Waste Silk market. Purchases continue at quotations, but buyers are not very eager, although sellers loudly maintain their present attitude and say they will not listen to any reduction.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

The market has continued firm with an upward tendency. Stocks are small and include hardly any Good Common or Medium.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 2.

London silver ⅛ higher, China sterling quotations firmer and local rates unaltered and closing firm for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 11/16
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0¾
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/0⅞
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight ...	265
— — 6 months' sight ...	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	16½% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	18% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	88½*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	90*
India—Bank sight ...	154
— Private 30 days' sight ...	157
America—Bank sight ...	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight ...	51
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51¾ @ ⅞
Germany—Bank sight ...	210½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London) ...	23 11/16

* Nominal.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 2.

Club Hotels, sales at *yen* 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 252½. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 70. Kirin Breweries, sales at *yen* 160. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures, sales at *yen* 105.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	252½ Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	160 Sales.

Telephone No. 323

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 2

Yesterday's total transactions 18,690 shares.

MORNING. Oct.	MORNING. Nov.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Oct.	AFTERNOON. Nov.
76.40	76.90	Nippon Railway ...	75.85	76.50
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	23.70
55.80	56.50	Sanyo Railway	—	56.45
43.05	43.40	Kansai Railway ...	42.85	43.20
57.05	57.65	Kiushiu Railway ...	56.85	57.30
78.60	79.40	Tanko Railway.....	78.90	79.70
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	39.20	39.70
22.90	25.20	Tobu Railway	—	—
55 80	56.50	Sobu Railway	—	56.60
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	21.30	Kioto Railway	20.85	211.0
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
116.60	117.30	Tokio El'tric R'way	116.40	117 30
75.20	75.80	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	75.70	76.15
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
81.30	79.95	Nippon Yusen	81.10	79.15
31.20	31.65	Toyo Kisen	31.10	31.40
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	26.70
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
80.70	81.80	Tokio Gas Co.	—	81.60
59.00	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	56.80
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	134.00
139 50	141.00	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	131.20	139.00

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BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 2.

Oriental Hotels are wanted. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted for 1st debentures. Japan Breweries, there are sellers for cash at *yen* 150. Offers are wanted for for forward. Helm Bros. shares offering in small lots.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	9 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd..	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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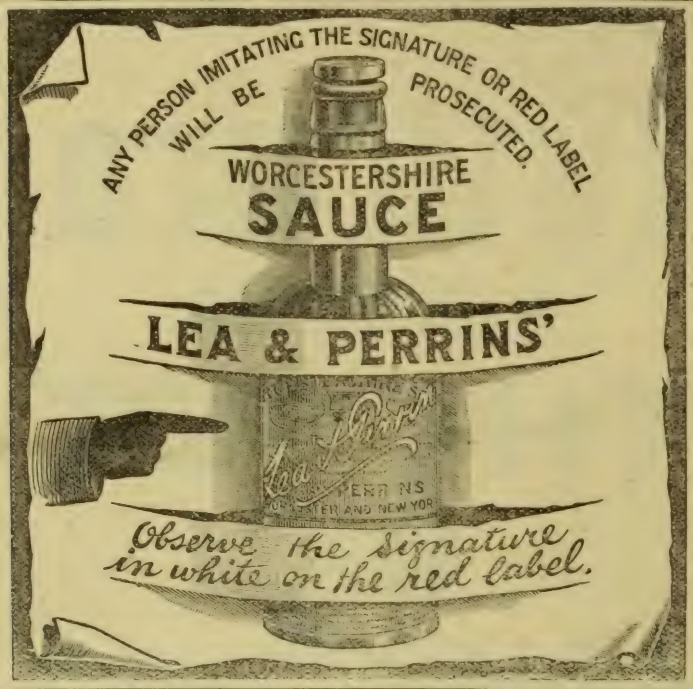


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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1902.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th October, at the Royal Danish Consulate, before H.D.M. Consul Sophus Warming, LOUIS CHARLES NISSEN PHILIPSON of Copenhagen, to JOHANNA GEERTRUIDA HENRIETTE RADERSMA of Rioux, Netherlands India.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. SAITO KAN, Japanese Consul in Honolulu, has been raised to the rank of Consul-General.

MR. NOMURA, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, died of dysentery at Kanazawa on the morning on October 2nd.

FROM the beginning of this year up to Oct. 8th 11,975 cases and 7,197 deaths from cholera were reported throughout the country.

THE battle-ship *Shikishima*, which was blown on the rocks off Yokosuka during the storm of Sept. 28th. was floated successfully on October 2nd.

THE Ashio copper mine and neighbourhood suffered damage during the recent storm. About 500 houses were either destroyed or washed away and over 300 persons drowned. Many are still missing.

A TELEGRAM from India dated Oct. 4th, received in Tokyo, reports that Major-General Fukushima is steadily recovering and able to take ordinary food.

THE population of Yokohama is yearly increasing in a marked manner. The total number of citizens at the end of 1901 was 299,202 with 54,674 houses.

ONE hundred horses, purchased by the Military Authorities for the Korean Court, were shipped from Yokohama on Oct. 4th by the N. Y. K. steamer *Moji Maru* for Korea.

THE Osaka Sugar Exchange has been dissolved. A special general meeting of share- holders was expected to be convened on Oct. 5th to discuss matters relating to the adjustment of accounts.

AN estimate of the expenditure connected with the China expeditionary force in India accounts, during the current financial year, places the total at just under one million pounds sterling.

FOLLOWING the example of the Bank of Japan, the First, the One Hundredth, the Mitsui, the Mitsu Bishi, the Fifteenth and the Yokohama Specie Banks decided to lower the rates of interest on Oct. 6th.

THE most interesting portion of the coming manœuvres in the northern portion of Kyushu will be witnessed on November 9th and the next four days. The Emperor will proceed to Kyushu early in November to inspect the engagements.

THE statement that the Amir of Afghanistan has been invited to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar is officially contradicted. The political state of Afghanistan it is explained would not at present allow of the Amir leaving the country.

IN consequence of the falling-off of cargo between Australia and Japan of late, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other foreign shipping companies, whose steamers ply on this line, recently lowered the rate of freight by five shillings per ton.

THE Fifth Domestic Exhibition in Osaka will be formally opened at 10 a.m. on March 1st next year. The chief of the commissioners in charge of the Exhibition recently applied to the Imperial Household Department praying that the Emperor honour the occasion with his presence.

THE *Union*, a Norwegian steamer, has been purchased by the Aichi Kogyo Kisen Kaisha, a shipping concern in Aichi Prefecture, for *yen* 100,000. She is now undergoing repairs in the Uraga Dock and will thereafter be named the *Aichi Maru*.

THE Japanese Coronation Squadron, the *Asama* and *Takasago*, arrived at Port Said on Sept. 30th. They are expected to return to Yokosuka about the middle of November. The torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashiwo* left Colombo on Oct. 6th for Singapore.

THE Kei-Hin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company, at a special general meeting of shareholders held a few days ago, passed a resolution raising debentures to the extent of *yen* 250,000 at 8½ per cent. interest per annum, to be redeemed in one year.

THE yacht built by the Mitsu Bishi Company for the Crown Prince was launched at Nagasaki on Oct. 4th. She was christened *Hatsukaze* by Mrs. Arakawa, wife of the Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture. The yacht will sail for Yokohama about Oct. 15th and will then be presented to His Highness.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BARON OKU, Commandant of the East Section Headquarters, has been ordered to proceed to India to attend the coming military manœuvres, which will take place there shorly in honour of the Coronation of Ring Edward.

THE Chinese Minister to Japan has made a donation of two thousand *yen* to the Japan Red Cross Society. His Excellency also contributed *yen* 200 toward the relief of the sufferers in Odawara and the neighbourhood by the recent tidal waves,

ON Oct. 6th, Baron Utsumi, Home Minister, made a donation of *yen* 200 toward the relief of sufferers in Odawara and the neighbourhood by the recent tidal waves. The Minister, accompanied by Mr. Hamada, Chief of the Kanagawa Police, visited the devastated districts the same day.

COUNT MATSUKATA is reported to be contemplating the establishment of a large savings bank in Tokyo with a view to encouraging the habit of thrift among the Japanese generally. The *Asahi* says that the Count's recent visit to America and Europe has apparently convinced him of the necessity of starting the bank.

A JAPANESE steamer, the *Taura Maru*, plying between Yokosuka and Boshu, ran aground and sank off Uraga on the afternoon of October 2nd. The passengers and crew, over 50 in all, were fortunately rescued by the *Koki Maru*, a steamer launch belonging to the Yokosuka Admiralty, which happened to pass the scene.

THE *Aoi Maru*, a steam-launch of the N.Y.K., which sank outside the breakwaters during the storm of Sept. 28th, was raised on Oct. 3rd as the result of operations conducted by Mr Garry, of the N.Y.K. The remains of the unfortunate Captain and engineer of the steam-launch *Aoi Maru*, were recovered on October 1st off Honmoku.

DESPITE the ever increasing transactions in *habutaye* in Yokohama many complaints are made by Japanese dealers owing to the scarcity of orders from foreign firms. Some are in such a desperate condition that they will be obliged to declare themselves bankrupt shortly. The fact is the foreign silk merchants have opened direct transactions with the weavers in the interior.

THE boat races of the students of the Yokohama Commercial School took place on October 5th off the Bund. The races began shortly before 9 a.m. and continued until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The day being Sunday the events attracted many persons, while foreign ladies and gentlemen watched the races from the verandah of the Grand Hotel, Club Hotel and other buildings on the Band.

A BRONZE statue of the late Lieut.-General Prince Kitashirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guards, was recently finished at the Koishikawa Arsenal, Tokyo, where the casting had been undertaken. The statue is to be erected just in front of the quarters of the First Regiment of the Imperial Guards and the unveiling ceremony will take place there on October 28th, the day on which His Highness succumbed to illness during the expedition in Formosa in 1895. It is stated that the statue represents the Prince on horseback, in military uniform.

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CHINESE NEWS.

The tiresome question of the railways in North China may be said to have at length ceased to furnish matter for newspaper paragraphs. Some complications occurred at the end in connexion with the rendition of the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang line, the Russians having decided to adopt a very detailed method of procedure, and being, moreover, dissatisfied with the credentials of the Chinese Representative. These difficulties seem to have been finally overcome, and so far as is known at present, the rendition of both the lines, intramural and extramural, has now been accomplished. The moral of the whole business is that too much importance can not be attached to transactions such as those in which China engages lightheartedly now-a-days. Every railway concession that she grants to a foreign syndicate, especially at the instance of a foreign government, is a potential source of international complications.

Some days ago the telegraph informed us that a French syndicate had applied for a monopoly of mining concessions in the province of Fuhkien, and that the application, having been approved by the Viceroy, had gone forward to Peking. It is now alleged that the Finance Board has disapproved of the project, and that there is little probability of any such concession being granted. The Chinese Government probably realizes by this time that all concessions of that nature are not only dangerous to herself, but also constitution violations of her treaties.

The Osaka Tekko-jo has secured the contract for the two steamers required by the Hunan S.S. Company. The two vessels will cost 240,000 *yen* and were to be finished by the beginning of next September. The other competitors for the contract were the MitsuBishi; Messrs. Boyd & Co., Shanghai; and the Kawasaki Building Yard.

Monday, Oct. 6.

The American Association of Shanghai held a meeting on the evening of the 3rd instant, and adopted a resolution in the sense that the abolition of *likin* is plainly impossible for the Chinese Government, and that, consequently, the proposed new system by which a surtax and a consumption tax are to be substituted must be condemned. It may be assumed that the views of the Association will be endorsed by the Government at Washington, and that the United States will decline to endorse the arrangement effected by Sir James Mackay and his colleagues at a large expenditure of time and trouble. We have never entertained much hope that the Convention would go into operation. The probability of American objections seemed always imminent, and as for Germany her dissent appeared to be a foregone conclusion, while Japan also has obvious grounds of objection to some of the conditions. After all, cumbrous and slow as is the method of combined negotiation, the results thus secured have the advantage of being substantial. So soon as it became known that each Power was to discuss independently the terms of a new commercial treaty, no one could help apprehending that even though some broad general principles might guide all parties, the concessions separately sought in deference to special interests must ultimately amount to a total outweighing the common gains. If the whole negotiation be wrecked, one can not say that the unexpected has happened.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram to the effect that there has been a recrudescence of disturbance in Kwangsi, and that the Kweilin-fu insurgents have captured a Chinese official. It is now evident that the stories originally circulated about this insurrection were gross exaggerations, and we may reasonably hope that the seeds of discontent are not very plentiful.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Emperor of China, according to a telegram from the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent, has issued a decree in the sense that although many Chinese youths have been sent to Japan for purposes of study, the number sent to Europe and America with a similar object is comparatively small. This, the decree says, is not in the interest of the nation's progress, and Viceroys and Governors are consequently urged to select students and grant them such allowances as may enable them to prosecute their studies in the West. Japan's experience shows the value of such a factor of reform. It really begins to look as though the Chinese Court were in genuine earnest at last.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent wires that the Foreign Office in Peking has definitely refused the application made on behalf of a French syndicate for exclusive mining privileges in Cheh-kiang.

From the same source we learn that the Peking Government has issued instructions to the officers commanding in Manchuria in the sense that as China has undertaken the function of guarding the railways, no increase of Russian troops for that purpose is to be allowed.

The Russian evacuation of Newchwang is expected to be completed by the 9th instant. General traffic by the railway has been suspended, as the service is entirely occupied transporting troops and materials of war.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

Rumours from Peking seem to indicate that the Court believes in the possibility of putting a period to Prince Twan's punishment. His wife has already returned to the capital and is said to have been received by the Empress Dowager in a most friendly manner. She is supposed to be the forerunner of her consort, who will soon follow her from his exile in Kansu. All this appears a little premature. The Court itself returned to Peking last spring only, and most assuredly foreign Powers will take it ill should the Boxer leader follow their Majesties to the capital within less than a year. If anything of the kind happens, it will be difficult to suppose that Prince Twan is effaced, and still more difficult to imagine that he will be found a convert to the cause of reforms. The strong probability is that in Peking he would once again become the pivot of dangerous conservatism.

The operation of restoring the extra-mural railway to China has been at length accomplished. It involved considerable labour, as each section was handed over independently, but doubtless there were good reasons for that method of procedure.

Meanwhile the operation of withdrawing the Russian troops from Shingking is progressing steadily. All the troops in the first line have been withdrawn to the second, and the force is being transported as quickly as railway facilities permit.

Mr. D. M. Pozdneeff, who came to Shanghai to study the Tariff question, has, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, been appointed by the Czar commissioner to negotiate a commercial treaty between Russia and China.

Friday, Oct. 10.

Another telegram has reached Tokyo, this time from the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo*, to the effect that Mr. Tsai, China's representative in Tokyo, has submitted his resignation in consequence of the affair of the students. Previous rumours in the same sense having proved incorrect, it is impossible to tell what reliance may be placed on this new story. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the only point inviting criticism in Mr. Tsai's management of the student trouble was that he misled them—unintentionally no doubt—as to the value he purposed attaching to their joint guarantee. Last spring, the Throne issued an edict, having for its object to secure equal facilities for public and private students visiting foreign countries: both were to be placed on the same footing. But that was obviously impossible without some practical restrictions. The late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi consequently directed that persons desiring to proceed abroad for educational purposes and not being in a position to secure official franking, must undergo an examination test, receiving, in its sequel, a guarantee from some responsible official. A number of students now in Tokyo have not fulfilled these requirements. Their plea is that whereas the examination test would not give them any trouble, their resources do not suffice for purchasing an official guarantee as well as for supporting them during their educational career in Japan. In short, they plead that the corruption of their country's officials renders it impossible for them to comply with regulations such as those issued by Viceroy Liu. On the other hand, without some guarantee they can not obtain admission to public schools in Japan. In this dilemma their Minister suggested that five of them should unite to guarantee any one of their number. They gladly assented. But here a difficulty arose. The students had expected that Mr. Tsai would accept their united guarantee and on the strength of it, would himself go security *vis-à-vis* the educational authorities. Mr. Tsai, however, merely forwarded the combined guarantee of the studeuts, and the educational authorities, of course, could not accept it. The students then conceived that their Minister had broken his promise, and, under the guidance of Messrs. Wu and Sun, invaded the Legation; conduct which ultimately led to the deportation of Wu and Sun. The public know that all difficulties were subsequently removed from the path of the students by the intervention of the *To-A Dôbun-kai*, but it is interesting to recall these facts in connexion with the alleged resignation of Mr. Tsai.

It is stated that Prince Chin (Junior), who recently visited Japan, has declared himself in a sense emphatically hostile to the conduct of Mr. Tsai, his judgment being that right is altogether on the side of the students. This is probably a great exaggeration. Meanwhile rumour says that Mr. Wan, who accompanied the Prince on his European tour, is to be sent to Japan in the capacity of overseer of students. Wan is believed to be a thoroughly enlightened man and an earnest advocate of progress. His selection for such a post is therefore very happy.

Prince Chin (Junior), interviewed by a friend in Tientsin on his return from the West, is said to have expressed unqualified approval of the administrative systems of

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Europe and America and to have declared that fifty years of effort would be required by China in order to place herself on a level with the Occident in this respect. His Highness was not less appreciative of the state of affairs in Japan, but he pronounced the opinion that a decade of really earnest endeavour would suffice to put China upon Japan's plane. There are easily understood reasons for a comparison of that kind where a Chinese critic is the comparer. Yet it is startling to find the young Prince placing himself on record as alleging that what Japan has taken thirty years to accomplish could be achieved by China in a third of that time. Did he really say so? The world has fallen into the habit of calling Japan's progress extraordinarily rapid, and we ourselves must frankly say that although we prefer to leave to others the penning of eulogies, we do find, the longer we live in Japan, that there is always greater cause to admire her rate of advance and to appreciate the qualities by which it is maintained. If China can cover the same ground in ten years, the record will certainly be hers. Meanwhile, we share the world's view, Prince Chin *non obstante*.

Mr. Ota Tatsuto, formerly president of the Osaka Normal School and doctor of natural philosophy, is to proceed to Peking, to take charge of the department of natural philosophy in the new University. Professor Hattori Unokichi, whose appointment by the Government was recently announced, is to be head of the literary section in the same institution.

The Governor of Shantung is sending three Chinese to Japan to procure books and make preliminary investigations for establishing a technical school in that province.

THE LATE LIU KUN-YI.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

An extra of the *Jiji Shimpo* published on the night of the 6th instant announces that Viceroy Liu Kun-yi expired on that day. No particulars are given, but the news can not surprise any one, as the Viceroy had long been ailing. His death is a terrible loss to China at this juncture, for the verdict of public opinion has long been that his country possessed no more truly great man among its high officials. Chang Chih-tung, Liu Kun-yi and Li Hung-chang may be said to have stood for "China" in foreign estimation during the last quarter of the 19th century. Only four months have passed since the funeral cortège of Li Hung-chang left Peking for Tungchow, and now comes the news of Liu Kun-yi's death, so that of the great triumvirate there remains only Chang Chih-tung. There have certainly been many eminent actors upon the Chinese political stage since foreign legations were established at Peking —Prince Kung; Wen Hsiang; Tseng Kwo-fan and his remarkable son, Marquis Tseng; Tso Tsung-tang, the conqueror of Kashgaria; Li Hung-chang, and Liu Kun-yi. But it may fairly be doubted whether any one of them has left so high a reputation as Liu Kun-yi. An honest obituary notice of all the rest must find something to condemn or to criticise.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

It need scarcely be said that, according to telegrams from China, the death of Liu Kun-yi has produced a profound impression. The foreign journals at the treaty ports declare that the great defender of the peace of the Yangtse Valley has passed away, and that the loss is irreparable. We learn that the great Viceroy was 74 at the time of his death.

The Japanese press writes very sympathetically. Nearly all the Tokyo journals, after giving accounts of his career which may be said to have commenced at the time of the Taiping rebellion, agree in indicating him as the most potent force of reform in China. It was he that took the lead, after the war of 1894-5, in declaring that China's only hope of safety lay in assimilating Western civilization, and from that time he never wavered in his efforts to lead his country from conservatism to liberalism. Unhappily he has died at a moment when his continued labours were most essential, but the fruits of his work remain and will surely bear a full crop. Generally the late Viceroy's name was coupled with that of Chang Chih-tung, but of the two statesmen the former was the greater. The two were of a different order of genius. Chang is above all things a scholar; a man of accurate and minute mind. But Liu was a dealer in great issues; a statesman who grasped the essentials of a problem and went straight to his goal. Prince Konoye says that when on his recent visit to China, he visited Liu, he found the Viceroy in a greatly debilitated condition; so weak, indeed, that the Prince hesitated to converse with him. But Liu said that he was never too ill to talk about his country's affairs, and an animated conversation ensued, lasting forty or fifty minutes. The impression made upon Prince Konoye when he met Chang Chih-tung was that of meeting a friend. But his impression when he encountered Liu was that he had entered the presence of a great man. Liu was incomparably more popular than Chang is, and commanded a larger share of public esteem. Thus it fell out that the two, working hand in hand, supplemented each other, and accomplished far more than the sum of their separate efforts. Chang dressed their projects in literary garb and Liu lent to them the weight of his immense influence. Thus the celebrated memorial addressed recently to the Throne on the subject of reform, is understood to have emanated in the first place from an interchange of views between the two Viceroys, after which it was drafted by Chang and ultimately signed by Liu. The great deal power that worked for China's regeneration is now lost. Prince Konoye is further convinced that no official except Liu Kung-yi could have kept the *Ko-lao Hui* quiet during the Boxer troubles. He is said to have summoned the leader of that society and persuaded him that the salvation of China depended on localizing the outbreak and that if the *Ko-lao Hui* threw in their lot with the Boxers, an overwhelming national calamity must be the result.

Japanese journals expect that Liu will be succeeded by Chang Chih-tung. That would be the natural order of things, either Kwei Chung or Twan Tang taking Chang's place.

Major-General Nozu, one of the leaders of the *To-A Dobun-kai*, who has an exceptional knowledge of Chinese affairs and Chinese statesmen, speaks of the deceased Viceroy in terms almost identical with those used by Prince Konoye. He recalls some of the most remarkable incidents in Liu's career, and says that to him and Chang must be assigned the credit of having saved their country in 1900. The Major-General shares the view that Liu's reforms will not die with him. He had carried them beyond the reach of any accident.

Friday, Oct. 10.

The Chinese Throne is heaping all kinds of honours upon the head of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi. He is to have a public funeral, his name is to be enrolled in the Temple of Sages; a shrine is to be erected to his memory; he is to have the title of tutor to the Heir Apparent, and various other marks of distinction are decreed.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been ordered either to succeed Liu in the viceroyality of the Liang-Kiang or to discharge the duties of the latter post temporarily. The telegrams are contradictory as to this. According to the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent the appointment is substantive, and Chang is to be succeeded by Twan Fang, now Governor of Hupeh.

The London press, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, unanimously eulogizes the career of the late Viceroy, and expresses a hope that the Representatives of China in Europe and America will employ all their influence to prevent the death of Liu from being made the occasion for promoting a follower of Prince Twan.

KOREA.

Mr. Otori Fujitaro, of the Japanese Legation in Seoul, has been attacked by cholera and is said to be in a dangerous condition. The telegraph says that the epidemic is diminishing in the Korean capital, but that there are still about 100 new cases daily, on the average.

It is stated that the Emperor of Korea has ordered Mr. McLeavy Brown to pay out of the Customs revenue the sum of 1½ million *yen*, due to the American firm which supplied the plant of the Seoul electric railway. The money is due on the 15th of this month, but there is no possibility of paying it out of the revenue of the railway. As a consequence of this manner of making the payment, the control of the railway will be assumed by the Customs, into whose hands it will pass completely next March.

Korea was very anxious that the Treaty Powers should send envoys to her celebration of the coronation anniversary, but it now appears that the result of her desire is likely to be embarrassing. One of the few Powers that agreed to send an envoy was Russia. She promised to despatch Mr. Waeber, and the telegraph says that he is on the point of arriving in Söul. But the Korean Court having postponed the ceremony until next year, is perplexed as to the object of Mr. Waeber's coming, its inference being that he certainly does not intend to make a purely philanthropic journey.

Our readers are aware that the First Bank—Baron Shibusawa's Bank—recently began to issue 5-*yen* notes in Korea, and that they circulated readily among the people. It is now stated that the Korean Government asked the Japanese Minister in Seoul whether Japan would guarantee the redemption of these notes in the event of the Bank's failure to do so, and that the answer was of course in the negative, since the notes are issued solely on the Bank's credit.

It may be noted for what it is worth that Old Moore predicts a terrible year of war, pestilence and sudden death for 1903. Amongst the predictions we have for April "War in China."

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THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

In connection with the sale of Japanese bonds to the amount of £5,000,000 sterling which has just been arranged, it is scarcely correct to speak of it being concluded between the *Kogyo Ginko* (Credit Mobilier) and a syndicate composed of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Baring Brothers. The only parties signing the contract are the *Kogyo Ginko*, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Hongkong Bank, it may be mentioned, assisted in securing the successful floatation of the *Kogyo Ginko*, acting as agents in Japan for receiving applications for the new bank's shares. It was therefore only natural that when the Hongkong Bank broached the idea of taking up 50,000,000 *yen* worth of Government Bonds, Mr. Soyeda should see his account in helping forward the transaction. As a result Japan comes into possession of ready cash at a most opportune time, and at a cheap rate, especially as compared with the present price of bonds in Japan. The bonds will probably be offered on the London market early this week and Messrs. Baring Brothers will assist in the flotation.

Another project of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by means of which the much-needed foreign capital will enter Japan, is on the point of completion. We refer to the Nagasaki Water Works Bonds. These amount to *yen* 1,444,000, and will bear 6 per cent. interest. The H. and S. Bank are willing to take the whole of the bonds, the value of the *yen* being calculated at 2/0½. This negotiation has been on the *tapis* for some time, but naturally was temporarily put aside when the bigger project mentioned above came up for discussion. As soon as the big loan was arranged, however, the Bank took up the Nagasaki Water-works Bonds affair again, with the result that another channel has been opened along which can flow to Japan the cheap capital of the west.

Hitherto the Municipality has been obtaining accommodation from the Yasuda Bank at the rate of 2.7 *sen* per diem (9.855 annually) but finding that interest too onerous, it approached the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and secured a loan of 1,444,000 *yen* at 6 per cent., the bonds being taken at 86, which is 2 points better than the figure obtained by Osaka for its harbour works loan.

It can not be said that the Japanese press is by any means unanimous in approving the recent financial transaction between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Treasury. Japanese five per cents, say the critics, are now quoted at 106 in the London market, whereas the terms obtained by the Bank enable it to sell the same five-per-cents. at 103. The effect will be to reduce the market price of Japanese securities. In 1897, when Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company took over 43 million *yen* worth of five-per-cent. war bonds, they agreed to give the Treasury £102 for every 1000 *yen*, their prospect being the sale of the bonds at £103 10s. in London. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank gives £98 per 1000 *yen* and proposes to sell the bonds at £103. There is certainly, say some Tokyo journals, a very marked difference in these terms. Then again, Count Matsukata obtained 86 for his four-per-cent loan, which means that had he sold five-per-cent bonds at the same rate, they would have fetched 107½, being 9½ more than the price now obtained. Moreover, the Matsukata rate of interest works out at 4.65 per cent., whereas the rate now given is 5.10 per cent. The *Nippon*, writing on this subject, alleges that the H. & S. Bank offered to pay £98 in March, when the London quotation for five-per-cent. bonds was only 102, and that the Treasury, having refused the offer then, has accepted it now, though the London quotation has risen to over 106.

It need scarcely be said that these criticisms emanate from Opposition journals. They show, in our opinion, marked failure to appreciate some important facts.

We read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that the bonds recently sold to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are to carry three months' interest. That fact would slightly modify the calculation made in our leading columns on the 6th instant, for purposes of comparison, but the difference is small.

We learn that the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from its London office dated 8th October, stating that the issue of the re-sale of the *yen* 50,000,000 Imperial Japanese Government 5 per cent. Bonds had already been over-subscribed and that the subscription list would close the following day.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

We learn from the telegraph that by the treaty concluded at Paris the other day, Siam cedes to France the provinces of Melouprey and Barsas as well as some territory on the great lake between the rivers Rolnas and Pickcompong; that France evacuates Chantabun and that Siam may keep only Siamese troops, officered by Siamese, on the right back of the Mekong.

The terms employed in this despatch are not easily identifiable, but it will probably be correct to suppose that the Luang Prabang district has not been interfered with, and that so far the international agreements concluded in past years have not been modified. What has taken place seems to be that France has acquired territory to the eastward of a line leading from a point on the coast just eastward of Chantabun to the northern end of the Great Lake, and all the territory on the east side of a line drawn thereon north-easterly to the Mekong. By this measure the district of Melu Pre, just outside the Cambodian frontier, and that of Bassac, about a hundred miles north also on the Mekong, are included in the French possessions. The stipulation as to Siamese troops on the right bank of the Mekong must of course refer to the upper reaches of the river. The rivers Rolnas and Pickcompong, despite the frightful mutilation of their names, are doubtless the streams of approximate designations which flow into the Great Lake.

RICE.

The market price of rice has declined appreciably, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	Price on 8th inst.	Price on 27th inst.	Difference.
	Yen.		
For delivery in October ...	14.180	14.590	410
For delivery in Nov.	14.040	14.380	340
For delivery in Dec.	14.185	14.520	335

This change is attributed to the greatly improved climatic conditions that have prevailed since the recent storm. Immediately after the storm there was a marked appreciation of price, but confidence seems to have now been partially restored.

THE JAPANESE FOUR PER-CENTS.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* has a telegram from London to the effect that the news of the recent sale of Japanese five-per-cent. bonds injured the market, so that the four-per-cents have fallen thirty shillings and are now quoted at £85. That is not unnatural. If five-per-cents become more easily procurable, four-per-cents must necessarily lose something of their attractiveness.

There are rumours that party politicians will seek to employ this transaction as a weapon for attacking the Cabinet in the next session of the Diet. There is said to be some objection to the terms—probably an objection founded on the thoughtless writing of journals like the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Nippon*. We can only hope that no politicians will be so foolish. It is not unnatural that Japanese patriots should feel chagrined when their country has to sell its bonds, at a rate lower than that procurable for the securities of certain small European Powers. We share that regret very sincerely. But, after all, Japan has to take what she can get. If she could wait to get what she wants, the case would be different. That is where men like Count Okuma find occasion for strong comment. They say that the aim of Japan's financiers should be, not to sell bonds and thus add to the empire's obligations, but to contrive that sales of bonds shall not be necessary, which can never be effected unless administrative and financial reforms are boldly carried out.

It is curious to hear this never-ceasing talk about administrative and financial reforms. In truth we seem to have been listening to the words *gyosei seiri zaisei seiri* for the past ten years without intermission. On the eve of a change of Cabinet, on the morrow of a change of Cabinet, whenever the Diet meets and as often as a politician of the "outs" finds occasion to assault the Ministry, the air is full of these empty expressions. But if administrative and financial reforms be at once so essential and so potential, how does it happen that no body of statesmen succeed in even elaborating a practical programme? We can not suppose that the whole agitation is mere froth. It must have some solid particles. Can no one collect them and construct at any rate a tangible outline of reforms? History will find much to ridicule in all this abortive chatter.

THE FLOODS AT NIKKO.

A new reason is assigned for the flooding of the Nikko river and the consequent destruction of all the bridges, including the celebrated red-lacquer structure—which, it may be remarked in parenthesis, was not by any means 200 years old, as some writers have asserted, but was in truth an entirely new affair, built during the past decade. The reason is that a huge landslip took place on the Nantai-san side of the Chuzenji lake, filling up a part of the lake even to the extent of creating an island, and suddenly raising the general level of the water by some feet. This produced, of course, a sudden flooding of the only river by which the lake discharges, namely, the Nikko river, and the people in the plain found themselves invaded without a moment's notice by a volume of water some three fathoms higher than the river's normal surface. The flooding of streams in mountain districts is always more or less sudden, but so long as only the ordinary

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affluents are at work, people living near a river have ample time to watch its rise and make provision for their own safety at least. That is especially true of the Nikko river, which, being the chief outlet of a great lake only a few miles distant, rises and falls in tolerably accurate accord with changes in the level of the lake's surface. But when these normal processes are suddenly dislocated by an immense landslip, displacing an enormous volume of water in the twinkling of an eye, the valleys below are struck by a flood as unexpected as a cannon shot, and folks living within reach of the water have no leisure to escape from its onset. It thus becomes easy to understand how a hundred lives were lost along the course of the Daiya-gawa.

The shocking interest of this event is heightened by rumours that Nantai-san shows signs of volcanic activity. News recently came to Tokyo that rumblings had been heard from the direction of Shirane-san; which did not surprise any one, as Shirane was an active volcano twelve years ago. But Nantai has been quiescent certainly since the 9th century and probably for a much longer period. Its re-birth as a living volcano would be a strange event, difficult to reconcile with the sacred character of the mountain.

"PROPERTY."

Monday, Oct. 6.

While discussion is going on as to why the drafters of the revised treaties used the word "property" instead of "land" in the clauses confirming the perpetual leases, an object lesson in the every-day manner of employing that expression is furnished by the local papers. They contain, as any one consulting their advertisement columns may see, the following notice:—

SALE OF BLUFF PROPERTY.

At an early date—all that valuable bluff property known as Lot No. 159, together with the well-built family residence thereon.

The auctioneer, it will be observed, obeying, doubtless, the rules generally observed in drawing up descriptive notices in English, deemed it necessary to explain that the well-built family residence standing on the property would be sold *together* with the "valuable bluff property" itself. He regarded the "property" as land, and did not by any means consider that the sale of the property necessarily meant the simultaneous sale of the buildings that stand on it.

Immediately following the above there appears another notice in which the sale is announced of certain Dzushi "property," consisting of a two-storeyed house and the land on which it stands, such land being held under lease for 999 years; and in this case the auctioneer considered it necessary to add "the above to be sold together." He knew very well that unless this last condition were appended, the public might expect a separate sale with the option of removing the building. Supposing, now, that he had advertised for sale the "property held under the 999-years lease," (without explaining that the house was to be sold simultaneously), is there a solitary Englishman in this Settlement who would have interpreted that formula in the sense of "land and buildings?"

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

With reference to our comment—illustrated by examples from the advertising columns of the local press—that the word "property," as ordinarily used in English, does not necessarily signify lands and houses, but may also be employed, and is frequently employed, to designate land alone independently of the buildings standing on it, the *Japan Gazette* adduces an example from our own advertising columns, where an auctioneer announces the sale of certain property consisting of land and houses *en bloc*. Why of course! No one has ever dreamed of denying that property, if unqualified or unrestricted by its context, means a great deal more than land, or even land and houses. But the position taken by "Unconvinced" and his fellow-thinkers is that the drafters of the revised treaty could not possibly have used "property" if they intended to designate "land" alone, and it is rather amusing—though not necessarily convincing, we admit—to find auctioneers in this very settlement employing the word in the very sense which, according to "Unconvinced," could not possibly have been intended by the treaty-drafters.

A little thing is often useful to anchor the thoughts to earth when they show a tendency to soar into the clouds of generalities. Such a little thing is furnished by any numeral. Let us take the numeral "999." Suppose, now, that an auctioneer were to announce the sale of a certain "property" adjacent to this settlement, "held under a land lease for 999 years." Could it be supposed that the thing advertised was a building? Could any one possibly suppose anything of the kind? And, to go a step further, could any one reasonably allege that because the auctioneer used the word "property" in describing the object of sale, he must of necessity have meant something more than "land?"

FOLK-LORE ON THE VELDT.

The *Spectator* has given the hospitality of its columns to a very readable article upon some of the curious folk-lore superstitions which have sprung up among the dwellers on the far-stretching veldt of South Africa. The writer is a Cape Colonist himself and thus can substantiate his statements by drawing upon a rich fund of his own childish recollections. He says that the life of the Boer boy on the farm begins not in the nursery but on the open veldt. In charge of the native servant, who binds him on her back in a springbok kaross while she washes her mistress's linen in some stream near the house, he goes to the veldt and listens to what she tells him. His first impressions of the common objects around are clouded by what he has been informed as to their properties and powers. All about him lies a vast new world, of which he has to read the signs by the light of the knowledge which the ayah imparts. Turning over the leaves of his memory the writer finds that one of his first recollections is of the ayah pointing up to the sky, which was speckled, as the face of a freckled man is spotted, by a multitude of tiny cirrus clouds that formed fantastic arrangements amongst themselves. "Some one is dead when the sky is like that, *baasie* [young master]," she said impressively, and then how many proofs she had in support of the theory! On another occasion Ayah Kaatjie found two beautiful white bleached bones of a buck which had died on the veld, and wrapped them up in her handkerchief. "For mad oxen, young master, she said; and when we came home she showed how one could foretell the future by noticing the way in which the "mad oxen" fell across each other when they were thrown into the air and allowed to fall on an open space which had been brushed with scented thyme. If the left fell across the right it was a good sign, but if it passed underneath the other it was a token of the gravest significance. With these "mad oxen," which are formed from the tail vertebrae of some veldt animal, one can forecast the future and tell the events which are going to happen the same day. The only essentials are that the bones should have been picked up when they were white-bleached, and that the collector should have been the person who actually intends to employ them.

Belief in magic is universal among the Boers as well as among their brethren scattered about Cape Colony. To quote our essayist:—

Some of the superstitions are evidently based on facts, for it is undoubtedly true that many of the so-called "snake doctors" who are regarded as magicians and wizards of the first order are thoroughly acquainted with the healing virtues of many herbs and simples. A general belief is that madness may be produced by giving the victim a pinch of powdered spider in his tea. The species of spider employed belongs to the genus mygale, one of the trapdoor-making kind, and though it is exceedingly hairy and ugly looking, its bite is not poisonous, nor does it seem to possess any marked toxic properties when it has been dried and powdered. Madness produced in such a manner can only be cured by the person who was instrumental in bringing it about, and then by a variety of plants and animals, the directions for effecting a cure differing in almost every district. The herbalists, both Boer and native, employ a large number of plants and animals, and allege that they have cured cancer by the use of a decoction of amaryllis bulbs. A stranger remedy for the same disease is a paste made of the leaves and roots of a brilliantly flowered leguminous plant that grows in many parts of the Colony. The Colonial botanist relates that at the time of the illness of the late Emperor Frederick a number of German farmers made up a parcel of the leaves of this plant and forwarded it to the Emperor with a recommendation that he should use it after breakfast! No doubt many of these plants possess powerful virtues of which both Boer and native know the use, but it is more difficult to understand for what reason goat's dung and the excrementa of the rock coney are given a place in the pharmacopoeia. The former is used in cases of measles and scarlet fever, and is only valuable as a diuretic, while there are other and less disgusting remedies equally efficacious.

So much for superstitions concerning the healing art. We wish the writer of the article had given more details of the folk-lore tales of the veldt. His reticence is most tantalizing. He says:—

The folk-tales—how the sand lizard's mother would not allow him to be married, how the jackal christened his children, and how the baboons got the better of the tigers—are known to every Boer boy and girl, and deserve a wider public, for they are thoroughly original and smell of the veldt. Some South African Grimm is needed to discover and put on record the many fairy-tales of the Maqua tribes and the higher Damaras, which are said to be extremely curious and interesting. Some of them are known to the Boers, but in general the Cape farmer does not care for such things. He prefers the more morbid subjects, and leaves the less exciting episodes to his children. It is extremely rare nowadays to meet a farmer who has at his fingers' ends the details of the history of the "little brother with the lame leg," "the iron mouse," or "the crowned snake,"—three folk-tales which were at one time well known. More widely spread is the belief in *Ou paai bully*, an imaginary person who fulfils a rôle somewhat similar to that of the bogey man in Europe.

Perhaps some day we shall have these stories told in print; at any rate we hope so.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AMOY.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that a very destructive fire occurred at Amoy on the 3rd instant. It broke out at 10 a.m. and was still burning at 7 p.m. when the telegram was despatched. The conflagration originated in the part of the town immediately behind the foreign settlement, and the premises of Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-

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son and Company as well as those of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Company are said to have been completely destroyed while the custom house had to be blown up. Whether this represents the sum of the damage done in the foreign quarter we can not ascertain from the telegrams. The *Jiji Shimpo's* message speaks of a violent wind blowing at the time and says that the whole of the foreign settlement appeared to be in danger, but that statement must obviously be taken with reserve, for nearly all the foreign residences are on the island of Kulangsu, which is separated by some six hundred yards of water from the island of Haimun where the city of Amoy stands and where most of the foreign business is transacted. Any damage done to the foreign quarter must have been confined to the business premises, unless the fire occurred in Kulangsu, which can not be supposed as the telegram speaks of several thousands of Chinese houses having been burned. The circuit of Amoy city and suburbs is some 8 miles and it has a population of 300,000.

A telegram despatched from Amoy on the afternoon of the 4th instant said that the conflagration was still raging there. No foreign buildings had been destroyed except the warehouses of Messrs. Jardine and Matheson and of Messrs. Lapraik, Cass and Company, but although dynamite had been used to check the spread of the flames, success had not attended the effort. The fire broke out at 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and intelligence despatched on that night said that by 7 p.m. some thousands of houses had been destroyed. If, as this last telegram indicates, the flames had not been subdued by the afternoon of the 4th, great destruction must have been wrought.

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

Anyone who knows the Archbishop of Canterbury, a correspondent writes, will be very unwilling to believe that he really intends to resign, as reported in *Truth*. When any allusion has been made to the subject the Primate has always had one invariable answer, delivered in that never-to-be-forgotten voice:—"I'm like an old cab-horse, all right so long as I am in the shafts." The infirmities to which *Truth* alludes are nothing new. The Primate's eyesight has been failing for years and he has, by the aid of his marvellous constitution, surmounted many illnesses more severe than his recent indispositions. Everyone knows that episcopal resignations are uncommon, but it is not so generally known that till the Bishops' Resignation Act, 1869, they were impossible. That Act enables a Bishop to retire with a pension of £2,000 a year, or one-third of the income of his see, whichever sum is larger. In the Archbishop's case the sum would be £5,000 a year. In addition to this the retiring Bishop may be empowered by Order in Council, under special circumstances, to retain his episcopal residence for life. The same Act provides for the appointment of Coadjutor Bishops in cases of permanent mental infirmity, but these sections have been seldom or never put in force. A surprising number of the Archbishops of Canterbury have attained a great age. Since the end of the fifteenth century no fewer than six out of twenty-eight Archbishops have been octogenarians—namely, Warham (1503-1533), Juxon, the favourite Bishop of Charles I. (1660-1663), Wake (1715-1737), Howley (1828-1848), Sumner (1848-1862), and the present Archbishop: but none of these have attained a greater age than eighty-two, while Dr. Temple was only eighty on St. Andrew's Day last year. In addition to the six octogenarians, fourteen out of the twenty-eight attained the age of seventy. So far, Dr. Temple has held the Archbishopric for not quite half the average period for the last 400 years. He has been Archbishop for six years, while the average is fourteen. One very good story is told of Dr. Temple. It belongs to the days when he was Head-master at Rugby. A youthful Rugbeian was asked by his father during the holidays how he liked the Head. "Oh," said the lad, "Mr. Temple is a beast, but," he added with characteristic schoolboy candour, "he's a just beast." Dr. Temple is said to consider that tribute to his character as the highest he has ever received.

FOREIGN CUSTOMS AS TAUGHT IN JAPAN.

There is now in operation at the Engi-za, in the Akasaka district of Tokyo, a cinematograph which is about as bad as they make them. The pictures are blurred, and the mechanism is so defective that every spectacle projected upon the screen vibrates perpetually like the surface of a troubled sea, to say nothing of being profusely speckled and spotted. Fortunately for this miserable show its band, by banging a big drum in the streets without regard for surroundings succeeded in frightening the Russian Minister's carriage and thus caused an accident which served as an unique advertisement. However, the intrinsic badness or goodness of theatrical performances in Tokyo and the disorderly conduct of their staff, are not what we want to speak about here. We refer to the Engi-za cinematograph for the sake of a very glib exponent who does the showman in a highly creditable manner, so far as elocution and humour are concerned, but whose expositions are not calculated to convey to his audience a very accurate idea of foreign manners and customs. For example, he prefaces a series of views of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight by telling his audience that this is the manner of foreign wrestling, and with reference to a scene in which a drunken husband carries home his bottle, gets it smashed by his wife and then proceeds to retaliate by smashing all the crockery and household furrniture, this truthful showman informs the tradesfolk and coolies forming his audience that though such domestic episodes never occur in Japan, they are common enough in the Occident. Well, they do not occur in Japan. That is a fact. The Japanese in his cups is not a truculent, destructive beast as the Occidental too often becomes. It is a part of the old story: the extremes are much further apart in the West than in the East. But in no region of the West are displays common such as that shown by the Engiza cinematograph. Perhaps the matter is scarcely worth a paragraph, but it may happen to some of our readers some day to be asked whether the reduction of crockery and furniture to fragments is not a normal practice of inebriated Occidentals. They will known, then, how such nonsense has passed into circulation.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The question of naval increment is again attracting public attention. It appears to be generally thought that Japan ought to have a navy equal to the combined force of any two Powers whose flags are represented in Far-Eastern waters. Thus, taking Russia and France, their respective squadrons at present stand at 157,000 tons and 57,000 tons, a total of 214,000 tons. Japan's nominal strength, on the other hand, is 259,573 tons, but if from that total be subtracted the old ships and the vessels unworthy to take their place in the fighting line, there remain only something like 180,000 tons. Further, according to the present programme of France and Russia, their total strength in the Far East in 1907 will be from 350,000 to 360,000 tons. There can be no question, therefore, as to the expediency of increasing Japan's navy, and the present expectation is that the Cabinet will ask the Diet to continue the increased land tax after 1903, applying the proceeds to naval increment. The increase is put by the *Jiji Shimpo* at 120,000 tons, and the construction period at 6 years. It is expected that the principal difficulty will be with the House of Peers, but our Tokyo contemporaries allege that the *Kenkiu-kai*, which includes the most influential members of the House, approves the Government's plan.

The Bank of Japan has reduced its rate of interest by 0.2 *sen* daily. Its specie reserve now stands at 86 million *yen*, and there has not been any urgent demand for money since last spring. The Bank is the Treasury's creditor to the extent of 30 millions *yen*, and its note-issuing power is still 20 millions to the good. Further the purchase of 50 million *yen* worth of bonds from the Deposit Bureau of the Treasury by a British syndicate will give additional ease to the money market. Japanese papers write of all these things as though they were a source of congratulation. But an absence of demand for money could not be regarded as fortunate, were it a fact. It is not a fact, however, or, at all events, it requires much modification. There is plenty of demand for money, but the supply is hampered by terms such as no sound enterprise could endure.

His Excellency the United States Minister returned to Tokyo on the evening of the 3rd instant. We understand that his trip to Vladviostock and Korea was very successful.

It is stated that the Department of Justice has completed the amended drafts of the various bills relating to penal law, penal procedure, distraint, bankruptry etc. which were not passed by the Diet last session, and that they will be submitted again early in the approaching session.

The war-ship *Shikishima* was floated off successfully on the 3rd instant. Such speedy success had not been anticipated by those engaged in the operation, as 600 tons of weight had to be reduced in order to lessen the vessel's draught by one inch.

The new yacht built by the Mitsu Bishi Firm for presentation to the Prince Imperial, was successfully launched at Nagasaki on the 4th instant, in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Arakawa, and of Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. She was named the *Hatsukaze*, and it is expected that she will arrive in Yokohama on the 15th instant. She is an 80-ton schooner, and her fittings and finish are said to be very beautiful.

Our days are to be lengthened by about 4 minutes from the 1st of January next. The *Official Gazette* announces that sunrise will thenceforth be regarded as the moment when the highest point of the sun's disc

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becomes tangential to the horizon line, and sunset will be when the same point becomes similarly tangential at the time of the orb's descent. Hitherto both sunrise and sunset have been counted from the contact of the centre of the sun's disc with the horizon line—in other words, from the moment when the disc is bisected by the line. The new arrangement lengthens the day by the time which the earth takes to revolve through a space equal to the sun's disc, namely, 4 minutes.

It is the fashion in Japan to decry the work of modern craftsmen and to declare that the art of Japan reached its zenith in the days when the art-worker served for the honour of his particular *daimyo*, or temple, or guild,—and for little else. Times have changed. The worker now demands in Japan a fair day's wage for a fair day's pay. But with this change has come no loss in mental activity, artistic ingenuity, or skill in craftsmanship. To many minds the art work of Japan in some particulars is distinctly in advance of the output of earlier eras and in none is this more marked than in the noble art of wood-carving. Quite recently we had the unique opportunity of seeing some carvings which have been executed in this country for the King of the Belgians. King Leopold is erecting in his magnificent park at Laeken some Japanese pleasure pavilions, together with a pagoda and other structures of a purely Japanese character. Needless to say no expense has been spared and the result is seen in some truly magnificent specimens of Japanese workmanship. The wood-carvings in their infinite variety of design and superb execution can only be described in adequate terms by an artist in words; while the metal work is equally fine. Anyone having the privilege of seeing these specimens of modern Japanese craftsmanship can at once refute the fallacy that the art-work of Japan has fallen on evil days. It but illustrates the fact that where money is no object, the Japanese artist in his own field is still unsurpassed.

Various changes of Local Governors are announced:—

Mr. Fukuno Ichizo is transferred from Fukuoka to Aichi.

Mr. Kawashima Jun is transferred from Shiga to Fukuoka.

Mr. Suzuki Sadanawo is transferred from Gumma to Shiga.

Mr. Yoshimi Terasu, Police Inspector, becomes Governor of Gumma Prefecture.

Mr. Ibara Ko, Secretary of Hiroshima Prefecture, becomes Governor of Shimane Prefecture.

Mr. Kano Ryogen, Governor of Shimane Prefecture, is placed on the retired list.

We are authoritatively informed that the capital invited for subscription in C. Nickel and Company, Limited, has been more than fully subscribed, and the Company is now proceeding to formation.

On the 7th instant there was launched at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki a vessel of 6,300 tons, built to order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the latter Company, was present at the launch, and his daughter named the ship the *Aki Maru*. She is a sister ship of the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Awa Maru*.

Vernacular journals, deriving their information from the Domestic and Foreign News Agency, report that a scheme of naval expansion has been formulated by Admiral Baron Yamamoto, and that it will probably obtain the Cabinet's approval. The aggregate tonnage of the ships to be added is 120,000, and the period will be six years, which would involve an expenditure of some 20 million *yen* annually. The vessels are said to be 4 line-of-battle ships, 6 first class cruisers, and variousgun-boats and torpedo-boats. The line-of-battle ships will be built in England; the cruisers in England, France and Germany, and the small craft in Japan. Of course these figures can not be accepted with implicit confidence.

The leading Tokyo papers allege that it has been virtually decided to raise the Japanese Legation in London to the rank of an embassy. A similar course would be adopted in other great Western capitals if the country's finances permitted, but the weight of the *post-bellum* programme compels Japan to go slow. In consideration, however, of her special relations with Great Britain she will make an exception in the case of the London Legation. We do not vouch for the truth of this rumour, but we note that such a step on Japan's part would of course necessitate a similar measure with regard to the British Legation in Tokyo.

The sale of "extras" has become a veritable swindle in Tokyo. They are such excellent devices for obtaining money on false pretenses. No one that can afford a couple of *sen* likes to run the risk of missing an important item of news, and so when a man is seen running along with every semblance of haste and importance, and shouting "gogai, gogai" as though the speedy dissemination of the news he carries were a matter of the utmost moment, he is tolerably certain to find a good demand for the little sheet of printed matter he flaunts in the face of the public. One of the latest of these "extras" contained the following item of intelligence and nothing more:—"It is thought probable that several small banks will be ordered to close." The sale of such a scrap of uninteresting rumour would be an excellent joke on the 1st of April, but people in Tokyo are said to be getting rather tired of these performances.

French talk about Japanese designs in Siam has evoked some sharp rejoinders from Japanese journalists. The *Nippon* is particularly bitter, but we expect a little chauvinism from that cleverly edited but not always temperate newspaper. More interesting, therefore, are some remarks in the *Jiji Shimpo*. They amount to reminding France that people living in glass houses should not throw stones. Certain French newspapers have shown excitement because a Japanese subject has been appointed to fill the post of adviser to the Siamese Government. They forget, apparently, that no less than ten French citizens are employed by Korea in advisory positions, and that a French citizen is director of the Seoul-Songdo railway works. These appointments did not, when they were made, evoke any expressions of suspicion or excitement in Japanese quarters. Why should not the French preserve an equally calm demeanour when a solitary Japanese obtains a post in Siam? That certainly sounds like sound logic.

The *Niroku Shimpo's* latest sensation is a story that serious differences have arisen between Bishop Nicolai and a section of his congregation, and that there is a strong movement aiming at his removal from the headship of the Greek Church in Tokyo. It is necessary to confess that the *Niroku Shimpo's* statements do not command implicit confidence. The foreign public will require a very great deal of evidence before they can be persuaded to believe that Bishop Nicolai is in fault. His reputation stands at least as high as that of any missionary that ever visited Japan. We have heard it said, indeed, that he refuses to grant any measure of autonomy to his converts, and it is just possible that the Japanese, who are emphatically sensitive in that respect, may resent being kept in leading strings. But if they rebel successfully against Bishop Nicolai's ministrations, they will have lost one of their greatest friends and benefactors.

Japanese journals state that Mr. Robert Hughes of Kobe has instituted proceedings in the Japanese local court against the new Lord Mayor of London and two others, on the plea that a sum of 15,566 *yen* is due to the plaintiff on account of services rendered by him in securing for the defendants the opium monopoly in Formosa. The venue would seem to lie in London, but as Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company have an office in Kobe, proceedings have been instituted there.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has sent invitations to over ten thousand persons in Europe and America to attend the Osaka Exhibition next year. A large attendance of foreigners is expected, and arrangements are to be made for organizing a special office in the Exhibition to provide facilities of all kinds. It is stated that Count Hirosawa, a member of the Welcome Society's committee, will kindly undertake to superintend matters relating to interpreters and guides. The great difficulty will be accommodation. Where that can be provided we do not see, though, after all, no special embarrassment was experienced on the occasion of the Kyoto Exhibition in 1895.

There has been keen competition between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists in consequence of Baron Kaneko's resignation of the post of Chairman of the Tokyo City Assembly. Victory is now declared for the *Seiyu-kai* candidate, Mr. Nisugi Yei, who obtained 32 votes against 22 cast for his rival, Mr. Sudo Tokiichiro.

Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the last of the Shoguns, met with a somewhat serious carriage accident when driving near the official residence of the Minister of War on the 7th instant. The horses took fright, and the Prince was thrown from the vehicle, receiving a wound on the head, and various contusions. His Highness, who though now an old man, is remarkably vigorous, did not lose consciousness. He walked stoutly to the residence of Prince Arisugawa, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the place of the accident, and there received medical treatment. No fever ensued and the Prince was able to return to his own house on the 8th instant.

We learn from the *Jiji Shimpo* that the doctrines of socialism are obtaining some vogue in Japan, but only among unfledged students, especially those educated in the United States. The *Jiji* has often pointed out this danger, and it now notes that its predictions have been fulfilled and that the Government is thinking of adopting measures to control socialist meetings, speeches and literature. Our contemporary, however, condemns anything of the kind. It thinks that opinions like those of the socialists feed on opposition, and that if Germany and Russia followed England's example and allowed the poison of socialism to dissipate

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in the atmosphere of freedom, those countries would be much happier. Japan has the good example and the bad before her eyes, and it will be her own fault if she chooses the latter.

The *Yayeyama* reached Yokosuka on the 8th instant, towed by the *Kasagi*. It seemed at one time scarcely possible that the *Yayeyama* should be saved. We are not aware whether the difficulties encountered in floating her off were really as great as rumour asserted, but it certainly seems that the naval authorities deserve credit.

PEST IN YOKOHAMA.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The first suspected case of pest appeared in the house of Mr. Sasaki Ishiyemon, coolie contractor, at No. 20, Gochome, Kaigan-dori (near the building of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha), Yokohama, the victim being his eldest daughter Sasaki Shina, aged 16 years old, who succumbed to the malady at the Manji Hospital, in Minami-Yoshida, on the morning of Oct. 6th. It appears that the unfortunate girl was first taken ill on Sept. 26th with a fever and the following day Dr. Nakayama, of Rokuchome, Honcho, Yokohama, was called to examine her. She showed no peculiar symptoms at that time. But on the night of Oct. 5th when the doctor revisited the patient he came to the conclusion that the girl was suffering from a disease closely resembling pest and at once reported the matter to the Police Authorities The patient was taken during the night to the Manji Hospital above referred to for treatment. The Home Department, upon receipt of this news from Yokohama, sent a physician the same night to examine the patient who, while undergoing his treatment, expired. An extra issued by the *Yokohama Boyeki Shimbun* on Monday afternoon says that pest germs were found in the blood taken from the patient, whose symptoms were enough to show it to be a genuine case. How and where the girl contracted the malady remains a mystery, but it is believed that she may have been affected by some cotton goods dealt in for transportation by coolies employed by her father. She was attending a girl's high school in this port until Sept. 28th. The Police Authorities had not enforced the stoppage of communication between Kaigandori and other parts of the port up to the afternoon of Oct. 6th.

The Police enforced the stoppage of communication between Sasaki Ishiyemon's house, where the case occurred, and adjacent houses on the afternoon of October 6th. The Yokohama City Office announced on the 6th that the authorities will buy rats from the general public at the rate of five *sen* per animal. As to the origin of the case it still remains unknown, but two carcases of rats were found in the store-house belonging to the Matsushita shipping agency, next door to Sasaki's house on the afternoon of the 6th. The official examination made revealed the fact that one of the dead rats contained several pest bacilli.

It is further reported that on September 3rd a quantity of raw cotton was inported into Yokohama from abroad by the Mitsui Co., and the goods were afterwards forwarded, through Sasaki to the Fuji Cotton Spinning Mill in Shizuoka Prefecture on September 21st. The belief is that the unfortunate girl contracted the malady from these goods. On the afternoon of October 6th a police and sanitary official from Shizuoka came to Yokohama in connection with the matter.

We are asked by the Police Authorities to say that, while of course the offer to purchase rats whether dead or alive is not restricted to Japanese, yet it is specially desired that foreigners should co-operate with the view of restricting the dissemination of the pest. To this end it is requested that any foreigner whose servants may catch a live rat or under whose notice may be brought a dead rodeut, will kindly transmit the same to the Bluff (Yamatecho) Police Station if in that jurisdiction, or to the Kagacho Station if the matter should arise within the limits of the former Settlement.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

Since the above was written, Yamada Kanekichi, a coolie living at No. 2, Itchome, Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, was attacked by the plague on the morning of October 8th and taken to the Manji Hospital, Minami-Yoshida, for treatment. This makes a total of four cases in all. Kimura Tokujiro, a coolie of No. 20, Gochome, Kaigandori, Yokohama, who was conveyed to the Manji Hospital on Oct. 7th succumbed to the malady at 6.20 a.m. on the 8th.

By order of the Yokohama Police, a number of physicians are now conducting an examination in Yoshida-machi, Kaigan-dori, and other quarters of the port where coolies and workmen engaged in the shipping business live in large numbers.

The Metropolitan Police Authorities have decided to enforce health examination at Shimbashi Station on passengers arriving from Yokohama.

Friday, Oct. 10.

The fifth suspected case of the plague occurred on Oct. 9th in the house of Azumai Kichimatsu, No. 20, Gochome, Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, where an employe was taken ill on the evening of the 8th and is said to have developed symptoms of the pest the following day. The patient was at once conveyed to the Manji Hospital.

The stoppage of communications was practically enforced by the Police Authorities on the last infected place, namely Kaigan-dori where the plague made its first appearance, shortly before midnight on Oct. 8th, when a high wooden wall was erected, thus shutting off the place from other parts of the port. In the above enclosure are 166 houses, including the building of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, with 1,240 persons. In consequence of this, the offices of the shipping company were temporarily removed to Mr. Nishimura's house in Honcho, Yokohama, on the 9th. Steps have been taken to catch rats in affected places, but, strange to say, very few were captured up to the afternoon of the 9th. Prior to the above place being officially isolated there were four petsons, namely two women and two children, who left the place and concealed themselves in the house of Idei Tsunekichi, at No. 2, Itchome, Hatsunecho, Yokohama. The matter was, however, discovered by the Police on the morning of the 9th and they, with the family of Idei, were at once subjected to health examination and are now under isolation there. On Oct. 9th policemen were posted at various important places to give warning to persons who are found walking barefooted, and this measure will continue for the time being. On the 8th, 69 boats and junks anchored near Kaigan-dori were medically inspected, as also 146 *sendo* belonging to these craft. On the morning of the 9th, some 30 boats moored in the immediate neighbourhood of the Imperial Pavilion, near the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, were taken to the O-oka river, after having beeh disinfected. A number of boats near the Yoshihama Bridge were also medically dealt with owing to the fact that the *Fukuyoshi Maru*, a junk to which one of the pest patients formerly belonged, was found anchored amongst them.

It may be added that as a measure of precaution the Police Authorities have resolved to keep vigilant watch about China Town and other portions of the former Settlement where persons engaged in shipping business reside.

THE BASUKE SKETCHING CLUB.

The members of Mr. F. J. Basuke's Sketching Club opened an exhibition of water-colours at No. 76 Main St. on Monday forenoon and their works will remain on view till Saturday the 11th. The Club includes fourteen members, every one of whom, as is shown by his productions, is an able exponent of his art, while some are quite strong men who would attract keen attention anywhere and under any conditions. Mr. Basuke himself is an artist of great gifts, which have been developed by unremitting industry and application. In one of his works "A quiet afternoon" he discloses a mood which is essentially soft and restful; the picture is quietness itself. A noticeable exhibit of the same class is "Mist in the Early Morning" also by Basuke,—a scene in Abura-dani near Kumamoto. Still another of Basuke's is a capital scene "Searching for the Lost,"—a woman striving by means of a pole to recover something dropped in a well, while the loser, a child of ten, stands on tip-toe gazing into the depths, in rapt observation of the salvage efforts. This picture was "kodaked" by the artist while engaged in other work one day, and the local touches introduced from memory, but the poses of the two figures are strikingly natural. Nos. 5 & 6 "A Sick Baby," and "Ameya, the Street Confectioner" as well as a moonlight sketch are very strong and bold in execution. One of the most successful exhibitors, we should say, is Mr. K. Ishikawa, whose best examples are probably 138 and 144. In these the colour effects are very striking. "Pines at Numazu" is another from the same hand where again the colouring is very successful, and a similar remark may be made about 143, in which Ishikawa introduces peach trees in bloom with a foreground of naked *kuwa* (mulberry) stems. Mr. Kobayashi has a very strongly drawn village scene by moonlight and Mr. Takeuchi, a young and exceedingly promising artist, is represented by a *toro* and some human figures on the road to Shinanoi in Shinano, and a delicate little piece entitled "A Street in Miogi." Kasuke has an everyday view—two women stamping a rice-grinding mill almost under the eaves of an old-fashioned farmhouse. Kobayashi, another art-worker who is making his mark, has No. 114, striking moonlight scene, and his name is also attached to quite an original work which he calls "Haneda," and which shows that locality as it appears at 4 o'clock in the morning. Other noticeable water-colours are "Moonlight" (No. 59) by Omura, a very fine piece, and quite a powerful landscape by Shimoyama which with the assistance of only a house or two and a few shadows shows blazing heat in every patch. Mr. Basuke is again to be congratulated upon the exhibition promoted by him and his pupils, and it is to be hoped the young school will receive the encouragement it deserves.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The festival of the dedication of Christ Church, Yokohama, to public worship was celebrated on Sunday. The congregations which gathered at Morning Prayer and at Evensong were disappointingly meagre, but the services were both bright and hearty. Morning Prayer began with the processional hymn, "The Church's one foundation," while the special psalms were the 48th, 84th, and 122nd. The *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* were sung to Langdon's setting. The hymns reflected the purpose of the day's celebration and were "O, word of God above," "We love the place, O, God," and "Pleasant are Thy courts above." The Incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, preaching from the words "My Father's House," made an eloquent appeal to his hearers to make a more general use of the church; to let it enter more freely into the plan of their daily lives; to the world-weary, care-laden man or woman, perplexed by the worries and troubles of life, the little Church on the Bluff should be a haven of peace where, as sons and daughters in their Father's house, they could drop in at any moment of the day and commune awhile with God, the all-Father, finding thereby peace and consolation and receiving a fresh stock of courage wherewith to continue the battle of life. Evensong began with the hymn, "Saviour, blessed Saviour." The proper psalms were the 125th, 118th, and 150th; the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* were by Dr. Bunnett; the anthem was "Ye that stand in the House" (Spinney); the service concluding with the hymn "Blessed City." As a closing voluntary, the organist, Mr. W. Karl Vincent, played with fine effect "The War March of the Priests" from *Athalie*.

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SALE OF FIVE-PER-CENT. BONDS.

WE briefly announced on Friday the conclusion of a financial transaction representing a sum of fifty million *yen*. The *Kogyo Ginko* (Credit Mobilier) is the apparent principal on the Japanese side, and on the English side the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The bonds are taken at £98 per 1,000 *yen* and are to be offered in London at a minimum price of £103, so that Japan gets 97.796 for every 100-*yen* bond, and as the bonds carry 5 per cent. interest, it follows that she pays 5.11 per cent., which is 0.45 per cent. more than the rate on Count MATSUKATA's loan of two millions sterling and 0.11 more than the rate on the previous sale of 40 million *yen* worth of bonds affected through Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company. A part of the money is to come to this country in December, and the remainder will arrive in February and March.

The purpose of this sale of bonds may be briefly stated to be the prosecution of the *post bellum* programme as originally projected. Owing to the impossibility of floating domestic loans which were intended to be an important source of revenue for carrying out the programme, the Treasury has found itself constantly confronted by the embarrasing alternative of either abandoning works which had been carried within sight of completion, or drawing upon funds which could not be permanently applied to such purposes. Count MATSUKATA, when he held the portfolio of Finance, found that the Indemnity had been thus drawn on, and as the Indemnity was ultimately destined for other ends, a foreign loan of ten million sterling was effected in order to restore the drafts thus made upon that fund. Last year the present cabinet adjusted a similar difficulty by drafting the North-China Indemnity into the Budget, but that, of course, being a measure serviceable for one year only, some other plan had to be adopted for the purposes of the 1903-4 Budget. Hence the present sale of bonds, which, however, can not be properly called a loan, as will be presently explained.

That is the broad fact. As for the particulars, they take the following form, according to Tokyo papers :—

	Yen.
Deficit arising from unsold bonds for the 34th fiscal year (1900-01)	12,094,531
Additional to the above	535,617
Amount to be restored to the Indemnity..	14,739,793
Borrowed from the Bank of Formosa ...	6,400,000
Amount of Formosan Bonds issued in 1902	4,740,000
Total	38,509,941

This transaction may be said to have been upon the *tapis* for a considerable time, though the actual period consumed by the negotiations when once definitely placed *en train* was just six weeks. Great secrecy has been observed, since success alone justifies publicity in such matters. The transaction does not involve the issue of any new bonds by the Treasury, or any consequent increase to the national debt. It means simply that bonds which though already issued, did not find purchasers among the general public in Japan and had, therefore, to be taken over by the Deposit Bureau (*Yokimbu*) of the Finance Department, now pass into the hands of British investors. The demand in London for Japanese five-per-cent bonds became keener from the early months of the present year, and finally the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank through whom the applications came, proposed to become sellers themselves instead of mere brokers. Therefore they applied for a large consignment of bonds. That was in June last. But as mutually satisfactory terms could not be arranged, the transaction did not immediately mature. Negotiations were resumed in August, and have now been concluded. Thus the situation is that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank become possessed of a number of bonds hitherto held by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Department, and will place them on the London market as occasion offers. The Japanese Credit Nobilier, whose able President, Mr. SOYEDA, has been chiefly instrumental in effecting the arrangement, derives no direct profit from it, but will, of course, be indirectly benefited by enhanced reputation. For the rest it may be assumed that if the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank finds its account in this transaction, it will be prepared to undertake similar business hereafter; which signifies that a bridge has now been built between the London market and that of Japan. It was pointed out in *The Times* some months ago that such a bridge is necessary, and that the *Kogyo Ginko* (Credit Mobilier) would probably be the most serviceable key-stone on the Japanese side, a forecast which has now been verified.

It may be added that the bonds are specially endorsed by the Japanese Government, and that the sterling rate of redemption is fixed at two shillings and a half-penny to the *yen*. As usual the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has shown itself the most enterprising and the most efficient financial agent between Europe and the Far East.

THE BUDGET.

IT is stated on good authority that the Cabinet has agreed to a draft Budget for 1903-4, and that all talk of differences of opinion between the Ministers may now be dismissed as idle. The total of the expenditures included in the Budget is not yet stated, but that it is well within the limits of the income available may be taken for granted.

The Cabinet has not adopted a purely conservative policy as to public works. There are to be substantial appropriations on account of railway and telephone expansions. Postponement of such works is not sound finance. It is simply abstaining from enterprises not only directly profitable to the State but also indirectly beneficial to the nation at large. Since the commencement of what is called the *post-bellum* period, that is to say, during the six fiscal years ended on March 31st, 1902, the ordinary revenues of the State exceeded the ordinary expenditures by an aggregate sum of 156 million *yen*. But the greater part of this amount having been appropriated to meet the extraordinary outlays mapped out in the *post-bellum* programme, it resulted that the actual surpluses totalled only 24 millions. We have often pointed out that when the extraordinary *post-bellum* undertakings are completed, and when the necessity of making annual provision for carrying them on ceases, the country's finances will be in a flourishing condition. There will, in fact, be a clear surplus of over 20 million *yen* yearly, on the present basis and making due allowance for all normal increases of expenditure. Under such circumstances the Government would certainly not be justified in abstaining from productive enterprises solely because its resources are largely absorbed by non-productive works. Potential sources of future revenue must be created. Therefore the resolve to continue the development of railways and telephones will be welcomed.

As to the land tax, little doubt is now entertained that the Diet will be asked to sanction the continued levy at the present rates, namely, 3.3 per cent. on rural lands and 5 per cent. on urban lands. The increment of revenue accruing from that source is, roughly speaking, 9 million *yen* annually. There would be no difficulty in restoring the tax to its original figure, namely, 2½ per cent. on all kinds of land without distinction, did not the question of naval increment present itself for immediate consideration. Japan must keep step with the times in this matter. There is no choice for her. The civilization she has embraced compels her to follow the example of her new associates who, by squandering large blocks of their revenues upon engines of destruction, render themselves immune against one another's violence. A third programme of naval increment will therefore have to be undertaken, and the general belief is that the income derived from the increased land tax will be appropriated for the purpose. Probably the Diet will show some reluctance to vote for the continuance of the present rates beyond the five-year period originally fixed by law, which period terminates on March 31st, 1903. The Upper House is not expected to prove recalcitrant, but many of the members of the Lower House believe themselves pledged to their constituencies in this instance. However, the matter rests with the *Seiyu-kai*, and the *Seiyu-kai* leaders must be perfectly cognizant that whatever Cabinet is in power, naval increment must be faced. Unless they can indicate some other and sounder method of obtaining funds, they will be bound to direct their followers to vote for continuing the tax on its present basis.

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CRITICISM OF THE LATEST FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

IT does not appear that the comments of the Tokyo journals on the recent sale of five-per-cent. bonds have been uniformly discriminating. The *Asahi Shimbun*, for example, goes into an elaborate calculation with reference to the comparative weights and fineness of Japanese and English gold coins, and arrives at the conclusion that when bonds having a face value of 1,000 *yen*, are sold for £98, Japan gets only 96.767 *yen* for every 100 *yen* of debt that she contracts. We are at a loss to follow this reasoning. The sterling value of the *yen* is definitely fixed for the purposes of the transaction, and consequently the elaborate calculations of the *Asahi* seem to be entirely superfluous, while, on the other hand, the result reached by our contemporary is erroneous. For the sterling value of the *yen* being fixed at 2s. ½d. it follows that £98 is the equivalent of 959.99 *yen*, and thus instead of receiving 96.717 *yen* for every 100-*yen* bond, the Treasury receives only 95.99 *yen*. This fact may seem to strengthen the general argument of the objecting journals, namely, that a high price has been paid by the Treasury; but let us look a little closer before endorsing such a conclusion. In the first place, if comparisons are to be made, the data must be accurately stated. It is quite true, as some journals allege, that Count MATSUKATA'S four-per-cent. loan of 1899 was negotiated at 86, and that five-per-cent. bonds, if disposed of at the same rate, should produce 107½. But there is here one difficulty, namely, that the loan of 1899 can not be said to have been a success. A large portion of the bonds had to be taken up by the Japanese Government itself, and none could be sold on the open market for a price justifying the rate fixed by the negotiators of the loan. It is idle to set up an unqualified comparison between the figures of that transaction and those of the recent sale of bonds. The comparison works out in a sense entirely contrary to the view of the critics, for the effect of the 1899 loan must have been to deter European financiers from paying anything like such a price in the future. In short, the failure to find a reasonably profitable market for these four-per-cents militated against the success of subsequent negotiations. A more legitimate standard of comparison is the sale of five-per-cent. war bonds in 1897. The Treasury then disposed of 43 million *yen* worth of war bonds for £4,386,000, being at the rate of £102 per 1,000 *yen* of face value. That works out at 99.92 per 100 *yen*, taking the *yen* at 2*s.* ½*d.*; and consequently shows a rate better by 3.93 per cent. than the rate just given by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. But our statement is not yet exhaustive. Two important corrections have to be applied. The first is that the 1897 war bonds carried half a year's interest. That condition was made a *sine quâ non* by the purchasers. Hence for purposes of accurate comparison we must deduct 2½ per cent. from the price obtained, and the figure being thus reduced to 97.42, it results that the difference in apparent favour of the 1897 transaction is only 1.43 per cent. The second correction is that whereas five-per-cent bonds were selling for 97 in the home market in 1897, they are now quoted at 89, a difference of 8 per cent. Of course it may be urged in this context that the bonds procurable in Japan are not specially endorsed; that their interest and principal are not payable at a sterling price explicitly fixed, and that they are liable to an income tax of 2 per cent. These objections all carry a certain weight, but their bald statement is misleading. The first two are, in fact, sentimental rather than practical. All Japanese State securities, in common with State securities everywhere, are guaranteed by the Government. The Government pledges its credit that they shall be redeemed, and that the interest on them shall be paid, with gold coins of a certain weight and a certain fineness. To ask the same Government to endorse upon the same bonds a declaration that the interest and principal shall be paid with such coins, is like asking a man to promise that he will keep his promise. It is not thinkable that the Japanese Government should attempt to pay the interest on its bonds or to redeem them with coins—silver or what not—having an intrinsic value inferior to that of the empire's standard coins; and it is quite obvious that the engagements of a Government capable of such flagrant repudiation would not derive additional value from any endorsement it might make on its bonds. English investors appear to entertain some unreasoning predilection for bonds carrying such endorsement, but they may at any moment discover the unpractical character of their fancy, and in that event they will employ agents to buy direct in Japan, instead of paying four or five per cent. more in London just for the privilege of having a worthless sentence printed across the back of the bonds. We must therefore take the selling price in Japan as a basis of comparison, applying to it only one correction, namely, that on account of income tax, which is one per mille of the face value of the bonds, a virtually insignificant quantity. All these things considered, it must be quite plain that to sell a hundred *yen* five-per-cent. bond in London for 95.44 *yen* when the same bond is purchasable in Tokyo for less than 90 *yen*, is an incomparably better transaction than to sell the bond for 97.42 *yen* when its Tokyo value is 97. As a matter of mere arithmetic, it is plain that if the 97 *yen* Tokyo bond sells for 97.42, the 90 *yen* bond should be worth only 90.39 *yen*, whereas it has actually been sold for 95.99 *yen*. The comparison is very largely in favour of the recent transaction; so largely in favour of it that many persons must have found difficulty in crediting the figures at the moment of their announcement. We have often had occasion to comment on the rashness of Japanese journalistic critics in matters of finance. Their solicitude for their country's credit does not seem strong enough to induce careful collation of figures before publishing positive statements. Had they carried their minds back to the time when the KATSURA Cabinet came into power, they would remember that it received from its predecessor a legacy in the shape of a proposal to sell five-per-cent. bonds in America at 90. From what has been shown above, 90 would have been a figure corresponding with substantial accuracy, *mutatis mutandis*, to the price obtained for war bonds in 1897. But the price now obtained is 95.99. The Treasury is to be heartily congratulated on a very admirable *coup*, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on its courage and liberality, while as for the carping critics, nothing can be offered them except advice to take their *sorobans* in hand again.

A METHOD OF PROMOTING HONESTY.

IT has been proposed in Kobe that all foreign and Japanese firms, when dismissing an employee, should advertise their reason for doing so, in order to warn other firms against engaging the man. We gather that the recommendation is intended to apply to cases of dishonesty only, and that its adoption is thought likely to have a wholesome effect in lessening that particular form of immorality. At first sight it may seem doubtful whether any such result would follow. The tendency will be to think that if the fear of losing his employment and being criminally arraigned does not deter a man from cheating or stealing, the dread of public exposure would not restrain him more effectually. But there is a special phase of the situation to be considered; a phase which has often been explained in these columns. If any one thinks carefully of the conditions existing in a foreign settlement, he will see that the force of public opinion is practically inoperative so far as concerns a Japanese subject doing business with foreigners or serving them in any confidential capacity. The career of such a Japanese is almost completely hidden from the eyes of his own nationals. He may have been guilty of the worst kind of offence without any knowledge of the fact reaching his countrymen, and even though they do get to know, it is plain that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred they have to rely on an *ex-parte* statement, the story told by the man himself. Public opinion as every one recognises, may be regarded as one of the safeguards of integrity. If an average man were assured that his evil deeds would always remain hidden from his own nationals, one of the strongest incentives to honesty would be removed. From that point of view the proposed system of advertisement

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might be of some service and might even be justifiable, were it extended to the vernacular newspapers, and were it confined to cases of dishonesty. But there is a difficulty. No employer would be entitled to insert such an advertisement without absolute proof of the dishonesty of the person advertised. How often is such proof forthcoming? On the other hand, the Japanese would then be strictly within their right if they, in turn, inserted charges against any foreign firm supposed to have been guilty of sharp practices. Are there no such firms? The fact is that the introduction of such an extraordinary system must gradually create an almost intolerable state of affairs. Its utility would depend on the absolute universality of its observance, and that is precisely what could not be secured, and its impartial practice would depend on the absence of all passion or prejudice from the advertiser's mind, a condition not possible of realization. After all, the conviction is forced upon us that, in this particular matter, what is is best, and that the course indicated by the accumulated experience of many generations is the most beneficial in the long run. No foreigner need employ a Japanese without making the fullest scrutiny into his antecedents, and if the man's record is cloudy, such scrutiny can not fail to discover the clouds. There is no occasion to inaugurate a regimen of public arraignment at private instance, which must inevitably culminate in all kinds of recrimination and ill-feeling.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

ARTICLE II. of the Protocol about the House Tax says:—"The question at issue upon which the Parties to this Arbitration request the Arbitral Tribunal to pronounce a final decision is as follows," and then proceeds to formulate the question thus:—

> Whether or not the provisions of the Treaties and other engagements above quoted, exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese Government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such land, from any imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question.

It would be difficult, we think, to propound a question in clearer terms. The point to be determined by the arbitral tribunal is whether the charges provided in the leases cover the land only or whether they cover the buildings also. There is nothing else to be considered. The matter stands wholly between land alone or land plus buildings. Yet, strange to say, some publicists argue that, under the terms of this Protocol, the Arbitrators will be justified in taking into consideration all the issues that have been raised; for example, whether the exemption includes incomes derived from perpetual lease property, whether business and income taxes are taxes on the property and so on. What is stranger still, the advocates of this view claim that when the arbitral tribunal comes to deliberate, it will read, in conjunction with the question submitted to it, the preamble of the Protocol and the correspondence that has passed between the respective Governments, and will frame its reply in accordance with the information thus obtained. That means that the tribunal will go beyond the question submitted to it, and will undertake to answer a question evolved out of its own perusal of correlated literature. But of course the tribunal will not do anything of the kind; it will answer the question submitted to it and nothing more. It is, in fact, warned not to answer, or to attempt to answer, anything more, for the language used is "the question at issue upon which the Parties to this Arbitration request the Arbitral Tribunal to pronounce a final decision, is as follows." The answer of the tribunal will doubtless be of the briefest description, and will take one of these forms:—

> "The Arbitrators consider that the exemption applies to land only";
>
> or
>
> "The Arbitrators consider that the exemption applies equally to land and to buildings."

There may be, and probably will be, a statement of reasons, but so far as the answer itself is concerned, it must be an answer simply to the question propounded, and not at all to any issues not formulated in that question.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER IX.

Embassy sent to Europe.—Reception which is given it on its way.—War between Riuzoji and Arima.—Shimazu invades Bungo.—Sorin implores the help of Hideyoshi.—Expedition of Kiushu.—Conversions of Mori Hidekane, of Asonuma and of Otomo Yoshimune.—Division of Kiushiu.

The year 1582 opened with an important event in the history of the relations of Japan with the Occident: the Christian *daimyo* resolved to send an embassy to Pope Gregory XIII and to some of the European sovereigns. These ambassadors were the first Japanese to undertake officially such a long voyage, and to tread European soil, of which they were until lately almost ignorant.

It is beyond doubt that the Jesuits induced them to take this step, but it is not less certain that the Christian *daimyo* lent themselves to the movement with complaisance: on both sides real advantages were hoped for. Of course the Jesuits desired to present to astonished Europe these distinguished neophytes of a new people; but there were more serious considerations leading them to send Japanese to our countries. It was of moment to them to show the Japanese, so inclined to be doubtful, that all that the Religious had told them on the subject of the Christian religion was true, to let them see that the most civilized peoples made a profession of this religion, and that even Kings and Emperors considered themselves happy to be reckoned in the number of its adherents. They also hoped that the riches of Europe and the splendour of its cities would make an impression on these envoys, too prone to think that their poor country, with its primitive habitations and its more than modest food, was the first in the world, and that the Religious had only come thither to find an easier life than in their native land. As to the opinion, often expressed in Japanese books, that by this embassy, the Jesuits wished to deliver Japan to the Pope, it does not deserve the honour of a refutation. Suffice it to say that the fanaticism which the Japanese profess for their native land would have, from the beginning, convinced men less intelligent than the Jesuits that this question must never be touched upon.

Father Valignani had just finished his provincial visit in Japan, and on his return to Europe he was to conduct the ambassadors thither. As time pressed, they had to be chosen in haste. Sorin was represented by Mancio Ito, the son of his nephew. Willingly would he have intrusted this mission to Jerome Ito, the son of the late *daimyo* of Obi, but Jerome was then in the college of Azuchi, and it would have been impossible to bring him back before the date fixed for the departure of the ship. Arima and Omura deputed also one of their near relatives in the person of Michael Chijiwa Seiyemon, Omura's nephew and cousin-germane of Arima. They added two other of their relations: Julian Nakaura and Martin Hara. These four young men were hardly 16 years old, and one would have taken them rather for students making a voyage under the care of their teacher, than for ambassadors sent to the greatest monarchs of the entire world. But thanks to the slow deliberation with which the voyage was made, they had time to complete their education before arriving at the end of their journey.

Embarking on the ship of the Portuguese, Ignace Lima, they left Nagasaki on the 20th of February 1582, and did not arrive in Rome till the 22nd of March 1585. At Macao they had to stay nine months, awaiting the ship which, only once a year, made the voyage from the Indies. At Cochin they remained six months, awaiting the spring and the favourable monsoon. From that place their ship carried them to Goa, and Father Valignani, named in the meantime Provincial of the Indies, placed them in the care of Father Nunez. While thus confiding the ambassadors to another, Father Valignani did not cease to accompany them by his solicitude, even to Europe. He warned the Courts, to which they were to be presented, to show them much kindness but to render them few honours, for fear, that in their native vanity, they would imagine that these regards were due to them. Naturally neither at Rome nor at Madrid was any attention paid to these recommendations, which were condemned as narrow views.

The enthusiasm which was to welcome the ambassadors all along their route commenced even in Goa itself. The Viceroy received them with all possible magnificence, put chains of gold around their necks, and gave them three thousand dollars. Of all the ships on the point of sailing, he had the largest prepared for them, and spent two thousand ducats in rendering it more comfortable. The archbishop and all the city did not know how to manifest their joy at seeing these sons of Kings, as they pompously called the young ambassadors. On the 20th of February 1584, they left the Indies, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of May, and after having sojourned eleven days at St. Helena, they finally reached Lisbon on the 10th of August.

From this moment their progress was nothing but a succession of triumphs, of fêtes, and of receptions such that, in their admiration, the ambassadors might have believed themselves transported to some fairy land. Cardinal Albert, Archduke of Austria and Governor of Portugal, received them with open arms. The Duke of Braganza sent his carriage to fetch them and the Duchess, wishing to prepare an agreeable surprise for them, had clad her son Edward in Japanese costume. On arriving at Madrid, where all the great men of the time were then united at the luxurious court of Philip II, they were treated as princes. The grandees, the ambassadors of foreign Powers, each wished to get hold of them, were it only for an instant. After having spent three days at the Escurial, they returned to Madrid, where Philip II himself went to visit them at the residence of the Jesuits. The celebrated University of Alcala received them with the same ceremonial as it observed on the occasion of visits from the king himself. Everything great or beautiful, in the arts, the sciences, or in riches, that Spain had, was shown and explained to them.

In Italy the enthusiasm which their arrival excited was no less. At Pisa, at Florence, at Sienna they were looked upon as Kings. But Rome surpassed in grandeur and in eclat all that the ambassadors had seen till then. Several squadrons of cavalry went to meet them, all the city went en masse to the gate "Del Populo," by which

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they were to enter. Clad in their ceremonial dress and with the traditional two swords at their sides, the ambassadors went on horseback to the Pope. The entire population followed them, the trumpets blew and the bells sang, the artillery of the fort "Sant Angelo'" saluted their arrival. The Pope received them, surrounded by his court, in the throne room and as sovereigns. Dazzled by so much magnificence, filled with a religious respect on seeing themselves in presence of the representative of God, the ambassadors fell prostrate at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff. The latter, his face bathed in tears, raised them to their feet and embraced them with effusion. After the reading of the letters that the *daimyo* of Funai, Arima and Omura addressed to the Pope, Cardinal St. Sixtus invited the ambassadors to his table and made them visit the basilica of St. Peter. All the honours, all the privileges, generally reserved for princes were accorded to them. When the Pope issued from his Palace they accompanied him on horseback in the streets of Rome: they received visits from the ambassadors of the whole world. After their first reception by the Pope, they laid aside their Japanese dress and clad themselves in costumes of black velvet garnished with golden embroidery, costumes of which the Pope had made them a present. Thus dressed they assisted at the funeral of Gregory XIII., who died 18 days after their arrival, and at the coronation of Sixtus the Fifth, his successor. The latter made them knights of the Golden Spur. The cardinals and ambassadors of the different countries assisted at the ceremony of their reception. To the representatives of France and of Venice fell the honour of putting the spurs on them. On receiving the sword from the hands of the Pope, they promised to defend the Catholic faith even at the price of their blood.

But the distinctions of which they were the object did not end there. The Pope delivered to them a Brief authorizing them to take part in the consistories, a privilege which was only accorded to sovereigns. The assembled senate received them in the Capitol and conferred on them the titles of Roman Citizens and Patricians. A diploma furnished with a golden seal was for ever to recall to them this extraordinary favour. When on the 3rd of June 1585, they left the Eternal City the people and the army accompanied them outside the walls. Venice, the Queen of the Seas, gave them a reception no less hearty. The Doge and the Senate overwhelmed them with favours. Tintoretto received 2,000 ecus to make their portraits which, signed by their hands, were to be placed among those of the Doges. Mantua, Milan, Genoa rivalled each other in their attentions to them, and succeeded in convincing them that Italy was the richest and most hospitable country in the entire world.

Arriving at Barcelona, the ambassadors went to take leave of Philip II. The latter presented them with garments of silk trimmed with gold and gave each of them an Arab horse with harness. He equipped a ship for them at his own expense, gave orders that the ambassadors should be received with distinction everywhere they passed, and offered them 4,000 gold pieces towards their travelling expenses. On the 30th of April 1586, they embarked at Lisbon and arrived at Goa on the 29th of May 1587. There circumstances detained them for nearly a year: it was not until the 1st of April, 1588, that they left this port, accompanied by Father Valignani, and overwhelmed with favours by the Viceroy of the Indies.

While the ambassadors were thus the object of the highest honours in Europe, their relatives in Japan were struggling with numberless tribulations. Omura Sumitada, after having been dragged into an alliance with Riuzoji, had finished by submitting to the authority of the latter. He had even been obliged to give him his three sons as pledges of his fidelity. It is thus that he was constrained to make war on Arima, his own nephew. Riuzoji and Omura had invaded the domain of Arima and already possessed themselves of Shimabara, the most important place in this daimyate, when Arima called Shimazu to his help. The latter, always ready for the combat, helped Arima all the more willingly as for a certain time back Riuzoji had made no secret of his pretentions on the subject of the province of Higo, (74) which the ambitious *daimyo* of Kagoshima desired for himself. Before such an adversary the army of Omura held together no longer: it passed to the side of Shimazu. Sumitada himself, in order not to break the oath made to Riuzoji, did not take part in this campaign. The allies marched immediately on Shimabara and laid siege to that fortress. Riuzoji was not long in coming at the head of 25,000 men. From the description of this army one can discover how wide-spread had the use of fire-arms already become in Japan. More than 1,000 arquebusiers formed the advance guard of Riuzoji and the army was provided with several large cannons (75).

On the 24th of April 1583, the fight began under the walls of Shimabara. Riuzoji after a desperate struggle, was defeated and fell himself along with his eldest son, Masatane, in the battle. His head was sent to Kagoshima: for Shimazu claimed it as a trophy. The five thousand men shut up in the castle of Shimabara then surrendered, and were exchanged for the three sons of Omura, whom Riuzoji had detained as hostages. Shimazu swore eternal friendship to Arima, but meanwhile he kept Shimabara and Mie in exchange for his services

While the three sons of Omura were detained at Gotoyama by Riuzoji, they were exposed to a thousand dangers. The defection of Omura's army very nearly cost them their lives. Then they were attacked on the subject of their religion: sometime they were even threatened, their persecutors hoping to make them apostatize. Thanks to the exhortations of Sanchez, the eldest of the three, all efforts to make them yield, either in the matter of their faith or in that of their morals, were useless. Their fervour was such that the third son of Riuzoji, who was 22 years of age, let himself be converted to their faith, and he would probably have demanded baptism, if the death of his father had not caused him such grief that he went mad and had from that time onward to be watched(76).

Shimazu, after having defeated Riuzoji, turned his arms anew against Otomo Yoshimune. The latter had, thanks to his father Sorin, regained some fragments of the provinces of Buzen and Chikugo, but Shimazu, having induced the *daimyo* Akizuki to join his party, destroyed all from top to bottom. Chikugo and Buzen revolted and Bungo was invaded by the troops of the enemy. Yoshimune, unable to resist the flood of invasion, lost battle after battle, and wishing to lay the blame on another, he accused his brother Sebastian of treating with the enemy and of conspiring against him. He even went so far, in his blindness, as to despoil him of all his possessions and to have him killed by poison. When his father, Sorin, reproached him with this crime all his hatred turned against the latter. All that malice could suggest to an unnatural son, Yoshimune thenceforth employed to vex his father. The latter, however, seeing that the catastrophe was more and more imminent, wished to make a last attempt to stave it off. In spite of a serious illness, he undertook the long voyage to Osaka where Hideyoshi then resided, and begged him to send succour to his son. Hideyoshi, whose compassion was aroused by this great figure, acquiesced in the demand of the unfortunate father and promised to intervene without delay.

This step on the part of Sorin hastened an expedition which Hideyoshi had been thinking of for a long time back,—the conquest of Kiushu. Willingly would he have set out immediately, but political affairs detained him at this moment in Osaka. However he immediately gave orders to his brother Hidenaga to make a start (March 1587). The army proceeded to Shimonoseki where troops of Mori Terumoto, commanded by the two uncles of the *daimyo*, Kobayakawa Takakage and Mori Hidekane, were to rejoin him. Among the *daimyo* who set out with Hidenaga were Kuroda Yoshitaka and his son Nagamasa.

Fervent Christian that he was, the presence of Yoshitaka was to have the happiest consequences for the Christian religion. Scarcely had he arrived at the house of Mori, over whom he exercised great influence, when he persuaded him to put a limit to the rancour with which he had persecuted the Christians since he became *daimyo* of Yamaguchi. Mori complied with all these demands, and from that day he received favourably the Religious who were refugees from Bungo, and allowed them to establish themselves at Yamaguchi and Shimonoseki. Kuroda even preached so well the excellence of the Christian religion that Mori Hidekane, one of the uncles of Terumoto became converted and baptized under the name of Simon (77). This example was immediately followed by the conversion of one of the first *Kerai* of Terumoto, Asonuma Buzen-no-Kami, whom the annals of the Religious often call Kumagai. This name comes from the fact that Asonuma was a descendant of Kumagai Naozane, a very celebrated warrior of the 12th century. Asonuma took the name of Melchior. Finally the two brothers of Kuroda and his son Nagamasa were also baptized at this period(78).

While the army of Hidenaga invaded Buzen and Chikugo, in order to cause Akizuki, Shimazu's ally, to direct his efforts to that side, Hideyoshi commanded Sengoku Hidehisa, *daimyo* of Sanuki and Chosokabe Motochika to pass into Bungo, where, in concert with Otomo Yoshimune, they were to repulse the attacks of Shimazu. This combination was most unfortunate. Sengoku, who was as debauched as Yoshimune, thought rather about amusing himself in company with the latter than in making war. Paul Shiga, a vassal of Yoshimune's, was the only one to make any show against Shimazu, till, overpowered by numbers, he was defeated. The enemy penetrated as far as Funai, and then only did the two libertines decide to give battle. They were literally crushed and had to flee to Nakatsu (Buzen). Funai fell into the hands of Shimazu, who delivered it to the flames, after having pillaged it. To complete the misfortune, the plague made its appearance and carried off thousands of the people. Among the victims of this scourge was the unfortunate wife of Sorin, the mother of Yoshimune (January 1587).

When Kuroda learned that Yoshimune had arrived at Nakatsu, he had nothing more urgent to do than to go and find him. He commenced at first by tearing him from the company of Sengoku, who was sent back into his domains and deposed a few months after. Then, after having reproached Yoshimune with his ingratitude towards his father and with his ill-conduct, Kuroda exhorted him to embrace the Christian religion, the practice of which would certainly make a better man of him. Yoshimune, convinced by his misfortunes as much as by Kuroda's reasoning, asked to be permitted to receive baptism with all his family. The ceremony took place at Nakatsu on the 27th of April, 1587 (79). Yoshimune took the name of Constantine, probably to give himself a little constancy in the good resolutions he had taken at his baptism.

Sorin's joy on learning this news may be imagined. Shut up in the castle of Usuki he did nothing but grieve over the ill-conduct of his son. On learning, then, of his conversion, he felt as if waking from a dream. His joy was still further increased by the arrival at Funai of Hidenaga's army. For, from that time, Shimazu had to retreat. The bonzes who had followed him, while he was victorious, now turned against him, and acted as guides for the enemy. It appears that this treason provoked among the *samurai* of Satsuma such hatred against the bonzes, that even in our days it is hardly extinct. Thus it was that Shimazu, suffering defeat upon defeat, had to fall back on the right bank of the Mimigawa in Hiuga. John Amakusa, a vassal of Shimazu's was even made prisoner and owed his life to Paul Shiga. Akizuki, defeated

(74) Riuzoji had already taken possession of the Amakusa isles and had also taken John Amakusa as hostage.

(75) Avvisi del Giappone, 1582-1583.

(76) Avvisi del Giappone, 1582-1583.

(77) Solier 577.

(78) Solier 577.

(79) Solier, p. 581.

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in several encounters, finished by submitting completely.

Hideyoshi, however, on learning of the military successes of Hidenaga, wished to go himself into Kiushu in order to win there the last victories. On the 7th of April, he left Kyoto with his army, and in 25 days reached Shimonoseki.

Takayama Ukon served in the vanguard and Konishi commanded the fleet, which was destined to transport a part of the army and to enable the rest to pass the straits of Shimonoseki. On the 5th of May, Hideyoshi arrived in Buzen, and took command of all the united troops. These amounted to 300,000 men (80), a figure which the annals of the Jesuits reduce to 70,000. Besides, there was no need to employ such an instrument of war: what Hidenaga had not been able to do, the name alone of Hideyoshi, the prestige of his past victories, had sufficed to disarm the most audacious. It was rather a triumphal march that Hideyoshi made across the different provinces of Kiushu, even to Kagoshima where Shimazu, the last rebel humbly submitted.

Niiro Ise-no-Kami (81), formerly visited by Francis Xavier, and, at the time of the Kiushu expedition, one of Shimazu's most celebrated warriors, manifested his rancour towards Hideyoshi, by declaring to him that, if his master had not commanded him to lay down his arms, he would never have submitted. This frankness pleased Hideyoshi so much that he bestowed on Niiro a fan and military cloak, a distinction of which the descendants of his family are proud to this day. Several Japanese historians are pleased to compare Hideyoshi to Napoleon and Cæsar. Although it would be difficult to establish the parallel, it must be confessed that, at least during the expedition into Kiushu, Hideyoshi could repeat with Cæsar "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The conquest of Kiushu being thus finished, nothing remained but to divide it and distribute the provinces among the *daimyo*, who had most distinguished themselves during the campaign. Hideyoshi, fond of doing things on a grand scale, called all the *daimyo* together at Dazaifu (Chikuzen), the oldest town in Kiushu (82). After having required hostages from all those interested, in case of discontent, he proceeded to the distribution of the rewards. Kuroda Yoshitaka, who during this campaign had particularly distinguished himself, received more than half of Buzen, with a residence at Nakatsu. Mori Hidekane, the new convert, obtained half of Chikugo with a residence at Kurume. Before going there, Mori married his second wife Maxence, the daughter of Otomo Sorin.

Otomo Yoshimune was reduced to the sole province of Bungo. His cousin, Ito Suketake, brother of the late Yoshimasu, for having bravely fought against Shimazu and acted as guide to Hideyoshi's army, received half of Hiuga, which he shared however with his nephew Bartholemew Yoshikata, the eldest son of Yoshimasu. They all lived at Obi, the principal castle of their ancestors. John Amakusa was not disturbed on his isles, nor the Omura in their domains. The Arima re-entered into possession of Shimabara and of Mie, which Shimazu had to restore to them. Riuzoji Masaie retained only a part of Hizen, and even this he had to cede later on to his *kerai*, Nabeshima Naoshige, whom Hideyoshi appointed *daimyo* of Saga (Hizen). Shimazu had to content himself with the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi and with the principality of Satowara (Hiuga). From that time Kiushu and all the central provinces of Japan recognized the authority of Hideyoshi.

(80) Koku-shi-riyaku.

(81) This Niiro Ise-no-Kami is the same as the Hexandono of the first chapter, about whose identity we entertained some doubt. He resided in the castle of Ichiku and his full name was Niiro Tadamoto. Hexandono must be a corruption of Isedono.

(82) It was founded towards 670 A.D.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Kirkwood, who recently returned from Tokyo, where Mr. Kirkwood has for many years past held the position of Legal Adviser to the Imperial Japanese Government, have gone, says a London paper, to reside at Highfields-park, Withyham, Sussex.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

With the setting in of autumn the various social organizations which tend so effectually to brighten existence for the foreign residents of Yokohama during the colder portion of the year are springing into activity again and holding business meetings for the election of office-bearers and sketching out possible programmes for the coming season. The A.D.C. have held their meeting we understand and though nothing definite has yet been arranged, the prospects are said to be bright, despite the greatly regretted departure from Yokohama of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Maitland, who have done so much for the community on the concert platform and in amateur theatricals. On Friday evening the Yokohama Literary Society held its annual general meeting in Van Schaick Hall for the purpose of receiving the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's accounts, election of officers and committee. The Rev. J. L. Dearing presided over a fair attendance. The following report and accounts were presented and after perusal adopted :—

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—SEASON 1901-1902.

Once more as we come to the end of another year in the history of the Yokohama Literary Society we can congratulate ourselves upon a most pleasant and interesting season brought to a successful close.

As will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, although we lost several of our members through departure and other causes, yet by the addition of 42 new members, who were elected during the past season the number at the end of April of actual members, *i.e.* those who had paid their dues for the period, remains at about the same as last year, the receipts showing a slight decrease owing principally to the fact that several family subscriptions have been divided up into individual subscriptions. With a credit balance of ¥386.52, however, we enter upon the new season in a sound financial position.

The expenditure shows a slight increase due to part cost of the extra lighting of the Hall, fire insurance on the Society's property, which appears as a new item, and the cost of fittings and chemicals for the Society's stereopticon. All these items, however, represent an advantage to the Society, and our thanks are due to Messrs. H. A. and O. M. Poole for the trouble they have taken in fitting up and exhibiting the new lantern.

The programmes arranged by the hardworking Literary and Music Committees throughout the season were quite up to the usual standard of excellence. Especial mention might be made of Prof. Clarke's scholarly paper on "Tennyson's View of Immortality;" Miss E. P. Hughes' bright and interesting address on "Some Modern Educational Problems in England, America, and Japan"; the enjoyable evening devoted to reminiscences of American College Life, followed by an excellent musical programme; and the two evenings devoted to the lives and works of Schubert and Wagner, arranged respectively by Mr. N. G. Maitland and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

The following is a summary of Papers and Lectures given before the Society during the Season.

1901.

Oct. 4.—Annual Business Meeting.
Oct. 18.—"Incidents of Travel in Many Lands," Miss Jessie Ackerman, F.G.S.
Nov. 1.—"A Physician of the XIVth Century," Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.
Nov. 15.—"Carbon Photography," Prof. T. I. Chapman.
Nov. 22.—"American College Life."
"Wellesley College," Mrs. O'Leary.
"De Pauw University," Mr. V. W. Helm.
"Boston University," Mrs. Dearing.
"University of California" Mr. E. C. Swan.
"Brown University," Mr. Parshley.
Dec. 13.—"Tennyson's View of Immortality," Prof. E. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S.L.
Dec. 27.—Recitations, etc., Miss Ross, Mr. G. G. Brady.

1902.

Jan. 10.—"Representative Men of the XIXth Century," Various Speakers.
Jan. 24.—"The Last of the Shoguns," Prof. E. W. Clement.
Feb. 7.—"Some Modern Educational Problems, and their attempted solution in England, America and Japan," Miss E. P. Hughes.
Feb. 21.—"Notes on Schubert, the Composer," Mr. N. G. Maitland.
Mar. 7.—"College Settlements," Mrs. T. S. O'Leary.
Mar. 21.—"The Pleasures of Age," Prof. W. D. Cox.
Apr. 4.—"The Discovery of the Future," Mr H. G. Wells.
Apr. 18.—"The Life and Works of Richard Wagner," Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

The hearty thanks of the Society are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in both musical and literary capacities throughout the season, especially to those gentlemen who came down from Tokyo.

A. W. S. AUSTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.—SEASON 1901-1902.

RECEIPTS.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Balance from last season		180.72
To Members' Subscriptions.....		
120 Gentlemen at *yen* 3	360.00	
106 Ladies at *yen* 2	212.00	
4 Families at *yen* 10.....	40.00	612.00
To Interest on Current Deposit Account		5.80
		798.52

EXPENDITURE.

By Postages, Coolie Hire, &c.	16.60	
By Piano Tuning, &c.	25.75	
By Cost of New Piano Stool	9.00	
By Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.....	112.90	
By Commission for Collecting Subscriptions, Clerking, etc., ...	20.57	
By Expenses of Lectures, including cost of Lantern Slides	35.50	
By Lantern Fittings, Chemicals, &c.	28.05	
By Rent of Van Schaick Hall	125.00	
By Part Cost of Additional Lighting of same	25.00	
By Insurance of Society's Property...	13.63	412.00
By Balance with the Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.....		386.52
		798.52

E.& O.E.

Yokohama, September 30th 1902.

N. G. MAITLAND,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

H. A. POOLE.

The Rev. J. L. Dearing being desirous of retiring from the post of President, which he has filled so ably for the past two years, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown was elected President, with Mrs. E. C. Bellows as Vice-President; Mr. N. G. Maitland as Treasurer, and Mr. A. W. S. Austen as Secretary.

The Literary Committee was next elected and will now consist of Mrs. E. C. Bellows, the Rev. J. L. Dearing, Miss Abenheim and Mr. A. W. S. Austen; while the Music Committee will be Mrs. Jas. Walter, Miss Mendelson, Mr. W. Karl Vincent and Mr. A. Henry Atkinson.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President, who in reply assured the Society that he would continue to work in its interests as a member of the Literary Committee to the utmost of his power and ability.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

The teams for the Interport Cricket and Baseball Festival at Kobe have now been arranged as follows:—

CRICKET.

YOKOHAMA:—G. C. Allcock, C. M. Duff, E. G. Fradgley, A. R. Firth, E. W. Kilby, H. W. Kilby, A. Kingdon, F. E. White, S. Wheeler, K. F. Crawford (Captain), F. Lammert and F. O. Stuart (probable).

KOBE:—W. Braess, A. J. Buckley, W. D. S. Edwards, A. H. Gillingham, H. E. Green, H. C. R. Hancock, H. S. Thompson, A. W. Allen, C. J. Lucas, G. C. Murray, T. Ross Reid.

The Umpires will be Mr. J. H. Bathgate and Mr. A. H. Groom.

BASEBALL.

YOKOHAMA:—E. W. Kilby, C.; C. H. Thorn and D. H. Blake, P.; N. W. Vancleve, 1st B.; W. L. Merriman, 2nd B.; H. W. Kilby, S.S.; D. H. Blake and C. H. Thorn, 3rd B; C. Parker, L.F.; E. J. Cowan, C.F.; H. Goddard, R.F.

KOBE:—C. W. Atkinson, S.S.; W. Braess, C.F.; A. J. Chalfant, 3rd B.; H. Hancock, R.F.; A. T. Hellyer, 2nd B.; H. M. Nock, 1st B.; C. Stephens P. and L.F.; D. Weed, C.; H. S. Wheeler, L.F. and P.

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CRICKET.

INTERPORT PROBABLES v. THE REST.

The cricket match on Saturday afternoon between the Interport Probables *versus* The Rest was deadly dull from a spectator's point of view, and disappointing, we should imagine, from that of the players. Perhaps the weather had something to do with it. For an October afternoon the atmosphere was most oppressively stuffy and the glare which prevailed until the evening shadows began to gather was another source of irritation and consequent headache and depression. The Rest went to the wickets first and sent out O. Strome and F. O. Stuart to face the bowling of P. B. Clarke and E. G. Fradgley. The first wicket fell at the tenth run. Strome being run out; Stuart and Abbott succumbed at 18 and 21 respectively. Then Kingdon settled down to run-getting and though at first he was rather slow—the century was not reached till 3.30 p.m.—he carried out his bat for 77. Kingdon's performance was the best of the whole afternoon. His score included thirteen 4's, one 3, and three 2's, which does not look as if the Yokohama interport bowlers are very deadly this year. The Rest closed their innings at a quarter past 4, by which time the light was already growing bad. In the time at their disposal The Probables knocked up 103, for the loss of seven wickets, S. Wheeler, the first to go in, making 25, and E. W. Kilby, the last to bat, 26. Scores:—

THE REST.

O. Strome, run out	1
F. O. Stuart, c. Fradgley, b. Clarke	9
F. J. Abbott, l.b.w., b. Clarke	6
A. Kingdon, not out	77
G. G. Brady, c. Allcock, b. Clarke	2
H. Goddard, b. H. W. Kilby	11
W. J. Waddilove, b. Lammert	11
J. F. Marques, c. Wilkinson, b. Lammert	0
W. J. White, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Firth	5
E. C. Jeffrey, b. Fradgley	4
W. Graham, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Clarke	0
J. L. Graham, b. Fradgley	4
A. W. Read, not out	0
b. 5, w. 3,	8
	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	Wides.
P. B. Clarke	82	47	3	4	1
E. G. Fradgley	78	11	9	2	2
F. Lammert	36	24	0	2	—
H. W. Kilby	36	19	0	1	—
E. W. Kilby	18	14	0	0	—
A. R. Firth	30	12	0	0	—

PROBABLE INTERPORT PLAYERS.

S. Wheeler, c. W. J. White, b. F. O. Stuart	25
A. R. Firth, b. H. Goddard	13
C. M. Duff, b. H. Goddard	12
E. G. Fradgley, c. and b. H. Goddard	0
K. F. Crawford, l.b.w., b. F. O. Stuart	3
F. E. Wilkinson, c. Abbott, b. F. O. Stuart	7
P. B. Clarke, st. Jeffrey, b. F. O. Stuart	0
G. C. Allcock, not out	11
F. Lammert, did not bat	—
E. W. Kilby, not out	26
H. W. Kilby, did not bat	—
b. 5, w. 1,	6
	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
G. G. Brady	30	16	0	0
F. O. Stuart	82	50	1	4
H. Goddard	60	33	0	3

F. O. Stuart bowled one wide ball.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In consequence of the publication of the letters written by Dr. Mècre regarding the employment of a nurse at the General Hospital, it has been thought proper to give everyone an opportunity of judging the contract embodying the terms proposed to him in the matter by the ladies of Yokohama. This contract was approved by Mr. F. S. James, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, to whom it was sent for submission, but was not shown to Dr. Mècre, as he had in the meantime refused to sign any contract for the employment of a foreign nurse except on such terms as were prohibitive of the proposition. The provisions of the contract were, however, explained to him, though, as stated, he did not read it. The contract follows:—

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That we, the Committee of the General Hospital of Yokohama, Japan, party of the first part, A. Mecre, M.D., Manager of the said General Hospital, party of the second part, and..... .....of.....party of the third part, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant, promise, and agree, to and with each other, as follows:—

The party of the first part, in consideration of the services which the party of the third part agrees to perform, hereby promises to pay and secures to the said party of the third part..... ..... monthly, payable on the last day of each month, so long as she continues in the service of the said General Hospital.

The party of the second part, in consideration of the said services of the party of the third part, agrees to furnish said party of the third part with suitable board and lodging, throughout the term of her employment at said General Hospital, to instruct the other nurses at the Hospital that they shall in all cases observe and obey the directions of the party of the third part, unless in opposition to the previously expressed commands of the party of the second part, and to advise and consult with the party of the third part concerning the management and direction of the Hospital affairs, to the end that there may be no clash of authority or misunderstanding.

In consideration of the engagement of a nurse and payment of her salary by the party of the first part, which is a substantial benefit to said party of the second part, inasmuch as it will relieve him in part of the supervision of the Hospital Attendants and will attract possible patrons by increasing the efficiency of the service, the party of the second part further covenants and agrees that he will continue to maintain at his own expense the same number of equally efficient nurses, attendants and servants as heretofore; viz., a steward, two Japanese trained nurses, three attendants, and a Hospital cook, so that the employment of said party of the third part may not fail of its intended purposes, to wit, to increase the efficiency of the Hospital service.

And said party of the second part further covenants and agrees that, if the party of the first part at any time wishes to employ one or more additional attendants, the said party of the second part shall make no objections, provided always that such additional attendant or additional attendants shall entail no expense on said party of the second part, either for board, lodging, or salary, and that said additional attendant or attendants shall not be personally objectionable to said party of the second part.

And the said parties of the first and second parts jointly and severally covenant and agree that the said party of the third part shall be entitled to a vacation of two weeks during each year of her service at the said Hospital, without loss of compensation; said vacation to be taken at one time or at different times of a few days each, as the party of the third part may agree.

The party of the third part in consideration of the above named salary, with board and lodging, covenants and agrees to perform the duties of a head nurse at the said General Hospital, to show due respect for the wishes and authority of the said party of the second part, as manager of the Hospital, to direct the other nurses, admonish them for failure to perform their duties properly, to report any insubordination or persistent neglect of duty to the manager, to exercise careful supervision over the bedding, and other supplies of the Hospital, being regardful that neither the manager should suffer loss through failure to exercise proper care nor the patients suffer needless discomfort, and to give all her time and energy to the concerns of the Hospital, only reserving such time for rest and outdoor exercise as is necessary for the preservation of her own health. And said party of the third part further promises that she will use her skill, time, and strength impartially for the benefit of all the patients in the Hospital, as the needs of each may require.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has caused these presents to be signed by the Acting President and Acting Secretary of the Committee of the General Hospital of Yokohama, and the parties of the second part and third part have signed each for himself. Signed at Yokohama, Japan.

THE ODAWARA DISASTER FUND.

Madame Sufu wishes to thank the following donors for their gifts towards the relief fund she is raising for the sufferers from the Odawara tidal waves:—

	Yen.
Bavier & Co.	100
Illies & Co.	100
Siber, Wolff & Co.	100
E. V. Thorn, Esq.	10
Nembrini Gonzaga, Esq.	10
Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co.	100
Dr. Paul Ritter	10
Dr. Med. L. Reidhaar	10
Messrs. C. Weinberger & Co.	50
Comte d'Arco Valley	100
T. M. Laffin, Esq.	50
Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt	100
Gustave Gilbert, Esq.	10
Mrs. Alfred Unger	10
Dr. A. Gillmore Smith	10
Mrs. G. Wheeler	10
G. W. Rogers, Esq.	10
Pierre Bure, Esq.	10
Three little Britishers	10
J. E. de Becker Esq.	25
Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co.	100
Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co.	100
German Vice Consul-General Hagen.	20
Messrs. Adet, Campredon & Co.	50
Miss J. E. Hand	10
Mr. Louis Eppinger	10
Mr. Adolph Jovansen	5
Mr. H. Vincent	10
Mr. John W. Hall	25
Mr. A. Gerard	25
Mr. A. Deveze	10
Mrs. Maigre	10
Messrs. Hellyer & Co.	50
Mr. N. W. McIvor	10
Prof. Charles D. West	25
Mr. E. Berger	10
Mrs. C. V. Sale	50
Messrs. M. N. Gobhai & Co.	25
Messrs. J. B. Bhesania & Co.	25
Messrs. C. M. Bhesania & Co.	25
Mr. L. Stornebrink	10
Mr. F. B. Abenheim	50
Messrs. J. R. Simon & Co.	50
Dr. C. H. H. Hall	10
Mr. Biagioni	10
Messrs. Vivanti Bros.	50
Mr. W. Assomull	25
Mr. D. T. Mahetani	10
Messrs. Frazar & Co.	25
Dr. Koon	10
Mr. J. Strauss	30
Mr. James P. Mollison	25

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Ladies' International Reading Room was held in the Vestibule of the Public Hall on Wednesday, October 8th at 2.30 p.m. All the members of the committee and a small number of members were present.

The following reports were read and adopted.

The Chairman of the book committee reported:—The work of the Book Committee during the year has consisted chiefly in cataloguing the additions to the library and in revising and preparing a complete list for a new catalogue.

There have been generous donations of books—about three hundred in all—among which are many of what may be termed the new, popular novels and some standards.

Duplicates have been sold to the amount of about twenty *yen*.

There have been no supplementary lists printed for circulation as it was deemed advisable to devote any available funds to the printing of a new catalogue.

The Committee regret, however, that the balance in the Treasury has not warranted the expense of a new catalogue, and gratefully acknowledge Mrs. Lowder's generosity in coming to the rescue.

We are alse indebted to Mrs. Swain for a recent donation of ten *yen* to be invested in books, which

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the incoming committee will have the pleasure of selecting.

There are 1769 books at present in the library.

The Secretary's Report read:—The 6th annual meeting of the subscribers to the Ladies Reading Room was held in the Public Hall on Tuesday, October 8th, 1901. Reports were read and the new committee elected, monthly meetings of the committee have been held during the year. In spite of the many changes in the community and the loss of a great many former subscribers the number of members is about the same as last year, namely 105 compared with 106; and in addition there are a number of monthly subscribers, which of course vary each month in number. Thirty-seven monthly and 11 weekly magazines have been provided, six of which were duplicated. They included 21 English and 27 American.

There were 2,789 visitors to the Reading Room during the year, 1,680 books and 2,345 magazines were circulated.

The thanks of the committee are due to several friends for generous gifts, principally of books, which have enabled them to maintain the reading room with the funds at their disposal.

After the reading of the reports a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Committee and the meeting proceeded to the election of new officers. The following were elected:—

President, Mrs. Sale; Vice-President, Mrs. McIvor; Hon. Treasurer. Mrs. Stedman; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Read.

Committee—Miss Abenheim, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Bonar, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hobart-Hampden, Mrs. Weston.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1902.

CASH.	Yen.	Yen.
To Subscriptions		552.91
To Contributions		22.00
To Sale of Catalogues	50	
To Sale of old books and magazines	36.00	
To Refund for magazines	8.53	45.03
To Fines		8.00
To Interest Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		8.77
		636.71
By Balance from last year		528.72
		1,165.43

CONTRA.	Yen.	Yen.
By Rent of Rooms, Oct. 1st, 1901 to Sept. 30th, 1902		240.00
By Librarian's Salary, Oct. 1st, 1901 to Sept. 30th, 1902		210.00
By Momban's Wages, Oct. 1st, 1901 to Sept. 30th, 1902		18.00
By Fuel		53.30
By Newspapers and Magazines		392.75
By Postages, etc.		6.70
By Advertisements		5.00
By Insurance		11.75
By Stationery and Printing	16.16	
By Binding Books	3.85	
By Toilet Articles	6.70	
By Rubber Stamp	5.00	
By Clock, for room	2.00	
By Book Cases	55.00	88.71
By Collector's fee		4.20
By Cash in Hand		3.94
		1,034.35
To Balance Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		131.08
		1,165.43

E. & O. E.

JULIA M. LOWDER,
Hon. Treas.

Yokohama, 30th, September, 1902.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In Mr. Ebina Danjô's organ, the *Shinjin*, appears an article entitled "The Essence of Religion," in which Mr. Ebina states his views on religion in general and on a number of disputed theological questions. The following is a brief abstract of his remarks:—In religion the finite and the infinite are joined to each other, and it is undesirable to attempt to separate them. Regarded from some points of view the tendency to keep them apart is very strong. In the finite consciousness the infinite can have no place, and when man's intellect attempts to form conceptions of the infinite it is at once realised how utterly inadequate is the help afforded by human consciousness. It will be found that religion has done best when and where there has been no attempt to draw a line between the domain of the finite and the domain of the infinite. The Chinese as a people may be said from a religious point of view to have erred in confining their thoughts too exclusively to the finite. What human consciousness has taught they know well, but the world beyond they have left unexplored. The Hindoos have erred in the other direction. They have allowed themselves to be so absorbed in the contemplation of the infinite as to become mystics and dreamers. True religion is the result of a distinct consciousness of responsive interaction between the finite and the infinite. The finite consciousness though unable to comprehend the infinite, recognis esits existence and realises a certain affinity between some parts of man's nature and the infinite. All real religious feeling is based on this consciousness. It was because Christ possessed this consciousness in an eminent degree that he was able to make such a strong impression upon his fellow-men. In all outward things he was an ordinary man. He worked at his trade, ate and drank and attended social gatherings like other men, but at the same time he lived in another world, where his soul held converse with the infinite. But it is a mistake to think that all his knowledge of Divine things was obtained by intuition. He studied like other men (*Kare wa manabazu shite shiritaru hito ni arazu; nanigoto mo soranjite oritari*). He exalted reason and at the same time held in high esteem that inner light which every man possesses. He never taught the doctrines of original sin, the atonement, or the Trinity. He understood man's nature and thought it capable of thorough purification and elevation. . . . Let no one say that Christianity alone is a supernatural religion. If the term supernatural be used for all that cannot be comprehended by ordinary intelligence, for all that is beyond man's ordinary nature, then Christianity is supernatural, but so are other forms of belief. What are called miracles are by no means confined to Christianity. What we claim for ourselves we must not deny to believers in other religions. To represent the supernatural as opposed to reason or as above reason is most objectionable. Though religion often leads one into a land of mystery, where reason cannot follow, and though it often teaches us things which reason cannot test, it is unsafe to discount the function of the rational faculties on this account. Directly man gives himself up unreservedly to mystical thought and to mere intuition, he is in danger of becoming the victim of superstition. It is reason alone that keeps real faith from developing into superstition. Religion is too apt to become a combination of the 正信, *seishin*, and the 迷信, *meishin*, the true faith and the false. This has to a large extent already taken place. The supernatural has grown to be supra-rational and is frequently represented as the irrational. This accounts for the existing antagonism between religion and science. To the scientific man I would say, "Visit the religious world and explore it for yourself." The religious world is no other than the psychical world, the world where reason rules supreme as she does with you. Don't go away with the notion that religion is all mystery and unintelligibleness. The religion which I know is not one that makes it its chief object to hide truth, but one which seeks above all things to reveal it. The fact is that many doctrines like that of the Trinity and the Divinity of Christ were originally only ways of expounding the methods by which the infinite had been revealed to the finite, but subsequently they were exalted into mysteries, belief in which was declared to be necessary to salvation. And so they actually became hindrances to those who desired to study religion. It is the misconception of what religion is and of its relation to reason that is responsible for a very large part of the learned opposition which it encounters.

* * *

In the magazine from which we have been quoting Mr. Ukita Kazutami discusses at great length the character of Christ under the title of "Views on the Christ of History." It seems to us that considerable importance is to be attached to the opinions held by prominent Japanese Christians on cardinal doctrines of Christianity. There are many evidences that the form of Christianity adopted by the leading self-supporting churches throughout the country differs in some very essential particulars from what is known as orthodox teaching in the West. Men like Mr. Ebina Danjô and Mr. Ukita Kazutami undoubtedly have many admirers among their fellow-countrymen, and the conclusions which they have reached and which they boldly make known to their fellow-Christians cannot but influence many weaker minds. The following in an abbreviated form is what Mr. Ukita has to say on the nature and work of Christ. (1) The Christ we know was the creation of Christianity and not a mere historical personage in the ordinary sense of that term. (2) Christ shines in the light in which the veneration of his followers all the world over have placed him. His personality has been created by his disciples. (3) But the foundation of the character attributed to Christ by his followers is to be found in the New Testament. No one can read what is recorded of his life and sayings but must acknowledge that he was no ordinary Jewish teacher. He was beyond his age and enunciated principles which were destined to form the basis of a new civilisation and thus established a claim to world-wide fame. Though I neither bow to the authority of the Bible as a book nor to the authority of the Church, I realise that by studying the Bible I can form a correct estimate of the greatness of Christ's personality. (4) As for the miracles that are recorded I can not say that they all actually took place nor can I say that none of them could have taken place. There are things that have occurred in all times which have been inexplicable. History has recorded many cures that were said to be miraculous. For a long time the Kings of England and France were believed to be able to cure persons suffering from scrofula.* How far the cures attributed to Christ were performed by ordinary means, though subsequently represented to be supernatural acts, is a question which we have no means of settling. It seems to me that we have no grounds for inferring that Christ performed all the acts attributed to him (5) Christ was a real man. But what kind of man? Historically there is no reason why he should be called the Son of God. But nobody doubts that he was a great genius and in order to show their sense of his superiority to all other men the world has named him "the Son of God." (6) Christ was no ordinary genius, but a man who realised that he occupied a moral level so far above that reached by ordinary men that he could say to his fellow-men "follow me." (7) Christ, though of humble birth, by pure force of character gave a new ideal to the world and raised mankind from a state of sin to a state of holiness. (8) As a great moral genius Christ has no equal, but I cannot go so far as to say that in him alone all truth was embodied. In Buddhism, in Confuncianism, in Shintô too, there shines the light of absolute truth. Though like the sun the light of truth may seem to shine in a different way in the spring, summer, autumn and winter, yet the orb is one and the same, however it may appear to us. (9) The essence of the teaching of Christ was stated by him in words which were quoted from two passages in the Old Testament, which he skilfully combined, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. . . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Herein lies the true significance and essence of the teaching of Christ. (10) In things ethical there is a limit to progress. There is no discovering new truths age after age indefinitely. Perhaps it may be said that Christ and Confucius pretty nearly discovered all there is to be known. (*Shimpô wa kanarazu owari ari; shinri no hatsumei mo mukyû* [*without end*] *naru koto*

*This is very poor reasoning. In order to show that some of the Bible miracles might have been actual occurrences Mr. Ukita cites instances that are almost universally pronounced to be mere delusions.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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atawazu. Shûkyô, dôtoku no shinri no gotoki wa Kirisuto, Kôshi wo motte kwanzen ni nashi toge raretaru ni chikashi). Just as the evolutionists assert that animals culminate in man, and just as monogamy represents the highest point which family life can reach, so in religion in Shaka's 慈悲, *jihi*, (compassion), Confucius' 仁, *jin*, (benevolence), and Christ's 愛, *ai*, (love), the limits of all absolute religious and ethical truth are reached. Beyond this it is not possible to go. Though for more than a hundred years after his death Christ was unknown to history, yet as a result of his teaching a spiritual kingdom was set up which helped to mould European civilisation and which has lasted until to-day. Though from an historical standpoint Christ can only be regarded as a wonderful genius, judged by the religious consciousness it is not too much to call him the "Son of God." "Ye worshippers of the world's great heroes, the Napoleons and the Cromwells, bow the knee to this unique figure on the page of history!"

* * *

Taking the views of the Rev. Arthur Smith as expressed in his recent work on village life in China, as a text for its remarks, the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* asks and attempts to answer the question, "How long will it take to convert Japan to Christianity?" Mr. Smith expresses the opinion that seeing it took 800 years to Christianize the Anglo-Saxons, with the modern facilities for propagating knowledge China can be converted in the same space of time. Judging by the rate at which we have adopted the material civilisation of the west, creating for ourselves in a few decades an army and a navy that compares favourably with those of any Occidental country, one might suppose, says the *Maishû Shinshi*, that a few more decades would suffice to Christianize Japan. Twenty years ago there were many that predicted that it would only take 10 years to convert Japan. Nobody holds such a view now. If things were to go as they have been doing Japan might be Christianized in 100 years, but will they do so? That is the question. In order to effect rapid progress more of the churches must become self-supporting and our Christians must show more steadfastness of faith. In the apostles' days there was a strong tendency among certain Christians to prefer knowledge and intellectual acumen to faith. It is the same with us to-day. All things considered, we ought to advance more rapidly than the Chinese, but we should beware of being over confident. All depends on our own efforts.

* * *

In the September number of the *Taiyô* appears another letter from Dr. Anezaki Masaharu, who went to Germany to study religion and philosophy some time ago and who now writes from England. His letters are very well written and represent the workings of an earnest mind in search of the finer elements of that complex thing we are in the habit of calling Western Civilisation. On July 4th, soon after the postponement of the Coronation and all the festivities that were to have commemorated it, he attended a lecture of Mrs. Besant's given in Queen's Hall. Mrs. Besant's immense popularity as a speaker was a great surprise to Dr. Anezaki. The charges for seats on the occasion referred to ranged from 5*s.* to 1*s.* But not a seat was left unoccupied, and though the lecture lasted for an hour and a half, there was no sign of weariness anywhere. The power wielded by the eminent Head of the Theosophical Society who has done so much for its cause was a revelation to Dr. Anezaki, as was the equanimity with which an English audience listens to reproof of the kind administered by Mrs. Besant. On the occasion referred to she discussed British imperialism, compared it with that of Rome and Spain, pointed out its weaknesses, discharged arrows of scorn at the silly pomp and show and clap-trap for the display of which the Coronation was to have been utilized. Going into particulars, Mrs. Besant attacked England's method of ruling India, maintaining that there is little sympathy between the governors and the governed and that the pride of race, the display of which by Englishmen excites so much hatred in Europe, is more manifest in India than anywhere. She then went on to comment on the hollowness, vanity and childishness of many of the preparations that had been made for the Coronation and hinted that a postponement of the great event was to be welcomed as affording an opportunity for the nation to set about the celebration in a different spirit. The earnest, serious, and intensely moral tone of the discourse naturally captivated Dr. Anezaki, and he thinks that England is to be congratulated not so much on possessing such lecturers as Mrs. Besant as on the sobriety, self-control and openness of mind of her people. Dr. Anezaki hints that in Japan such an address would have been interpreted as disrespect to the Emperor and would have set the whole country in a ferment of excitement, which is no doubt true. Mrs. Besant asserted that England's weakness lies in the pride and carelessness of her people, and that she has nothing to fear from the navies of France and Russia, nor from the German army. If she falls the corruption will come from within. She must aim at governing for the good of her subjects rather than to gratify her ambition for empire. Dr. Anezaki rejoices in the freedom of thought and the amount of adverse criticism of all kinds allowed in England as compared with Germany and Japan. He says that there is no Buddhist priest in existence that would have the courage to speak of ceremonies and festivities devised by the Government in honour of the Emperor as Mrs. Besant spoke of England's gaieties. He concludes his lengthy epistle by discussing the real nature and the ultimate ideal objects of the imperialism which has taken such a strong hold of the British mind. He seems to think that it is not mere dominion that England seeks, but that she believes she has a mission to the world, which is in the words of Rudyard Kipling's poem, the "White man's Burden":—

"To seek another's profit and work another's gain."

Dr. Anezaki writes regretfully of the way in which Japan has followed in the wake of Germany instead of trying to set before itself the English ideal. The following strongly worded passage represents his inmost convictions in reference to the merits of the two systems of thought and government (the German and the English). He writes as an ardent, serious-minded, Japanese patriot. *Ah! Wazawai naru kana! Nihon ya Doitsu no gotoku; me zenshi, mimi rô seru tami! Ah! saiwai naru kana! kokumin ni nawo kuchi ari, mimi aru Eikoku! Mukashi yori saru mane no bummei wo motte tateru Nihon wa, tsui ni Doitsu no gotoki na nomi arite, Eikoku no gotoki jitsu naki teikoku shugi no uzumaki no uchi ni ochiiri-saran.* "Woe to you, Japan. Like the Germans you are a people whose eyes are blind and whose ears are deaf. Blessed are you, England, for your people have mouths (that speak) and ears (that hear). Japan, a country that was founded on a civilisation that was derived from the imitation of monkeys, is about to end her days by entering an Imperialistic whirpool, where like Germany she has only names, and none of England's reality." The language will be pronounced exaggerated and unphilosophical, but compositions of this kind have immense influence in Japan, specially when read by the friends and admirers of the writer. It must be remembered that Dr. Anezaki is not only one of the ablest, but he is also one of the most earnest and sincere of University graduates and that he has made a special study of religion. In England he seems to have attended a large number of religious services and to have carefully noted all that he saw and heard.

* * *

Mr. Tokutomi Iichirô, the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, in the columns of that journal, discusses in the following terms the future of Buddhism:—The unseemly disturbances that have been going on for so long in one of the most influential Buddhist sects has brought the creed into bad odour with the public generally and there are many who maintain that the religion is doomed as far as Japan is concerned. We ourselves do not hold that opinion. We approach the discussion of this subject from the point of view of one who recognises that Buddhism has wielded enormous power in this country and who holds that if adequate steps be taken to reform abuses there is nothing to prevent its playing an important *rôle* in the future. Almost any form of religion is preferable to a country's being left without any religion whatever. Our Japanese Buddhism has become a national institution that we should be sorry to see overthrown. The way in which we stamp our nationality on the creeds that are brought to us from foreign lands is very remarkable. Buddhism is undoubtedly pessimistic in India, but it is not so in Japan. However much originally it may have preached asceticism and general separation from the world, in this country it has served as a guide in any number of purely temporal and secular affairs. Japanese Confucianism differs essentially from that found in China, and Christianity too will most certainly be Japonicised sooner or later. . . . . It seems to me that there is nothing in the creed as known and practised by our forefathers that need cause us to take a despondent view of its future. It has numerous elements of vitality and power still left in it. What is wanted is not new Buddhism as much as a new set of teachers and preachers. There are many who seem to think that the influence of Buddhism can be best maintained by controversy. But it seems to me that this is a fatal mistake to make, for logically Buddhism is weak. Though the doctrines preached by the various sects are all said to be Buddhist, in not a few instances they are mutually destructive. The way of salvation is by no means one and the same in the various sects. There are sects like the Shingon that preach salvation by works, that believe in winning the divine favour by practising severe austerities and there are sects like the Jôto Shinshû that preach salvation by faith, by reliance on help derived from another (他力). The lovers of Buddhism will do well to keep away from dialectics altogether. The sects in attempting to defend the creed as a whole will certainly find that they have not sufficient ground in common to make a good show. Religion is not philosophy, neither does its power depend on logic. Religion is rightly held to be sacred and followed, implicitly by the devout. They do not question its authority. Faith needs no rhetoric to support it. When people cease to believe in a religion as a rule they are not to be argued back to a state of faith. The religion that has to rely on dialectics for its position in the world and claims to be followed is in a very poor way. If the articles of a creed no longer represent the steadfast and sincere belief of those who subscribe to that creed, no controversial defence of those articles is likely to prove of any avail in reviving lost faith. As Mr. Balfour says in his "Foundations of Belief," "Our faith does not originate in reason, but in authority." A religion establishes its authority in a country at first by the character of its teachers. Buddhism in Japan owed its early prosperity to the force of personal influence. It was not owing to the nature of its doctrines, but on account of the exemplary lives of the founders of the great sects that Buddhism succeeded in winning the homage of the nation. If men of the type of Hônen and Shinran are forthcoming in this twentieth century, there is nothing to prevent the creed's receiving the homage that it enjoyed for so many hundreds of years.

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Under the title *Tondemonaki Tsûben*, the *Fukuin Shimpô* records an instance of outrageous liberty taken by a Christian pastor in Sapporo in interpreting the address of a foreigner, whose name we take to be Landis. The time has gone by for this kind of thing to pass unnoticed, there being in almost every audience persons who know English, if not other languages, sufficiently well to detect errors of interpretation. On the occasion referred to by the *Fukuin Shimpô* the speaker's sentiments as expressed in his address were on orthodox lines, but the interpreter managed to impart to them a Unitarian ring. When the reverend gentleman quoted the words, "But whom say ye that I am?" they were translated, *Dare ga Kirisuto wo tsukutta ka?* The misrepresentation that went on for over an hour was so unscrupulous that Mr. Tanaka, one of the Sapporo pastors, felt it to be his duty on the following day, to retranslate the whole address, giving the speaker's actual opinions. The erring

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pastor is somewhat amusingly referred to by the *Fukuin Shimpô* as one of the "High Collar" party, which is the modern Japanese way of condemning a man outright. The connection between high collars and mistranslation—an interesting psychological question—is left undiscussed by the *Fukuin Shimpô*.

* * *

From a Christian point of view the results of the General Election are, on the whole, satisfactory, says the *Shinjin*. Among those known to us who have been elected, it continues, there are Messrs. Kataoka Kenkichi,* Shimada Saburô and some 8 or 9 others. Messrs. Yokoi Tokio, Ebara Soroku and some 5 or 6 other Christian candidates for election were unsuccessful. Among those elected there are a few whom one cannot altogether respect as Christians. They are men who have made a practice of concealing their belief. Do they not think that a religion which gives life to mankind is something to be proud of? But there is some excuse to be made for them. They are conscious of having occasionally trimmed to the times and to have followed St. Peter in denying that they know Christ, and so they are somewhat reluctant to make a public confession of their faith.

The *Seikyô Shimpô*, the Greek Church organ, in commenting on the same subject goes further into particulars in the following manner. There were some 20 or 30 Christian candidates for election in August last, but how many were there among them who in a bold manner were prepared to confess themselves to be Christians? Various tales have reached us in reference to the doings of these so-called Christians. Here is one of them. A Tôkyô candidate for election who had been known as the President of a Temperance Society, on finding that his cause was not making satisfactory progress, applied to the keeper of a *sake* tavern and succeeded in obtaining a large number of votes through him. Another candidate is said to have tried to get votes by applying to the brothel keepers of the Yoshiwara, but they refused to help him on the ground that he had been one of the agitators in favour of the abolition of licensed prostitution. But still worse than this, a Mr. Takenokoshi—(It is quite evident that Mr. Takenokoshi Yosaburô, the author of the *Nisengohyaku-nen-shi* (史) is referred to)—a writer for the *Seisho-no Tomo*, and the *Kiristo-kyô Shimbun* and the author of a "Life of Christ," finding that in a district where the Buddhist Shin sect is very powerful the cross of Christ was a hindrance, allowed it to be stated in a newspaper that he was a Buddhist. In a local paper the following notice appeared:—"Takekoshi—is a Buddhist believer attached to this temple. Since of late certain newspapers have caused us no little inconvenience by asserting that Mr. Takekoshi is a Christian, we have published the fact of his connection with us."†

* * *

The following comments are taken from the *Koye*, the Roman Catholic organ. There are a class of Christians who do nothing but think of their own comfort in religion. They pray, listen to sermons, and perform charitable acts because these things add solace to their lives. There is little real devotion and self-sacrifice in their lives. They may be called *riko* (利己) *shinja*, self-seeking believers; they neither love God nor their follow-men.

The watchword of the present age is not "higher!" but "quicker"! Everything must be done in a hurry. Hence there is lack of thoroughness everywhere. How beautiful was the quiet life of Abraham camping in the open with his flocks and herds! How he would loathe our modern hurry-skurry could he but rise from the dead and witness it! And what are men striving to get by all this haste? They think that happiness is their object, but they give themselves no time to be happy. We are all more or less slaves of the spirit of the age, which is intensely materialistic and worldly. We are not objecting to progress nor do we desire to return to the state in which Abraham lived, but we object to the breathless haste with which men rush from pursuit to pursuit without giving themselves time to think of the great spiritual truths of religion and of the bliss that knows no end.

Who is it that produces the newspapers? The writers of these papers, say some. No; rather their readers. The demand rules the supply. This accounts for the existence of those disgraceful sheets known as the *Akutoku* (惡德) *Shimbun*—papers of corrupt morals, who trade on vice unscrupulously. Some of our Christians, we observe, actually allow these papers to be brought to their houses and they themselves read them.

* * *

The 有神疑義, *Yûshin Gigi*, written by the late Rev. Heinrich Ritter and translated by the Rev. R. Minami, is a work covering some 300 pages, for sale at the Seikôsha, Kamitomi-zaka, Koishikawa and elsewhere at 55 *sen* a copy. Its German title is *Ob Gott ist?* In the preface to the work Mr. Minami thus refers to the line adopted by Mr. Ritter. The object of this work is to examine in an impartial manner existing arguments for and against the existence of God, specially those arguments on which much stress has been laid by writers on natural science. The work neither assumes the existence nor the non-existence of God, and so its title is not *Das Gott ist*, but *Ob Gott ist*. It treats the existence of God as an open question. Mr. Minami goes on to refer to the keen interest which Mr. Ritter has always taken in Japanese affairs and tells us that Mr. Ritter began to study Japanese at Potsdam when acting as a pastor there. Mr. Ritter's German work entitled "Thirty years of Protestant Missions" has been translated into English by the Rev. G. E. Albrecht and revised and brought up to date by Dr. Greene. It seems that the writing of the work, *Ob Gott ist*, which has now been reproduced in Japanese by Mr. Minami, was one of the last acts of Mr. Ritter's life. Mr. Minami furnishes a short biographical sketch of the author's career and dwells on his influence on Japanese thought. The work breathes a philosophic tone throughout and deserves to be very well received in this country.

The *Kiseki Shinron* (Recent Discussion on Miracles) is a small book issued by the press of the General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society. It contains a preface by the Rev. Hans Haas, in which Mr. Haas, says that there is certainly a great dearth of high class Christian literature in this country.—Learned books dealing with the evidences of Christianity and with the philosophic and scientific objections to it, which are so numerous in the West, have only recently been beginning to issue from Japanese Mission presses. The *Kiseki Shinron* is a translation made by Messrs. Minami and Awaki from a German work on the subject.

Another book from the same source entitled *Shinshiron Igi*, "The meaning of the term Son of God," is a translation from the German made by Mr. Yamamoto Chûbi. It deals in a liberal spirit with the question of the sense in which Christ may be said to be divine and condemns those who insist on the acceptance of the ultra-orthodox view on this disputed point. The work sells at 25 *sen* a copy.

* * *

On the subject of the questionable tactics followed by Christian candidates for election to the Diet we observe that the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* publishes the following under the title of "The Bold Decision of the Kobe Church." Mr. Itô Shunsuke, a member of the Kôbe Kyôkai, having for the purpose of obtaining votes given out that he was a Buddhist, the members of the church struck his name from the roll, though it is alleged that Mr. Itô did not really mean to abandon Christianity. Nevertheless the action of the church is highly to be commended. Mr. Itô is a barrister of considerable standing and is connected with the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, besides being a personal friend of the pastor of the Kôbe Church, Mr. Harada, so that had the members been made of the pliable material of which so many Japanese Christians are composed they would have let Mr. Itô off. There is too much bowing to rank and wealth in our churches and too great a tendency to keep the names of well-known men on church rolls for the sake of the prestige they bring, despite the fact that they are living unchristian lives. Pastors should look into these cases, and if they find that men who are enrolled as Christians are quite unworthy of Christian membership, they should take steps to have their names removed form the register forthwith.

* This gentleman is the President of the Dôshisha. It will be remembered by some of our readers that a few months ago the President of the Kyôto University predicted that before very long Mr. Kataoka would again be involved in the whirl of politics and hinted that he had better give his undivided attention to Christian education. Dr. Kinoshita's forecast has now been verified.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

†We are inclined to doubt the truth of this story as given by the *Seikyô Shimpô*. Mr. Takenokoshi is, we believe, a pantheist and as such may have some sympathy with the Buddhists, but he has never declared his leanings in this direction in any public manner and we do not think he is the kind of man to do so.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

LAW CASES.

SARDA v. BORSEDON.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Kato, was heard an action brought by M. P. Sarda, No. 84, Yokohama; against M. A. Borsedon, legal representative of Messrs. R. Chauvin & Co., No. 250, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 368.465 with five per cent. interest from March 28th, 1901, until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant. Mr. Ishiwara appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

Mr. Ishiwara stated that his client, who is the owner of the building on Lot. No. 179 in the former Settlement, rented the premises to defendant several years ago and the latter occupied the building until July, 1901, when he left it. The defendant, while occupying the building, asked plaintiff to remove a partition, that is to say, the wall inside the building, to make it convenient for his business. The plaintiff, in accordance with this request, undertook the work under the direction of a Mr. Beckel, whom the plaintiff appointed for the purpose. During the course of the work it was found that a *keyaki* board in the bed room of the building had been burned and consequently it became necessary to replace it with a new one. Moreover damages were found in several places in the interior of the building. The total expense of the work amounted to *yen* 368.465 as above stated, including *yen* 104.160 required in removing the wall, *yen* 7.450 in replacing the burned board, *yen* 108.265 for for new glass, new doors, and other articles, *yen* 137.500 for house rent per month, etc. the latter figures being about one-half of the house-rent, which was *yen* 275.50 per month. The work occupied about 60 days.

Mr. Okiyama said that the work did not occupy 60 days as stated by plaintiffs, and the bill sent in was too great. As a matter of course, the work could have done more cheaply. The defendant therefore could not accede to the plaintiff's demand.

Mr. Ishiwara said that whatever the defendant's contention might be, the costs of the work ought to be paid by defendant, and he asked the Court to appoint an expert and dispatch him to the building to see whether or not the amount claimed was unreasonable.

The proceedings were adjourned until October 30th.

MIZUTANI v. SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Kato, was resumed the suit brought by Mr. Mizutani, of Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, against The Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and the defendants by Mr. Akiyama.

Mr. Ideura asked the Court that the defendant be ordered to pay to plaintiff one thousand *yen* with six per cent interest from April 1st this year until the execution of judgment.

Mr. Akiyama made a counter-claim upon the plaintiff. He applied to the Court that plaintiff be ordered to pay to the defendants *yen* 2,800 and

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interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from March 17th this year until the execution of judgment, the above sum being the balance still remaining unpaid by plaintiff who agreed to purchase from the defendants twenty silk-handkerchief sewing machines for three thousand *yen*. He further claimed from the plaintiff *yen* 19.44 for storage and insurance of the machinery.

Mr. Ideura contended that on November 29th last year a contract was made between the parties at the offices of the defendants for the purchase of the 20 machines for *yen* 3,000, and the plaintiff paid to the defendants one thousand *yen* as bargain money, it being understood that the machines would develop the maximum speed of 1,200 stiches per minute. The contract also provided that the machines should be delivered to plaintiff not later than March 31st this year. The articles arrived in Yokohama on March 17th this year. Trials of the machines were then made at the defendant's offices two or three times in the presence of both parties, but, contrary to expectation they did not develop a speed of more than 600 or 700 stitches per minute. One of the trials was made on either the 25th or 26th of March this year. Under the circumstances, plaintiff refused to take delivery of the machines and broke the contract on June 20th this year.

Mr. Akiyama said that plaintiff could not claim recovery of the bargain money as the defendants had fulfilled the contract.

Mr. Ideura said that owing to the fact that the machines failed to attain a speed of 1,200 stitches, plaintiff subsequently demanded of the defendants delivery of other machines which could develop the desired speed. Thus a dispute arose between the parties and three months passed in this manner. The plaintiff was justified in claiming recovery of the bargain money so far as this contract was concerned.

Mr. Akiyama contended that he could not recognize the fact that the trials of the machinery were made at the defendants' offices. Continuing, he said that in the contract the matter of maximum speed was not mentioned. That the machinery could develop a maximum speed of 1,200 stitches per minute was verbally communicated to plaintiff, in other words the defendants made an explanation to the effect that the machinery could develop a maximum speed of 1,200 stitches when driven by steam or electricity. While the dispute was dragging on, plaintiff made a proposal that he would like to take delivery of the machinery, should a reduction be offered by the defendants. Apparently something inconvenient must have occurred and it was for this reason that plaintiff refused to take delivery of the machines.

Mr. Ideura admitted that the working capacity of the machinery was not mentioned in the contract, but urged that as this was the most important point in the present case plaintiff obtained from defendants on the day the contract was signed a supplementary note, in which the maximum speed of the machinery was described, as evidence for the future. That a contract was made was simply because of the statement that the machinery could develop the maximum speed of 1,200 stitches when driven by foot; otherwise the plaintiff would not have made it.

Mr. Akiyama said that the maximum speed described in tha supplementary note was only entered as an explanation on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Ideura asked the Court to re-examine Mr. Sugimoto Shoshichi as a witness in order to ascertain whether or not the trial working of the machinery was made at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

This application was granted, despite a protest raised by Mr. Akiyama, who urged that such a process need not be resorted to.

The case was adjourned until Oct. 23rd.

DOERING v. KANHAUSEN.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, by Judge Kato, in the case brought by Mr. J. G. Doering, No. 75, Yokohoma, against Mr. E. Kanhauser, formerly an employe of the plaintiff, claiming *yen* 5,550 with five per cent. interest from May 10th this year until the execution of judgment. The defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff, *yen* 2,000, but other claims by the plaintiff were rejected. Particulars of the case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Oct. 3rd.

SUMI v. VANTINE & CO.

The above case, which was expected to be resumed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday, was postponed until Oct. 29th. The plaintiff, who is a resident of Osaka, claims *yen* 8,550 damages, alleged to be due on account of breach of the contract on the part of the defendants.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The master of the steamer *Wenchow* (Capt. C. F. Arnold, it would appear) was killed during the Amoy fire by a wall coming down.

We learn that Bluff lot No. 144, with the buildings thereon, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. Witkowski, was sold by Messrs. Eyton and Pratt at public auction on Tuesday, the purchaser being Mr. F. M. Tegner and the price *yen* 30,100. The sale of furniture continues to-day and to-morrow.

The Rev. M. N. Trollope, of New College, Oxford, who has been appointed to succeed the late Rev. R. R. Dolling in the vicarage of S. Saviour's, Poplar, came to Korea in 1890 as Bishop's chaplain and senior S.P.G. missionary. He recently obtained Bishop Corfe's consent to his spending a period of some years in England.

There is a scheme afloat for establishing the Habutaye Seiri Kaisha (company for developing the *habutaye* business) under the joint efforts of Frenchmen and Japanese interested in the business. The promoters have sought the advice of the Yokohama Silk Merchants' Guild in connection therewith. It is not yet known where the proposed concern will be established.

Ishikawa Ken, an ex-official of the Yokohama Tax Collectors' Office, was arrested on October 2nd on charges of incendiarism and theft. After undergoing the usual trial at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho the accused was conveyed to the Negishi prison. The facts seem to be that about 2 p.m. on Oct. 2nd a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Nanri Ryoji, No. 653, Nishitobe, Yokohama, while the family were out. The fire was, however, got under control before much damage was done. The police, after investigating the affair, came to the conclusion that incendiarism was committed by Ishikawa, the accused, who lives next door. He finally confessed his crime and stated that prior to setting fire to Nanri's house he stole a quantity of clothing, valued at about *yen* 160, from the place. The man was drawing a salary of *yen* 40 per month from the Tax Office until February this year when he was dismissed, and poverty has apparently driven him to crime.

In view of the late disaster at Odawara, it is interesting to learn from *Engineering* that experiments made by the late Thomas Stevenson with a marine dynamometer which he constructed for the purpose, showed that with waves 10ft. high the main pressure recorded was 1.36 tons per square foot. This is about one-third of that given by the formula ascertained by treating the wave as a solid body moving with a certain velocity, when the kinetic energy, or the power to move material, would be the product of the weight and the height from which it had descended. Mr. Frank Latham found by experiment with a dynamometer, carried out on the sea-wall at Penzance, with the wind blowing with a force of 15lb. to 18lb. per square foot, and with a depth of 10ft. of water, the pressure of the water on the wall due to the waves striking it at right angles was from 18 cwt. to 20cwt. per square foot. From experiments made at Cherbourg it was found that the force of the waves in storms varied from about 600lb. to 800lb. per square foot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—At a Committee Meeting held on the 30th September, two letters received from Doctor Mècre, were read, and it was decided to ask the newspapers to publish the same in accordance with his wishes. We therefore enclose the letters in question together with copy of letter from Doctor Mècre to Mrs. Bellows, and also English translations of same, and shall feel greatly obliged if you will have them printed in your daily issue.

It may interest the public to know that at a Committee meeting held on the 15th July, it was fully recognized that the nursing staff was deficient, and the Committee was prepared to provide the salary for two extra Japanese nurses, from the funds at its disposal. A few days after the meeting a movement was set on foot by some of the Yokohama Ladies to provide an European nurse, and it was therefore thought advisable to postpone action in the matter till the outcome of the movement was ascertained.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding in various quarters, as to the conditions under which Doctor Mècre holds the Hospital, it was decided at the first mentioned Committee Meeting above referred to, to publish the full text of his lease, and we would therefore ask you to kindly give publicity to same, as per enclosed copy.

Thanking you for allowing us to encroach so much on your valuable space,

We remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

F. S. JAMES.
J. KERN.
L. MOTTET.
HENRY KESWICK.
J. COLOMB.
} Committee.

Yokohama, 1st October, 1902.

Yokohama, le 19 Septembre, 1902.

A Monsieur James,
President du Comité de l'Hopital Général,
Yokohama.

Cher Monsieur,—Au nom d'un groupe de Dames de Yokohama, vous m'avez, il y a quelque temps, proposé de recevoir, comme pensionnaires, les trois Nurses Anglaises, actuellement ici. Je ne pas accepter cette proposition.

Il fut, ensuite question, d'en predre une, qui, appartiendrait en service de l'Hopital, serait payée par les Dames, mais nourrie par moi, at logée dans l'establishment.

J'aceidai à cette demande, en désignant Miss Amoor, que je connoissais un peu, et qui, me puraissait pouvoir l'habiteur en services.

Si, cette personne etait restée au Japon, avont quélle n'entrât chey, moi, je vous aurais officiellement prevenu, qu'encas de misisetelligance entre vous, je me réserrais le droit de me priven de a service. Cette latitude n'avait pas grande importance, pour une personne prise sur place, mais, it n'en est plus de même, si, comme lá dit Madame Bellows, une Nurse doit être engagée en Europe; pour cela, un contrat est nécessaire et j'aboligeurois toute autorité chey moi, en acceptant une semblable obligation.

Pluisseurs essais de Nurses Européennes ont deja été faire à l'Hopital; aucun'a donné ressultats satisfaisonts, et, vous comprendrez facilement, que je ne sois pas dispose à remouveler des expèriences aussi onèreuses, que désagréables.

En résumé. Je consens, toujours, aux conditions ci-dessus indiqués, à recevoir une nurse prèse sur place, mais, je refuse d'entren dans toute combinaison, qui, m'engagerait vis à vis, d'une personne demandée en Europe.

Le service de bonnes Nurses Japonaises ne lerisse rien à désirer et on peut obtenier d'elles beaucoup plus ques des Nurses Européennes. En s'addressant à la Direction de la Croix Rouge, il serait possible d'obtenir des sajoto, ayant tous les diplomes, partant Anglais et habitués à une discipline, qui est indispensable dans un Hopital. Le serait beaucoup plus pratique, moins onerons, il le résultat humanetaire poursuivi par ces Dames, c'est à dire, les milleurs soins et la plus grande attention portés aux malades serait obtenu.

Veullez recevoir, Monsieur le President, l'assurance mes sentiments bien dévoirs.

D. Mècre.

[translation.]

Yokohama, September 19th, 1902.

To F. S. James Esq., Chairman of Committee of the General Hospital, Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of a number of the Ladies of Yokohama, you proposed, some time ago, that I should board and lodge the three English nurses who are now in this country. I could not accept this proposal.

It was afterwards suggested that I should receive one, who should be on the staff of the Hospital, and boarded by me but paid by the Ladies.

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I agreed to this proposition if applied to Miss Amor, with whom I was slightly acquainted, and who appeared to me capable of undertaking the work.

Had this lady remained in Japan I should (before she joined my staff) have officially notified you, that, in case of any misunderstanding, I reserved to myself the right of dispensing with her services. This latitude was not of great importance, in the case of a person engaged locally, but the case is entirely different, if as Mrs. Bellows tells me, a nurse is to be engaged in Europe; for this purpose a contract is necessary and I should lose all authority in my hospital were I to accept such a contract.

Several trials of European nurses have already been made at the Hospital; none have been satisfactory, and, you will easily understand that I am not disposed to renew experiences which have been both costly and disagreeable.

In short I am always ready under the above mentioned conditions to receive a nurse locally engaged but I decline to join any combine which would bind me under contract vis-a-vis a nurse engaged in Europe.

The work of good Japanese nurses leaves nothing to be desired and one can get from them more than from European Nurses. By applying to the Directors of the Red Cross Society it would be possible to obtain nurses having all the diplomas, speaking English, and accustomed to the discipline, which is indispensable in a hospital. This course would be much more practical and less cos ly, and the charitable result sought by these Ladies, that is to say, the greater care and attention for the patients would be secured.

Believe me, Mr. CHAIRMAN, yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. MECRE.

Yokohama, le 27 Septembre, 1902.

A Monsieur JAMES,
President du Comité de l'Hopital Général,
Yokohama.

CHER MONSIEUR,—Ci-contre, je vous donné copie de la lettre, que j'ai ecrite à Madame Bellows, le 24 de ce mois; les tones conciliants, dont je m'étais servi m'avaient fait espérer une appréciation autre, que celle continue dans la réponse, reproduite bien dans l'*Hérald*.

Le Manager de l'Hopital (comme Madame Bellows se permet de m'appeler), s'en rapporte au Comité, pour prendu, au sujet de cet incident, les mesures, qu'il jugera les meilhures, pour sauvegarden les intérêts de l'hopital, qui, sont aussi les siens.

Aurez, je vous prée, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments bien dévoirs.

D. MÈCRE.

P.S.—Comme Madame Bellows, a donné à la presse communication de sa réponse, je vous serais très obligé, pour éxiter que l'opinion publique ne s'égure, de vouloir bien faire insérer le soir, si possible—ces deux lettres, dont l'une prouvera, que, si, j'ai refusé de me prèsenter au meeting, je n'en ai pas moins accepté de recevoir une Nurse Européenne à laquelle je m'engageais de fournir logement at nourriture.

[Copie de ma lettre à Madame Bellows]

Yokohama, le 24 Septembre, 1902.

CHÈRE MADAME,—Malgré mon vis désir de vous être agréable, je ne puis me rendre à l'imitation, que vous m'avez envoyée pour le meeting du 20 Octobre. Dans ma lettre au Président du Comité de l'Hopital, lettre, qui, vous à été transmise par Monsieur James, j'ai donné les raisons pour lesquelles je ne puis accepter de contrat; dans l'entretien, que nous avons en chez moi, je vous ai feurné toutes les applications que vous avez jugé bon de me demander.

Je ne puis n'en ajouter à ce que j'ai dit où ecrit, et je ne veux pas m'exposer à des contradictions, qui, dans un meeting pourraient être le résultat d'une phrase mal comprise où mal interprêtée.

Comme je vous l'ai dit, je m'engage à nourrir et à loger une Nurse Européenne, mais, sentiment, pendant le temps où je serai satisfait de ses services, et sur ce point, je désire conserve une liberté absolue.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Chère Madame, l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux.

D. MÈCRE.

[TRANSLATION.]

Yokohama, 27th September, 1902.

F. S. JAMES, Esq., Chairman of Committee of the General Hospital, Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you copy of the letter which I wrote to Mrs. Bellows on the 24th inst. The conciliatory tone which I adopted led me to hope that it would be accepted in a different spirit from that shown by the letter published yesterday by the *Herald*.

The Manager of the Hospital (as Madame Bellows allows me to be called) joins with the Committee to take, in these matters, such steps as it shall judge best to safeguard the interests of the Hospital, which are also his own.

Believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. MECRE.

P. S.—As Madame Bellows has communicated to the Press the contents of her letter, I shall be much obliged to you (so as to avoid any misunderstanding by the public) if you will be good enough to publish these two letters, the one proving that if I have refused to be present at the meeting, I nevertheless agreed to accept a European nurse, for whom I agreed to provide lodging and board.

Yokohama, September 24th, 1902.

DEAR MADAM,—In spite of my earnest desire to meet your wishes I cannot avail of the invitation that you have sent me to be present at the meeting of the 20th October. In my letter to the President of the Committee of the Hospital—which was transmitted to you by Mr. James—I gave the reasons for which I cannot accept any contract; (with regard to a nurse) At our meeting at my house I furnished you with full explanations to all the questions you put to me.

I cannot add anything to what I have already said or written, and I do not wish to expose myself to any misunderstanding which at a public meeting might arise from want of knowledge of the English language or from faulty interpretation.

As I have already said, I engage to board and lodge a European Nurse, but only so long as I am satisfied with her services, and on that point I desire to reserve my complete liberty.

Believe me, Dear Madam, yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. MECRE.

[LEASE.]

This Agreement made at Yokohama, Japan, this Twenty-sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety six between A. O. Gay, A. Dumelin, J. H. Brooke, E. C. Irwine, A. J. Wilkin and Paul Colomb, acting as the committee of the Yokohama General Hospital, hereinafter called the Committee of the one part, and A. Mécre, Doctor of Medicine, citizen of France, residing at Yokohama, Japan, of the other part witnesseth:—

That the said A, Mécre agrees to assume the charge and care of the land, buildings, fences and appurtenances of the Yokohama General Hospital situate on Lot Number Eighty-two A (82A) and number Eighty-two B (82B) in the Bluff Foreign settlement of Yokohama, Japan, for and during the term of fifteen years from the date wheron the new buildings upon said Lots, to be erected as hereinafter provided, shall be fit for occupancy as a hospital, which date shall not be later than the thirty-first days of October in the year one thousand eighty hundred and ninety-six, and the Committee hereby gives Leave and Licence to the said A. Mécre and his heirs and successors to enter upon and occupy the said land, buildings, fences and appurtenances for and during the said term, Subject to the following agreements and conditions which the said A. Mécre for himself and for his heirs and successors, and the Committee for themselves and for their successors in office, hereby respectively covenant and agree to fulfill and perform.

1.—The said A. Mécre and his heirs and successors shall occupy and enjoy the said land, buildings, fences and appurtenances peacefully and without molestation or hindrance from the Committee, or from anyone claiming under the Committee, subject, however, to the right of visitation by the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the premises and the manner of fulfilment of the agreements and conditions herein provided.

2.—The Committee will allow the said A. Mécre to remove the hospital buildings at present on the said Lots and to use or sell the material thereof as he may see fit.

3.—The said A. Mécre agrees, at his own cost, to erect upon the said lots a new building, in accordance with the plan heretofore submitted by him to the Committee, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, with the necessary outbuildings, and planned and fitted for a hospital of the most approved type with a view to the best sanitary conditions and to furnish the same with proper beds, bedding and other furniture—using the furniture now in the said hospital as far as it can be used to advantage—and to afford therein suitable accommodation for patients from the community of Yokohama and those visiting the port who require medical or surgical aid, and, further, to renew the fencing and drains upon the said lots.

4.—The said A. Mécre agrees to pay the annual ground rent charged upon the said lots under the title deeds thereof and to pay any other or further taxes or assessments that may be levied thereon by the Japanese Authorities, and to keep the said buildings, furniture, fencing and drains in good and efficient repair and condition and in such repair and condition, at the end of the said term to deliver over the same, free of all charges, to the Committee, excepting, however, from such furniture the silver plate and surgical instruments, which plate and instruments shall remain the property of the said A. Mécre.

5.—If at the end of the said term, the said A. Mecre shall desire to renew this agreement for a further term, and if such renewal shall suit the Committee, then the said A. Mécre shall have a prior right over others to entry upon and occupancy of the said lots, buildings and appurtenances upon the payment by him to the Committee of the sum of one hundred silver dollars per month during such further term.

6.—The said A. Mécre agrees to keep the said buildings and furniture fully insured against fire, and, in the event of their loss or injury by fire, earthquake, or tempest, will, without delay restore them to their former good order and condition.

7.—The said A Mécre agrees to receive into the said hospital, for care and medical surgical treatment, such charity patients as the Committee may send thereto, upon a charge of one silver dollar per diem, and to receive therein, for care and medical or surgical treatment, from the Yokohama foreign community generally, first-class patients upon a maximum charge of five silver dollars per diem, and second-class patients upon a maximum charge of three dollars and fifty cents per diem, and third-class patients upon a maximum charge of two silver dollars per diem.

8.—The said A. Mécre agrees to receive into the said hospital, for care and medical or surgical treatment, private patients, when introduced by any of the local resident physicians in good standing, other than the said A Mécre, to be there attended by such physicians, upon a reasonable charge only per room board and attendance of servants.

9.—The said A Mécre agrees to associate with him at all times during the said term an English-speaking physician for the care of English-speaking patients in the said hospital, and will, from the outset of the said term, arrange with Doctor Neil Gordon Munro, of Yokohama, Japan, for his services for such purpose, and upon his retirement from such association, will confine the appointment of his successor to such persons as may be approved by the Committee.

10.—The said A. Mécre agrees and promises that during the said term he will not knowingly admit or retain in the said hospital or its grounds appurtenant any patient suffering from an infectious disease.

11.—And it is further agreed that, in the event of the disability, from any cause, of the said A. Mécre to perform his agreements aforesaid, or in the event of the death of the said A. Mécre, then his successor in the charge and care of the said hospital and premises shall be selected without unnecessary delay and subject to the approval of the Committee.

12.—And it is further agreed that, in the event of the non-fulfilment or breach of any of the aforesaid agreements, promises or covenants on the part of the said A. Mécre, it shall be lawful for the Committee or their successors to fully re-enter upon and possess the said land, buildings, fences and appurtenances and all of the buildings, fences, furniture and appurtenances then placed thereon by the said A. Mécre, excepting the silver plate and surgical instruments, shall thereupon become forfeited to and become and remains the property of the Committee in trust for the Foreign Community of Yokohama and all of the rights and privileges hereby conferred or intended to be conferred to the said A. Mécre, his heirs or successors, shall thereupon cease and determine.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as in any way an abandonment or alienation of the rights of property of the Foreign Community of Yokohama or of the Committee for the time being in and to the said lots of land, buildings, fences and appurtenances, but the lawful title and control thereof shall continue during the operation of this agreement in the manner and upon the terms provided for in the title deeds for the said lots executed by the Japanese Authorities and as existing before the execution of these presents.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names at the place and time first herein written.

Signed by the COMMITTEE.
„ A. MÈCRE.

Since then the Fees have been increased with the approval of the Committee.

THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having just read with very great interest the lecture of Mr. Walter Dening on the Study of Japanese, published in the *Weekly Mail* of Sept. 27th, I wish briefly to express my appreciation of Mr. Dening's helpful advice and at the same to offer a single criticism, lest some young missionary should be discouraged by what he says in regard to the hopelessness of any one learning to speak accurately who has no ear for music.

Now, undoubtedly true as it is that without a good ear for pronunciation good speaking is out of the question, it does not follow that a "musical ear" and

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a "linguistic ear" are the same. On the contrary, in an experience of more than a decade in Japan, the fact has repeatedly struck me that several missionaries with especial musical gifts were deficient in correct pronunciation, and *vice versa*, that some of the best speakers had no ear for music. I have one in mind whose accent is more highly praised by the Japanese than that of any other worker of my acquaintance. Yet in this case the musical ear, if not entirely absent, is yet distinctly below the average. The same thing is confirmed by missionaries from China. One would expect that a mastery of all tones of that language would require a musical ear. Yet the invariable testimony is that musical ability confers no especial advantage in the matter of pronunciation. Nor, on the contrary, does the lack of a musical ear prove a handicap, for several cases have been cited to me where men and women who could not distinguish one tune from another became fluent and correct speakers of Chinese.

I remain, very sincerely yours,

ICHABOD QUILL.

Kumamoto, Sept. 29th, 1902.

THE GOVERNMENT IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

A report to the British Foreign Office by Mr. E. A. Griffiths on the Imperial Japanese Government Iron and Steel Works at Wakamatsu, which were formally opened on Oct. 18th, 1901, contains of necessity much information that has already been published, but as a recapitulation of facts and for purposes of reference it will be doubtless be useful to many. It can hardly be called up to date, however, as it takes no notice of Mr. Wada's resignation or of the recent operations of the Foundry. We reprint the following :—

The necessity of rendering Japan independent of foreign countries for her supply of steel and iron manufactures by the establishment of a steel factory has for some years past been recognised in the country. It was not, however, until the year 1890 that anything definite was attempted, and even then although the question was taken up by the naval authorities and an estimate submitted to the Diet, the attempt proved abortive. Various reasons were at the time given for the failure of the Government scheme—one to the effect that sufficiently explicit information had not been given to the Diet by the Government as to the amount of iron ore and other raw material which Japan herself could supply to meet the needs of the foundry, another that there had been a difference of opinion on the question of control between the War and Navy Departments. Whatever the reason may have been the proposal was rejected by the House of Representatives. The Upper House, however, was not satisfied to let the matter rest there. It urged upon the Government the necessity for further action, and suggested as a preliminary step that a Committee of Enquiry and Investigation should be appointed. It further gave its opinion that it would be well if the business of establishing a steel foundry and its subsequent control were entrusted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce instead of to the naval and military authorities. This view was adopted by the Government, and a committee was appointed by them to make investigations and report upon the whole question, more particularly as to the "amount of iron ore obtainable in Japan, the trial manufacture of pig iron and steel, and the organisation of the works."

The committee appears to have been a thoroughly representative one comprising experienced officials from the War, Finance and Navy Departments, as well as experts from the Mining Bureau of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Tokio University. The investigation occupied about five years, and as a result, and after a successful trial manufacture of iron had been made at Kamaishi in Rikuchu, the Government decided to establish a steel works in Japan, and with that object submitted a Bill to the Diet at the beginning of 1896, asking for an appropriation of 4,095,793 *yen*, to be voted as a continuing fund spread over four years. The scope of the works was to be sufficient to turn out 60,000 tons of steel of various kinds, or less than one-half of the total quantity—130,000 tons—required at the time. In the Government estimates 300,000 *yen* was set apart for the purchase of the necessary ground, 100,000 *yen* for the preparation of the site, and 560,500 *yen* for building purposes. The Government proposals were unanimously passed by both Houses of the Diet, and it was decided to entrust the control of the undertaking to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as suggested five years previously by the House of Peers.

After the claims of Ujina, Hakata, the Hokkaido and Wakamatsu in Chikuzen, to be selected as the site for the works had been severally considered, the last-named place was eventually chosen, and on March 30, 1896, the organisation of the steel foundry was officially announced by Imperial Edict, the staff, exclusive of workmen and artisans, to consist of a president with a salary of 4,000 *yen* a year, one chief expert with a salary of 3,000 *yen* a year, two managers with a salary of 2,600 *yen* a year, each, eight experts with salaries averaging 1,200 *yen* a year, and 30 clerks and 40 assistants at an average monthly wage of 30 *yen*. Provision was also made for the employment of foreign experts and two German engineers were engaged.

Mr. Teiun Yamanouchi was appointed the president of the foundry, and Mr. Michitaro Oshima, chief expert, while Messrs. Taishin Nagao and Michisaburo Miyashita were appointed managers on the resignation of Mr. Yamanouchi in August, 1897, Mr. Rentaro Hotta, chief engineer of the Mining Bureau, was placed in charge, to be succeeded a few months later by Mr. Tsunashiro Wada, the present president. At the time of the inception of the undertaking Mr. Wada was director of the Mining Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and was one of the original members of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government in 1892. He was consequently thoroughly acquainted with the details of the scheme, with the origin of which he was so closely identified, and it was, I believe, on his initiative that the original idea that the foundry was simply required to manufacture military and naval requisites for the Government was altered and a programme of a more general scope adopted.

In the meantime experts had been despatched to Europe and America to enquire into the condition of the steel works in various foreign countries, and to obtain expert opinion abroad as to the new undertaking. As a result of these inquiries it was found that the original estimates of the cost were far too small, and in 1898 the Government obtained from the Diet an additional sum of 6,474,056 *yen* towards the expense of the work, while in its thirteenth Session (February, 1899,) the Diet was asked to vote a further sum of 8,632,845 *yen*, including 4,500,000 *yen* for working capital, 3,632,845 *yen* for the acquisition of mines and their improvements, and 500,000 *yen* as a subsidy to the Wakamatsu Harbour Works Company. The total thus appropriated for the establishment of the works amounted to close upon 20,000,000 *yen*.

The works are known as the Imperial Japanese Government Iron and Steel Works, and are situated close to the town of Wakamatsu in Chikuzen, in the north-west corner of Kiushu, the exact locality being Yawatachi, Ongagori, in the Prefecture of Fukuoka. The nearest railway station is at Okura, which is 14 cho or about one mile from Wakamatsu. Wakamatsu itself lies nine miles to the west of Moji.

POSITION AND FACILITIES.

THE GROUND AND HARBOUR.—The ground occupied by the steel works, in area close upon 300,000 *tsubo* (or about 248 acres), with an additional lot of over 90,000 *tsubo* (over 74 acres) for enlargement purposes, lies on the eastern side of a large lagoon 10 miles in circumference. This lagoon adjoins and is connected with a pool or basin about a mile in diameter at its greatest width, which again is connected with the sea by a short and narrow channel, on the west side of which is situated the town of Wakamatsu. The lagoon is for the most part very shallow, but is to be dredged and deepened by the Harbour Works Company. The present depth, which is about 8 ft. at ebb tide, is to be increased to 20 ft., and a quay wall over 2,000 ft. long is being built along the front of the works.

The commercial benefit which Wakamatsu might possibly derive from its proximity to the coalfields of Chikuzen and Buzen, on the completion of the Kiushiu Railway system, was recognised even before the place was considered as a site for a Government steel works. It suffered, however, from the disability of having a very shallow harbour, and it was consequently necessary that something should be done to render it more easy of access from the sea before it could become the important port which its situation warranted one in believing that it would eventually become. In November, 1888, therefore, the authorities were requested to sanction the organisation of a dredging company to conduct the work of deepening the harbour, which at that time was only about 5½ ft. deep in its shallowest part. An investigation was made, and Mr. Ishiguro Isoji, an engineer of the Home Department, in a report on the proposed dredging, issued by him in November, 1889, stated that a capital of 600,000 *yen* would be required, that a breakwater 2,245 yards long should be constructed, and that the shallowest parts, both within and outside the harbour, should be dredged. He suggested that the expense of undertaking the work could be met by the levying of dues on ships entering the harbour, and by the disposal, either by sale or lease, of the land which would be reclaimed in the course of the work. In May, 1900, official sanction was obtained, and the Wakamatsu Harbour Works Company was organised. The work of dredging was commenced some time afterwards, and by June, 1893, a depth of over 8 ft. had been obtained. In April, 1894, official sanction was given to the company to charge dues on ships entering the harbour. In May, 1896, it was resolved to extend the dredging operations in view of the fact that the Government had selected Wakamatsu to be the site of the new steel foundry. As considerable inconvenience was caused, however, by the collection of shipping dues from every ship entering the port with materials for the construction of the Government works, it was, in December, 1899, agreed between the Government and the harbour works company that the fees should be abolished in the case of such ships, and that in lieu thereof a sum of 500,000 *yen* should be paid by the Government to the company during a period of five years. The company thereupon increased its capital to 1,500,000 *yen*, and further extended the scope of its work. As a result the whole of the Wakamatsu Harbour will be dredged to a depth of 20 ft., and ships of 3,000 tons displacement will be able to approach the quay wall belonging to the steel works and load and unload cargo alongside. The work already (December, 1901) completed consists of a channel 6,000 ft. long, 240 ft. wide and 14 ft. deep, extending from the main channel outside the harbour to the Kiushu Railway Company's pier. The greater part of the breakwater has also been completed.

RAILWAYS.—The quay is connected by a branch line with the main line of the Kiushiu Railway, as well as with all parts of the works, the length of railway lines within the works amounting to about 20 miles. The gauge in use is the same as in other parts of Japan, and trucks can consequently be transferred from the Kiushiu Railway lines to the lines in the works and taken to any parts of the latter.

LOADING.—The machinery for loading and unloading ships or railway waggons consists of two 1½ ton electric movable portable cranes, one 25-ton quay crane, fixed, driven by electricity, and one 10-ton shearleg, hand worked.

WATER is brought by conduit from the Itabitsu River, near Okamwa, Ougagori, and distributed by the same means all over the works. The length of the conduit is about 2½ miles, and the average amount of water supplied is 1,200 gallons per minute. For the purpose of storage two reservoirs have been built.

BUILDINGS.—The works are divided into three departments :—(1) the pig iron department ; (2) the steel department ; and (3) the rolling mill department. In addition to these there are a central pumping station, an electric central building, a repair shop, an iron foundry, a patternshop and foundry, sand storage, a boiler-shop smithy, chemical and mechanical laboratory and inspection bureau and firebrick plant. There are also, of course, offices and dwelling houses, as well as a hospital. The various buildings are all lighted both outside and inside, by electric light, about 120 arc and 1,000 incandescent lamps being used.

POWER.—Steam, electric, and hydraulic power is used in the works, the first, except in the case of locomotives, being produced in steam boilers fired with waste gas from blast furnaces and coke ovens. Altogether 24 steam engines, of 31,200 horse-power, and 52 steam boilers, of about 10,000 horse-power, are used in the works.

MACHINERY.—I am informed that all the machinery used in the works, with the exception of the electric cranes, which were made in America, came from Germany.

HOUSES.—It may be mentioned here with reference to the offices, hospital and houses, that that the head office is a two-storied brick building, covering an area of 720 square metres, that the hospital building covers an area of 872 square metres, and that the officers' quarters occupy ground to the extent of about 3¾ acres. The dwellings for the workmen and their families are built of wood and occupy a space of about 5¾ acres.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

RAW MATERIAL.—The raw material used in the works—magnetite, hematite and a smaller quantity of zimonite—is all obtained in Japan, with the exception of the portion of the ore which is supplied, under contract, by the Hang-Yang Iron Works from their mines in Dayeh, Hupeh, China. Japanese iron ore comes principally from the Akadani and Kamo iron mines in Echigo, which have been purchased by the works, and in smaller quantities from other mines. It is expected that the Akadani mine when in full working order will turn out about 100,000 tons of ore annually, while the amount to be supplied by the Chinese mine, under contract, is from 50,000 to 70,000 tons per annum.

In addition to the two iron mines mentioned above the works have also purchased for their use three coal mines, the Takao, Igisu and Uruno in Kagogori, Chikuzen, all within 30 miles of the works, and connected with the latter by rail. Coal is also obtained from various private mines in Japan. It is estimated that the amount of iron ore required for consumption

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every year, when the works are in full working order, will be 250,000 tons, and that the amount of coke and coal consumed will be 380,000 and 800,000 tons respectively.

As regards the cost of the iron ore, it was recently stated by the *Fiji Shimpo* that in February last the Hang-Yang Iron Works supplied from their mine 60,000 tons of iron ore at a cost of from 2 *yen* 50 *sen* to 3 *yen* per ton at the mine, while the freight thence to the Wakatsu works averaged 4 *yen* 50 *sen*. The total cost of the ore per ton at the works amounted, therefore, to from 7 *yen* to 7 *yen* 50 *sen*, and this was the cheapest ore supplied. It is estimated, however, that when arrangements have been completed for bringing ore from the Akadani mine, the cost of the ore laid down at the works—*i.e.*, freight and other charges included—will be about 5 *yen* per ton.

PRODUCTION.—According to a recent official announcement the works are intended to supply, as far as possible, all the steel materials required by the Government at a price to be arranged annually in advance, irrespective of the current foreign market prices. Certain kinds of steel materials will also be supplied, but only in large quantities to Japanese engaged in industrial business at a price lower than the cost of imported articles. The price at which the Government will be supplied is to be determined in advance, by arrangement with the official department requiring the materials, on the basis of the average price ruling abroad during the immediately preceding five years, the state of the work at the foundry being also taken into consideration.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The "Pilgrim's Progress," translated into Matabele, will shortly be issued by the African Department of the London Missionary Society. The illustrations of the book are also "translated." Christian as a blackman is shown trudging through a kraal, the squatted natives watching his departure. No copies of the book will be on sale outside Matabeleland.

A volume of personal memories of Tennyson is promised by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. The writer of it is Miss A. G. Weld, whose mother was Lady Tennyson's sister. Miss Weld often visited the Tennysons, and so she is able (says the *Daily Chronicle*) to tell us of the poet at first hand. She has something new to say of his out-look upon the world and its affairs.

From a book called "Plain English, So They Think," we take the following extract from a circular issued by a firm of French wine merchants:—"The Wermouth is a brightly bitter and perfumed wine, with additional good vegetable. This is tonic, stimulant, fabrifuge drinking. Mixed with water, it is refrigerating and also a powerful preservative of fivers; those latter are very usual in warmth countries."

Here are a few reflections, selected at random, from H. Seton Merriman's new novel, *The Vultures*:—

When a strong man quits a room he often bequeaths a sudden silence to those he leaves behind.

People whose lives are anything but a joke are usually content with the smallest jests.

Girls are infinitely wiser than young men. But the wisdom ceases to grow later in life, and old men are wiser than old women.

Wise men cease persuading the moment they have gained consent.

The inevitable is bound to happen, and Mr. Kruger has written, or rather dictated, his memoirs. The competition amongst publishers for the MS. is said to have been great, and Messrs. Lehmann, of Munich, have secured it. Messrs. Lehmann propose to publish the volume in November next simultaneously in several languages. These memoirs cannot fail to provide us with an interesting document, though we imagine that the history of the South African War which De Wet is writing will surpass it in popularity. For this, too, there is much competition amongst publishers.

Miss Goodrich Freer, whose book regarding the customs and folk-lore of the Outer Hebrides recently appeared in London, has spent several weeks in these outer isles each summer for some years past. Miss Freer's favourite resort is the little island of Eriskay, in the Sound of Barra, where the population is wholly Roman Catholic, and where she has had an excellent opportunity as the guest of the parish priest of getting to close quarters with a people who are singularly shy of Saxon strangers. As recently as last summer the house in Eriskay in which Prince Charles Edward spent his first night in Scotland was demolished.

Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, who is approaching his seventieth birthday, intends to signalise the event by the publication of another historical work. It is ten years since his first important work, "Lancaster and York," was published. It was followed six years later by the "Foundations of England," an elaborate work, tracing the history of England from the Roman invasion till the death of Stephen in 1154. The forthcoming volume will carry on the history through the reigns of the three succeeding monarchs—Henry II., Richard I., and John. Sir James, who was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, was formerly public examiner in law and modern history, and was elected a barrister of Lincoln's Inn forty years ago. Sir James Ramsay's daughter, after a distinguished University career, married Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The article on Mr. Gladstone in one of the new volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is from the pen of Mr. G. W. E. Russell. A prominent characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, he says, was his love of power. His ambition had nothing in common with the vulgar eagerness for place and pay and social standing. Rather it was a resolute determination to possess that control over the machine of State which should enable him to fulfil without let or hindrance the political mission with which he believed that Providence had charged him. The love of power was supported by a splendid fearlessness. No dangers were too threatening for him to face, no obstacles too formidable, no tasks too laborious, no heights too steep. The love of power and the supporting courage were allied with a marked imperiousness. Of this quality there was no trace in his manner, which was courteous, conciliatory, and even deferential; nor in his speech, which breathed an almost exaggerated humility. But the imperiousness showed itself in the more effectual form of action; in his sudden resolves, his invincible insistence, his recklessness of consequences to himself and his friends, his habitual assumption that the civilised world and all its units must agree with him, his indignant astonishment at the bare thought of dissent or resistance, his incapacity to believe that an overruling Providence would permit him to be frustrated or defeated.

The sale at Sotheby's recently of a complete set of *Fraser's Magazine* (1830-1882) reminds one of a curious chapter in the history of Dr. Maginn. He quarrelled with Blackwood, and proposed to Hugh Fraser, one of his boon companions, that they should have a magazine of their own. Going down Regent street the name Fraser over No. 215 attracted Maginn. "Here's a namesake of yours, Fraser!" he cried. "Let's try him!" The precious pair did try him; he consented to the scheme, and the first number soon afterwards appeared. The first four numbers were nearly all from Maginn's fertile pen. Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine* was the first serious rival to *Fraser*, and many years later the successful experiment of *Cornhill* gave a further blow to its half-crown rival. Meantime, Coleridge, Thackeray, Father Prout, Ainsworth, Froude, William Allingham, and many more had contributed to its pages, and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" threatened it with untimely extinction. Curiously enough, his last-published work, on the "Early Kings of Norway," and his "Portraits of John Knox" also appeared originally in *Fraser*. Thackeray records the fact that he showed a number of *Fraser* with a sketch of Samuel Rogers (probably by Maclise) in it to Goethe at Weimar. Goethe viewed this work of art with extreme disapproval. "They would make me look like that!" he growled. The set of volumes the other day changed hands at £15 10s.—a fairly modest price, "considering."

The mixed metaphor is the subject of an amusing article in the New York *Times Supplement*. "Will you hurl the cornerstone of Irish independence to the English wolves thirsting for its blood?" asked an orator. He was hardly more adventurous than the speakers in the House of Commons. Among metaphors actually heard in the Strangers' Gallery are these: "By taking this course the Government will be opening the door to the thin end of the wedge." "A quarrel is so imminent that it requires only a spark to let loose the dogs of war." "It is of no use for the honorable member to shake his head in the teeth of his own words." "We are drifting into the African desert without rudder or compass." "The Government is becoming a crystallized bureaucracy, running in a groove and deaf to reform." It was not long ago that the late Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in a letter to the London *Times*, complained that the concert of the Powers in China was "a mere delusive screen, agreeable in sound, very tickling to the ignorant ear, calculated to draw the cheers of the groundings, but which really serves only as a blind to ourselves, as a cover for ministerial inaction, as a means of informing our rivals and foes of all our plans, and as a lever wherewith they are enabled to checkmate British policy." It is more surprising that errors of this kind should be perpetrated in cold print, but a popular living theologian in Scotland is responsible for the two following which may be found in a book that has had a large circulation: "This question occurs often to every careful reader of the gospels, but lands us as often as we ask it in a sea of mysteries!" "Such a course will inevitably land us in the great central current which runs through the whole of Scripture from first to last." This confusion between land and sea may be compared with that of a reporter who, in describing a wreck, asserted that no less than fourteen of the unfortunate passengers and crew bit the dust.

SECRET TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

The secret and extraordinarily rapid transmission of news in India and among native races generally is one of those mysteries which Europeans have never been able to fathom, try they never so ably. A recent article in the *Spectator* on this subject has evoked a very interesting correspondence, and Mr. Alfred J. Bethell writing from the Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly, gives a personal experience which he offers as "a negative proof that the phenomenon may be in the nature of prophecy, in that it is not always accurate." He says:—

About 1885, when the Bechuanaland Border Police was first raised, I became its Adjutant, with headquarters at Mafeking; and in the course of duty I traversed a good deal of country that was then comparatively unknown. On one occasion I proceeded with an orderly and three horses to investigate the country that lay between Khama's then capital, Shoshong, and the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. Shoshong is now deserted, but in those days it lay approximately two hundred miles north of Mafeking, and about three hundred and fifty miles south of the Victoria Falls. A few days after leaving the Nata River (a river that lies about a hundred and fifty miles north of Shoshong, and—though this is part of another story—is composed of alternate stretches of quite fresh, and very salt, water), we entered on a tract of country that was believed to be about eighty to a hundred miles broad, and that was said to be waterless. However, we thought that we could get our horses across it by riding both day and night, and ourselves by carrying our waterbottles full. The unforeseen, naturally enough, transpired, and nearly beat us. The sand was extremely heavy, the weather excessively hot, one of our two water-bottles was broken in riding through some bush at night, and our horses gave in. So presently we found ourselves with unknown miles of deep sand in front of us before the next water, sixty miles of it behind, a pint of water between us, and our own legs—that had known no rest for twenty-six hours—to rely upon. We could not go back, for we should have died of thirst; and so we went on. After twelve hours more of continuous walking we came to water, drank, and went to sleep. Now comes the story. As we rested at the water, a party of three Matabele came by, who had come from Buluwayo, far away to the east of our road, on their way to the river. Note,—they were the only living men

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we had seen since leaving the Nata, they were travelling in the same direction as we were, and we were alive. They passed by, and we saw them no more; and we ourselves presently walked on the remaining distance to the Falls. Our walk home again from the Falls was slow, for though, by the help of some Bushmen, we found plenty of water where before we had found none, we ran short of food, and had to live on berries. White men, however, cannot work properly on berries, and so our progress was delayed. Eventually, about six weeks after we had seen the Matabele, we got out to Shoshong again. On our arrival we were greeted with amazement; for, we were told, word had come down by Khama's Bushmen that "a Matabele" had seen both of our dead bodies three days' journey beyond the Nata; and the story that we had died of thirst had been so circumstantial as apparently to admit of no doubt. Our exact appearance had been described, it was told us, even, down to the stripes of rank that I bore on my sleeve; and, as a climax, the news of our death had been sent down country whence (as I subsequently found) it had been cabled home. I took some pains to discover when the story of our death had first reached Shoshong, and the evidence showed that Khama had received word of it about twenty-four hours after the time the Matabele had passed us. Now the place where the Matabele passed us—Daka—is quite two hundred and fifty miles from Shoshong; miles, too, of the most inhospitable sort. Any one who has been through thirst will bear me out in saying that no lapse of time will efface any detail of it from the memory. Moreover, I made notes at the time which I still possess. But the news was wrong, though the speed of its transmission was marvellous.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

On Aug. 16th in the presence of a fashionable assembly, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley was sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Before his departure for England in the evening, the Lord-Lieutenant and a distinguished party were entertained at dinner at the Royal St. George's Yacht Club at Kingstown.

Aug. 19 was the last day for sightseers to witness the "trappings of the Coronation," as Bishop Weldon expressed it, in Westminster Abbey, and 18,650 persons paid for admission. During the seven days the Abbey has been open nearly 97,000 persons have entered, and almost £5,000 has been received in fees for charitable objects.

The deep-sea trials of submarine No. 4, which were postponed owihg to a slight mishap to her gasoline engine, have been successfully concluded in the Irish Sea. When in deep water she was submerged to a depth of about 10 ft., and in this position travelled for about six miles. Subsequently she went through several evolutions on the surface with the greatest celerity.

The *France Militaire* states that important reinforcements of French Colonial infantry and cavalry are to be despatched from Lorient to Indo-China at the end of this month, as the outbreak of a conflict between France and Siam is considered to be possible at any time. The first regiment of Colonial artillery at Lorient will furnish 335 non-commissioned officers and men.

Newgate is passing away. Already the work of demolition has begun. On Aug. 18th the first stroke of destruction resounded in the women's ward (unused for 25 years), and the next day the walls were scarcely pierced. Rising to a height of 50 ft. the outer walls in thickness are 5 ft. They are composed of sold blocks of stone a yard and a half in length and three feet across. It will take two months, perhaps three, to destroy.

As there is some misunderstanding regarding the extent of the King's gift of Osborne House to the natiion, says a London journal we shall not be out of place in stating that the gift includes the whole of the estate held by Queen Victoria in the Isle of Wight, and that all will be handed over to the Office of Works. There will in future be no accommodation for Royal personages at Osborne. The late Queen's private apartments will be sacredly reserved as a memento of her Majesty, but some very interesting portions of the building will be open to the public. The other parts of the Royal mansion will be at the disposal of convalescent officers of the Army and Navy.

The health of European armies has been engaging the attention of Professor Kende, of Budapest, and the results of his investigation are now given to the world. Of all the armies, the professor is inclined to put the German first, though the general sanitary conditions of the French appear to be almost as satisfactory. The Frenchman, however, is of a feeble constitution. Austria, it is said, suffers from the ravages of disease, and the sanitary condition of the Italian army is most strongly condemned. Out of a thousand men, according to Professor Kende, Italy loses, nine, Austria six, France five, and Germany only four. The system of Germany is certainly a good one: but it must be remembered that it is employed ont a stock naturally strong and robust.

When the British Navy estimates for the current year were framed it was impossible to give an approximate estimate of the total cost of the *King Eawara*, but now that the details of construction are advanced it looks as if she will cost £1,500,000. This enormous sum will be better understood when it is stated that the largest sum ever provided for the building of a battleship for the navy was £1,129,756, the estimated cost of the *Venerable*, at Chatham, but the *King Edward VII.* will be larger by 1,350 tons than the *Venerable*. The rapid and costly strides which have been made in naval shipbuilding of recent years will better appreciated when the cost of the new ships is compared with that of the armoured ships *Achilles, Bellerophon, Northumberland, Temeraire, Hercules* and *Agincourt*, all regarded as monsters a few years ago, and not one of which cost £500,00.

Some interesting details are given by the Rome correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* of a gem, probably unique as a work of art, which is to be presented to the Pope by the Roman Catholics of the world at the close of this, his papal jubilee year. It is a Brazilian topaz, weighing nearly four pounds avoirdupois, and originally belonged to the Sicilian Bourbons, but Prof. Cariello, the then director of the Neapolitan National Museum, spent ten years in carving upon it a relief of Christ breaking the Eucharistic Bread. In this work he used diamond dust worth £16,000. The Bourbons being gone, the artist was left with the gem, and on his heirs offering it to the Count of Caserta, the latter declined on the ground that the art work excceeded that of the jewel. The present director of the Neapolitan Museum describes the topaz as the finest piece of carving executed on hard stone in modern times.

In January a petition was presented to King England for the iocorparation of the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical. Philosophical, and Philological Studies. In the *London Gazette* of Jan. 14, it was announced that the petition had been referred to a committee of the Privy Council. His Majesty has now been pleasəd, acting upon the advice of this committee, to accede to the petition and to grant to the British Academy a Royal Charter. This states that the Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philology, law, politics and economics, archæology, and philology. Of the original 51 petitioners, who, according to the draft charter, were to be the first Fellows of the Academy and to elect a president and council from among their own number, three have died—Lord Acton, Mr. S. R. Gardiner, and the Rev. A. B. Davidson. On the other hand, the name of Lord Rosebery has been added to the list, so that 49 gentlemen now become the first Fellows of the British Academy. The list includes Lord Reay, President of the Royal Asiatic Society; Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P.; Mr. John Morley, M.P.; Mr. James Bryce, M.P.; Mr. Lecky, M.P., and many professors at the Universities.

The amended plans for the new cruiser *Devonshire* have been received at Chatham Dockyard, and work was resumed on her in August. The keel plate of this cruiser was laid by the Prince of Wales on March 25th last, but work on her, as also on her five consorts, *Roxburgh, Antrim, Hampshire, Argyll*, and *Carnarvon*, was stopped, as the British Admiralty decided to strengthen the armour-plating on their sides. Originally their broadside armour was 4in. at the thickest part. This has now been increased to 6in. tapering to 4½in. fore and aft, and it will run from stem to stern 6ft. above the water-line and 4ft. 6in. below. The protective plating will be 2in. on the bows, the bulkheads 4½in., the casemates 6in., and the conning tower 5in. She will be provided with a protective deck running fore and aft. As amended the *Devonshire* will be 450ft. long by 68ft. 6in. beam, she will displace 10,700 tons, and her mean draught will be 24ft. 9in. Her main armament will consist of two of the new 7.5in. quick-firing guns in barbettes, one forward and one aft; and in this she differs from the first batch of "county" cruisers of the *Monmouth* class, which mount two 6in. forward and two aft. The *Devonshire* also carries ten 6in. quick-firers and twenty-eight smaller quick-firing weapons. There will be two submerged torpedo tubes for 18in. Whitehead torpedoes. The speed of the *Devonshire* class is to be twenty-three knots, and each will be a combination of water-tube and cylindrical boilers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

London, Oct. 3.

A Russo-Japanese Society has been established in Moscow with the object of promoting Russo-Japanese Commerce; and has established a mill at Minsk for weaving Japanese raw silk.

THE AMERICAN COAL FAMINE.

Owing to the coal famine in New York resulting from the strike, President Roosevelt has invited the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads, with the president of the Miners Union to meet in a conference on Oct. 3rd regarding the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation.

THE SENTENCES ON IRISH MEMBERS.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

The sentences on Messrs. Reddy and Haviland Burke, M.P.'s, mentioned on Sept. 26th, have been revised and reduced.

Military posts are being established in the disturbed districts (of Ireland.)

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Cholera continues to rage in Egypt. There have been 36,658 cases and 39,088 deaths since the 15th July.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Balfour have denied that they intend to withdraw the Education Bill.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

A great display of Turkish force has taken place and is likely to over-awe the revolutionists.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Shipping Combine has tated (? made) an agreement with the British Government to the effect that there shall be no discrimination against the combination's ships with regard to the carriage of mails, troops, &c., and no policy antagonistic to the combination or to a continuance of existing contracts.

THE HOUSE TAX.

Later.

The Times, commenting upon the reference of the House Tax question to The Hague tribunal, eulogises the courtesy and good humour displayed by both parties and the

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graceful and becoming concessions on the part of the Japanese Government, which has shown a high sense of what befits Japan as a great Power.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

There is a general stir in political circles in view of the approaching parliamentary session. The Non-conformist opposition to the Education Bill is growing and extending even in the section of Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain presides on Thursday at Birmingham over a private conference of Unionists to discuss the subject of present arrangements.

THE "SHIKISHIMA."

London, October 5.

The Japanese battleship *Shikishima*, recently ashore near Yokosuka, has been floated. Her damages are slight.

THE BIG COAL STRIKE.

President Roosevelt's efforts to settle the coal strike have proved abortive, both sides maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

TRANSVAAL FINANCE.

The *Financial News* states that Mr. Chamberlain will introduce a bill in parliament authorising a Transvaal loan of 30,000,000 sterling, to redeem Boer obligations and promote public works. The Transvaal's contribution to the cost of the war will remain in abeyance for three or four years and will probably not exceed fifty millions.

FUNERAL OF ZOLA.

Later.

Yielding to the entreaties of Madame Zola, Captain Dreyfus abstains from attending the funeral on Sunday, to avert Nationalist disturbances.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

A Japanese loan will be issued on Tuesday at £102 1s. 8d., being equivalent to par.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

London, October 6.

Enormous but orderly crowds attended Zola's funeral. The Minister of Education represented the Government and delivered an oration. Captain Dreyfus was present but passed unnoticed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Martial Law Commissioners have sailed homewards.

THE U.S. COAL STRIKE.

London, October 7.

The Morgan Trust have arranged for the purchase in England of 50,000 tons of coal for shipment to the United States in their own ships, so as to relieve the suffering resulting from the strike.

The Dominion Company of Canada is sending 100,000 tons.

President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet had a conference yesterday on the subject of the coal strike. The proceedings were not divulged.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has determind to maintain order even if compelled to call out the entire State Militia.

BOERS AND CHARGES OF TREASON.

Forty-one Boers, chiefly Cape Colonists, returning from Ceylon, were charged at Durban with high treason.

DEWET DECLARES HIS POSITION.

London, October 8.

General Dewet, speaking at Brussels, denied that he came to Europe to seek vain support for efforts to regain independence. He wanted help in repairing the ravages caused by the war and he himself would remain faithful to his new country if the conditions of peace were loyally observed.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Later.

All the National Guards of Pennsylvania have been called out in consequence of the coal strike.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Treaty between France and Siam has been signed in Paris.

THE NEW SIAMESE TREATY.

London, October 9.

Europe anticipates that the new treaty between France and Siam will remove all sources of the Franco-Siamese irritation.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

The American demands for coal are causing a serious rise in the price of the mineral in England. Scotch coal has risen four shillings per ton. 36,000 miners are now on strike at Pas-de-Calais. President Roosevelt has offered to provide a commission to investigate the dispute provided that the President of the Union secures immediate resumption of work.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Saigon, October 1.

The opening of Parliament has been fixed for the 14th October.

General Rau has been named Commandant of the 8th Army Corps; General Servière of the 3rd; General Mathieu of the 5th; General Passerieu of the 10th; and General Michal of the 20th.

Saigon, October 4

It is telegraphed from London that the negotiations with the Vice-Minister of Siam concerning the questions of Siam, Kelantan and Trigaun are virtually terminated and that an agreement will soon be signed, England does not at all desire that Kelantan and Trigaun should be separated from Siam, provided that they are properly governed and that facilities are given to British commerce assuring to it hereafter conditions as favourable as those which exist by the Bangkok route.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, October 8.

In a speech delivered at the Banquet of Commerce, M. Combes declared that he would apply the ministerial programme and he affirmed his pacific sentiments.

M. Delcassé has signed, with the Minister of Siam, a convention regulating pending questions.

France obtains the provinces of Melouprey and Bassac, and a territory on the Great Lake between the rivers Prollos and Prekompougtiam. The French troops will evacuate Chantaboon.

Siam may send troops to the various points which remain in her possession on the right bank of the Mekong, but only Siamese troops commanded by Siamese officers.

Siam may construct in the Siamese portion of the basin of the Mekong ports, canals and railways, but with Siamese personel and capital and conditional on accord with the French Government.

No differential duties shall be established for the use of ports, canals and railways in the basin of the Mekong and in all Siam.

Asiatics of French territories or placed under French protection, and their children, may be entered as French dependants at the French Legations and Consulates in Siam.

As to other Asiatics, France will enjoy the same rights as those accorded by Siam to other Powers.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

LIU KUN-YI.

Shanghai, October 6.

Viceroy Liu Kun-yi died on the 6th inst of disease.

THE U.S. COTTON CROP.

New York, October 5.

The cotton crop in the United States this year promises to be the worst on record, but no effect has been produced upon the market.

LAUNCH FATALITY AT KOBE.

(From Our Correspondent).

Kobe, October 8.

Messrs. Nickels & Co's launch *Cruiser* was cut down last night, near the hatoba, by the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha's tug-boat, and sank. Two Japanese and one Chinaman on the *Cruiser* were drowned, but the rest of the crew were rescued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's launch *Kitano* and sampans who put off to render assistance.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

FUNERAL OF M. EMILE ZOLA.

London, October 1.

The remains of the late M. Emile Zola will be buried in Montmartre, Paris, on Friday, October 3rd. The Paris press has generally expressed the deepest regret over his death. Captain Dreyfus was among those who paid a visit to the death chamber.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING BUSINESS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking with regard to the Atlantic shipping combine at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield, announced that the Cunard line will remain in all respects a British Company, that the State subsidy to the Company will be increased, and that they will construct two large steamers to run 25 knots, the cost of construction to be defrayed by the Government.

Mr. Choate, the United States Minister to Great Britain, said (? on the same occasion) that the profits accruing from the operations will be divided among the American and British companies.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The U.S. cruiser *Montgomery* has started for La Guayra in compliance with the urgent request of the United States Minister in Caraccas.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

London, Oct. 2.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company contemplates opening business on the Atlantic whether a Government subsidy is granted or not.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

The amalgamation of shipping firms, under the auspices of Mr. Morgan, has been accomplished. An office has been established in New Jersey, with a capital of $120,000,000. Mr. Griscom, who has been the president of the International Navigation Company since 1888, has been appointed president of the new corporation.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

London, Oct. 4.

Grand Duke Nicholas visited the Sultan in Constantinople yesterday.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

A demonstration in favour of Russia has been started in Bulgaria with a view to stir up discontent with reference to Macedonia. The Turkish Government has therefore considered it necessary to dispatch a strong force of troops to Bulgaria. The state of things is critical.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

Grand military manœvres took place to-day in Copenhagen. Various royalties were present.

FUNERAL OF M. EMILE ZOLA.

The funeral of the late M. Emile Zola will be performed to-morrow. The project of making a political demonstration in connection therewith has been abandoned.

TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

London, Oct. 6.

The disturbances in Macedonia are assuming

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serious dimensions. The Turkish troops are about to bombard Petria (?Petrinia). The Bulgarians are busy building fortifications.

THE U.S. COAL STRIKE.

In consequence of the coal strike in the United States coal for the use of steamers in England has risen in price.

Four thousand coal strikers have resumed work through the efforts of President Roosevelt.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Captain Dreyfus attended the funeral of Emile Zola. There was no disturbance.

JAPANESE NEW BONDS.

London, Oct. 7.

£5,000,000 worth of the Japanese new bonds will be issued for subscription to-morrow morning. Applications already sent in exceed the figures.

FOUR PER CENT. JAPANESE BONDS.

Four per cent. Japanese bonds rose by 10 shillings on the London market.

FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

A treaty between France and Siam was signed at Paris to-day. By this agreement, Melu Prey and Bassac became French territories, while Chantabun was returned to Siam.

EATHQUAKE IN GUAM.

A shock of earthquake has taken place in Guam. The building of the United States naval depot was destroyed.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

A report emanating from Russia says that M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, will proceed to Korea with a view to adjusting the finances of the peninsula.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

BRITISH FINANCE.

London, Oct. 3.

The Bank rate has been advanced to four per cent.

The papers state that the movement is a natural one and suggests nothing exceptional in the financial situation.

RUSSIA AND THE AMUR.

London, Oct. 3.

The St. Petersburg journals, discussing the reports as to the agricultural and industrial depression on the Russian side of the Amur, advocate that the whole of the Amur basin should belong to Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, October 5.

Several Russian torpedo boats have been sent through the Dardanelles contrary to the Treaty of Paris.

The Grand Duke Nicholas recently arrived at Constantinople on an ironclad.

All this is regarded as indicating a definite Russian object, having relation to the Bosphorus.

It has also transpired that the Russian Government has asked the Sultan to grant coaling-stations on the Ægean Sea and others on the Black Sea.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Mr. Theodore Price, examining the United States Government report on the cotton crop, concludes that the figures indicate an exceedingly small crop and that prices must go much higher.

THE DEATH OF LIU KUNG-YI.

London, October 7.

The London papers regard the death of Viceroy Liu Kung-yi as a misfortune, and praise his tact and energy. It is trusted the Foreign Representatives will use their influence to prevent the nomination of a partisan sharing Prince Tuan's ideas.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUAM.

It is a reported that an earthquake has destroyed the American Naval works at Guam.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

A Japanese loan of £5,000,000 sterling is offered for subscription at par.

The *Globe* says that nothing is more desirable from the point of view of England than that Japan should be strengthened and supported in finance, her one weak point.

M. DE WITTE'S TOUR.

London, October 8.

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, intends visiting Korea with a view to strengthening the position of M. Alexieff, the Russian Minister to Korea, and reorganising Korean finances.

(From the "Deutsche Japanpost.")

THE BOER GENERALS AND THE KAISER.

Berlin, Oct. 2.

The excitement shown by some English papers on account of the Boer Generals' reception by Emperor Wilhelm is unfounded, as the audience has been arranged officially by England and has by no means a political character.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag will be opened on the 14th inst. The order of the day does not show any matters of political interest.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The activity shown recently by the Tsar in receptions of countrymen and workmen deputations and in speeches delivered to these people is very much remarked and commented upon by the German press. It is still unconfirmed that M. Witte's journey to Manchuria is to be pushed as far as to Japan or even to the United States.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Count Posadowsky, the German Minister of the Home Department, has declared in the last meeting of the tariff committee that the inquiries made by his functionaries bearing on tariff matters are showing in many points other results than those to which the trusts and syndicates as yet have come.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

King Alphonso XIII. has refused to sign several decrees submitted to him by the Minister of War, General Martinez, for signature.

CHOLERA IN MEDINA.

Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Medina, the famous Arabian place of pilgrimage.

EXCITEMENT ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Berlin, Oct. 3.

The New York Exchange is in a state of great excitement, the money-market being very tight. The German exchanges are not influenced by the New York crisis. The great coal miners' strike causing a large want of coal is spreading and enlarging from day to day and doing much damage to industries of all sorts. President Roosevelt has interfered, trying to settle the controversies existing between the owners of the mines and the miners.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In France the Chambers have been convoked for the 14th of October.

THE FUNERAL OF EMILE ZOLA.

The funeral of Emile Zola will take place next Sunday with military honours. The partisans of Zola, the Drefyfusists, are planning a vast political manifestation on this occasion. The anti-Dreyfusist press being very much excited by this intention, it is said that the interment will give occasion to counter-demonstrations.

THE TARIFF.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

The duty tariff committee has finishid the second reading of the new tariff law.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF HANOVER.

The Lord Lieutenant of Hanover, Konstantin Count zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, has resigned. Count Stolberg was born in 1843 and is a son of the late Count Wilhelm zu Stolberg-Wernigerode. He is the owner of the large Silesian seigniories Jannowitz and Kupferberg.

STORM IN NAPLES.

In Naples a strong gale and thunderstorm has caused much damage.

EAST INDIA PETROLEUM TRUST.

A union of East Indian petroleum producers has been formed to which belong five Dutch companies. The new company will join the association of Russian petroleum producers and form with them a selling company. The company's name is "Asiatic Petroleum Company, London." Their capital amounts to two millions pounds; shares of 600,000 pounds have already been issued. The Koninglyke Maatschapij in the province of Langat, Sumatra, have increased their funds by adding one million guilders.

THE FUNERAL OF EMILE ZOLA.

Berlin, October 7.

The funeral of Emile Zola took place on Sunday in a most dignified manner. Large numbers of people took part, including Captain Dreyfus, who was not recognized. There were no disturbances or political manifestations.

THE MINING STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The conference between President Roosevelt and the mine owners and miners over the trouble existing between the latter has proved unsuccessful.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

The Crown Prince of Greece has had an accident while on an automobile trip, and was hurt on the head. The Prince is Chief Commander of the Greek Army and has been married to the sister of Emperor Wilhelm for 13 years. His birthday will occur on the 15th inst.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The German Minister to the Austrian Court, Fürst Ph. zu Eulenburg and Hertefeld Graf von Sanders is to resign because of ill-health.

THE BOER GENERALS IN GERMANY.

The Boer Generals De Wet, Delarey and Botha, will arrive at Berlin in a few days. The reception to them by the Emperor is fixed for the 17th inst.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Berlin, October 8.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* denies the reports, according to which the competent Ministers of the German federal states will meet in Berlin for the purpose of deciding the position to be taken up by the Empire's Government in consideration of the results obtained from the conferences of the duty tariff committee.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

In Pennsylvania the National Guard has been called out to maintain order in the mining districts where the miners begin to show signs of disorder after the President's endeavours at settling the controversies had proved unsuccessful.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

France has come to an agreement with Siam with regard to the boundaries. Both countries have concluded a treaty the principal points of which are the follows:—France abandons her claims on Chantaboon and annexes the State of Cambodia, which is being governed under French control, the Mekong districts of Melouprey and Bassak. Siam obliges herself not to undertake anything along the Mekong river without France's consent. Siam promises to engage in her Army only Siamese native soldiers under Siamese native officers.

DR. LEYDS.

It is most likely that Dr. Leyds will get a position in the administration of Java.

THE BOER GENERALS AND THE KAISER.

It ie reported thot it has become uncertain if the three Boer Generals will be received by the Kaiser. According to the Berlin papers the Generals have not made any move at all towards being received by Kaiser Wilhelm and consequently the Emperor does not feel inclined to see them.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The Bremen and Hamburg shipping companies, notwithstanding the fact that the Cunard line is financially supported by the English Government, are resolved not to make any demand for a subsidy upon the Empire.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

It is not true that a conference is to be held at Berlin concerning the trusts.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

London via Bombay, Oct. 3.

The great display of Turkish force that is being made is likely to overawe the revolutionaries. The Governor of Monastir reports the dispersal of three of the bands. [Monastir is in Rumelia, about 90 miles N. W. of Salonika.]

THE BOER GENERAL AND THE KAISER.

Regarding the proposed interview between the German Emperor and the Boer Generals, it is stated that the initiative was taken not by the Generals, but by powerful friends of the Boers in Berlin, who intimated that the Generals' request for an audience would probably receive a favourable reply.

FRENCHMAN HANGED FOR MURDER.

Singapore, September 29.

The Frenchman Goin, who was sentenced to death at the last Assizes for murdering a rickshaw puller, was hanged this morning. This is the first Europeau executed in the Colony.

THE STRANDED TRANSPORT.

The French transport *Cachar*, which was stranded at Batu Berhenti, has been refloated without sustaining serious damage.

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JAPANESE PEARL-FISHERS IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.

A Australian correspondent writes to the *Times*:—In the old days, when pearling first commenced, Europeans did the diving, and were quite able to do the work; but soon the Japanese came, who do not appear to set so much value on their lives, and they dived deeper and cheaper than the European would do, so that, of the European divers, some went away, while others stayed on in various capacities connected with the fleets. The method of diving is as follows:—

Each company engaged in pearling has its "floating station"—*i.e.*, a schooner used as a store house, and a fleet of 10, 12, or 14 luggers. The captain of the schooner dec ides which waters shall be fished, and he goes there accompanied by his fleet. The luggers are manned exclusively by coloured men. Usually the diver is a Japanese or Manila man, and his "tender," the man who attends to his signals and holds the life line, is usually a friend and countryman of the diver. The crew are four in number and may be South Sea Islanders, Manila men, Japanese, Straits Islanders, or New Guinea natives. On arrival at the fishing ground each diver is left to his own judgment as to where he will go down, and before long the luggers are all scattered about on the horizon, some drifting with sails down, others, with a little sail on, working across the tide, while at the bottom of the sea, under each lugger, walks a little brown diver, ploughing through mud or tramping gaily over coral bottom, with keen eyes peering through the glass of the helmet for the shells of the big pearl oyster. As he sees each one he puts it in a rope-basket that hangs by his side, and if he gets a basket full he signals up the tender to lower down a lot of slack of the life line, and he sends up his basket without coming up himself. If shell is plentiful he may get a couple of hundred in a day, but nowadays 40 or 50 shells are quite a good day's work. Some very rich patches of shell have been found at great depths—35 or 40 fathoms—depths to which no diver but the Japanese would dream of going for the small return of the pearl-shell. But the Japanese go down, one after the other, even though man after man comes up paralysed by the pressure of the water. At Darnley Island, in the great depths, it takes four men hard at work at the pump to force down the air to the diver, and when he is brought up he has to be raised a few fathoms at a time, lest the sudden change of pressure should kill him. They seem to have absolutely no fear of death. If they know they can get shell they will go down; they smile when warned of the danger, and say, "Plenty more Japanese!" Against such men as these no white diver can hope to compete.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 1	F.	Oct 10
Europe	N. D Lloyd	Hamburg 2	Tu	Oct. 14
Europe	M. M Co.	Ernest Simens 3	Tu.	Oct. 14
Hongkong	P. M Co	Korea	W.	Oct. 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 4	Th.	Oct. 16
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 5	Th.	Oct. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 6	F	Oct. 17
Hongkong	O. & O Co.	Gaelic	Su	Oct. 19
Canada, &c.	C P R Co.	Em. of India	M.	Oct. 20
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	Th	Oct. 23
America	T. K K	Nippon Maru 7	Su.	Oct. 26
Hongkong	T. K K	H'kong Maru	M.	Oct. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th	Oct. 30
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu	Nov. 4
Canada	C P. R Co.	Tartar	Th	Nov. 6

1 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 23rd ult.
3 Left Shanghai on the 9th inst.
3 Left Shanghai on the 9th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
5 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 28th ult.
6 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer		Date
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Sa.	Oct 11
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th.	Oct. 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th.	Oct. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th	Oct. 16
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Th.	Oct 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F.	Oct 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa.	Oct. 18
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Sa.	Oct. 18
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa	Oct 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M	Oct. 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu.	Oct. 21
Europe, via Shai.	M. M Co.	Ernest Simons	Th	Oct 23
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	F	Oct 24
Hongkong	T. K. K	Nippon Maru	Su	Oct. 26
America	T. K. K	H'kong Maru	W.	Oct. 29
Canada, &c.	C. P. R Co	Em. of China	F	Oct. 31
Hongkong	P. M Co.	Peru	Tu	Nov. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Nov. 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

New York (24 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, 2nd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 3rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kenley, British steamer, 2,431, F. H. Parker, 4th Oct.,—Rangoon, 11th Sept., Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 4th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 4th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Else, German steamer, 903, A. Ruhe, 5th Oct.,—Iloilo Island, 20th Sept., Sugar.—Taikokudo.

Den of Ogil, British steamer, 2,522, A. Low, 5th Oct.,—Rangoon, 10th Sept., Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 5th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 4th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, Y. Tamuki, 5th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto. 5th Oct.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cheltenham, British steamer, 2,415, Prophy, 5th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 6th Oct.,—Melbourne via ports, 27th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 6th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, 22nd Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 7th Oct.,—Portland, Ore., 14th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mahratta, British steamer, 3,689, Peterkin, 6th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 7th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 19th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese stpamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,919, G. W. Babot, 7th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, K. Iwanaga, 8th Oct.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 8th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 17th Sept., Mails & General.—Dodwell & Co,, Ltd.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 8th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 8th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, 8th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 9th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 8th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 6th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 8th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 3rd Oct.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,929, G. A. Rodway, 3rd Oct.,—Saigon via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 3rd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 4th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 4th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Foerck, 5th Oct.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 5th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 5th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 6th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 6th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, Y. Tamuki, 6th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 6th Oct.,—Otaru, Kobe via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 6th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 6th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 6th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 6th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 7th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,476, Liddle, 7th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 8th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, M. Aubert, 9th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 9th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Reptan, British steamer, 1,852, W. R. Peacock, 9th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 9th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 9th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Else, German steamer, 903, A. Ruhe, 9th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Tai Tek Tong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss J. Rodersma, Mr. T. Kawaguchi, Mrs. K. Hamano, and Mr. Y. Hamano, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. Ozone, Mr. B. Honig, Mr. G. C. Sellner, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. C. W. Arnould, Mr. B. Spellmann, Mrs. Stanhope, Mr. Swami Rami Firth and servant, Mr. W. E. Gray and servant, Mr. R. J. McGinness, and Mrs. R. J. McGinness, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Ramon Reyes Lala, Mr. H. E. A. Jaehne, Miss Calmon, Miss Sanderson, Mr. B. Serbsky, Lieut. Serge de Levchine, Miss Sieh Kiu King, Mr. Wang Chien Tsu, Consul R. Keller, Mr. R. Weiss, and Mr. B. Breymann in cabin.

Per Japauese steamer *Kinshu Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Lois Leiss in cabin; Mr. G. G. Millry, Mr. Ansbec, Mr. J. F. Riley, Mr. Jan. Wanders and Mr. P. Bahr in second class; 25 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawata Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Meares, Mr. I. Chiba, Dr. and Mrs. Freer, Mr. E. Wienholt, Miss B. Wienholt, Miss M. Wienholt, Miss Wienholt, Mr. R. Keep, Mr. B. Dany, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yanagiya and child, Mr. M. Hamada, Mrs. I. Kimoto, Mr. F. M. Dancy and Mr. K. Komachi in cabin; Miss J. C. Weis, Mr. Sen Pou Yung, Mr. Chan Tsze Kun, Mr. Sen Yan Yuey and Mr. Chan Sen Ugai in second class; 30 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Neil Gillis, Mr. L. Schlather, Mr. U. Matsubara. Rev. H. H. Guy, Mr. M. A. Guy, Mrs. W. E. Gray, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. David Greene, Mr. A. Lombardeli, Mr. W. B. Jones, Miss L. Pierson, Mr. Edward Canby, Mr. H. B. Canby, Miss M. Nelson, Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Mrs. C. Staley, Mr. H. J. Rosencranz, Mr. H. Kosaki, Mrs. Geo. Harrison, Mr. C. B. Parker, Mrs. L. Schlather, Mr. F. Harfeld, Mrs. H. H. Guy, Mr. Alex. Ropp, Master M. Gray, Mr. E. F. Callaghan, Baron de Mathies, Miss A. Bohet, Mr. Truman S. Lewis, Miss

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O. A. Welch, Mrs. Ed. Canby, Mr. J. T. Wilson, Dr. T. M. Chartard, Mrs. A. Swasey, Miss A. Burgess, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mrs. H. Kosaki, Mrs. C. B. Parker, Mr. S. Sasaki, Mr. J. Jadot, Mr. William Guy, Rev. W. K. Mathews, Miss M. Gray, Mr. A. R. Outran, Miss M. Signoras, Mrs. S. Konigswerther, Mrs. T. S. Lewis, Mrs. H. H. Adams, Miss M. Canby, Miss J. A. Nelson, Mrs. T. M. Chartard, Mr. C. Staley, Miss L. Vance, Mr. J. H. Parsons, Mr. Geo. Harrison, and Mr. C. Shiraishi, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. E. Ptlley, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. A. E. Knights, Mr. Frank Davis, Mrs. G. L. Davis, Mr. Gilbert Rawlinson, Mrs. C. J. Willingham, Dr. Edna G. Terry, Mr. Edw. Davis, Rev. F. J. Rawlinson, Miss P. C. Hall, Mrs. G. R. Davis, Rev. G. L. Davis, Mrs. F. J. Rawlinson, Rev. C. J. Willingham and Rev. J. H. Pyke in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. L. D. Hargis, Miss J. A. Macauley, Miss M. Waterman, Mr. V. B. Villa Rosa, Mr. A. A. Eddy, Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Miss Anna Sutro, Mrs. W. S. Brooke, Miss A. F. Machado, Mrs. N. Lebering, Miss E. Carman, Miss H. B. Osgood, Mrs. Jno. Butterfield and Mrs. Jas. Deuman in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Fred Harkness, Mr. Paul Ruef, Mr. J. F. Duncan, Mr. Alex. Rosenwald and Mr. H. E. Laslett in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. A. E. Andre, Mrs. A. E. Andre and 2 children, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, Mrs. J. L. Beveridge, Mr. P. J. Beveridge, Mrs. P. J. Beveridge, Mr. E. T. Blount, Mrs. E. T. Blount, Mrs. A. E. Chapin, Mrs. L. H. Collin, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. H. C. Denson, Mr. Carl B. Hard, Mr. S. Hirst, Col. G. A. Hughes, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ishii and maid, Mr. I. V. Jacobson, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, Mr. C. J. Keep, Mrs. C. J. Keep, Col. J. T. Kerrs, Mrs. J. T. Kerrs, Rev. R. Kilen, Mrs. R. Kilen, Mr. J. M. Lathrop, Mrs. Archibald Little, Mr. J. F. Loader, Mr. L. McGregory, Mrs. J. L. McGregory, Mr. R. J. McGinnis, Mrs. R. J. McGinnis, Mrs. J. S. Minor, Miss W. Moore, Mr. Th. Morat, Mr. W. J. Newland, Mr. Edward Runge, Rev. C. E. Spoore, Mrs. C. E. Spoore, Mr. R. Thompson, Mrs. R. Thompson, Mrs. Twentyman, 5 children and maid, Mrs. F. L. Wakeman, Mrs. B. F. Witt, Mr. D. A. H. Wood, and Mrs. D. A. H. Wood, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. W. Araki, Miss B. R. Babcock, Prof. Biles, F.R.G.S.. Miss Biles, Miss Biles, Mr. L. Bodmer, Lieut. C. G. R. Braudon, R.N., Lieut. Hon. F. Butler, R.N., Mr. Alex. Campbell, Mr. W. J. Clennell, Mrs. W. J. Clennell and 2 children, Mr. F. Collier, Mrs. F. Collier and child, Mr. J. G. Couper, Mr. F. M. Gray, Capt. H. Hewetson, Miss Hill, Mr. G. W. Hives, Mrs. Livington Hunt, Master Hunt, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. A. E. Kramer, Mr. T. Matsui, Mr. J. McConachie, Mr. S. Morimoto, Mrs. S. Morimoto, Rev. D. B. S. Morris, Mr. G. Mosle, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mrs. J. O'Brien, Rt. Rev. Bishop S.C. Partridge, D.D., Mrs. S. C. Partridge, Mr. E. Pincherle, Capt. E. C. Poey, Miss Randall Johnson, Miss F. Randall Johnson, Miss Ridgey, Miss E. Russell, Mr. Paul Schluter, Capt. M. Spencer, Mrs. M. Spencer, 3 children, and Lieut. G. W. Wellburn, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports;—Mr. and Mrs. Pitchke and native servant, Miss Pitchke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schmid, Mr. F. Hilton, Capt. Olsen, Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. W. T. Payne, Mr. H. Hamock, Mr. A. H. Gillingham, Mr. F. W. Gotch, Mr. and Mrs. Plaschke, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Charles C. Yates and native servant, Mrs. W. N. C. Allen and child, Mr. Fritz Schmid, Baron von Romberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Longuet, Mrs. R. D. Thomas, Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. Juan Seiboth, Mr. J. L. Hauston, Capt. Starke, Baroness Orusowa, Lieut. Rothengutter, Mr. Pfaffe, Miss F. Bennett, Mr. J. Tornoe, Mrs. S. Sanders, Mr. Solaro, Mr. W. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bradbury, child and servant, Mr. Otto Wellman, Mr. G. Rapp, Mr. F. A. Woods, Mr. Wegener, Mr. Kenkils, Mr. Strien, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Tenner, Mr. Schoemfeld, and Mr. Lohmann in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. E. Sayer, Mrs. McIlraith and child, Mr. Robert W. Borthwick, Capt. Radcliffe, Mr. Go Shok Tan, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Seaton, Mr. M. H. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. Westeshout and 2 children, and Mrs. Hayashi and child in cabin; Mr. R. Harada, Mr. Y. Okada, Mr. M. Shima, Mr. and Mrs. I. Yamasaki, Mr. M. Kobori, Mr. Ka Sai Ho, Mr. T. Fujii, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ahmond, and Mrs. A. G. Southerland, in second class; 11 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Geo. C. Brackett, Mr. B. Breyman, Mr. Issac Chapman, Mr. Frank Deardorf and infant, Mr. M. Fujishima and servant, Mr. Thos. A. Hurley, Mr. H. E. A. Jaehne, Mr. R. Keller, Miss Sieh Kin King, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kokubo and servant, Mr. W. G. Kost, Mr. Lamon Reyes Lala, Lt. S. de Levchne, Mr. T. M. Magee, Mr. K. Okura. Mr. Lewis Porter, Mrs. Lewis Porter, Miss Nellie Sanderson, Mr. G. C. Sellner, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Mr. B. Serbsky, Lt. W. L. Sims, U.S.N., Mr. D. W. Stevens, Mr. Wong Chien Tsu, Mr. F. C. Van Dyk, Mrs. Van Dyk, Mr. R. Weiss, Mr. Huntington Wilson, Mr. Robert B. Woodward, Mr. K. Yamamoto and Mr. C. Furuta in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. H. Appel, Miss M. Appel, Mr. E. Bowditch, Mrs. E. Bowditch, Mrs. G. Brink, Mrs. Cecil B. Cave-Browne-Cave, Mrs. Cecil B. Cave-Browne-Cave, Mrs. W. S. Brooke, Dr. F. Butterfield, Miss E. Carman, Mr. W. M. Carst, Mrs. Geo. R. Davis, Rev. G. L. Davis, Mrs. G. L. Davis, Mr. Edward Davis, Mr. Frank Davis, Mrs. James Denman, Mr. J. F. Duncan, Dr. H. A. Dunn, U.S.N., Mr. A. A. Eddy, Mrs. F. E. Glazebrook, Miss C. M. Glazebrook, Miss G. Glazebrook, Master John Glazebrook, Miss P. C. Hall, Mr. L. D. Hargis, Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Mr. Fred. Harkness, Mr. C. P. Jarman, Mrs. C. P. Jarman, Mr. E. A. Katch, Mrs. A. E. Knights, Mr. A. M. Knapp, Mrs. F. Ladd, Master Roger Ladd, Miss E. W. Ladd, Mrs. M. Lebering, Mr. W. E. Lutz, Miss J. A. Macauley, Miss A. F. Machado, Mr. W. H. Matteson, Miss M. Mills, Mr. C. E. Morford, Mrs. L. J. Morris, Miss H. B. Osgood, Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja and servant, Rev. F. Pilley, Mr. H. O. Pixley, Miss Prevost, Rev. G. H. Pake, Rev. F. J. Rawlinson, Mrs. F. J. Rawlinson & infant, Mr. V. B. Villa Posa, Mrs. John Ross, Mr. Paul Ruef, Mr. C. Schlesinger, Mrs. C. Schlesinger, Miss C. Stevenson, Miss Anna Sultro, Dr. Edna G. Terry, Mr. G. L. Tomlin, Miss M. P. Waterman, Rev. C. T. Willingham, and Mrs. C. T. Willingham, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. G. Grana, Com. Germain, Dr. Dubois, Dr. Plombs, Mr. W. W. Drummond and native servant, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Ezra, Mr. G. W. Cushers, Mr. de las Cagigas, Mrs. de las Cigigas and daughter, Mr. G. de Carvalho, Rev. P. Papinot, Mr. Ottoman Speck, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Konishi, Mrs. Y. Konishi, and Mr. Ali Hoosein, in cabin; 30 Japanese, in third class; 5, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little enquiry and no change.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is practically unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.55
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is nothing new to report in the kerosene market.

American	$2.62
Russian	2.42
Langkat	2.40

SUGAR.

The market is pretty much as previously reported.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.70 to 5.25
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.20 to 7.00
White Refined	8.20 to 10.20

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has fallen away to very small proportions, and all quotations are nominal In fact isolated purchases of Kakedas have been made at *yen* 20 below the list prices. The general tone is shaky, although for the moment holders in general will not meet buyers. We look for lower quotations by this time next week.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1½	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½	870 to 880

Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

The same conditions obtain in the waste as in the sister market of raw silk. Offers from abroad by wire are much less than the quotations in our list, and it looks as if prices must recede before very long.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

Nominal.

TEA.

The market continues firm with prices unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 9.

London $\frac{1}{16}$ lower, no change in China sterling quotations and local rates somewhat less strong for private paper but very firm for Bank.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 11/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾ @ 1 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼ @ 5/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜ @ 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight	265 @ ⅛
— — 6 months' sight	266½ @ 7
Hongkong—Bank sight	16½% dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	18% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	88½*
— Private 10 days' sight	90*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¼ @ ⅜
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	23½

* Nominal.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 9.

Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 117. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 65. Kirin Breweries, sellers at *yen* 150. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co.	65 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150 Sellers.

Telephone No. 323

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 9

Yesterday's total transactions were 11 640 shares.

MORNING. Oct.	Nov.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Oct.	Nov.
75.60	76.20	Nippon Railway ...	75.40	75.80
—	23.60	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
43.60	44.00	Kansai Railway ...	43.40	43.65
57.40	58.00	Kiushiu Railway ...	57.25	57.65
79.80	80.40	Tanko Railway.....	78.65	79.45
—	40.70	Tanko R'way, new..	39.70	40.15
—	—	Tobu Railway	24.80	—
57.50	57.90	Sobu Railway	—	57.20
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	26.50	Narita Railway	—	26.80
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
117.20	117.30	Tokio El'tric R'way	115.20	115.50
75.10	76.10	Tokio Ele. Ra., new	75.20	76.10
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
81.85	79.40	Nippon Yusen	81.50	79 25
30.95	31.25	Toyo Kisen	30.95	31.20
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
26.50	26.80	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	26.50	26.85
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
81.70	82.70	Tokio Gas Co.	81.70	82.10
—	59.95	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	60.00
—	56.60	Tokio Electric Light	—	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
148.50	148.80	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	145 80	147.00

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Mead Cycle Co. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 9.

Japan Breweries, offers wanted for forward. Oriental Hotels are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted for 1st debentures.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	9 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd..	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.



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Red Rough Hands
ONE NIGHT CURE.
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Cuticura SOAP

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毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1902.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th October, at Christ Church, Yokohama by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., SAMUEL HENRY MOORE, of London, England, to AMY FENTON, eldest daughter of D. J. Scott, Esq., of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THREE Chinese passengers on the *Sachsen* on her last homeward voyage, threw themselves into the sea near Suez and were drowned.

MR. W. MCCLURE, the popular chief engineer of the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birthday in Kobe on Oct. 8th.

THE Japanese cruiser *Idzumi*, now in Shanghai, has been ordered to proceed to Nanking to be present on the occasion of the funeral of Viceroy Liu. Captain Kaburagi is in command.

A COMMERCIAL school to be called the Chuo Shogyo Gakko will be established in Tokyo in the near future under the auspices of Mr. Y. Umebara, graduate of the University course of the Keio Gijiku. The promoter has secured the support of many influential persons and institutions including the West Hongan Temple, which has promised to subscribe *yen* 5,000 and the Osaka Life Assurance Company, which offers *yen* 6,000.

THE Japanese warship *Musashi* having finished her repairs at Yokosuka left the dock a few days ago and will undergo a trial run shortly. The vessel was blown on the rocks off Nemuro, Hokkaido, and badly damaged her bottom during the storm in May this year.

A SPECIAL general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange will take place on Oct. 28th when matters relating to the adjustment of the finances are to be discussed. The Exchange's debts are said to amount to about *yen* 50,000.

THE Hunan S.S. Company has placed an order with the Osaka Iron Works for the construction of two steamers, each aggregating 900 tons with a speed of 12 knots. The cost of each vessel is put at *yen* 120,000. They are to be finished by September next.

CAPTAIN W. D. WORCESTER, R.N.R., formerly Commander of the P. and O. steamer *India*, was a passenger from London for Malta by the P. and O. *Formosa*. Capt. Worcester has been appointed P. and O. Agent at Malta, and went out by the *Formosa* to assume his new duties.

THE Japanese Consul in Newchwang wires home that Lieut.-General Alexieff, Governor-General of the Liaoting, who has been in St. Petersburg for several months, is expected to return to Port Arthur about the middle of this month. He left the Russian capital on Oct. 1st.

THE Bantan Railway Company, at a special general meeting convened on Oct. 10th, passed a resolution to dispose of its property to the Sanyo Railway Company for a little over *yen* 1,400 000. A conference between the two companies will take place shortly to make final arrangements.

DURING three days commencing from Oct. 22nd, the Yokosuka Admiralty have consented to have the war-ships *Chinyen* and *Iwate* thrown open to the members of the Japan Red Cross Society, which institution will celebrate its 25th anniversary in Uyeno Park shortly. The number of the visitors is limited to 300,000 in all.

PRINCE KOMATSU lately received a handsome album containing pictures of the scenery of Port Arthur and neighbourhood from the Chief of the Russian Administrative Office in that port, who forwarded the same through the Russian Minister in Tokyo. Count Matsukata and Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Board of Command, also received similar presents.

A CHARITY concert for the benefit of the Ainu in Hokkaido, will take place in the hall of the Tokyo School of Music, Uyeno Park to-day and to-morrow under the auspices of Prince Konoye, Prince Shimazu, Baron Senge, and many other ladies and gentlemen. Prof. Koeber, of the Tokyo University, is said to have agreed to be one of the players.

THE local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from its London Office dated 9th October stating that the issue of the resale of *yen* 50,000,000 5 per cent. Imperial Japanese Government Bonds has been largely over-subscribed by the public and is already quoted 5/8th. per cent. premium.

A TORPEDO-BOAT belonging to the Saseho Admiralty, while on her way from Misumi to Amakusa, ran aground off the coast of Amakusa district, Kyushu, on Oct. 4th. Fortunately the steamer *Tamayoshi Maru*, of the Higo Steamship Company, happened to be near the spot and by her assistance the torpedo craft was pulled off successfully the same afternoon. No one was injured.

INTELLIGENCE from the Russian Authorities, received by the Japanese Government, says that bills of lading to be presented to the Russian Customs in connection with the landing of parcels must contain full particulars of the articles, namely, their quality, name and quantity, etc., in the future; otherwise they will be rejected from landing.

THE Emperor and the Empress, on Oct. 9, made the following donations toward the relief of sufferers by the disastrous storm of Sept. 28th :— *yen* 1,200 to Kanagawa, *yen* 17,000 to Ibaraki, *yen* 14,000 to Tochigi, *yen* 6,800 to Chiba, *yen* 6,000 to Tochigi, *yen* 4,200 to Yamagata, *yen* 800 to Saitama, *yen* 500 to Miyagi and *yen* 300 to Gumma Prefectures, Baron Kataoka, Chamberlain to His Majesty, has been ordered to visit the above devastated places.

ON Oct. 12th the letter-carriers, 27 in number, belonging to the Yokosuka Post and Telegraph Office went on strike. As a result, the delivery of mail in that place was greatly delayed. Owing, however, to the prompt measures taken by the post-master of Yokosuka, who applied to the Yokohama Post Office for the dispatch of a number of carriers, postal business in Yokosuka was conducted as satisfactorily as before since the morning of the 13th, about 40 men having been sent from Yokohama. The strikers are reported to be gradually resuming work.

CONCERNING the reported resignation of Mr. Tsai, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, a Tokyo paper says that there was no truth in the report, only rumours. There was, however, no denying the fact that the Chinese Minister has been placed in an awkward position since the occurrence of the recent Chinese students affair, and it appears that there are persons connected with the Peking Government who are desirous of securing the post of Chinese Representative to Japan. No wonder, therefore, says the paper, that various rumours emanate from Peking.

BY the N. Y. K. steamer *Matsuyama Maru* from Hakodate, three German seamen, two firemen and one cook, were brought to Yokohama on Oct. 10th and handed over to the German Consulate though the Yokohama Water Police. It appears that some time ago these men landed at Muroran from a German steamer which touched at that port and in the meantime the steamer weighed anchor for another place. They were therefore obliged to go to Hakodate whence they, through the assistance of the Japanese there, were taken to Yokohama as above stated.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Kaga Maru* which arrived in Yokohama from Seattle on Saturday morning had very heavy weather during the latter part of her voyage. All went well until Oct. 6th when a heavy gale started during which a two year-old girl, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, who were booked for Hongkong, narrowly escaped being washed overboard, the cabin being broken open by the seas and the girl swept out on deck. A sailor caught hold of her in time to save her life. On the 8th another gale was encountered, which, however, did not cause much damage. It will take *yen* 10,000 to repair the ravages wrought by the first storm.

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THE SALE OF BONDS.

Apparently the subscriptions for the recently sold Japanese bonds aggregated twelve millions sterling, and the average rate was £1.085 above the price paid by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the bonds. These facts furnish a complete answer to some of the objections made to the sale of the bonds. The main criticism is that better terms might have been procured by the Japanese Treasury. But it is now seen that the premium obtained by the purchasing Bank would not have justified better terms. The Bank appears to have gauged the state of the market with remarkable perspicacity. It obtains a fair profit, but only a fair profit, and considering the risk it took, the average price subscribed in London will probably be regarded as offering a distinctly small margin. Certainly it dared not have paid another shilling for the bonds, and when the situation is accurately considered, most people must agree that had not the affair been well managed and had not the securities received some gilding from the character of the intermediary Bank, a very different result might now have to be recorded.

Onlookers are always wiser than the persons actually engaged playing a game. It is not surprising, therefore, to find some onlookers who, on this occasion, glibly declare that better terms might easily have been obtained had better methods of procedure been adopted. What are these better methods of procedure? They remain always hidden, and no persons seem more interested in keeping them concealed than those who most loudly proclaim their existence.

One of the objections raised is that a new plethora of imports will be witnessed since five millions sterling of hard money is to flow into the country. We did not imagine that Japan was such a very small place! But how is that formidable result to be brought about? The comparatively small sum coming into the Treasury's vaults during the next few months will presumably be spent upon productive enterprises. The Cabinet is understood to have resolved that the extension of railways and telephones shall not be suspended, but that these works shall proceed steadily, though unfortunately the progress can not be rapid. Will the expenditure of a few millions of *yen* upon labour and railway material produce an additional growth of imports? It may have that effect so far as concerns rails, locomotives and such things, all of which are money-earning instruments. But it can not cause any appreciable change in the demand for ordinary staples of import. Fears of that nature seem quite chimerical.

Does it not appear that the incident has produced another display of the conservative timidity which still lingers in certain sections of Japanese society? Liberal and courageous as the bulk of the Japanese nation have shown themselves, a few publicists continue to be influenced by a shrinking dread of all association with foreigners in financial matters. They apprehend that somehow or other the crafty and masterful *tojin* will get the better of them. Accompanying that remnant of pre-Meiji prejudice there is an idea that all transactions with foreigners should be conducted on the fine old basis "heads I win, tails you lose." The alien's profit in a transaction is to be reduced to a minimum, a vanishing quantity if possible, and the gains of the Japanese are to swallow up the whole margin. Are not these two sentiments—the sentiment of aloofness and of cupidity—are they not at the root of the small outcry now raised by certain folks? They regard the foreigner as a kind of Dr. Fell and they can not easily reconcile themselves to the possibility of his deriving any gain whatever from a transaction by which they themselves profit largely. It is dangerous to dogmatise on such topics, but we can not avoid a conviction that some mood of the kind exists, and assuredly so long as it exists the foreigner can never bring his capital to Japan to assist in developing the country's resources. No transaction can be sound or successful unless both parties gain by it. Equality of gain is the basic principle of permanent business. A preponderance of profit on either side may be agreeable for the moment, but will inevitably kill the business in the long run.

"FOREIGN DEVIL."

It can not be denied that the habit of calling a man bad names ends in making him odious. If the little children in Japan could be persuaded to give up crying "ijin baka" and "neko papa" when a foreigner passes, international friendship would be materially advanced. Of course the child is not to blame. Those that prompt it, or fail to restrain it, are alone deserving of censure. However, there is very little to complain of in that respect in Japan to-day. Even at Kobe the times of coolie truculence seem to have passed away, and one may travel for days in town and country without encountering a crooked look or a cross word. In China, on the contrary, we read that things are going from bad to worse. The *North-China Daily News* says that cries of *yankueitze* and *yangleupan* are louder and more frequent in Shanghai now than they ever were previously. That is a wretched state of affairs, and we have no manner of doubt as to the justice of our contemporary's comment that if the people did not believe themselves to be echoing the sentiments of their officials and their literati, they would soon cease to apply such epithets to foreigners. But we do not for an instant endorse the following:—"It might have been supposed that in any other country but China such lessons as the last two years have brought would have been taken seriously to heart, and a greater respect of speech born of wholesome fears or growing wisdom would be evident." Why should anything of the kind be supposed? Our own conviction is that in any country in the world a nation having suffered such things as China suffered during the past two years, would cordially hate the persons at whose hands it suffered. We do not mean to deny that China deserved some suffering. That is another question; a question not under discussion here. What we say is that no people love their invaders. No people feel friendly towards aliens who have carried fire and sword through the land, and whose victories have imposed upon the whole nation a burden of taxation under which it is groaning. The natural thing, the thing to be expected and looked for, is that the Chinese should invoke curses on the head of every European and American. And so they are doing, apparently. They do not turn the other cheek to be smitten, as is apparently expected.

"UNCONVINCED"

Saturday, Oct. 11.

This is "Unconvinced's" latest:—

The Editor of the *Japan Mail* is irrepressible—*vide* his further remarks on "Property" in yesterday's issue. But his pretty three-figure example lacks point, inasmuch as it is not conceivable that any of the level-headed auctioneers in Yokohama would "announce the sale of a certain *property* adjacent to this Settlement held under a *land* lease of 999 years." It would be an insult to their common sense to imagine such a thing possible, and, besides, they have too much self-respect to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the community by inserting any such manifestly incorrect advertisement.

This is enigmatical. So far as we can discover, the point upon which "Unconvinced" relies is that "land" can not possibly be described as "property," and that it would consequently be "an insult to one's self-respect," "ridiculous in the eyes of the community" and so on, to advertise a "property held under a land lease for 999 years." Of course if that were so, if it could be proved that "land" can not properly be described as "property," the victory would rest completely with "Unconvinced" and with the opponents of the house tax. "Unconvinced" must see that. In spite of the very low estimate he forms of our intelligence compared with the intelligence of any auctioneer in this settlement, we have too much respect for his perspicacity to imagine that when he wrote the above letter he was not perfectly consious of begging the whole question. As to the meaning of the word property, however, perhaps we may be allowed to quote from the advertising columns of *The Times*. There we find the following:—

"A picturesque freehold property of 8 acres,"

"The property extends over an area of 100 acres."

"Giddy and Giddy's List of Estates, Sporting Properties, etc."

"To be sold, a very attractive property of over 10 acres *with* handsome residence, &c."

The columns of London journals abound with such examples. They show that in every-day phraseology the word "property" is used with reference either to land, or houses or both together. It is absolutely correct to speak of "property held under a land lease of 999 years." All the leases under which foreign residents hold their lots in the Settlements are "land leases." "Unconvinced's" letter may contain some occult significance not apparent to ordinary eyes, but if he intends to say that "land" is not "property" or that "land" could not be advertised as "property" by any "level-headed auctioneer," we must continue to differ from him even at the risk of being considered "irrepressible."

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

"Unconvinced" writes:—

Where buildings are non-existent, or, indeed, in any case, I differ entirely from the Editor's statement that the expression "property held under a land lease of 999 years" is absolutely correct. If property means land in the context, the use of both is manifestly superfluous and incongruous, and I submit that the correct expression, would be land held under a 999 years' lease."

To that we reply that "property" does not necessarily "mean land in the context" of the example we have given if the word "land" be omitted. When a man advertises for sale a property held under lease for 999 years," the announcement might indicate something other than land. What we maintain is that "property" is a perfectly correct expression to apply to land, *qua* expression, and that it ceases to have generic significance when specialized by its context, as is the case in the 18th article of the Treaty where the description is added "held under

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perpetual lease." Nothing can be properly said to be held under a lease except the object leased, namely, in this case, land, and consequently the words "the property held under leases in perpetuity" present no ambiguity whatever and admit of no construction except "land."

"Unconvinced" further says:—

I would conclude this controversy by asking the Editor of the *Japan Mail* one simple question: Would it be absolutely correct to advertise in England, "For Sale a Thousand Acres," or, in Japan, "For Sale a Thousand Tsubos of *Property?*"

It must be confessed that to end a controversy by asking a question is a peculiar device. However, we willingly answer, and our answer is, "no," but "no" with a qualification. The expression "so many acres of property" is unusual in the English language and can not therefore be called "absolutely correct." But the expression "a property of so many acres" is a commonly employed and well understood formula. When Mrs. Gamp, having asked, "Who deniges of it Betsy Prig?" proceeded to impart an awful significance to her proposition by inverting the order of the terms and inquiring "Betsy Prig, who deniges of it?," she was well within her controversial rights. But every proposition does not lend itself to similar freedom of inversion. One does not, for example, in describing the condiments of a repast, speak of "fish of a kettle," but rather of "a kettle of fish." Yet because the terms can not be thus inverted, does it follow that we can not say "a kettle of greens" or of some other kind of edible?

THE FOREIGN NURSE QUESTION.

It appears to us, on reading all the correspondence which has passed with reference to a provision of foreign nurses for the General Hospital in Yokohama, that this is a rare case of both sides being in the right. Dr. Mècre has good reasons, we think, for the objection he advances to having such nurses placed on the Hospital Staff under the system proposed by the projectors of the scheme. He certainly would not have absolute control of the nurses, and it is within his strict right to judge whether absolute control is essential to the efficient working of the institution. On the other hand, the ladies of Yokohama are convinced that some arrangements must be made for rendering the services of foreign nurses available in special cases. Well trained, attentive and helpful as Japanese nurses are, they do not always show the necessary degree of resolution in dealing with a foreign patient, and it would, perhaps, be scarcely reasonable to expect that they should fully satisfy that requirement. The situation now is that nurses imported from Europe or America at the cost of the community can not be placed on the staff of the Hospital, and must therefore belong to some independent institution if they are to be available at all. The small foreign community of Tokyo faced this question some five years ago, and, largely owing to the energy shown by the Honourable Mrs. Whitehead and the generosity of Mr. Whitehead, a satisfactory system was elaborated and put into practice. Is it not possible for Yokohama and Tokyo to combine, the community of the former continuing to extend its support — though possibly on a modified scale—and Yokohama being made the head-quarters of a staff of nurses increased sufficiently to serve the requirements of both places?

BUDGET GOSSIP.

All the Tokyo journals allege that the Government has decided to ask the Diet to sanction an important change in the method of compiling the Budget. Hitherto it has been customary to fix a period within which each of the State's enterprises had to be carried to completion. It resulted that whether the portion of work allotted to any one year of the period had or had not been finished, the Department to which the enterprise was entrusted saw itself compelled to demand a fixed appropriation for the ensuing year, and thus the funds set aside were often in excess of the work actually done. Such a manner of compiling the Budget is plainly misleading. The Cabinet proposes, therefore, that there shall not be any fixing of periods in future, but that the rate of progress shall be determined by the facilities offering, whether financial or otherwise. It may be conjectured that the purpose of abandoning the principle of fixity is to enable the Government to postpone or delay works for whose rapid prosecution funds are not immediately available. We do not see that such a result would be at all calamitous, but, at any rate, the Government is understood to deny any intention of the kind. It claims, on the contrary, that greater expedition may be secured in some cases.

The House of Peers is said to be discussing the question of continuing the increased rate of land tax after next year. A meeting of the parties was held on the 12th instant in the *Kazoku Kai-kwan*. No definite decision was reached, the idea being that fuller investigation must be made of available resources as well as of the possibility of effecting administrative retrenchments and financial reforms. It is understood that the general attitude of the House is favourable to the Cabinet, but the members naturally hesitate to commit themselve to a hard-and-fast resolution.

The problem of naval increment also came upon the tapis. It is said that no determined opposition declared itself, but that, on the other hand, a majority considered it advisable to associate the question with financial potentialities. In short, they favoured increment provided that ways and means should be forthcoming. Of course the Government will not introduce any programme of naval expansion without indicating a source from which funds may be obtained. One source will be the proceeds of the continued land tax. That may be taken for granted.

The first note of distinct opposition comes from Tosa, namely, from the political coterie which supports Mr. Hayashi Yuzo, one of the prominent figures in the *Seiyu-kai*. This coterie, the *Chuo-ha* (central section), is said to have pronounced itself definitely hostile to continuing the increased rate of land tax after next year. It pleads that Government and Diet have pledged themselves to lighten the people's burdens after the year 1903, and that the promise is sacred. The statement rests on the authority of the *Nippon* only—not a perfectly trustworthy source of information in such matters.

The *Jiji Shimpo* lends its great influence to support the cause of naval increment and to advocate the continuance of the present rate of land tax. There is no other solid source of revenue available for the purposes of increment, and every thinking Japanese must admit that increment is unavoidable. The *Jiji* admits that administrative reconstruction and financial reform are very desirable, but it urges that these things must not be confounded with the vital question of keeping the country's defences in a proper state of efficiency.

As on-lookers—foreign on-lookers—we may be permitted to say that the cry for administrative reconstruction and financial reform has become quite farcical in Japan. Are any such measures possible on an important scale? If they are, it is a most extraordinary fact that Cabinet after Cabinet fails to elaborate any satisfactory scheme or, indeed, any scheme at all. The present Ministry has been in power since May 1901. Does any one pretend to believe sincerely that it could not submit to the Diet next session a tangible programme of reconstruction and reform if the present systems were disfigured by any flagrant abuses? Or are we to suppose that every Ministry since 1891 has been playing with this question?

A JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

There is in London, as most people know, an association called the London Exhibition Company, Limited. It possesses a large lot of land, measuring some 14 acres, whereon are erected various buildings designed for purposes of exhibition with all necessary accompaniments of shows and amusements. This Company – a very flourishing concern which pays a dividend of from 10 to 12 per cent. yearly—, has conceived the idea of organizing a Japanese exhibition in 1904, the nucleus to consist of articles remaining over from the Osaka Exhibition of next year. It is stated that the project has received the earnest support of the Japan Society of London, whose active Vice-president, Mr. Arthur Diosy, is lending much assistance. The Company, we read in the *Kokumin Shimbun*, has approached Mr. Arakawa. Japanese Consul-General in London, with a proposition which takes three forms. The first is that the Japanese Government should rent the whole of the Company's premises for a year at a cost of £80,000. The second is that the Government should rent the main section only, at an outlay of £50,000, leaving the company to make what it can out of the annexes; and the third is that the Company should undertake the whole business on its own account, under the declared approval and patronage of the Japanese Government. This third proposal seems to involve a payment of £16,000, but that point is somewhat obscure. Mr. Arakawa is said to have accompanied his report with a favourable recommendation. He says that the Company is a thoroughly trustworthy concern, and that, considering the interest taken in Japan's affairs since the Anglo-Japanese alliance, such an exhibition would doubtless be welcomed and would produce a good effect.

While heartily endorsing Mr. Arakawa's recommendation, we may be permitted to add that the idea is not at all new. It was put forward about 8 years ago by Mr. L. Fagan, formerly of the British Museum, who was then on a visit to Japan, and it had the support of several enterprising and far-seeing men in London. But the time was not then seasonable. To-day no objection of that kind can be urged. We do not doubt that the project would prove a success.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

Baron Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has sent a telegram of condolence to the family of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, and a similar step has been taken by the Japanese residents of Shanghai. It is further stated that British and Japanese ships of war will proceed to Nanking to take part in the funeral ceremony.

It still remains uncertain, so far as intelligence received in Japan is concerned, whether Chang Chih-tung has been appointed to succed Viceroy Liu permanently or whether he goes to Nanking temporarily. We ourselves have very little doubt on the subject. Viceroy Chang is much too great a man to be sent anywhere as a mere stop-gap. If he leaves Wuchang for Nanking—and he is said to be about to do so about the 15th instant,—he will go as permanent Viceroy of the two Kiang. We presume that His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. Kung Hung-ming, whose writings are now so familiar to Anglo-Saxons in the Far East.

Monday, Oct. 13.

The death is announced of His Excellency Tou Mu, Viceroy of Liang-Kwang, who succeeded the late Li Hung-chang in the Viceroyalty of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. He died on the morning of the 10th instant in Canton.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Shanghai saying that, according to the general belief there, the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Shanghai will be postponed in consequence of the death of Viceroy Liu Kun-yi.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Viceroy of Szchuan reports much discontent among the people owing to the weight of taxation. He declares that there is no possibility of collecting the required sum, and he therefore prays that the Indemnity, or rather Szchuan's share of it, should be cut down by one-half. It is very difficult to understand that a nation so lightly taxed as the Chinese should find any difficulty in paying the small amount due annually on account of the Indemnity. One has to fall back upon the hypothesis that the amounts actually collected in the guise of taxes are a very large multiple of the amounts openly accounted for. China badly wants some form of representative government. How immeasurably her difficulties would be relieved if she had a parliament to discuss her fiscal and political affairs!

It is stated that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung resolutely refuses to accept the Viceroyalty of the two Kiang, in succession to Liu Kun-yi. He declares that if the Government presses him to accept, he will have no resource but to resign altogether. Under these circumstances the Peking authorities are said to be much perplexed how to act. Chang is probably obeying the old Chinese maxim important to maidens, "Enter a house where the wife has been divorced, but do not become the wife of a widower." To stand in the place of a deceased Liu Kun-yi without loss of prestige, would be a difficult task even for a Chang Chih-tung.

Apparently Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has obtained permission to lay aside his official duties and return to his native province in consequence of his mother's death. The telegraph says that the Empress Dowager wishes Wang Wen-shao to discharge the functions of Viceroy of Chili during Yuan's absence from his post.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

No exit has been found from the dilemma about the compulsory worship of Confucius in the new Chinese schools. Special attention was drawn to the matter in the Shantung College, established by Yuan Shih-kai. Dr. Hayes, principal of the teaching staff, and the other Christian teachers, resigned some time ago because students were obliged to prostrate themselves before the tablet of Confucius, which meant, of course, that the Christian students had to withdraw from the College. The Chinese officials express a desire to retain Dr. Hayes' services, but avow themselves unable to modify the rule as to Confucian worship since it is founded on a decree from the Throne. It is much to be regretted that the Chinese can not persuade themselves to secularize public education completely. Education at private schools and colleges is another matter. There the introduction of the religious element should be perfectly free. But funds obtained from general taxation ought not to be devoted to promoting a particular kind of creed. The wrong of such a course is probably smaller in China than in any other country, for the whole nation, with the exception of the very petty fraction that have embraced Christianity, are disciples of Confucius, and entertain no manner of objection to worshipping before the Sage's tablet. Wrong is wrong, however, be its dimensions what they may. The trouble is accentuated in the present case by the alleged fact that the worship of Confucius was not a necessary element of the curriculum in the old provincial colleges. It has been introduced, according to the cities, in the new colleges only, and they infer, not unnaturally, that its direct purpose is to check the spread of Christianity and to harass the Christian converts.

The new Police School in Tientsin is to be opened on the 19th instant. Its object is to train police officials for service throughout the Metropolitan province. The School is under the direction of Mr. Miura, formerly a public procurator in Japan; Mr. Izami holds the post of police inspector and Mr. Ogawa that of sectional chief, while the interpreters are Messrs. Nakajima and Kawasaki. The fact that the system of police education pursued at the school is to be purely Japanese may be inferred from these names.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

It is alleged that Prince Ching has made various recommendations to the Throne in the sequel of his foreign tour. The first is that education should be made compulsory for all children of a school-going age; the second that Confucianism should be encouraged and schools organized to teach it; the third, that the police system should be reformed; the fourth that schools of law should be established, thus sowing the seeds for the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction; the fifth that provision for technical education should be made in the localities; the sixth that the system of conscription should be adopted; the seventh, that the sons and younger brothers of nobles and Ministers of State should be made officers in the army; and the eighth that the high officials should be sent abroad to enlighten them. These sweeping changes are said to have been briefly approved by the Empress Dowager, but whether they will be carried out seems very doubtful.

Mr. Kano Jingoro did not meet Viceroy Liu Kun-yi when he visited Nanking on the occasion of his recent journey to China. He says that the Viceroy's condition did not permit the reception of visitors. In attempting to check the dysentery under which the old man was gradually sinking, remedies had been employed which, in turn, became responsible for new complications. Mr. Kano adds that zealous as the Viceroy showed himself in matters of reform, he was much thwarted by the conservatives in his district, and that his death will naturally inspire the latter with fresh courage. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung thus remains the only bulwark of reform in the central regions.

It is stated that efforts are being made to push forward the work on the detached palace at Paoting. Orders for the construction of this palace were issued when the Court was on the eve of returning to Peking, but the building was then described as a resting place, and people wondered that at a time when the Government's finances were necessarily in a very straitened condition, so much expense should be incurred on account of a merely temporary structure. But the story now is that the Empress Dowager intends to move to Paoting as soon as the new palace is ready to receive her. It is impossible to divine the dimensions of the grain of truth embodied in this rumour. The Empress Dowager's doings will continue to be a mine of treasure to the newsmongers so long as Her Majesty herself continues.

The latest statement about the Chinese students in Tokyo comes from a Mr. Matsuoka, who telegraphs to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Peking under date of the 8th instant. He says that Prince Ching, junior, when received in audience by the Empress-Dowager after his return from Europe, was asked by Her Majesty whether the present Chinese Representative in Tokyo had acted wisely in the matter of the students. The Prince replied in the negative, but, on being further questioned, deprecated any change of Minister, and expressed the opinion that the situation would be fully met by appointing a superintendent of education, for which post he recommended one of his own suite, Mr. Wan. The *Hochi's* informant goes on to say that Mr. Tsai, being protected by Yung Lu, can not be easily moved; and, further, that to remove him on account of the students would encourage the latter to become unreasonable.

We suspect this story to be a clumsy *réchauffé*. The conversations that pass between Chinese sovereigns and princes are not public property and, besides, nothing is less probable than that Prince Ching, if questioned at all about the matter, would have confined himself to such perfunctory replies. Perhaps it may be well in this context to deny again the often-repeated statement that the two students, Wu and Sung, were deported by the Japanese Government at the instance of the Chinese Representative. Our information goes to show that the Chinese Representative had nothing to do with the matter. The students amply merited their punishment.

Friday, Oct. 17.

The *N.-C. Daily News* asserts positively that the foreign garrisons are to be withdrawn from Shanghai on the 1st of November and that the news was conveyed to Viceroy Liu on his death-bed. Our contemporary pays a high tribute to the good conduct of the men of the four nationalities during the whole time they have been stationed in Shanghai. It adds that

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the French propose to increase their force of gendarmerie after the regulars have left, but that otherwise things will revert to their normal state.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA AND TRAVELLERS' FACILITIES.

The management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have effected arrangements which will greatly add to the convenience of travellers. They have made an agreement with the Sanyo Railway Companies, so that henceforth it will be possible for travellers by the N. Y. Kaisha's steamers to debark at Moji and take the train thence to Kobe, thus performing a considerable portion of the journey overland without any additional expense. The same facility will be given in the other direction also. No other Steamship Company is in a position to offer this convenience. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be actually out of pocket by the arrangement, but it should be compensated by an access of popularity for its boats.

Another great improvement effected by the same Company is that it has combined with the Nippon Railway Company, the Tanko Railway Company and the Hokkaido Railway Company to effect a joint arrangement so that persons travelling from Tokyo to any of the principal points in Hokkaido, can obtain through tickets and can book their baggage from start to destination without any expense whatever—within the prescribed limits of weight, of course. At present several purchases of tickets have to be made and several transfers of baggage. Here, again, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be out of pocket, since it will have to provide for the carriage of passengers' baggage between the steamers and the railways, but such considerations are not suffered to weigh against an addition to the convenience of the travelling public.

EDUCATION AS A NATIONAL ASSET.

In his opening address before the British Association last September, Professor Dewar. the new President, laid strong stress upon the importance of education as a national asset, and lamented the backwardness of the United Kingdom in developing a class of trained men fitted to cope with the exigencies of the times. He referred to the value of the German chemical industries, which, developed within a period of seventy years, were largely founded on basic discoveries made by English chemists, but which were never properly appreciated or scientifically developed in England. The root of the mischief was, he said, the want of education among the workmen. What has given Germany its commanding advantage in this field, he argued, has been an abundance of men of ordinary plodding ability, thoroughly trained and methodically directed, and it is the failure of English schools to turn out, and of its manufacturers to demand men, of this kind, which explains the country's loss of some valuable industries and its precarious hold upon others. Professor Dewar insists upon the absolute necessity of general training as a basis for technical education. Mental habits, he says, are formed for good or evil long before men go to the technical schools, and without a good general training no amount of technical training will remedy the deficiency of which he complains.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

There has been talk for some time, as our readers are aware, of instituting a system of premia in connexion with postal savings banks, in order to encourage the spirit of effective economy. Tokyo journals allege that a draft of a bill in that sense was prepared by the Department of Communications, and that it contained a provision fixing the maximum premium at five thousand *yen*. The Finance Department, however, cut down the premium to a thousand *yen*, on the ground that it would not do to make it higher than the premium now paid by the Industries Bank. In consideration of giving premia, the interest on deposits is to be reduced from 4.8 per cent., its present rate, to 3.6 or 3.5 per cent.

There is room to doubt how far this policy will be successful. The deposits in postal savings banks reached their highest point in 1896, when they aggregated 28 million *yen* in round numbers. Two years later they fell to 22½ millions, and in 1900 they rose again to 24 millions. These figures do not suggest that the postal banks have many attractions for the people. If the Government now reduces the rate of interest from 4.8 per cent. to 3.6, the immediate result will be a total loss of 288,000 *yen* annually to depositors, in the matter of interest. How much of that sum will be allotted in the form of premia? Hardly enough, we imagine, to reconcile people to the new and very small rate of interest. Six-and-a-half per cent., compounded every half year, can easily be obtained from banks of first-rate standing. Will people be content with 3.6 per cent. and the infinitesimally small chance of a premium? It suggests itself to ordinary observers that if the Government really wants to encourage depositors, it should not deprive than of a large fixed income for the sake of a small chance in a lottery. But these are very obvious considerations. We must assume that full weight has been given to them and that the Government knows the mood of its own nationals.

KOREA.

Fourteen Japanese subjects have been deported from Korea for secretly introducing nickel coins from Osaka. Other culprits of the same character are expected to be discovered. The amount of the importation was fifty thousand *yen*.

The Italian Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires* in Seoul died on the night of the 11th instant of dysentery, from which he had been suffering for some time.

There are some confused rumours from Seoul about the circulation of notes issued by the First Bank of Japan in that city. One story is that the Korean Foreign Office has interdicted the circulation. Another says that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has instructed his nationals, serving under the Korean Government, to refuse to receive their salary in the above notes. According to the former account this incident is a prelude to the coming of Mr. Waeber and to the renewal of a struggle for political power. According to the latter, it is simply a device to create trouble. The fact is that in Korea Russia occupies the place of the *femme* of the fable who is always to be sought when tales of commotion begin to emanate from Japanese sources.

GERMAN INFANTRY.

An interesting question has been raised in connexion with the recent German manœuvres. The Emperor, a feature of whose genius is to seek information wherever it can be procured by any possibility, invited some distinguished American and English officers to pass judgment on his army after its recent parades and movements. Adjutant-General Corbin, of the U.S. Army, is reported to have replied :—

"In drill and compact organisation there is nothing like the German infantry the world over. It would have been invincible in former days with a calibre and range of guns which permitted a hostile army to approach within a few hundred yards. But in modern warfare, with artillery that reaches several miles, and rifles with a range of 4,000 yards, the German infantry would be annihilated. It would be a shining target if some soldiers should lie behind embankments a great distance away. The German infantryman so far as I am able to judge from parades, is made of stern fighting timber, but with the system of solid ranks and automaton-like discipline his fighting force is reduced to a minimum. Against long range artillery and rifles, in my opinion, he would be useless in action."

We do not believe that General Corbin said just that. But he may have said something like it, for something very like it has been said in our own hearing by British officers who, fresh from the experiences of South Africa, declared that if German troops, using tactics such as are now practised on the mimic battle-fields of the Fatherland, had been engaged in the Boer campaign, they could not have won a fight. General Botha, recently describing what took place on the Tugela when Buller made his disastrous Colenso advance, adopting stereotyped methods of formation and concluding that because the enemy did not answer his artillery fire they were either absent or silenced—General Botha has shown that the British owed their disaster solely to conservative tactics. However, the curious point is that Mr. Poulteney Bigelow, in a recent essay—we can not recall where it was published—declared that all the show parades, the serried charges, the big-battalion rushes, and the impressively grand movements made by massed columns for the benefit of foreign military observers in Germany, are pure show, having no relation whatever to the real campaigning in which the troops have previously engaged. Mr. Bigelow's assertion is that the foreign expert, when by invitation or request he attends German manœuvres, is carefully excluded from witnessing the army at work and is only allowed to see it at play. If that be true either the expert must be a very simple person or the German staff possess extraordinary facilities for deceiving him.

THE RICE CROP.

Talk about the rice crop is beginning to be heard again. On the 24th of last month, that is to say, 4 days before the storm, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce announced, as the result of its second investigation, that the crop would be 39⅓ million *koku* in round numbers. But the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha now estimates the yield at only 36 million *koku*, in other words, a figure corresponding to that for 1895. Possibly—some folks say "probably"—the total will not exceed 33 millions. In any case the prophets are foretelling a large import of rice from abroad and a corresponding exodus of specie. Forty million *yen* is spoken of. But prices in the rice market can not be said to reflect these sinister forecasts.

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DEPARTURE OF MR. WU JU-LUNG.

Mr. Wu Ju-lung left Tokyo on the 14th instant, after a visit which had lasted several months. During the whole time he devoted himself with untiring energy to inspecting schools and investigating educational affairs. Before leaving the city he had a long interview with Marquis Ito, and as a matter of course, there were other official meetings and farewell entertainments. The impression produced by him during his sojourn in Tokyo was the impression produced by contact with numerous individual Chinese, namely, that he is a man of the highest capacity and thorough earnestness of purpose. China has many such subjects, and their influence on her career can not fail to produce fine fruit.

The eminent educator's parting interview with Marquis Ito took place at the latter's villa, the Soro-kaku, on the 12th instant. Mr. Wu was accompanied by one of the most celebrated Chinese scholars in Japan, Mr. Mori Kainan. The visitor asked Marquis Ito's opinion about administrative reform in China, and received a reply characteristic of the Japanese statesman. During his visit to China in 1898, the Marquis explained, he had made known his views very clearly in answer to inquiries, and he did not doubt that what he then said was still remembered by some of his hearers. Administrative reform must be radical. Nothing of a really useful character could be effected by merely awaiting suggestions from Viceroys and Governors, even though such suggestions were utilized when received. That method of procedure meant treating the leaves and branches and neglecting the malady in the trunk. Able rulers and simple-minded people represented a situation lending itself easily to reform, just as water flowing from high places naturally seeks the lower levels. But competent subjects and incompetent rulers constituted a situation hopeless from the reforming paint of view. That was the teaching of all experience, whether Occidental or Oriental, and the lesson of all history. As for education, its object was to equip men of ability for all the functions of the age. In China, however, the ideal of scholarship was intimate knowledge of Confucianism. Beyond that the Chinese student's vision did not range. But was it reasonably conceivable that from the mind of one man, living thousands of years ago, materials to equip all men for all time could possibly emanate, be that man a sage however exceptionally gifted? The narrow notions collateral to such a theory were fatal to true progress. If was not to be denied that a nation should have an accurate knowledge of its own past. But it must also have a clear perception of its present needs, which conception could be obtained only by grafting modern learning upon the ancient. What China needed most was acquaintance with Occidental science. Japan had commenced by establishing an engineering college and China might advantageously follow that example—equip herself, in the first place, with practically useful experts.

Marquis Saionji was present on this occasion, and it is related that Mr. Wu asked him what impressions he gathered from reading Occidental and Chinese books. The Marquis answered that a perusal of Occidental books showed him a philosophy having for objective the rejection of selfish isolation and the promotion of universal brotherhood; whereas the perusal of Chinese books revealed a system of self-segregation and alien repulsion.

THE NAMURA AFFAIR.

In the absence of any more exciting topic the Tokyo newspapers devote a large space to discussing the question of Public Procurator Namura Shin and the school readers. One is often obliged to doubt the evidence of one's own senses when one has to examine these periodical journalistic excitements in Japan. The veriest grain of dust is magnified into a mountain. Mr. Namura Shin is the son-in-law of the former President of the Court of Cassation, Mr. Namura Taizo. In 1899, while Mr. Namura Shin was known as Mr. Ogo Shin, not having yet been adopted into the Namura family, and while he was serving as assistant public procurator, not having yet received substantive appointment, there came before him a complaint from the Department of Education which charged the well known book store Kinkodo with having supplied readers not up to sample. Of course there was no question about the contents of the readers: the manuscript had been duly examined and approved by the Department. The question related solely to the quality of the paper used in printing them. To Mr. Ogo Shin, in his capacity of acting public procurator, fell the duty of considering the suit instituted by the Department of Education. He rejected it, and the point made is that his rejection was the result of a bribe of 1,000 *yen* given to him by the Kinkodo. The matter is now under official examination, and its quality may be gathered from the fact that the prosecutor is Mr. Kudo Tetsuo, who was recently in jail on a charge of obtaining money by intimidation and is now out on bail awaiting trial. Moreover, he was then connected with the *Niroku Shimpo*, which newspaper is a bitter foe of Mr. Namura Shin. During its trouble with the police the *Niroku* accused Mr. Namura of instigating the prosecutions to which its people were subjected, and it now exults over the attack made upon him. Is not that a pretty story? To cap it all we have the fact that even if Mr. Namura be convicted of taking a bribe, the statute of limitations will save him from criminal punishment. So long as there are yellow journals, active police officials, and corrupt traders, such incidents are inevitable. But is it inevitable that a majority of the Tokyo journals should busy themselves with these bagatelles? The longer we live in Japan the more respect do we entertain for the maxims by which every-day folks are governed. It often seems very strange that men and women show so much reluctance to meddle with matters appearing in the newspapers, and that they allow themselves to be slandered without protest. But is it not wiser to endure a great deal rather than to take the lid off this stormy tea-pot of Tokyo journalism?

AN UNDER-CURRENT IN AMERICAN LIFE.

A writer in the *Academy* in the course of a criticism of Mr. F. W. Halsey's new book "Our Literary Deluge," which deals exclusively with the American book-market, makes some pertinent observations which we print below:—

If the surfeiting of the national collection were the only outcome of the excess of the New Book, America might bear or burn her burden with equanimity. Her real danger is from the effect of the chronic boom, and the too frequent arrival of the epoch-making American author, accompanied by a first edition of fifty thousand copies or so of the masterpiece for which the age stands still. But the critic does not, as we think, take sufficient account of the large community of systematic and orderly readers which exists in the United States and Canada. There is no part of the world, with the possible exception of Germany, where culture is being so much sought among the people by the medium of methodical and well-planned reading, as in America. One hears comparatively little of it, because the real student is everywhere a reticent creature; but no one can go much into American society without being struck by its results, especially in the smaller cities of the West and South. New York, Boston, Philadelphia even, and assuredly Chicago (in which improbable locality American publishers find one of their richest markets for *belles lettres* and the best class of new books and reprints) are vocal, where what we should call the provinces only read steadily and well, and buy enormous quantities of books, without making a fuss about it.

Especially among American women of all ages is methodical and well-ordered reading—reading really well done and well assimilated—an increasingly prevalent habit. Book-clubs, reading circles, and literary societies of different kinds certainly exceed in numbers and enthusiasm similar bodies in this country. It is easy to be funny about them; but they are themselves very much in earnest, and their influence is an educative and useful one. Their members "set" each other different spheres of study which are patiently pursued; and guide each other's choice of related books, which they meet periodically (generally in the members' houses) to discuss. There is no doubt a good deal of self-consciousness in the process; but the advantages derived from it are evident.

"Booms" and the largely circulated cheap magazines of America make it easy to underrate the literary progress of the country. In a community of seventy millions there is abundant room for desultory and idle readers, the "reading public" of the dry-goods store and the monthly magazines. But the number of true book-lovers and good book-users exists largely and is rapidly growing.

THE LAST WORDS OF LIU KUN-YI.

Some of our Tokyo contemporaries print a translation of the last words dictated—or actually written—by the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi. He committed them to paper five days before his death, and they must be read as a message inspired by the sincerity that possesses all hearts on the verge of dissolution. Liu refers to his own essay, in conjunction with Chang Chih-tung, to introduce reforms into the Government. Obviously the reference is to that celebrated memorial which went up to the Throne over the signatures of the two great satraps in the spring of the present year. He declares that it affords him profound satisfaction in his last moments to know that the eclective system has begun to be adopted in China; that his country has broken away from the worship of obsolete models and will now take what is good from the outer world. Fortunately, he goes on to say, the Throne possesses the services of men like Prince Chin and Prince Sü, and of an official like Yuan Shih-kai. This last the old Viceroy eulogizes warmly. The courage and liberality of the man are remarkable, he says, and though he may be inferior to the late Li Hung-chang in fertility of mental resource and in political craft, he is superior to him in sincerity and directness. The Throne should not allow itself to be influenced by the charges preferred by petty detractors against such a public servant. China is a vast country with an enormous population. Among its numerous inhabitants there are many without sufficient education. The employment of such men must be avoided, but when once an official is appointed, he ought to be trusted, and his capacities should not be hampered by undue interference from above. As for himself, the Viceroy confesses that his disposition is rough and his ability inferior, and that his want of talent in dealing with affairs has caused him many regrets. But he thinks that he understood something of the purpose of the Throne in his choice of enlightened men to serve in

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the posts that were at his disposal. There are critics who allege that students sent to study abroad become infected with the false doctrines of other lands, lose their love for their country, and acquire a turbulent insurrectionary spirit; while some of them enter the path of vice and end their educational career in the slough of dissipation. Among thousands of students there may be two or three against whom such charges are justly preferable. But it is extravagant to denounce the whole body and condemn the whole system because of a very few failures. Dangers and abuses of that kind can be easily averted or corrected by a system of proper supervision. The urgent need of the country at present is to enlist the services of able men. The Throne has good advisers, and it is to be earnestly hoped that His Majesty will bring to the selection of his officers a broad and liberal mind. "I am now an old man, worn out by illness and of little talent. There are hundreds of things that I would fain say. But I must leave them unsaid, praying my Sovereign to divine them."

We were mistaken, it seems, in conjecturing that an official of Chang Chih-tung's importance would not go to Nanking to fill the post of Viceroy temporarily. The *North-China Daily News* says that the Viceroy of Liangkiang must be a man of Hunan extraction. Were the office given to a native of any other province, he could scarcely hold it for more than a year without exterminating the Kolao Hui Society, which would involve incidentally the destruction of some 200,000 braves of the Siang army. It is therefore considered certain that Chang Chih-tung will not remain many months in Nanking, and that the real Viceroy will be Wei Kuang-tao, now of the Yun-kuei provinces. The late Liu Kun-yi, shortly before his death, recommended four officials from among whom his successor should be chosen. One was Chang Chih-tung, whom, as his old friend and coadjutor in reform work, he was bound to mention. Another was a Manchu—it is *de rigueur* to include the name of a Manchu in such a list—; the third was Governor Nieh of Anhui, and the fourth, whom Liu really desired to designate, was Wei, Viceroy of the Yan-Kuei provinces.

It is a startling commentary on the state of affairs in the Yangtse Valley that the Kolao Hui and the Siang Army are practically masters of the situation at Nanking —startling if true.

The *N.-C. Daily News* has the following interesting note about the late Viceroy Liu:—

H.E. Liu-yi was a native of Hunan, the mother of statesmen in China, and was born in the year 1828. He never attained high literary rank, having only reached the grade of Hsiutsai, licentiate. Men of action were wanted in the stirring times of the Taiping Rebellion, not students, and action comes naturally to the Hunanese. Accordingly in 1854 the young Liu joined the staff of his great fellow-provincial, the Marquis Tsêng Kuo-fan, who was then Generalissimo of the armies of seven provinces engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion. For his faithful service, the Marquis recommended him for the post of Provincial Judge of Kuangtung, to which he was appointed by the Throne in 1861. In 1862 he rose to be Provincial Treasurer of Kuangsi, and became Governor of the same province in 1865, and Viceroy of the two Kuang provinces seven years later. In 1879 he was transferred to Nanking as Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces. In October 1881 he was ordered to resign his post and go up to Peking for audience, and the presents he made to the metropolitan mandarinate were regarded as so unsatisfactory considering the positions he had held, that in January 1882 he was denounced to the Throne as "being too much under the influence of his protégés," and was put into retirement for about eight years, which he spent at his native town of Siangyin.

In 1890 a Hunan man was required as Viceroy at Nanking, and Liu was reappointed. The selection was not very well received, it being objected that Liu was old, a confirmed opium-smoker, and thoroughly apathetic and indifferent. The sequel has shown the power there was still in the old Hunanese, when the occasion demanded it, notwithstanding his age, his long absence from official work and his devotion to opium. In the war between China and Japan, when Li Hung-chang's vaunted "Huai" armies were suffering a series of defeats at the hands of the hitherto despised Japanese, Liu was ordered up to Peking with his Hunanese "Siang" troops, to take over the direction of the war in Manchuria. In December of the same year he was made Generalissimo of the forces within and without the Great Wall, with his headquarters at Shanhaikuan. Here he remained, unable to make any impression on the tide of misfortune which followed Li's rash entry into a war for which he was utterly unprepared, until the close of Li's successful mission to Japan to arrange a peace. In 1895 Liu returned to Nanking and resumed the viceroyalty, which had been held in the interim by Chang Chih-tung. We have alluded to the great services he rendered to his country and to all of us in 1900, for which he was rewarded with the grant of the title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, being raised in 1901 to the Senior Guardianship, with the grant of the two-eyed peacock's feather.

Liu's illness dated from the time of the Boxer troubles, and not long ago he had a serious attack of diarrhœa, which grew into dysentery, which carried him off yesterday morning. His death cannot make for peace in the Yangtze Valley, for it is well known that the maintenance of order there was entirely due to his strong personality and the fact that he was a Hunanese. The strongest secret society in China is the Kolao Hui, a large and important section of the members of which are Hunanese and soldiers in the "Siang" army. This formidable society, of which so much is heard and so little seen, has been spreading widely of late and has extended its scope from the Liang Kiang into the Yun-kuei, the Two Kuang, and Szechuan provinces. As its headquarters are in or near Nanking, it demands that the Viceroy there shall be a Hunanese, and this is the only consideration that is against Chang Chih-tung's succession. For all this, it is probable that the Viceroy of the two Hu provinces will be Liu's successor, for there is no strong Hunanese available at the moment. The only two that seem eligible are Wei Kuang-tao, the Viceroy of Yun-Kuei provinces, who cannot easily be spared from that post at this time of unrest in southern China, and Nieh Chih-kuei, our former Taotai, now, Governor of Anhui. Nieh has an excellent record, but it remains to be seen whether he is strong enough to succeed Liu. The name of Yuan Shih-kai has been mentioned, but it is doubtful if the Empress Dowager will allow him to leave Chihli, and he is not a Hunan man.

The loss of so good a man as Liu must be always a severe shock, but it is particularly inopportune at such a critical time as this. Nearly the whole of China is in a state of ferment, and he was a great repressive force. His enlightenment and his appreciation of the necessity for a change in China where genuine; he was a straight-forward gentleman, not a times-server or opportunist, and he had much influence for good with his Imperial mistress. His adi too was wanted to make the Treaty of Shanghai a success, and no one can say what view Chang Chih-tung's new colleage, whether he is appointed to Nanking or Wuchang, will take of it.

The lamentation in China over the death of Liu Kun-yi will be deep and wide-spread and foreigners may well join in it, for we have also suffered a serious loss in his death.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is stated that the Diet will be invited during its next session to consider an important reconstruction of the educational system. No change will be made, speaking generally, in the primary schools, but whereas at present third and fourth year students of these schools have access to technical classes should such classes be formed, it will hereafter be necessary to form them. In short, the faculty of a primary school will be deprived of discretionary power as to organizing a practical section: they must organise it. Middle Schools also will remain unchanged, but there will be added to them a *Hoshu-ka*, or "supplementary section," where a graduate must study for a year if he desires to carry his education to a higher stage. The time required for graduation in a Middle School is 5 years. Consequently, under the new system, a lad must add another year if he contemplates an university career. But the radical change is in the matter of High Schools. At present a Middle School graduate enters a High School and from thence gains access to an University. The High Schools are now to be abolished, and in their place *Yobi-mon*—preparatory colleges—will be formed, where a graduate of a Middle School who has put in his year in the Supplementary Section, will study for two years before entering an University. The net result of this is that 9 years' study in a Middle School and a Preparatory college will take a youth to an university, instead of the present minimum of 10 years. The most important reform, however, seems to be in the matter of technical education. All the present technical schools—and there are several actually in existence as well as a number about to be organized—will be changed into High Practical Schools, where a lad may matriculate after graduation at a Middle School, without studying for a year in a Supplementary Section. The great object is to promote practical education.

Friday, Oct. 17.

It appears that the public has been mistaken in its conception of the changes contemplated in the educational system of Japan. There is no idea of allowing youths to pass from Middle Schools to the Universities with only the intervention of supplementary sections. In fact, the object of the reform is, not to facilitate admission to the Universities, but rather to enable a youth to attain a sufficiently high standard of education for all practical purposes without graduating from a university. It is with that aim that the establishment of high technical schools is contemplated. A student passing from a middle school to a high technical school will receive an education fitting him for any position, and will not be at any serious disadvantage as compared with a graduate of a university. Such is the plan, appareutly. The idea of supplementary sections in the Middle Schools seems to have been evolved from the imagination of newspaper reporters, though that is very difficult to conceive.

Baron Kikuchi, interviewed on this subject by a representative of the *Chiuo Shimbun*, is reported as saying that the question of middle education is perplexing European nations as well as the Japanese at present. His Excellency spoke of the controversy about abolishing the study of Latin and Greek in English Schools, and compared it with the problem of the study of modern languages in Japanese Schools. He appeared to think that too much time is given to the study of European languages in some of the educational institutions of this country—7 or 8 hours a week, for instance, to English alone, whereas in Germany or France one or two hours are considered sufficient. Baron Kikucbi sees no valid reason for such a difference. He does not think that Japanese students labour under any moral disability for acquiring foreign languages. But he does think that the method they pursue is very faulty. No sooner does a student acquire even a rudimentary knowledge of English than he sets himself to read Carlyle or Spencer, which results, of course, in failure to acquire any facility in the colloquial.

No doubt that is very true. But with

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whom does the fault lie? We can not suppose that Japanese students refuse to be guided by their teachers in their choice of studies. It is the teacher that must bear the blame. One can easily conceive why he prefers to immerse his pupils in the perusal of volumes which he himself has already mastered, and which serve to conveniently circumscribe the course of instruction. Baron Kikuchi is well aware, no one better, that two hours a week with a good teacher conduce more to progress than six or seven hours with a bad teacher. In France and Germany students of the English language have Englishmen for teachers, just as in England students of French or German have natives of France or Germany. In Japan the teachers of European languages—or, at least, 99 out of every hundred of them—are Japanese, and only a very small percentage of them have any claim whatever to be considered competent for the work they undertake. We do not speak in a carping spirit. Most fully do we appreciate Japan's difficulties in this matter, and most profoundly do we sympathise with the hard-worked, poorly paid Japanese teacher, whose livelihood depends on doling out to his pupils such small pittance of erudition as he has himself acquired with infinite pains. It is all very hard and much of it is very sad. Let us, however, get the bases of our comparisons correctly, especially if the process leads us incidentally to appreciate the heavy handicap under which Japan labours owing to her impecuniosity.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Official returns show that there was a marked decline in wages in the United Kingdom during 1901. The previous five years had been years of steady appreciation, but in 1901 the change was so sharp that, according to the statistics, the number of work-people who experienced reductions was greater than in any previous year, and the amount of the reductions exceeded the total recorded in the eight years immediately preceding. To state the latter result in figures, the decrease of the weekly wages bill was more than one and a half millions sterling. Of course all trades did not experience a similar fate. Specially notable is the fact that whereas workmen in private employment had to be content with smaller pay, those in the service of the Government, the local authorities, the railways and the police received better rates than ever. On the other hand, if the workman's reward diminished, the returns show that there is a growing tendency to settle wages' questions by compromise and conciliation, instead of having recourse to strikes and lock-outs. The official report says :—" Out of every hundred persons whose wages were changed, only two were concerned in strikes and lock-outs." Commenting on the report, *The Times* says : —" Even more important than the fact that in every coal-mining district, with the exception of South Wales, a conciliation board for the general regulation of wages and kindred matters is now established, is the general growth of a better spirit; the discrediting of hot headed mischief-makers; the spread of a disbelief in the efficacy of strikes; the presence of a vivid sense that the real gains to the victor in this form of civil war are rarely worth the cost; the belief that a strike is generaly due to temper or want of tact in one or more persons."

THE WAIST OF JAPAN.

Some years ago a foreign engineer, whose name we do not now remember, though it deserves to be remembered, suggested that the waist of Japan should be severed by a canal. One of Japan's appellations is " Akitsushima," so called on account of its resemblance to a dragon fly. It certainly resembles a wasp, inasmuch as it has a waist of exceeding narrowness, where the Bay of Wakasa on the Western coast and the Bay of Owari on the Eastern, are separated by a narrow strip of dry land. Moreover, between the two bays lies the great lake of Omi. A canal running westward from Owari Bay through a length of 37 miles would reach the eastern shore of Lake Biwa, and a canal running eastward from Wakasa Bay through a distance of 13 miles would reach the western shore of the same lake. In other words, 50 miles of cutting would create a water-way right across the waist of Japan, thus increasing enormously the efficiency of the navy and the facilities for water transport between the eastern and western coasts of the island. It is further computed that the excavation would supply material for reclaiming two million acres of rice land from Lake Biwa. This is a great project, and that it will be carried out sooner or later we entertain no doubt. It has been revived by the people of Kyoto, who have sent Mr. Yoshida Gennosuke to Tokyo to promote the scheme. Some representation on the subject will probably be submitted to the House of Peers. The completion of such a work would greatly improve Japan's strategical position.

TOKYO WATER WORKS PIPES.

There is fresh trouble about pipes for the Tokyo Water Works. Vernacular journals say that a contract to supply 2,475 pipes was made by a well known Yokohama firm. They arrived in three batches and each batch was condemned after expert inspection. Efforts were nevertheless made to induce the Water Works Authorities to take delivery at reduced rates, but the proposal did not meet with approval, Baron Kaneko, President of the City Assembly, being unreservedly opposed to the use of defective material. After Baron Kaneko's resignation, however, the question was again brought forward, and it has now been decided that the pipes shall be used at the reduced rates proposed by the importer, the chief reason for this change of front being that, in default of these pipes, the construction of the Water Works must be suspended. We observe a disposition in some quarters to discover a mare's nest in this transaction, but ordinary observers will be disposed to regard it as natural and sensible. The whole problem turns upon the nature of the defects detected by the experts. If they are defects such as must shorten the life of the pipes, or seriously reduce their coefficient of resistance, then, of course, the material should be rejected whatever rebate be offered by the importers. Already, however, there have been several cases of pipes rejected on account of wholly insignificant defects, and it is quite possible that the present incident may be another illustration of the meticular disposition shown by some junior experts in Japan. At any rate the question is one for experts alone to decide. There is no occasion to search for subterranean processes on the part of those interested in selling the material.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We are glad to see that the *Jiji Shimpo* hints at the unwisdom of such outlays as must be caused by the approaching celebration of the Red Cross Society. The celebration will be the eleventh in the Society's career, and it will also serve to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Society's organization. Upwards of ten thousand persons are said to have already sent in their names as intending to be present. These are not residents of Tokyo but visitors from the provincial branches of the Society. Our contemporary calculates that each person will spend 50 *yen* on the average, including the cost of travelling and that of staying in Tokyo. Hence the total outlay will be five hundred thousand *yen*. Is such an outlay necessary, asks the *Jiji*. Could not the money be more usefully spent? There can be no second opinion on that subject we think. Probably it will be urged, however, that meetings of this kind are necessary for rendering the Society popular. Perhaps they are. Perhaps public charity requires such props.

The *Nippon* publishes a statement alleged to have been made by the Chinese Legation to the effect that the rumour of Mr. Tsai's resignation is unfounded. The *Nippon's* informant adds that Mr. Tsai has been much kinder to the students than the former Minister, Mr. Li Shing-tok; that the nine lads for whom His Excellency refused to go security had been expelled from their own country and were adventurers; that there are in Peking many political parties, some of whom speak ill of Mr. Tsai, and that the latter is not at all likely to resign on account of such a paltry affair.

Lieut.-General Oku, who goes to India to represent Japan at the Great Durbar which the Governor-General holds next year in celebration of the Coronation, will leave on the 18th instant by the German steamer *Hamburg*, reaching Colombo on the 16th of November. Thence he will proceed by a small steamer to Tuticorin, and there take train for Calcutta. At the close of December he will proceed to Delhi, remaining there from the 27th of December to the 9th January.

The *Jiji Shimpo* urges that steps should be taken to nourish the spirit of foreign enterprise (*taigai shiso*), among the youth of Japan. Much of Great Britain's success is due, our contemporary thinks, to the education of such a spirit. It is largely assisted in her case by judiciously compiled readers which make English children acquainted with the world outside the United Kingdom, above all with that large section of it over which the British flag floats. Japanese readers are not prepared with a view to any such purpose. That defect should be remedied, and a still more effective step, though necessarily of limited character, might be taken by sending students to China and Korea during their holidays. We are a little surprised that our contemporary does not allude specially to Manchuria in this context, but doubtless it includes that region in " North China." It may be noted that the suggestion as to sending students abroad during their holidays has already received practical attention. This year, a school, of which we cannot at the moment recall the name, sent some 50 or 60 pupils to Seattle where they were very hospitably received, though, as reported by a news agency, some urchins threw stones

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at them on one occasion calling them "more Japs." Moreover, on the 4th of the present month, the Kyoto Commercial School sent 35 students to Shanghai under the care of two teachers. Of course steamship companies like the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha would be ready to grant special facilities to such students.

Northern Nigeria, where the British Resident, Captain Moloney, has just been murdered, did not come into existence as a separate entity till Sir Claude MacDonald, the present Minister to Japan, went out in 1891 as Imperial Commissioner to the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Sir Claude then devised the present form of government for the vast territories which accrued to Great Britain in the sequel of the Anglo-German and the Anglo-French agreements, which practically divided up the dark continent into spheres of influence for the European Powers. Northern Nigeria contains the greater portion of the old kingdom of Bornu, a large part of the pagan confederation of Borga, and a great number of pagan tribes to the north of the Benue River and also north of the east and west stretch of the Niger. It is rich in agricultural resources, though portions of the territory are said to be highly mineralised. It is from this district that the Hausas troops, which have proved so useful to Great Britain in recent West African wars, are principally recruited.

The Bank of Japan celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its establishment on the 10th instant. Nothing could have been quieter or less pretentious. After the day's work was over at 4 o'clock, the principal employees assembled and listened to a brief address by the President, Mr. Matsumoto, to which Mr. Ichikawa, one of the Auditors replied. There were then a few words from Mr. Mita, a director, after which a present was made to 9 employees who had served for 20 years, and the remainder received a small sum to buy materials for a feast. The whole affair occupied an hour and a half.

The Indian employee of the Circus which recently visited Nagoya where the man was arrested for striking a comrade so as to cause his death, has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a year and a half. The public procurator had urged that the penalty ordinarily imposable for the offence, namely, 6 years' imprisonment, should be reduced by three degrees, and the Court took that view. Tokyo journals report that the man burst into tears on hearing the sentence, and that when informed of his right to appeal, he declared himself without means to do so. His counsel announced, however, thot he himself would bear the costs of appeal, and notice in that sense was duly lodged. The managers of the circus are understood to claim that the affair was wholly accidental, and that the two men were merely indulging in rough play when one of them chanced to give a fatal blow to the other.

The public are warned by the *Shogyo Shimpo* that some counterfeit 10-*yen* notes are circulating in Tokyo. They may easily be detected, as on the face at each of the upper corners, are the letters I. H. V. P. H.

On the 11th instant the Honorable Miss Yuki, second daughter of Count Okuma, was married to the Honorable Mr. Matsuura, son and heir of Count Matsuura, the former feudal chief of Hirado. Tokyo newspapers say that the young Count is to be Count Okuma's heir, and that an entertainment to celebrate the marriage will be given at Waseda on the 16th instant.

His Excellency M. Dubail will leave Tokyo on the 30th instant to assume charge of the French Legation in Peking. His Excellency M. Harmand, who returns to Japan to resume the functions of French Representative, is now in Annam and is expected to reach Tokyo on the 28th inst.

"Yen," writing in the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette*, adopts a congratulatory tone about the successful issue of a loan of £91,875 (900,000 *yen*) in the London market for the uses of the Yokohama waterworks. It is difficult to endorse the comment. Japanese municipalities and other local bodies may consult their temporary convenience by borrowing paltry sums in Europe, but they certainly do not consult the interest of their country's credit. Think what is involved in the notion of the Yokohama municipality going all the way to London to procure a sum of ninety-one thousand pounds sterling at 6 per cent.! It is like a man asking a friend for a loan of five shillings. Yokohama, Nagasaki, Osaka—all these places have been indulging in similar operations of finnikin finance. They get what they want for the moment, but they convey to the Occidental mind an impression that Japan is living a hand-to-mouth life, and that the smallest mercies are thankfully received by her. It would be far better that the Treasury should become banker for these small enterprises, and that a substantial loan for productive purposes—railways, harbour-works, water-works, telephones and so on—should be contracted *en bloc*.

It is stated that a bill for amending the law relating to the hypothecation of railways has been drafted. This is an outcome of the investigations conducted in connexion with the visit of Sir William Bisset last spring. Inasmuch, however, as the questions treated in the Bill are connected with many provisions of the Civil and Commercial Codes, the draft is said to have been returned to the Legislative Bureau for further consideration, and there are consequently some doubts as to whether it will be submitted to the Diet this session. We can scarcely credit that statement. The Legislative Bureau has had over 6 months to compile the bill, and if it postpones the matter for another twelvemonth, the responsibility of blocking the inflow of foreign capital will rest wholly with the Government.

Mr. Kano Jigoro, Principal of the High Normal School, has returned from his visit to China. He says that China's regeneration is to be effected, not by the use of force, but by friendly intercourse and the amicable communication of progressive doctrines. The greater the number of Japanese that visit the Middle Kingdom and mix freely with the people, the better. Mr. Kano adds that he has made arrangement for the coming of another large contingent of Chinese students, chiefly from the provinces of Anhui and Chekiang.

The Italian Society is to hold a meeting at the Kogetsu in Karasumori-cho on the 17th instant. After the meeting there will be a *réunion* to bid farewell to M. Cobianchi, Secretary of the Italian Legation, who is soon to leave Japan. The presence of the Italian Minister is expected. The Italian Society has Marquis Nabeshima for chairman and Prince Arisugawa for President. It is said to be in a flourishing condition, its capital fund having amounted to 4,000 *yen*, so that no further subscriptions are to be taken from the members *pro tem.*

It is stated that the Department of Finance has advised the Home Department to refuse its consent to the project of the Nagasaki Municipality for obtaining a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on account of the Water works. The reasons of the former Department's objections are not publicly stated, but presumably it is a matter of terms.

Tokyo journals state that the Government has completed its investigations into the question of private claims arising out of the Boxer troubles, and that steps will speedily be taken to satisfy them. There are over 170 claimants and the total of their demands is about 1½ million *yen*. The Treasury is in receipt of one million nine hundred thousand *yen*, including interest, to meet these claims.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the Osaka Harbour Works Authorities have at length completed their negotiations with Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company for a loan of 3½ million *yen*. The Third Bank has represented the Osaka folk in their matter, as the Bank has hitherto been financing for the Harbour Works. The rate of issue of the 6-per-cent. bonds is said to be 96½, and the contracting parties are to share equally in any subscriptions over and above that figure. Considering that the Yokohama Water Work's loan of 900,000 *yen* was negotiated at a nominal 90 *yen* per bond and a real 87.75 *yen*, the rate of interest being 6 per cent. it must be admitted that the Osaka people have done much better. Some critics, we observe, are disposed to attribute to Mr. Yasuda Zenshiro of the Third Bank the credit of having made a good bargin for Osaka. No doubt Mr. Yasuda managed matters cleverly, but there could be no greater error than to imagine that these affairs are materially influenced by the dexterity or clumsiness of negotiators. English financiers know very accurately what they are prepared to give, and though they found themselves confronted on the Japanese side by the most skilled negotiators conceivable, they could not greatly alter their terms.

The Educational Society has prepared a Representation for submission to the Diet next session, urging that a bureau of translation be organized, having for its object the translation of foreign books such as shall be useful to teachers in Japanese schools. Private enterprise has done much in that direction already, but it is plain that private translators can not hope to be repaid for the labour of translating works which, in many cases, can not appeal to more than a very limited section of the general public, however useful they may be to instructors in special subjects. We should imagine that the Diet will readily endorse this proposal, the credit of which belongs, apparently, to that indefatigable worker in the cause of education, Mr. Tsuji Shinji.

As an illustration of the attitude assumed by the labouring classes in Australia, where a system of State socialism has been introduced almost completely, it is notable that sheep shearers are demanding more than a pound sterling per 100 fleeces, on the

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ground that the value of the fleece as well as that of the animal has appreciated. But the appreciation is due, not to a brisker demand, but to the fact that some forty millions of sheep and lambs having perished during this year from drought, those that remain are necessarily more valuable. A skilled hand can shear a hundred sheep daily, so that his earnings are at the rate of £6 a week. One would suppose that the figure should suffice.

The main count of the suit brought by Mr. Sato Rennosuke against the British subject through whom the services of Professor Davis were engaged, is that whereas he engaged to exhibit ten varieties of illusions, only six were shown. Moreover, he gave only one night's entertainment, thereafter packing up his paraphernalia and taking his leave. It is certainly true that the performance at the Kinkikan underwent sudden interruption, for we know people who, repairing thither on the second day, had to come away disappointed. But the general impression is that the interruption must have been due to a mere misunderstanding, for the display was subsequently resumed and continued for 10 days.

Shirane mountain at Nikko is reported to have become active. There have been rumours of this kind for some time, and they now appear to be confirmed. There would be nothing very strange in such an event, for this particular Shirane-san—there are two other mountains of the same name—was active as recently as 1889. It is in one of the valleys of Nikko Shirane that there exists a tarn celebrated for its brilliant green colour.

THE COMET.

Mr. Inouye Shiro, of Yokohama, reported to the Tokyo Observatory on the 10th inst. that he had detected a new comet with a right ascension of 35° 40′ and a declination of 19° 20′. This was verified by the astronometers of Tokyo, who are of opinion that the comet is approaching the sun and that it will steadily increase in size.

The Comet is rapidly increasing in size, having developed a distinct tail, and, at the present rate, it is expected to be very plainly visible to the naked eye by the middle of next month. It has now attained the 4th magnitude, and is almost overhead to a gazer in Yokohama.

LAUNCH AND INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT URAGA.

Invitations were issued by Mr. S. Fushihara, President of the Uraga Dock Co., Limited, to attend on Wednesday the ceremony of the official inauguration of the now completed works of the united Uraga and Ishikawa Dock companies, and also the launch of the first of the five gunboats ordered by the United States Government for service in the Philippines. The guests numbering about 250 embarked from Yokohama Pier on board the N.Y.K. steamer *Kobe Maru* between 9 30 and 10 a.m. on Wednesday and arrived at Uraga at 11.30, the steamer being piloted into Uraga harbour by the veteran dockmaster of the Company, Mr. Furukawa. Amongst the guests were Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Buck, U.S. Minister, and Mrs. Buck, Count Arco Valley, German Minister, Viscount Enomoto, Admiral Ito, Admiral Inouye, Count Hirosawa, Baron Mayeshima, Captain Guhler, Naval Attaché, German Legation, Admiral Rogers, Admiral Evans and Mrs. and Miss Evans, General Chaffee, Mr. Bure, Belgian Consul-General, Mr. G. H. Scidmore, U.S. Deputy Consul-General, Mr. Ishiguro, Director of the Docks Bureau in the Naval Department, etc. On arriving at Uraga the guests were landed in a steam launch and proceeded to inspect the docks, which now number three. One of these, the longest, 500 feet long, with a draught on the sill of 26 feet, is now occupied by the U.S. battleship *New York*, which made a fine showing with her bunting displayed and band playing. The whole premises of the Docks were gaily decorated and day fireworks was fired from time to time. At 1 o'clock a splendid cold collation with liquid refreshments *ad lib* was served in a large marquee beside the dock containing the *New York*. After the guests had done justice to the repast, Mr. Tsukuhara, the President of the Company, rose and proposed the toast of welcome to the guests of the United Companies, which was followed by the Band striking up "The Star Spangled Banner." Colonal Buck, U. S. Minister next proposed the health of H. I. M. the Emperor, after which the Japanese National Anthem followed. Admiral Ito then proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Uraga Dock" in the course of which he said :—Allow me one word on this occasion of the launching of one of the gunboats ordered by the Insular Government of the Philippines and the inauguration of the Uraga Dock Co. The latter started in the year 1900 and it is not full three years since, but they now have got in a position to build naval vessels for a foreign government. This is not only to their honour but our nation is proud of the rapid progress made in this industry. In the harbour we notice the flagship of the U.S. squadron lying under repair and on shore we see five gunboats in the course of construction, one of which is now to be launched. Let us go back to 50 years ago when Commodore Perry came here and anchored off the harbour and opened our door so as to bring us before the world. Now 50 years later one of the U.S. squadron comes here and opens the Dock's door. How much we owe to the United States for our civilization I cannot express in words and now in building these five gunboats for the U.S. Government we feel nothing is too good for their construction. The company should do their best in every way to respond to the favours of their patron, and finally I wish them increased prosperity.

After President Tsukuhara had proposed the health of his guests, Mr. Rose, Inspecting Engineer of the Philippine Government, spoke as follows :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—My being called upon after such distinguished speakers as those to whom we have just listened with the greatest interest I can assure you is an unexpected honour. My views and sympathies have been fully expressed and so much has already been said and the grounds so well covered that I feel there is little or nothing left for me to say, only a few of my observations as an Inspector. Six months ago I came here as Inspector for the Insular Government of the Phillipine Islands to superintend the construction of these five vessels. I saw all the detail shop workings made for all the various details of hulls and machinery, saw the first blow dealt toward their construction, the first chop of the adze into the heavy teak wood to shape the sterns, keels and sternposts; heavy castings and forgings made; frames bent to shape and various small details of hulls and machinery forged, sheared drilled, punched, fitted rivetted and bolted together, parts of machinery accurately fitted together, the assembling of these many parts until to-day we see the five vessels under the various stages of completion, one of which we see before us finished and resting upon her ways, awaiting the gentle touch of the delicate finger of one of America's most charming and attractive daughters upon the electric button, and this vessel will glide gracefully down the ways, receiving her name and making her first plunge into the briny sea. I have observed very carefully the work of construction of its many details and feel proud that I am the Inspector over this work and take pleasure in stating to the credit of the Builders that all materials used and workmanship are of the highest standard. I also wish to say a word of praise for the able and efficient management of the Uraga Dock Co., of their many courtesies extended and unceasing efforts to make life as pleasant and agreeable as possible to the officers and craws of vessels that are docked and repaired in Uraga. During the past 6 months I have seen 29 steamers of the merchant marine, averaging over 2,000 tons each, docked and some quite extensively repaired; 8 warships have also been repaired and 5 quite extensively. I have made it a point to inquire into the class of work done of the officers in charge of the vessels and have always heard praises of the management of this company's completion of work on stipulated time and fairness of charges. The Uraga Dock Co. while yet in their infancy have so thoroughly and well laid their foundation stone of success, and if the present management hold together I can safety predict for Uraga, while being the most historic port in Japan, in the near future the sound of heavy forges, steam and rivetting hammers and the buzz of industry will echo through these hills and valleys and Uraga will become the little Clyde or Delaware River of Japan. I wish the Uraga Dock Co. every success; they deserve it. I propose the health of the Dock management.

The last toast was that of success to the gunboat and shortly afterwards the guests proceeded to the slips from which the gunboat was to be launched. The boat was prettily decorated with garlands of evergreens and flowers, with the usual paper basket containing pigeons at the bows. The ceremony of christening the boat was performed by Miss Evans, daughter of the Admiral. The launch was perfectly successful and the boat guided gracefully into the water without a hitch. The boat was christened the *Romblon*, the name of an island in the Philippines. Her dimensions are, length 140 ft., breadth 20 ft., depth 12 ft.; tonnage 350 tons, and 450 horse-power. She has twin screw engines which are expected to give her a speed of 10 knots. The cost is to be *yen* 120,000 without armament.

About 4 p.m. the *Kobe Maru* started back with her passengers for Yokohama, arriving at 5·45

We cannot speak too highly of the care and attention of the hosts to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, who had a very pleasant day's outing.

TELEGRAPHIC DELAYS.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

On the 2nd of August a batch of cablegrams were dispatched from Yokohama, on behalf of many foreign firms, by the local post office. To the astonishment of all concerned it took 25 days for them to reach their destination and naturally complaints and enquiries have poured into the Yokohama Telegraph Office. The Director of the Office has made every enquiry and assures us that the delay did not happen in Japan. In his opinion the cablegrams were hung up in the office of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company at Shanghai through misadvertence or carelessness. He is still prosecuting enquiries, however, and promises to publish the result as soon as it comes to hand. Meanwhile the Imperial Post and Telegraph Office in Yokohama asks us to print for general information the following abstract of The International Telegraph Service Regulations, Art. XLII., Par. 3 :—

> When the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the respective officers are bound to conform to his instructions, unless the route indicated be interrupted, or is known to be overcrowded, in which case the sender cannot make any claim on account of the employment of another route.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Director of Telegraphs in Yokohama informs us that he is in receipt of information from Tokyo that the telegrams of August 2nd which took 25 days to reach their destination, were delayed in Shanghai through the carelessness of a clerk—presumably Chinese—in the employ of the Great Northern Company. He exonerates the Eastern Extension Telegrapb Company of all blame.

In future should it be found that a telegram marked "Eastern" cannot be sent from Japan *via* that route owing to interruption or blockage of the line, it will sent via Northern instead, without reference to the sender and the difference in cost will be refunded; while *vice versa* the extra charges incurred will be collected. This is in accordance with the regulation printed above.

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THE SHANGHAI GARRISON.

THE question of the Shanghai garrison is again spoken of in connexion with the death of Viceroy LIU. He is said to have re-opened the subject just before his decease. On the other hand, rumour also alleges that the Foreign Representatives in Peking have brought forward the matter, and that arrangements will probably be effected for withdrawing the garrison on the 1st of November. The whole business is a striking example of the jealousy with which foreign Powers regard each other. A few hundred men would have been an ample garrison for Shanghai even at the most strenuous moment of the Boxer outbreak. The place is within easy reach of naval assistance, and there is even reason to doubt whether any occasion ever existed for landing a military force, especially in the face of the efficient and successful measures taken by the Viceroys CHANG and LIU to preserve peace and protect foreign life and property in the Yangtze Valley. But no sooner had one State landed troops than three others considered it necessary to do the same; necessary not in the interests of Shanghai's safety, but merely in the interests of the "balance of power." Then having once taken the step, none of the four is willing to withdraw lest the other three should obtain an advantage by declining to follow suit. It can not be pretended for a moment that the presence of troops in Shanghai is now essential as a measure of precaution. They are kept there solely because the Powers distrust each other. Which of the four is chiefly responsible for this state of affairs we may be permitted to refrain from discussing, but that it is a wretched state of affairs can scarcely be denied. It illustrates what would happen in the event of anything like a partition of China. The empire would become a battle-ground of rival Powers. And to whom would the settlements fall? Who would acquire the right of eminent domain in Shanghai, for example? There is just this to be added that Chinese satraps receive but little encouragement to be loyal to their country's treaty engagements and to protect foreign life and property. At Tientsin, which was the very centre of the Boxer disturbance, Tientsin where the foreign settlement was in a state of siege for weeks and where a general massacre of foreign residents was averted only by the courage and promptitude of a Russian battalion—at Tientsin the foreign garrison has been withdrawn. But at Shanghai, which remained throughout entirely beyond the range of disturbance owing to the vigorous and far-reaching measures of Viceroys CHANG and LIU, four Powers still retain their forces, so that the high Chinese officials who showed themselves conspicuously friendly to foreigners have now the reward of being conspicuously humiliated by those very foreigners. There is no such thing as sentiment in international politics, say European statesmen. Certainly their practice illustrates the fact.

MEETING OF THE "SEIYU-KAI."

A MEETING of the *Seiyu-kai*, which had been looked forward to with much interest as likely to afford a clear indication of the Party's attitude towards the Cabinet in the approaching session of the Diet, took place in the Kinki-kan Tokyo, on the 11th instant. Nearly four hundred members were present. The *Seiyu-kai*, as our readers are aware, occupies a position unique in the history of Japanese political parties. It has a plurality in the House of Representatives—not a mere majority as compared with any other party, but a plurality of the whole House. Hitherto the most powerful political association in the country could only claim to be stronger than any rival, and the consequence was that combinations and consultations were necessary in order to carry any measure whether for or against the Government. Not infrequently the extreme of parliamentary illogicality was witnessed—a small coterie of politicians holding the casting vote and being thus enabled to control the whole situation. But the *Seiyu-kai* can now muster force superior to the combined strength of all its rivals. If it decides to oppose the Ministry next session, one of two things must ensue—either a change of Cabinet or a dissolution of the Lower House. To Englishmen it will doubtless appear strange that a Ministry should attempt to remain in office without the support of a majority in the Lower House. But parliamentary affairs in Japan are not yet in accord with British models. The present Cabinet assumed office with open disavowal of parliamentary support. It represents the familiar *chozen shugi*, or independent policy, which is one of the transition stages from a bureaucracy to constitutional institutions. It takes its mandate from the Throne alone, and does not acknowledge direct responsibility to any political party. If, then, the *Seiyu-kai* should marshal its forces against the Ministry next session, the Cabinet would be logically following the rule of its existence did it send the members back to their constituencies, a sentence which the members, having just incurred the expense and trouble of a general election, will naturally be most anxious to avoid. Neither is it likely that things will ever be pushed to such a flagrant issue. The *Seiyu-kai* is under the leadership of Marquis ITO, who, more than any statesman in the country, enjoys the SOVEREIGN'S confidence. Marquis ITO'S attitude towards the present Cabinet is avowedly directed by the principle of ministerial stability. Strongly opposed to ephemeral tenure of office, he desires to educate among politicians a conviction that the interests of party must always be sacrificed to those of State, at least to the extent of not disturbing the occupants of the seats of power merely because of their occupation. So long as that process of education can be continued without over-straining the cohesion of the *Seiyu-kai*, Marquis ITO is likely to continue it, and when it becomes difficult to continue, we may be sure that the necessary readjustments will be effected without anything like a crisis. To those, therefore, that consider the situation closely, the interest of a meeting like that of Saturday last lies in the indications it affords as to the temper of the leading members of the *Seiyu-kai* rather than as to any general policy adopted by the Party towards the Cabinet; for when a general policy of that nature is adopted, what the public will hear is its results not the fact of its adoption. We may say at once, then, that the meeting did not supply materials for any very definite analysis. Mr. OZAKI YUKIO, indeed, pronounced a very militant speech. He regretted that the Cabinet had not been decapitated a year earlier, as he himself recommended, but he expressed some doubts about the necessity for performing the operation now inasmuch as the patient was already *in articulo*. Still, on the whole, he was in favour of instant beheading. Mr. OZAKI, however, has come to be regarded as a kind of free lance; very skilled in debate and refreshingly vigorous, but generally marching so far ahead of his party that they see only the dust he creates. Mr. MATSUDA and Baron SUYEMATSU, the other two speakers, must be regarded as more genuinely representative of *Seiyu-kai* opinion. Mr. MATSUDA'S speech was very guarded. He congratulated his Party on the strong position in which it finds itself, and he reminded it that the greater its strength the larger its responsibilities. Then he passed on to insist that administrative reconstruction and financial reform are the great desiderata of the time. The present Cabinet had these things in view, but its success in achievement was questionable. What the *Seiyu-kai* members had to do was to fix their eyes on these points during the next session of the Diet, and to refrain from diverting attention to local or parochial issues. His speech can not, therefore, he said to have pointed to any definite line of policy. He supplied only an outline of the course to be followed, and left his hearers to infer that if the Cabinet's programme of reforms, administrative and financial, proved sufficiently comprehensive, the Party should support it. Baron SUYEMATSU also refrained from any explicit proclamation of either hostility or tolerance. The gist of his speech was that the country's armaments had been already developed to the limit of its legitimate resources and that diplomacy might now be trusted to maintain and improve the national status. In short, his utterances were a veiled, though sufficiently distinct, declaration of opposition to the scheme of naval increment which the present Cabinet is said to have elaborated. At for the resolutions passed by the meeting, they were of a somewhat nebulous character. The first declared that administrative reconstruction and financial reform must be made the prime objects of the time; the second amounted to a broad denunciation of government abuses.

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Within the four corners of such resolutions there is room for large latitude of movement, and it was doubtless the intention of the *Seiyu-kai* leaders to leave themselves plenty of room.

PREDICTIONS AND THEIR FULFILMENT.

"PENDING the conflict," said *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, "Japan will have the support of English capital and will thus avoid the domestic bankruptcy which menaces her at this moment." These words were written last March. Strange as they sounded then, they were not without justification so far as concerned the "bankruptcy" statement, for Viscount WATANABE had made the same declaration from his position at the Treasury. It was in fact believed in Europe at that time that something very like bankruptcy menaced Japan, and the same belief holds to-day among ignorant people. More discernment might have been expected from a magazine of such standing as *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, but experience shows that, on thewhole, French publicists are not eminently well-informed about Japanese affairs. Nor can we reasonably expect that they should be, for France's interests in Japan are distinctly small.

The extract we have quoted betrays similar ignorance about England. Evidently the writer's conception was either that Great Britain would come officially to Japan's financial aid, or that British capitalists would be carried away by the curious vertigo which induces Frenchmen to lend milliards to the country *amie et allicé*. The people of *la belle France* undoubtedly make staunch friends, and it is not unnatural that they should judge others by themselves. They are wrong, however, when they imagine that the English Government, still less the English people, would lend money to Japan simply because she had become Great Britain's ally. If the two countries were actually fighting shoulder to shoulder, and if Japan found herself crippled for want of funds, England would certainly come to her assistance; but the mere fact of an alliance for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the East was not likely to direct a solitary English guinea towards Japan.

Yet we may be quite certain that the sale of bonds just effected in London will absolutely convince Frenchmen of the correctness of forecasts like the above. And not Frenchmen only, but other Europeans also. The purchase made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will be pointed to as a direct outcome of the alliance. It will be vain to insist that sentiment is not suffered to invade the sphere of business in England. The two events assume so easily a relation of cause and effect in the eyes of average onlookers that the tendency of public opinion can be anticipated with tolerable assurance. It is not to be denied that the alliance, in so far as it improved Japan's international status, made her a more eligible borrower. Thousands of Englishmen regard her with much greater respect and correspondingly increased confidence since she became their country's ally. But that is not the sense in which the above extract from *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* was penned. The writer imagined that the alliance would open English pockets to Japan as a matter of policy and sentiment alike, thereby showing that he knew as little about the disposition of the normal Englishman as he did about Japan's economical condition.

In another direction the same writer may point with greater justice to the verification of his predictions. Analyzing the probable effects of the alliance, he said, among other things:—

> Every prejudice caused by Russia to the interests of Japan in China and in Korea will be considered as a *casus belli*. What is to be understood by aggressive action on Russia's part or prejudice caused by her? Is it an armed attack upon Chinese or Korean territory? Is it a prolonged Russian occupation of Manchuria, and more particularly of Newchwang and Shanhaikwan? Is it further grants of exclusive economic privileges in Manchuria to the Russo-Chinese Bank? The first question may be put aside at once. The Russians will prudently observe the *status quo*, consecrated by treaties in good and due form, and will confine themselves to counterbalancing, by secret intrigues, Japanese influence in Korea. They will employ, in order to arrive at their aim of annexing Manchuria, means possessing efficacy different from the use of brute force. They have only to allow the military and colonizing strength of the Cossack element to work quietly. * * * If Russia preserves her prudent *sang-froid*, the annexation of Manchuria will take place peacably at the end of two, five, ten, twenty years, by the force of events, by the simple effect of the *endosmose cosaque*. Does not the Russian masse exercise everywhere a formidable natural pressure upon China? Is not her progress towards the south and the East as irresistible as the march of a glacier?
>
> As to the second question propounded above, the moral menace exercised by the alliance of England and Japan will evidently diminish the range of the Russo-Chinese Convention about Manchuria. * * * Russia, led astray for a moment by the fever of rapid acquisition, will return to the slow but irresistible action which has hitherto succeeded so well for her in her Asiatic colonization. Not possessing immediately the financial resources necessary for regenerating and reserving exclusively to her economic activity the immense country in which her arms alone have opened a path of civilization, she will wisely restore to China Newchwang and the disputed points, after she has had the glory of restoring order there. She will gradually hand back the occupied and pacified territories to the Mandarins whom she will not delay to convert to her influence. But her concessions will stop there. She will maintain the most legitimate of her pretensions, consecrated by the treaty of 1896, the effective protection of her railway from Harbin to Port Arthur, so long as Chinese troops are not able to ensure absolute security of life and property in Manchuria.
>
> On its side the Russo-Chinese Bank will contract the field of its exigencies and will therefore be less tempted to start enterprises out of proportion with its resources.

A French publicist, discussing Russia's probable policy in given contingencies, might be expected to pass an accurate judgment. Events have shown that the above judgment was accurate in the main. It is true that the same writer, when he came to forecast Japan's attitude, erred as egregiously as he did when he spoke of her financial condition. For he expressed a fear that, "completely intoxicated by the alliance of a Power which offered itself absolutely to her, she would allow herself to be carried away by her extreme jealousy towards Russia, sharpened still more by the secret promptings of England, and, losing all moderation, would require the Russian Government to absolutely withdraw its troops; that is to say, to make a concession incompatible with the dignity of a great nation." War, he went on to say, would ensue, and Russia, massing 460,000 troops south of Harbin within six months, would confront a quarter of a million of Japanese, the results being some small injury to Russia's Pacific squadron, supplemented by a prolonged bombardment of Port Arthur and Vladivostock; while, on the other side, would stand disaster to the arms of Japan, an irremediably fatal blow to her influence in China, her economic ruin, the definite occupation of Manchuria and Korea by Russia, and enormous war expenses borne indirectly by England. All that talk has been shown to be mere moonshine. The writer was lamentably ignorant of England; lamentably ignorant of Japan. He imagined that Great Britain, engaging merely in a game of bluff to recover her prestige, had "descended from her pedestal of splendid isolation to seek the military support of a Power short of money;" that she had "offered to Japan the aid of her millions to bring to a successful conclusion the grandiose but onerous work of economic and military renaissance undertaken by the latter since 1896, and to create a scare-crow capable of driving off for a time from China's entrails the Russian or German eagles;" that she "would thenceforth possess her mercenaries in the Far East, and that she would ultimately have her pains for her money." One can imagine how irate the French would be were they told that the Russians are their mercenaries in Europe. Such amenities need not be exchanged. Apart, however, from his shallow fancies about England and Japan, the French writer certainly did show prescience in Russia's case. She has proved herself even more complaisant and more time-trusting than he foresaw; but, for the rest, she will soon be seen, as he indicated, "marking time in Manchuria; strengthening the defences of Port-Arthur and Vladivostock; improving the Trans-Asian road; doubling her effective forces in Siberia; multiplying her skilful manœuvres in Persia and Afghanistan, until the day when she will be strong enough to do what she pleases." It is not a pleasant picture, because it suggests deliberate preparations for a vast movement of armed aggression, and because it explicitly represents Japan as entering into an agreement with the great Northern Power "to divide Korea amicably and to exercise her rights of expansion in Fuhkien and the Yangtse Valley." Since, however, it a picture from a French pencil, we must assume that it is not intended to be uncomplimentary to Russia.

Scottish shipbuilders launched during August twenty-two vessels of 46,882 tons, as compared with nineteen vessels of 32,022 tons last month and twenty-three vessels of 55,080 tons in August last year. To the total the Clyde contributed nineteen vessels of 45,543 tons, the Forth two of 1,213 tons and the Tay one of 126 tons. The new work reported, aggregating 16,000 tons, is lower than that of any previous month this year.

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THE BOOKSHELF.

The Queen of Quelparte, by ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT. Illustrated by Wilfred S. Lukens. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE publishers of this novel print upon the decorated wrapper, which nowadays covers most books coming from the United States, the following glowing foreword:—

A vivid and exciting romance, with its scene laid near Japan shortly after the war between China and that country. Its novel plot, striking incidents, and stirring action make it a really remarkable story. The chief motive is a Russian intrigue to throw Quelparte, an island province of Korea, into the hands of Japan as a sop for the possession of Port Arthur by the Czar, and the efforts of the Chinese, directed by Prince Tuen, to prevent it. The author, when at Korea in 1897 to 1898, was a correspondent of several important American newspapers, and a great deal of the romance is founded upon fact. "The Queen of Quelparte" is a story of our own times, with as much of the romantic and seemingly impossible as if it dealt with adventures of more than a century ago.

Upon a separate "folder" the above lines are again printed with the addition of some further facts. To wit:—

The Queen of Korea was murdered by Japanese renegades because she was playing Korea into Russia's hands. Her body was burned, all save her little finger, when she was murdered, after the Japan-China war. Her ashes and little finger were buried in November, 1897, as the writer describes. There is a charming love story running through this striking novel, the hero being Robert Martyn, an American in the employ of a Russian diplomat, and the heroine is the latter's daughter.

A somewhat lengthy acquaintance with publishers' announcements has rendered us skeptical as to the amount of truth they can contain, still we must make confession that the foregoing "puffs" rather whetted a jaded appetite and induced us to open the book with pleasureable anticipations. For has not "the" novel with China, Japan, or Korea as its back-ground yet to be written? Perhaps here it was; who could say? Alas, a brief excursion within the well-printed pages of *The Queen of Quelparte* dashed the hopes so fondly raised, and ere two chapters were completed it became a veritable weariness to the flesh as well as to the spirit to continue the perusal of the story. If the writer was really in Korea for over a year he has made surprisingly poor use of his opportunities in applying "local colour" to the bare outlines of his crudely told tale. And yet where he has taken the trouble to infuse a sense of atmosphere his blunders are fearful to behold. Of course an American West Point graduate who enters the military service of the Czar and becomes at once a leading spirit in a political intrigue within the short space of a voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama, can rise superior to the limitations against which ordinary mortals have to contend; still it rather takes away one's breath to find our hero conversing familiarly with the King of Korea in the tongue of the Anglo-Saxons without going through any of the formalities which usually hedge a king even in the Land of Morning Calm. The hero tells his own tale, but he fails entirely to convince, while the melodrama of Russian intrigue supplemented by Chinese duplicity which runs through every chapter is also most unreal in developments as well as in narration.

We do not know whether this is Mr. Hulbert's first excursion into the realm of fiction, but we should imagine so, for his style is decidedly amateurish, and clumsy even at that. Need we say more?

Great Britain, her Finance and Commerce, being the Souvenir of *The Morning Post*.

WE have received this book through the courtesy of Mr. W. N. Wright of Yokohama, who distributes it with the compliments of the Proprietors of the California Wines "Big Tree" Brand. Primarily an advertising venture, this quarto volume contains some capital articles on the many trades and industries which go to make Great Britain famous the world over. Many hundred illustrations are found within its covers, while statistics go hand in hand with the most useful information.

Japan and America is the title of a magazine published in New York of which the September number has reached us. There are several articles of considerable interest in the copy to which we refer.

The September issue of *Sunset* is very readable. Though this magazine is published by the Passenger Department of the Southern Pacific Company and so avowedly has advertising aims, a mass of interesting reading matter is contained within its covers. There are short stories, accounts of sporting trips, sketches of country, etc., which render the publication quite up to the level of the high-class popular magazine.

THE PLAGUE.

There was no report on Saturday of any fresh case of plague. Rats are again at a premium in Tokyo. Any one that carries a carcase to the police will receive three *sen*, for which purpose the Municipality has set aside a sum of twenty thousand *yen*. The prohibition against walking with bare feet is to be strictly enforced everywhere, in city and suburb alike, and various other sanitary measures are being taken.

No more cases of pest were reported in Yokohama on Oct. 10th. The fifth patient, Iwakichi Jinkichi, employe of Azumai Yoshimatsu in Kaigan-dori, succumbed to the malady early on the morning of Oct. 10th in the Manji Hospital, whether he was taken the previous day.

In the course of Oct. 9th, as many as 222 persons, including nine women, were found to be walking barefooted in the former Settlement and the neighbouring streets by the officers of the Police Station, who were posted at various important places the same day to give warning to such persons. They were all warned not to repeat the practice for the time being.

No case of plague was reported on Friday but a doubtful case was discovered within the isolated region which is at present under investigation.

A doubtful case of plague which occurred in Kaigan-dori, within the isolated area, on the afternoon of Saturday was ascertained not to be genuine. In connection with the outbreak, two persons, one named Koike Tamiji, an employe of the Sanitary Office and the other Toku-uye Toyofusa, a coolie, were taken to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho by the Isezakicho Police on the night of Oct. 10th on a charge of having violated the Infectious Diseases Prevention Regulations. The following day the Court passed judgment: Koike Tamiji being ordered to pay a fine of eight *yen* and Toku-uye Toyofusa a fine of ten *yen*. It appears that Toyofusa, the coolie, borrowed the uniform of Tamiji and entered the isolated area to collect bills, but was discovered by the police on duty there. Since the outbreak up to Oct. 12th, 320 rats have been purchased by the Yokohama City Office and 1,309 by various police stations in this port.

No fresh case of pest has been reported in Yokohama since Oct. 11th, but suspicion is attached to the death of Terada Kishichi of No. 20, Itchome, Bandaicho, Yokohama, who succumbed to fever on the evening of the 12th at his house. Microscopic examination of his blood is now being conducted. By way of precaution, the house of the deceased and seven adjacent houses were at once disinfected and are now isolated. Among the various preventive measures adopted or proposed by the Authorities is one for removing the people in the isolated area, Kaigan-dori, to Kanagawa fort, and it is very likely that the project will be carried into effect, should any further cases be reported in that quarter. Another proposal is to burn the houses in Kaigan-dori or else carry out a thorough cleansing there. Up to the present no pest germs have been found on any of the rats captured in other parts of the port.

With regard to the case of Tarada Kishichi, of No. 20, Itchome, Bandaicho, Yokohama, who succumbed to fever on Oct. 12th, it has been ascertained, as the result of microscopic examination of his blood, that the deceased apparently died from the effects of fever and not from pest. In consequence, the isolation of deceased's house and the neighbouring buildings has been rescinded. Meanwhile the work of building houses is incessantly going on day and night on Kanagawa fort with a view to removing thither the people in Kaigan-dori, which place is now isolated. It is expected that the removal of the people will be carried out in a few days. There has been no fresh case since Oct. 11th.

LAW CASES.

LIU v. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kato, was resumed the case, adjourned from Sept. 20th, brought by Liu Hok-sen, a Chinese now in Colombo, against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, No. 50, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 5,120 insurance money from defendants. Mr. Koide appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants.

As arranged at the previous sitting, Mr. Cho, Chinese Consul-General for Yokohama, was examined as an expert to give his opinion as to Chinese law relative to the present case. Replying to the Judge's questions, the Consul-General said through an interpreter that he was 44 years old, resided at the Chinese Consulate-General, was once a Judge of the Chinese Court in Shanghai, and had dealt with various law cases, both foreign and Chinese.

The Judge asked whether there is in China any law which provides for the necessity of depositing security on the part of a plaintiff's Counsel, provided that the plaintiff is a foreigner and defendant a Chinese.

The Consul-General replied that there was no such law in China up to the present. This finished the examination.

The Judge announced that in accordance with the evidence just given by the Consul-General the objection raised previously by defendants' Counsel, who demanded the deposit of security by plaintiff's Counsel, would be quashed.

Mr. Koide asked the Court for a postponement of the case, saying that the official document certifying the genuiness of the power-of-attorney given him by his client had not yet been received from Colombo. This was granted and the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

TEGNER v. ALLISON.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. F. M. Tegner, of Vivanti Brothers, No. 168, against Mr. J. H. Allison, No. 28, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 105 as house rent for three months. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

Mr. Ideura said that Mr. F. Vivanti, of Vivanti Brothers, who is now in New York, had authorized Mr. F. M. Tegner, the plaintiff, to conduct the present case. He then stated that a contract was signed between the parties towards the end of last year, whereby plaintiff agreed to rent to defendant 10oms on lot No. 87 for two months,

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namely from December 1st, 1901, to January 31st this year, at the monthly rental of *yen* 35. The defendant, however, continued to occupy the house after the expiration of the term of the contract and left the rooms at the end of March this year; in other words, the defendant occupied the place for another two months without giving any notice to the plaintiff to that effect. From a legal point of view, say by referring to Arts. 619 of the Civil Law, the defendant ought to have given plaintiff three months' notice before leaving the house, but he did not do so. In consequence plaintiff claims the above sum as rent for three months.

Mr. Akiyama admitted that his client had used a part of the house for residential purposes and continued occupying the rooms until March 31st this year, as stated by plaintiff's Counsel. Plaintiff, however, raised no objection whatever while defendant was occupying the rooms for four months altogether and it may therefore be taken for granted that the plaintiff admitted that the defendant might legally occupy the rooms even after the expiration of the contract term. Under the circumstances it was quite unreasonable for plaintiff to bring the claim against defendant. On March 31st when the defendant left the rooms he communicated with plaintiff to that effect. Defendant had acted in quite a proper manner so far as the plaintiff was concerned.

Judgment was reserved until Oct. 20th.

VAN DER HEYDEN v. STORNEBRINK.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday morning, an action brought by Dr. Van der Heyden, No. 270, on the Bluff, against Mr. H. S. Stornebrink, a Danish resident of No. 270, Bluff, Yokohama, came up for hearing before Judge Kano. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Matsuda, but neither defendant nor his Counsel were present.

The plaintiff asked that the defendant be ordered to consent to equally divide the property held by the parties jointly.

Judgment by default was given in favour of plaintiff, while a counter-claim brought by defendant was rejected.

Mr. Matsuda said the facts of the case were that in April, 1895, plaintiff constructed, after obtaining the consent of defendant, three houses covering 331 *tsubo* on lot No. 270, for the purpose of deriving profit therefrom. In later years, plaintiff asked defendant to divide the property equally, but defendant refused to do so. Accordingly plaintiff carried the matter before the Court for decision, the result being as stated above.

In the counter-claim brought by Mr. Stornebrink against Dr. Van der Heyden, the former claimed from the latter payment of *yen* 12,948, including *yen* 8,220 as balance of profits due to plaintiff, Mr. Stornebrink, from January, 1891, to May this year, and also *yen* 4,728 as his salary during that period.

CLAUSEN v. KOMOR.

In the same Court on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. Carl Briand Clausen, No. 66, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. Seigfried Komor No. 213, Bluff, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 1,231.71, the cost of repairing the house occupied by defendant. Mr. Ohashi appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sato for defendant.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Sato brought a counter-claim, asking that plaintiff be ordered to pay to his client *yen* 750. He said that the plaintiff agreed to undertake the repairing work for *yen* 2,250 but as the work proceeded plaintiff sent in bills for extras and in the end defendant paid plaintiff *yen* 3,000. A balance of *yen* 750 therefore remained in the hands of plaintiff over the contract price and his client claimed this sum. Owing to the application of Mr. Ohashi, who asked for the postponement of the case so as to enable him to prepare his brief more fully, the proceedings were adjourned until Oct. 31st.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning at 10.20, before Chief Judge Danno and associate Judges Mabuchi and Kobayashi, Reginald George Hopkins, ex-Secretary of the Club Hotel, and Mrs. Jovansen were again brought up for trial on charge of adultery instituted by Mr. Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Yokohama. Public Procurator Ohira conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Otsuka appeared for the accused, who were both allowed to take seats at Counsels' table. Mr. Matsuda, Court interpreter, officiated.

The Chief Judge asked the accused—Have you the documentary evidence and books which you were ordered to present to the Court at the previous sitting?—Yes, we have.

Hopkins then said—There was one point which I should like to make: it is that the evidence given by various witnesses at the preliminary examinations is utterly false.

Mrs. Jovansen—I must also say that the evidence given by the witnesses is all false.

Mr. Otsuka said that in connection with the present case he had received from both accused information to the effect that all the evidence given by witnesses at the preliminary examination was false in every respect. The information contained explanations relative to important points and in view of this fact he asked the Court to allow him to present the information, which was written in English. This application was at once granted and the information was presented to the Court.

Asked by the Chief Judge whether the accused had anything further to say or to produce as evidence, Mrs. Jovansen said:—I wish to call as my witnesses, Dr. N. G. Munro, No. 91, Bluff; Ishida, a boy in the employment of the Club Hotel; and my amah; three in all. I also should like to have Mr. H. Victor Gielen, Danish Vice-Consul for Yokohama, summoned as a witness.

Chief Judge to Mrs. Jovansen—Why do you wish to call Dr. Munro?—He can certify that I was ill when the alleged act of misconduct occurred. Continuing, she said—I was laid up in the Club Hotel from the end of March this year until about the middle of April. I was in bed all the time. I remained in my bed for fully ten days and so I could not go out of the Hotel. By examining Dr. Munro, he can certify as to the dates on which I was under his treatment.

Chief Judge—What was the nature of your illness?—Peritonitis.

Chief Judge—For what purpose do you intend to call Ishida?—He can tell the Court that I never left my room during my illness. As to the summoning of Mr. Gielen, I wish to certify that my marriage certificate was genuine.

Chief Judge—Was your marriage certificate written by Mr. Gielen himself?—Well, Mr. Gielen can certify to my marriage certificate.

Chief Judge to Hopkins—You have nothing to say?—I remind the Court that what I said in the preliminary examinations was quite truthful.

Mr. Otsuka said he should like to add that Mrs. Jovansen was in bed all the time of her illness, and this could be proved by Dr. Munro.

The Public Procurator said there was no necessity to examine Ishida, the boy of the Club Hotel, or the amah attached to Mrs. Jovansen, but Dr. Munro and Mr. Gielen might be summoned as witnesses.

The proceedings were adjourned till 1 p.m. in the afternoon owing to the non-appearance of Prof. Loenholm who was expected to attend the Court in the forenoon.

The hearing was resumed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In addition to Mr. Otsuka, Counsel for the accused, Mr. Ohashi was also present on his behalf. Mr. Hattori, Court interpreter, acted this time as interpreter for the accused. The Court-room was densely packed with spectators, including several foreigners, while the President of the Saibansho and other officials of the Court watched the proceedings from the Bench.

Professor Loenholm, of the Tokyo University, was examined as an expert and was asked to give his opinion on points of law relating to the case. In reply to the Chief Judge's questions, the Professor said, through Mr. Nagashima, a lawyer, who acted as interpreter in German, that he was 48 years old, resided at Sendagaya-mura, Tokyo, and that he had no relation whatever to the parties concerned. He then said in the Japanese language that the question before him was rather difficult to deal with and remarked that "*narutake kantan-ni negai-masu.*"

Chief Judge—Will you kindly tell me the true condition of the law relating to marriage that was in force in Denmark about 1890?—To this, the Professor gave various explanations, stating that in Denmark a man and a woman could marry when their ages reached 20 and 16 respectively, that any one who adulterously violated the relation between a husband and his wife could not marry, and so forth.

Chief Judge—In case a Dane married in a foreign country, is it necessary for him to communicate the matter to his own Government through the Danish Consul?—I don't know exactly, but I think there is such a law in Holland, but not in Denmark. I'm not sure, however.

Chief Judge—Supposing that a Dane, 32 years old, who is a Catholic, married a French lady, aged 21 years old, with the consent of their parents, what condition must they accomplish from a legal point of view?—In central Europe, the couple generally went to a Church and performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of clergymen and others. This system was also observed in Sweden. The Lutheran sect was the national religion of Sweden. If a marriage ceremony was not conducted at a Church, the marriage was not legal. The marriage between a man of the Catholic faith and a woman of the Lutheran faith or *vice versa*, was conducted either at a Church or other place, as they pleased.

Chief Judge—Suppose that a marriage between a Catholic and Lutheran took place at a Church; could the clergyman present a marriage certificate to the couple, after fully examining into the question of their domicile, etc.?—Yes, he could, but the marriage certificate could not be given unless strict examination had been made.

Chief Judge—Could the marriage certificate given by the clergyman be legally recognized as full evidence, if it was genuine?—Yes, certainly.

The Chief Judge then produced the marriage certificate between Mr. and Mrs. Jovansen and, handing it over to the Professor, asked him to say whether the certificate was genuine or not. The Professor, after examining it, said he could not distinguish whether it was genuine or not. If it was genuine, the marriage between Mr. and Mrs Jovansen was all right from a legal point of view.

Mr. Otsuka asked the Professor whether the law relating to marriage, which was enforced in Sweden about 1890, had not been changed since. Dr. Loenholm replied that no change had taken place.

Mr. Atsuka—Suppose that a Japanese married in Sweden and communicated with the Japanese Government to that effect?—In this case the marriage of the Japanese was not legal, according to the Japanese law.

The Professor then stated that in case a Dane married abroad and returned home afterwards he ought to take necessary steps to certify that his marriage was legal.

This finished the examination.

Chief Judge—So far as the examination of the Professor went, the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Jovansen may be regarded as legal, should their marriage certificate be ascertained to be genuine.

Mr. Ohashi asked the Court to summon as witnesses Hattori Kichigoro, Nakamura Gen, Ishida Sei, Ishida Kiyoshi, Tsuruzawa Ko and Nakamura Kinosuke. He then made explanations as to the relations between Mrs. Jovansen and Hopkins.

The Court, after a brief consultation, announced that the summoning of Hattori Kichigoro, Nakamura Kinosuke and Ishiyama Tokumatsu as witnesses would be granted. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

FRAZAR & Co. v. "MIYAKO SHIMBUN."

A suit has been filed in the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho by Messrs. Frazar & Co., No. 200, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 10,000 damages from the *Miyako Shimbun*, a paper published in Tokyo. Plaintiffs allege that defendants, in their paper printed on the 14th inst., published a paragraph damaging to the reputation of the plaintiff firm

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in connection with the domiciliary visit made by the Court officials to the premises of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., No. 259, on the 12th inst. Plaintiffs in addition to *yen* 10,000 damages claim that an advertisement of apology should be inserted in all the newspapers published in Tokyo.

WARD v. GOEFFERT.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday before Judge Kato, Mr. R. J. Ward sued Mr. B. E. Goepfert claiming from him payment of *yen* 614.165. Mr. Akao appeared for plaintiff while defendant did not appear. Plaintiff stated in his petition that he made a loan of *yen* 614.165 to defendant on Dec. 17th, 1900, on the understanding that it would be refunded on July 1st, 1901, but defendant failed to repay the loan. Judgment in default was given for plaintiff.

On Oct. 11th the premises of Messrs. Fraser Farley & Co., No. 258, Yokohama, were subjected to a domiciliary search by Judge Tezuka and Public Procurator Mizutani of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho and several policemen of the Kagacho Police Station, who proceeded thither to collect documentary evidence in connection with the alleged charges of fraud brought against Mr. A. Le Prevost, formerly in charge of the Silk Department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. Mr. Le Prevost is now detained in Negishi prison.

Judgment was delivered on Oct. 9th in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho in the action brought by Mr. V. Dussaud, proprietor of the late Central Hotel, Shimoyamate-dori, Kobe, against Mr. H. Delmas, for the recovery of *yen* 635, alleged to be due as the rent of the Hotel. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION.

Over two hundred and fifty of Yokohama's youngest residents, with a score or two of those who have already attained to "riper years," assembled in Van Schaick Hall, at 5.30 on Saturday evening to witness the magic lantern exhibition, arranged for the entertainment of "children of all ages":—which comprehensive term was understood to apply to every stage of life up to and including "second childhood."

The excellent assortment of views and pictures which had been thoughtfully arranged, elicited roars of delighted applause from the youngest, whose appreciation was eloquently expressed as each new feature developed:—while even the old stagers felt their youth renewed, and could almost imagine that they were back in the old country:—re-living those years of childhood when they participated in such juvenile entertainment.

The varied programme commenced with a few brief glances at some notable buildings in the World's Metropolis, the Mansion House, Bank, St. Paul's, &c., being pourtrayed by exceptionally fine views:—while a peep into the Houses of Parliament and a beautiful scene of Westminster and the Thames by moonlight, certainly merited the hearty applause they evoked. Occasional comical "moving" slides, interspersed with less humorous subjects, served to maintain the interest at a high tension, while a "band" in the form of a phonograph furnished selections at various intervals, the rendering of "Private Tommy Atkins" during the scenes of camp life, being especially appropriate. And so passed one of those happy evenings with which most of us were made familiar while in the home-lands, but which are all too rare to the little folk of this community. We are pleased to learn that the experiment is to be repeated at an early date, and wish all good success to that little coterie of entertainers whose efforts are extended in so excellent a manner.

It is satisfactory to find that the moderate charge for the admission of the older children sufficed to cover actual expenses and that a couple of *yen* remain in hand to be given to the Yokohama Blind School, which praiseworthy institution still continues its excellent work, although since the death of its principal promoter it is not brought to the public notice as much as it might be.

BASEBALL.

YOKOHAMA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL VERSUS Y. C. AND A. C.

The baseball game on Saturday should have been between a team from the Peers School in Tokyo and the Y. C. and A. C., but owing to the outbreak of plague in this port the Director of the Peers' School thought it inadvisable to allow his lads to come down from the capital. A match was consequently arranged with the Yokohama Commercial School instead. The afternoon was perfect, one of those lovely autumnal days which make life worth the living and compensate for the vagaries of the Japanese climate at other seasons of the year. Naturally a very large crowd gathered, which included many ladies, and the game, full of surprises by-the-way, was watched at times with breathless interest.

Yokohama went first to bat and soon lost E. W. Kilby, but Merriman and Blake got home, and the visitors responded by making three runs in the final half of the first innings. Luck then deserted the home team and for three innings in succession they were sent back without scoring a point. The Y. C. S. meanwhile were piling up runs steadily and at the close of the fourth innings they were 9 runs to the Y. C. and A. C.'s 2. Matters looked black indeed, for errors in the field helped the visitors as much as did their own smart team play. But the unexpected, which sometimes comes to the aid of the good sportsman, now happened and the fifth innings saw six of the Club players get home one after the other to the utter demoralization of their opponents. From now on, as the score will show, the home team pulled up, passed the Y. C. S., and took the lead, which they maintained to the end. The only home-run made during the afternoon was struck by a Japanese player—a lucky drive to the farther fence when all three bases were full, so that four runs resulted. Thorn made a three-bagger and brought two men home. On the whole the form of the Y. C. and A. C. players was disappointing, their fielding being spoiled by missed-catches and fumbled stops. The Japanese team fielded smartly, and on the whole batted in stronger fashion than usual. Both teams changed pitchers during the game, Blake relieving Thorn and Ito taking over the ball from Furuhashi. Mr. W. S. Stone was umpire and Mr. J. Nield scorer.

Y. C. & A. C.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	2	0	0	0	6	4	6	0	4	=22

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	4	=18

Y. C. S.		Y. C. & A. C.
Horiuchi	C.	E. W. Kilby.
Furuhashi	P.	C. H. Thorn.
Ozeki	1B.	N. W. Vancleve.
Kasakawa	2B.	W. L. Merriman.
Kajima	S.S.	H. W. Kilby.
Ito	3B.	D. H. Blake.
Amano	L.F.	C. Parker.
Yodogawa	C.F.	E. J. Cowan.
Sugimoto	R.F.	H. Goddard.

The Interport Cricket Team left Yokohama on Saturday evening for Kobe. An Interport Tennis Match will also take place during the week if time permits, Yokohama being represented by Messrs. H. W. Kilby and H. R. Barnard.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of members of this Society was held on Thursday evening at the Club Hotel, Mr. R. M. Stirling presiding. There was not a large attendance. The report and accounts were duly passed.

Mr. Stirling was elected President, Mr. H. Keswick, Vice-President, Mr. Peters, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. McClure Hon. Secretary, the remainder of the Committee being: Messrs. R. B. McKinnell, P. Scott, G. Philip, N. G. Maitland, C. M. Duff, and J. H. Bathgate. It was decided that St. Andrew's Day should be celebrated by a ball.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

Much to everyone's disappointment, says the *Kobe Herald*, it was found necessary on Monday morning to postpone the match between the Y. C. and A. C. and the K. C. C. owing to rain. The day broke gloomily but did not declare itself properly until nine o'clock when a slight drizzle began to fall. In spite of this however both teams turned up in flannels and practice at the nets was engaged in while the umpires tried to make up their minds as to whether play would be possible or not. Yokohama won the toss and decided to go in first, whenever that should be. It was not until after eleven o'clock that Mr. Bathgate and Mr. Groom—who had arrived on the ground to umpire for Yokohama and Kobe respectively—came to the decision to postpone play until the afternoon, and two o'clock was the hour agreed upon for the match to start providing there should be any improvement in the weather. Unfortunately at two o'clock the weather was still unfavourable, and play was called-of for the day.

The attractions of the week include a cricket dinner at the Oriental Hotel on Tuesday evening at 7.45, a smoker at 9 o'clock the following night, Interport tennis on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock; Baseball on Friday and Saturday, and a baseball dinner at the Oriental Hotel on Saturday evening.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTING.

The *Kobe Herald* says the match began on Tuesday shortly after 10 o'clock, H. W. Kilby and S. Wheeler going to the wicket to open the innings for the Visitors, Capt. Crawford having won the toss. Buckley and Murray went on to bowl, the former starting at the Pavilion end. In the first over Wheeler scored two off Buckley. Murray's first over was a maiden. Wheeler then put up a boundary hit and followed it up by a two, which ought to have been saved by Green. Kilby then scored another boundary and "ten up" was called. Careful play and careful fielding were the order of the day from this on, but Wheeler soon knocked up a skyer in one of Buckley's over and Braess at mid-wicket just managed to catch the ball when it was about six inches off the ground. The score then stood Wheeler 11, Kilby 8. E. W. Kilby joined his brother. The brothers batted very carefully. In spite of the rain the light could not be called bad. H. W. Kilby proved especially good at strokes behind the wicket and helped the score considerably by several boundaries got in this way. Considering the state of the ground the fielding was fairly good. The Kilbys certainly gave the field plenty of work to do. At five minutes to twelve H. Kilby nearly played on to his wicket but with that exception the batting was of a particularly careful order. Immediately afterward Braess took Edwards's place and started with some slow balls but in the first over E. Kilby put one to the boundary. At five past twelve Gillingham was put on to bowl with Braess still at the other end. H. Kilby was nearly run out shortly afterwards and only just saved himself. Edwards and Green both did some rather smart fielding about this time. At ten minutes past twelve H. Kilby was cleverly caught out by Gillingham from a ball bowled by him, thus separating a couple which had appeared to be invincible. The score then stood 159 for two wickets, H. Kilby contributing 69 towards it. F. E. White then went to the wicket but played in rather a nervous manner as if he were not quite sure of himself. E. Kilby continued to slog away in great form. At half past twelve 180 up was called. At twenty to one Kilby sent a beauty to the boundary and raised his score to 102, amid wild applause. Buckley and Murray took on the bowling about this time and 200 up was called at a quarter to one. By this time White had settled down and though he only scored singles, yet his aggregate was mounting up nicely. Tiffin was called when the score stood at 217, with Kilby and White still batting.

The match was resumed at twenty past two. Edwards took the ball at the north end and Hancock went on at the other end. Edward's third ball bowled Kilby clean, and the third wicket was thus down for 220 runs, Kilby's share being 116. Crawford took Kilby's place. Very cautious play followed and not until a quarter to three was there any striking feature. Then White put the ball to the boundary, but immediately afterwards he was bowled by Edwards with a pretty ball. Four wickets for 230. White had made 28. Kingdon was the next man in. Crawford was all this time putting up high balls and only by good luck more than good management was not caught out; 224 was called just before three o'clock. Just afterward Edwards sent Crawford's middle stump flying and five wickets were down for 241 runs. Crawford's score was seven, made up of three singles and a four. Duff filled the breech. Kingdon knocked up a skyer that went to the boundary, just escaping T. Ross Reid, who made a good attempt to catch an impossible ball. This raised the score to 250; Duff following with a boundary hit

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and 270 was called very shortly afterwards. At a quarter past three Gillingham at long off made a splendid catch—holding a ball that Duff had knocked up from Edwards, Duff retiring with 5 runs. The score then stood at 263 for six wickets. Allcock joined Kingdon at the wicket, but he was only in a few minutes when he knocked up one of Edward's balls, Edwards easily holding it. The score now stood at 267 for 7 wickets. Fradgley was the next man in. Kingdon, who had been knocking up a number of skyers, was caught at last by Braess off Edwards. The score was then 280 for 8 wickets. Kingdon had contributed a very useful 32. Firth now joined Fradgley and Murray relieved Hancock of the bowling. 300 was called at twenty minutes to four. Gillingham got the opportunities at fielding and made the most of them, showing himself the best field on the ground. At a quarter to four Firth knocked up one of Hancock's balls which Allen caught in the slips. The score was then 304 for nine wickets, Firth having contributed 14. Immediately afterwards, Fradgley was declared out leg before wicket, bowled by Edwards; his total score being three. Lammert who had only just come in never had a chance at the ball. It was almost four o'clock when the innings closed. E. W. Kilby's score included no less than thirteen fours.

YOKOHAMA.

H. W. Kilby, c. and b. Gillingham	69
S. Wheeler, c. Braess, b. Buckley	11
E. W. Kilby, b. Edwards	116
F. E. White, b. Edwards	28
K. F. Crawford, b. Edwards	7
A. Kingdon, c. Braess, b. Edwards	32
C. M. Duff, c. Gillingham, b. Edwards	5
G. C. Allcock, c. and b. Edwards	3
E. J. Fradgley, l.b.w., b. Edwards	9
A. R. Firth, c. Allen, b. Hancock	14
F. Lammert, not out	0
Byes	6
Leg Byes	3
No Ball	1
	304

	O.	B.	M.	N.B.	R.	W.
Murray	22	132	2	0	67	0
Buckley	12	78	4	0	37	1
Green	10	60	2	0	24	0
Edwards	35	215	10	0	75	7
T. Ross-Reid	9	54	0	0	28	0
Braess	3	18	0	0	15	0
Gillingham	7	41	1	0	13	1
Hancock	14	84	3	1	35	1

The Kobe men went in immediately afterwards with T. Ross Reid and C. J. Lucas at the wickets and White and Fradgley bowling. Stumps were drawn at 5.30 Kobe's score being 43 for 2 wickets, Gillingham having made 25 and Ross Reid 6.

KOBE.

T. Ross Reid not out	6
C. J. Lucas, b. White	12
H. E. Green, b. Fradgley	0
A. H. Gillingham, not out	25

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The *Kobe Herald* writing with reference to the second day's play in the interport Cricket Match says:—

By three o'clock the rain had stopped and it was decided to make a start. T. Ross Reid and Gillingham, who had carried their bats from the night before, went to the wicket and Lammert and E. Kilby took up the bowling at the north and south end respectively, the former bowling left handed. The first over was dismissed with only one run for T. Ross Reid. In the next over Gillingham scored a boundary which was placed with great skill. Gillingham followed this with two more boundaries in two consecutive hits and 60 up was called. Seventy followed at twenty-five past three. White then took Lammert's place at the northern end and started with some slow balls. Gillingham knocked up a catch at mid off but the fielder was not quite close enough to secure it. Considering the rain in the morning the ground was in very fair condition although rather slow.

The fielding was very good and both Alcock and Fradgley saved balls from going to the boundary. At twenty to four Gillingham was bowled by White after compiling half a century, 3 wickets for 81. Hancock went to the wicket and Kingdon joined White at the bowling, Kingdon taking the southern end and White remaining at the northern. At a quarter to four White bowled the first maiden over of the afternoon; 90 up was called almost immediately afterwards and Hancock hit his first four. White got another maiden over and two other maiden overs followed, the three being in succession. Both Batsmen continued to score slowly, and 100 up was declared just before four o'clock. Handcock knocked up what appeared to be a sure catch at long leg, which H. Kilby missed, and immediately afterwards sent a beauty to the boundary. Reid all this time was playing a careful game, slowly adding to his score. Kingdon made his first maiden over just after four. A pretty cut for two by Reid brought the score up to 110. A high ball sent to the boundary by Hancock was followed by some quiet play with very little scoring. Firth, who has the reputation of being the best length bowler in the team, relieved Kingdon at the southern end at a quarter-past four, and Hancock put Firth's first ball away for two, and the second to the boundary. 130 up was declared five minutes afterwards.

140 went up just after half-past four. Quiet play continued, but Hancock was hitting out more than Reid, whose score mounted up to 27. 150 was called at twenty to five. White was still bowling and by this time had delivered 17 overs. At a quarter to five the light was getting very bad. The wind had gone round to the south west and in spite of the heavy clouds hopes were entertained for a fine day to-morrow. Reid then drove a ball from Firth right down to the pavilion on the south side of the ground and the light having become so bad it was decided by the Umpires that it would be better to draw stumps although it still wanted ten minutes to five. Kobe's score then stood as follows:—

KOBE.

T. Ross Reid, not out	32
C. J. Lucas, b. White	12
H. E. Green, b. Fradgley	0
A. H. Gillingham, b. White	50
H. C. R. Hancock, not out	47
W. D. S. Edwards, G. C. Murray, W. Braess, H. S. Thompson, A. J. Buckley, A. W. Allen	to bat.
Byes	15
Leg Byes	2
Wide	1
No Ball	1
	160

THE KOBE CRICKET DINNER.

The Kobe Interport Cricket Dinner took place at the Oriental Hotel on Tuesday evening. The toast of the Y.C. and A. C. was given by the Chairman, Mr. G. C. Pakenham, who paid a warm tribute to the excellent batting performance of the Kilby Brothers. Mr. Crawford returned thanks on behalf of his team and proposed in return the health of the K.C.C. Mr. Murray in responding, says the *Kobe Herald*, said he hoped the Yokohama men would not judge Kobe's welcome by the welcome of the clerk of the weather. The sun got up in the morning, but, said Mr. Murray facetiously, when old Sol saw Mr. Bathgate's face he evidently thought his presence to be unnecessary so consequently retired. With toast and song a very pleasant evening was spent, the singers including Mr. McKay, Mr. E. T. Bethell, Mr. Evans, and Mr. F. E. White.

WEDNESDAY'S PLAY.

Kobe, October 16, 7.50 p.m.

The full score now stands:—

KOBE.—1st Innings.

T. Ross-Reid, c. Firth, b. White	42
C. J. Lucas, b. White	12
H. E. Green, b. Fradgley	0
A. H. Gillingham, b. White	50
H. Hancock, b. H. W. Kilby	68
W. D. S. Edwards, b. H. W. Kilby	0
G. C. Murray, b. H. W. Kilby	0
W. Braess, c. Crawford, b. H. W. Kilby	4
H. S. Thompson, c. and b. White	14
A. J. Buckley, b. Fradgley	5
A. W. Allen, not out	3
Extras	23
	221

YOKOHAMA—2nd Innings.

H. W. Kilby, l.b.w., b. Hancock	38
S. Wheeler, b. Edwards	7
E. W. Kilby, b. Edwards	10
A. Kingdon, c. Lucas, b. Edwards	2
F. E. White, c. Gillingham, b. Edwards	61
K. F. Crawford, b. Edwards	0
C. M. Duff, b. Edwards	0
G. C. Allcock, b. Buckley	11
E. G. Fradgley, c. Braess, b. Edwards	10
A. R. Frith, c. and b. Edwards	2
F. Lammert, not out	0
Extras	9
	150

KOBE—2nd Innings.

T. Ross-Reid, not out	11
H. S. Thompson, b. Fradgley	1
W. Braess, b. Fradgley	9
A. H. Gillingham, b. Fradgley	12
H. Hancock, not out	14
Extras	3
	50

YACHTING.

The race for the cruising class, postponed from the 4th because of lack of wind, came off on Saturday the 11th. The first prize, it may be remembered, was the *Daimyo* Cup. *Asagao* soon assumed a strong lead in this race and finished easily first, but had to yield the premier position to *Virginia*. The corrected times were:—

	Club. h.m.s.	Arbitrary. h.m.s.
Daimyo	5.07.38	5.07.38
Molly	5.21.51	5.16.50
Mosquito	5.17.23	5.07.22
Surprise	5.05.21	4.52.20
Asagao	4.45.29	4.51.54
Virginia	4.55.04	4.35.43

As the prizes were given on arbitrary handicap it will be seen that while *Asagao* gains two record points she only takes second prize, the first prize and one point going to *Virginia*.

The 21 raters had a good race in what was to them in the early part of the contest a fresh-to-strong breeze, for Club prizes. *Pele* got home first and took first prize with two points, *Winsome* gaining the second prize and one point. The corrected times were:—

	Club. h.m.s.
Winsome	4.28.00
Pele	4.25.30
Edna	4.29.40
Stella	4.55.55
Vixen	4.41.43

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Madame Sarah Grand, in conjunction with Miss Harriet Jay, is engaged in preparing a dramatic version of her novel "The Heavenly Twins."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., who has written his final word in Canadian romance, and from whom we are not likely to have any work in fiction for a long time, has gone to Carlsbad, where he will remain till the end of September.

Mr. Heinemann is to publish a translation of the records of the evidence given at the solemn revision of the trial of Jeanne d'Arc in 1455. So long ago as the forties, the Latin text was translated into French for one of the French learned societies; but it has never before been done into English. The translator is Mr. T. Douglas Murray.

The Bookman says:—One of the most interesting of the autumn books will be a reprint of Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," no revised or critical edition of which has appeared since Lockhart's, twenty years ago. The new issue, which by means of variorum notes added to Lockhart's, traces the different versions of the ballads, and shows Sir Walter's alterations, is edited by Mr. T. F. Henderson. Messrs. Blackwood are the publishers.

Trégnier, in Brittany, is at last to have a statue of its foremost citizen, Ernest Renan. This is an interesting fact, when we remember that, twelve years ago, the fixing of a memorial tablet on the house at which Renan was born nearly caused a revolution at Trégnier. The proposal to erect a statue and call a street after Renan has now passed the municipal council by a majority of eleven votes to six, which may be regarded as a striking concession for orthodox Brittany.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus have already in the press a large part of Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly's English translation of M. Zola's last novel, "Truth," which they hope to publish about the end of January next. The story running through the book is that of a great judical crime, suggested, undoubtedly by the Dreyfus case, though in M. Zola's pages the victim is a Jew schoolmaster. Indeed, many scenes of narrative are laid in the French school-world, and throw a vivid light on the struggle which is now going on between the Republican Government and the religious Orders.

Mrs. Campbell Praed's "My Australian Girlhood" is a forthcoming work which should

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interest many readers. It is to the earlier days of the later youth of the Colonies that Mrs. Praed's memory returns. The book is promised by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin and is profusely illustrated. Speaking of her earliest recollections, Mrs. Praed says "that was nearly 50 years ago, when Moreton Bay was still a penal settlement, and the Colony of Queensland not in existence; when Brisbane was only a river village called Brisbane Water, and its Houses of Parliament undreamed of."

What would have been Gilbert White's emotions (says the *Daily Telegraph*) if he had been told that one day his "Natural History of Selborne" would appear with illustrations from instantaneous pictures of the birds and beasts as they lived? For this excellent idea the brothers Kearton are responsible, and during two years they have been procuring the necessary photographs. Peculiar and not unexciting have been the circumstances under which some of them have been obtained; as, for instance, one occasion on which the photographer waited with the pneumatic bulb of his shutter in one hand and a revolver in the other, as a mad bull was expected to put in an appearance before the subject of the picture arrived. Gilbert White's text has been annotated by Mr. Richard Kearton in the light of his own observations. Messrs. Cassell will publish the work.

Sir Edgar Collins Boehm, Bart., F R.G.S., has printed in book form his notes set down in the course of a prolonged tour which led him into South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Java, Siam, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, the United States and Canada, and Mr. Horace Cox has published it under the title of "Over the World." Sir Edgar does not pretend to write formally or exhaustively of these regions, he merely records, very briefly, his experiences and impressions, telling everything plainly and directly, not so much for the benefit of the geographical or social student as for the guidance of others who may make the grand tour. He writes as a tourist to tourists, and anyone desirous of following his tracks will find much that is of practical value to him in this volume. The book is well illustrated, and contains a list of hotels and clubs in the various places visited.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, whose appearance at Henley as prospective Liberal candidate for the Southern division of Oxfordshire has aroused so much interest, is not the only novelist who has aspired to represent the riverside constituency. Thackeray early in his career appeared as Liberal candidate at Oxford, and, like Mr. Jerome, caused much comment by the originality of his views and his speeches. He was a demon for reform, and went so far as to advocate triennial Parliaments—"if the constituents desire them." He was also "for having the people amused after they had done their worship on a Sunday." Thackeray's oratory, however, did not altogether please his committee, and when they candidly told him that he could not speak he coolly reported that he knew that, but he could *write*! The novelist was badly beaten, but he took his defeat in good humour. He attributed it to his advanced views, which, he said, "he could not blink to be made a duke or a marquis to-morrow."

CANADA AND JAPANESE TEA.

The *Fiji* says, on the strength of certain statistics, that whereas Ceylon tea is gradually growing in popularity in Canada, Japanese tea is steadily losing ground there and fears are entertained by those concerned in the business that Japanese tea will finally be driven out of the Canadian market. The *Fiji* publishes the following comparative table showing the amount of imports into Canada during the past few years:—

	Japanese Tea. lb.	Ceylon Tea. lb.
1897	9,207,477	5,461,822
1898	11,667,763	8,851,832
1899	11,530,876	11,500,876
1900	7,450,603	10,664,900
1901	6,459,953	11,074,629

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

On Thursday morning tenders were opened at Shimbashi Station for the supply of 5 lots of six tank locomotive engines—that is to say, 30 engines and spare parts. Messrs. Okura & Co., who have already supplied 120 locomotive engines to the Imperial Japanese Government Railway within the past few years, were the successful bidders, as the following figures show:—

	Cont. No. 226 £	Cont. No. 227 £
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	13,722. 0.0	Ditto
C. Illies & Co.	12,600. 0.0	,,
Raspe & Co.	12,775.10.0	,,
Mitsui & Co.	12,728.14.0	,,
Takata & Co.	12,933.17.0	,,
Isono & Co.	12,659.14.0	,,
C. & J. Trading Co.	12,699.15.0	,,
Birch & Co.	—	,,
Okura & Co,	12,448. 0.0	,,

	Cont. No. 228 £	Cont. No. 229 £	Cont. No. 230 £
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	13,722. 0.0	,,	14,542. 0.0
C. Illies & Co.	12,600. 0.0	,,	13,395. 0.0
Raspe & Co.	12,775. 0.0	,,	13,566. 0.0
Mitsui & Co.	12,728.14.0	12,789.0.0	13.554. 0.0
Takata & Co.	12,933.17.0	,,	13,721. 7.0
Isono & Co.	12,659.14.0	,,	13,463.14.0
C. & J. Trading Co.	12,699.15,0	,,	13,479. 7.0
Birch & Co.	12,984. 0.0	,,	,,
Okura & Co.	12,448. 0.0	,,	13,205. 0.0

IS JOHN THE EARLIEST GOSPEL?

Practically all New-Testament scholars have agreed, says the *Literary Digest*, that the fourth gospel is chronologically the latest, and it is in the nature of a surprise that an attempt is being made to place it at the head of the list. Still more surprising is it that the new conclusion is sustained by conservative scholars in the interests of Christian apologetics. Lic. O. Wultich, a German savant, several years ago undertook to uphold this new theory, and now the attempt has been made on a large scale by Dr. Küppers, in a volume entitled "Neue Untersuchungen über den Quellenwert der Evangelien," which has just appeared in Berlin and is attracting attention. His view of the origins of the four gospels may be summarized as follows:—

(1) At an early date, scarcely two decades after the departure of Jesus, or as soon as 50 A.D., the Apostle John, at the urgent request of the other disciples, voiced by Andrew, wrote an account of the teachings of Christ. This fact is attested by a statement in the famous Muratorian Canon, the oldest account we have of the history of our gospels. What John wrote was anything but an exhaustive account; it was rather a group of sayings and doings of the Lord that clustered around his annual visits to the city of Jerusalem at the Easter season. The purpose was not to describe everything in the career of Jesus, but only to furnish the evidence and an abundant proof that, although rejected by the official representatives of the Jewish hierarchy, he nevertheless was the Messiah and the Christ. In the nature of the case this Johannine account stood in need of important supplementing. This is what is meant by the statement in the beginning of Luke, where it is said that many had attempted to narrate "the things which have been fulfilled among us." The other gospels are all such attempts, supplementing the account of John. For many the appeal of John was undoubtedly too high. Then again, the Galileans must have wished to have a written written record of what Jesus had done in their territory, since John's gospel was confined almost entirely to the ministry in Judes.

(2) The first to attempt such a supplementary account was Luke; at any rate his is the first which has been preserved. This gospel is not, as is currently claimed, "Pauline"; it is rather "Johannine," having drawn largely upon John, especially for the reports it contains of the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ. It was written soon after our present fourth gospel, and its contents are drawn largely from those who heard and spoke with Christ himself.

(3) Next after Luke came Matthew, written at a time when Paul and Peter were labouring together in the City of Rome, in the beginning of the sixth Christian decade and shortly before the death of Peter. Matthew's purpose was largely to supplement the work of Luke, especially in supplying from the sayings and doings of the Lord those things which would be apt to convince the Jews that Jesus of Nazareth was the true Messiah, as promised by the prophets and seers of old.

(4) The latest of the Gospel writers is Mark, written soon after the death of Peter in Rome. In contrast to the other gospels its origin was more of an accidental character, the author indeed adding to what had been written by the others, but chiefly aiming to furnish a compendious abridgment of the life of the Lord. It is the most independent of the synoptic gospels.

In this way the order of the first four books of the New Testament as generally given by critics is to be inverted. It is to be John, Luke, Matthew, and finally Mark.

Among the various discussions of this remarkable theory of the origin of the gospels, one of the most thorough is that of Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in the *Beweis des Glaubens*, No. 8. He writes:—

"It must be acknowledged that there would be some gains made for Christian apologetics if the new theory of the priority of John's gospel could be demonstrated. It would in fact solve the greatest of New-Testament problems, that of the fourth gospel. But this reconstruction is in conflict with serious facts which make its acceptance impossible. The principal reasons against it are these:

"It is the unanimous tradition of the oldest church fathers that John is the latest of the gospel writings. No tradition has a firmer foundation that this, and even the Muratorian Canon at another place plainly states that this is 'the fourth of the gospel books.'

"Then it would be impossible to understood the character of the fourth gospel if it were the earliest of these books. A full christology of the Lord would be unthinkable before an account of the external career of the Messiah had been issued. In the nature of the case John is supplementary to the other books and not these to John.

"Then, too, there are no indications in the first three gospels that these were intended to supplement the fourth, but internal evidences all show that this is not the case."

All things considered, it would appear that Dr. Küppers's theory will have to be backed by stronger arguments if it is to supersede the older view of the origin of the Fourth Gospel.

RESCUED BY THE "PRINCETON."

Late on Thursday evening there reached Nagasaki the U.S. gunboat *Princeton*, with an interesting tale of her experiences between Cavite and Japan. On October 6th she sighted a schooner flying signals of distress, and promptly made in her direction. She proved to be the *Otelia Pedersen*, and it was found necessary to take off the Captain, J. C. Hansen, and crew of nine, and bring them to Nagasaki, leaving the schooner a derelict.

The story of the *Otelia Pedersen* is not a long nor a very exciting one. She is a vessel of 678 tons only, and was bound from Port Townsend to Hongkong with 900,000 feet of lumber consigned to the British naval authorities. She was caught by a typhoon about September 25th, and for ten days was beaten hither and thither over the sea. It was in Lat. 23° 27′ N., Long. 125° 42′ E. that the *Princeton* came upon her, and her condition was, as may be imagined, quite helpless at that time. For that reason she was abandoned.

The crew of the vessel have been handed over to the American Consul, Mr. C. B. Harris, and unless any of them sign on in other ships, will be sent back to the United States.—*Nagasaki Press.*

THE ODAWARA DISASTER FUND.

Madame Sufu wishes to thank the following donors for their gifts towards the relief fund she is raising for the sufferers from the Odawara tidal waves:—

	Yen.
Mrs. Weston	50
Mr. F. Retz	25
"On the occasion of her birthday."	10
Mrs. N. Hegt	5
Messrs. Pollak Bros.	100
The Grand Hotel	100
Messrs. Averill & Co.	50
"Nemo"	60
Messrs. Andrews & George	100

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INDUSTRIES LOCALIZED.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the subject of the localization of industries. The statistics have been prepared by Mr. Frederick S. Hall, under the direction of Mr. S. N. D. North, Chief Statistician for Manufactures. Measured by the value of products, more than 85 per cent. of the collar and cuff manufacture of the United States is carried on in Troy, N. Y.; more than 64 per cent. of the oyster-canning industry in Baltimore, Md.; more than 54 per cent. of the manufacture of gloves in the adjoining cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y.; more than 48 per cent. of the coke manufacture in the Connellsville district, Pennsylvania; more than 47 per cent. of the manufacture of brassware in Waterbury, Ct.; more than 45 per cent. of the manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia, Pa.; more than 45 per cent. of the manufacture of jewelry in Providence, R. I., and the adjoining towns of Attleboro and North Attleboro, Mass.; more than 36 per cent. of the silverware manufacture in Providence, R. I.; more than 35 per cent. of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Chicago, Ill.; more than 32 per cent. of the manufacture of plated and britannia ware in Meriden, Ct.; more than 24 per cent. of the agricultural-implement industry in Chicago, Ill., and more than 24 per cent. of the silk industry in Paterson N. J. The number of wage-earners engaged in slaughtering and meat packing in South Omaha, Neb., constituted 89.9 per cent. of the total number employed in all industries in that city.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The nonagenarian Sir Henry Keppel intends to winter at Singapore again this year as he did ast year.

The U.S. troops in the Philippines are preparing a powerful punitive expedition against the Moros of Mindanao.

One sentence of Dewet's recent speech was not telegraphed to Japan. "The British are no longer enemies," he said, "I have signed and will keep my word."

The inauguration of the Kei-Hin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Car Company will take place within the precincts of the Kawasaki Daishi on Oct. 17th, a national holiday.

"Say, ma!" "Yes, Reginald." "Kin any little boy be president when he grows up?" "Yes, Reginald." "But, say, ma." "Yes, Reginald." "He don't have to if he he'd ruther be a first baseman, does he!"

Two kinds of birds, one called *Tengu* and the other *Osa-aori*, have been added to the Zoological Garden, Uyeno Park. They were recently brought from Minami-torishima (Marcus Island) by Mr. Kamitaki Shichigoro on the war-ship *Takachiho*. Mr. Kamitaki is the lessee of the island.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works the largest order ever given by any railroad company to a single concern. It calls for 250 high-class freight locomotives, aggregating in cost $3,250,000, all to be delivered within the first six months of 1903.

Mr. Mori Seiyemon, who recently purchased the property of the proposed Yokohama Electric Car Company, obtained permission from the Authorities to postpone the work of construction until the summer of next year, the term for starting the work having expired in June this year. A meeting of the promoters will take place in the Minatoya, Minato-cho, Yokohama, on Oct. 18th to elect officials and to consider various matters.

About 10.40 p.m. on Oct. 13th fire broke out in the house occupied by Morita Seikichi, a shampooer living at No. 136 in the former Settlement, Yokohama. The Satsumacho and Kagacho fire brigades promptly turned out to the scene, but before the engines were practically set to work heavy rain came pouring down and put out the flames before much damage was done. The fire was thus confined to the house in which it originated. The fire was accidental.

The cause of the death of the famous anti-ritualist, John Kensit, is briefly told in a telegram from London dated Sept. 25th:—John Kensit, the noted head of the anti-ritualistic crusade in the Church of England, was seriously injured to-day and his eyesight endangered by being struck with a chisel, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead.

A gentleman residing in London posted on April 12, 1873, a letter to a resident in Church-street, Camberwell. On August 27, 1902, this letter was returned to him marked "Not Known," from the Dead Letter Office, after slumbering in the Post Office for upwards of 29 years—a notable example of the care which the Post Office, authorities bestow on the correspondence committed to their charge.

Letters dated July 21 have been received from Capt. Powell-Cotton, Northumberland Fusiliers, who left England some months ago on an expedition to Central Africa. Writing from the Ravine Station, East Africa Protectorate, the explorer says that he had had capital sport, and has secured two specimens of the five-horned giraffe. He has had an encounter with a pack of wild dogs near Lake Baringo.

By the *Hôkô Maru*, a sealing-vessel belonging to the Hôkô Gikai, of which Captain Gunji is President, the Captain of the sealing-vessel *Genever* (?) of British Colombia, and 23 of her crew were brought to Shimagawa Bay on Oct. 13th from Hokkaido and handed over to the Police Authorities. It appears that the Captain, whose name is eaid to be Seabols (?), and 23 men, including six Japanese, while pursuing seals in Hokkaido waters in August missed their ship, which they had left in boats. Fortunately the *Hoko Maru* happened to be near the scene and rescued the sealers.

President Roosevelt has chosen Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to Russia, to succeed White as American Ambassador to Germany. The appointment of Mr. Tower had been expected for several weeks. Mr. White will probably not have his farewell audience of the Emperor, on November 7th, his birthday, as had been provisionally arranged, because his majesty leaves on November 5th for England. The retiring Ambassador therefore is not likely to present his letters of recall until about the middle of November.

German manufacturers of machinery have recently received orders for 100 locomotives representing a value of 60,000,000 marks (nearly $1,500,000), which will go to Siam, Italy, India and Denmark. The export of locomotives and traction engines is shown by the following figures:—

	Marks.	$
1899	13,300,000	2,639,400
1900	15,700,000	3,736,600
1901	22,100,000	5,259,000

In the figures for 1899 and 1900 traction and passenger cars and motor wagons to the value of $700,000 to $800,000 are included.

A cable to the New York *Sun* from London says:—The British first-class armoured cruiser *Drake*, 14,100 tons, returned to Portsmouth on Sept. 25th after undergoing her engine trials, which proved that she is the fastest war vessel in the world outside of torpedo boat destroyers. She made 24.10 knots, which high speed was partly due to an improved type of propeller. The contract provided she should attain a speed of 23 knots. The *Drake* is 500 feet in length, with 71 feet beam and draws 26 feet. She can store coal to carry her 12,500 miles at the rate of 14 knots. Her thickest armour is six inches and largest guns 9.2 inch.

Hitherto Okayama Prefecture has generally been regarded as the centre of the straw-braid industry. In a few years, however, straw-braid will be abundantly produced in the Yuki district, Ibaraki Prefecture, where a trial plantation was made in 1901 under the direction of a priest in charge of the Anraku temple in the place, who obtained seed from Okayama for the purpose. The experiment having been attended with success the priest engaged experts in the manufacture of the braid in 1901 and at present a number of training stations are working in various parts the prefecture.

It has been ascertained, on the authority of a Member of the House of Keys, that the Queen, before bidding good-bye to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, graciously expressed herself as follows:—"I had no idea, my lord, that your island was such a charmingly pretty place, and I hope soon to be able to see more of its charms."

In Prince Dhuleep Singh's bankruptcy the claims amount to £3,000. The Prince attributes his position to losses on the Stock Exchange and in gambling; also to the insufficiency of his allowance; and alleges a claim of £600,000 against the Indian Government, derived from his father. He is married to Lady Anne Coventry.

Chess-players in Japan will be glad to hear that the Sendai Chess Club has been revived, the first Fall meeting being held on Oct. 6th at the house of the founder. Further meetings are to be held (*Deo volente*) on Mondays at 7 p.m. at the place appointed at the previous meeting. Person wishing to join should consult any of the old members.

Reports from Spa state that Princess Stephanie was kneeling in prayer in the death chamber of her mother when informed of the King's order to depart. She immediately returned to her hotel, whence she drove in a hired carriage to the station. In response to sympathetic cheers, she said:—"Thank you, dear citizens." She returned to England.

Herr Tomicich, of Munich, has recently made an interesting effort to obtain some standard judgment as to the varying degrees of estimation in which different operas by Wagner are held by professed admirers of the composer. The *Muenchener Zeitung* gives the following as the results of his inquiry, among the hundred correspondents who sent in their opinions: 29 think the "Meistersingers" his masterpiece; 6 hold by "Tannhauser," 12 for "Lohengrin," 5 for "Valkyrie," 1 for "Rienzi," 3 for the "Phantom Ship," 4 for "Siegfried," 1 for "Twilight of the Gods," 15 for "Tristan," and 10 for "Parsifal."

One or two brave ladies in Melbourne have adopted sandals for out-door wear—with stockings—brown stockings with toes. The effect, though it may be comfortable, is by no means becoming. Sandals do not suit twentieth century dress; they require a toga, or some loose flowing garment. With a tailor-made gown they look quite absurd. Modes that make for health are frequently very ugly. Modes that are indifferent to it are usually becoming; the new skirt which grips its wearer firmly at the knees, and then froths out into a cascade of frills, is unhealthy because it gathers up much dust, but unfortunately it is becoming.

Local shipping firms and banks, said the *China Mail* on Oct. 3rd, are warned against the operations of a gang of Europeans now in the Colony whose movements are being watched closely by the police. Although they have not yet committed any punishable crime, their conduct has been such as to arouse the suspicions of the authorities. Their *modus operandi* is to ship China cargo to distant ports—that is to say, what purports to be valuable cargo; and then to endeavour to obtain advances upon the shipping documents. So far, they have not succeeded in obtaining the advances they desired, and luckily for themselves have avoided arrest; and now that they know they are being watched they may seek fresh fields. This paragraph may therefore act as a warning to the Coast Ports, and we would especially advise Singapore, Manila, Shanghai and Japan to be on the outlook.

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THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER X.

The death of Omura Sumitada and Otomo Sorin.—The Jesuits are banished from Japan. The causes of this proscription.—Disgrace of Takayama Ukon.—The Jesuits unite at Hirado.—The town of Nagasaki becomes Government property—Deliberations at Arima.—Conversion of Kinoshita Katsutoshi and Ota Nobuo. Matsura and Otomo persecute the Christians.—Conversion of Gratia Hosokawa.

After so many vicissitudes, the Christians(83) were promising themselves at last a happy future, when the death of Omura Sumitada, quickly followed by that of Otomo Sorin, came to plunge them into profound sadness. Sick for several months and wishing for nothing but eternal repose, Sumitada absolutely refused to let a celebrated physician, who had promised to cure him, be brought.

When on the point of death, he sent for his eldest son and conjured him to watch over his brothers and sisters that they might never abandon the faith, which their father had defended for 25 years. He also made him undertake not to give his sisters in marriage to pagans, declaring that such alliance were prejudicial to the Christian party. Then Sumitada sent a special messenger to his daughter Mencia whom, some time before, he had given in marriage to Matsura Hisanobu, son of the *daimyo* of Hirado. He made the messenger ask her pardon for having been obliged, for political reasons, to give her to this family hostile to her faith. Sumitada died on the 24th of May 1587, at the age of 55 years. His remains were interred in the church of the Jesuits, situated at some distance from the town of Omura.

Eighteen days later, on the 11th of June, died also Otomo Sorin, the most illustrious *daimyo* of this family. Feeling that he was dying, he had himself carried to Tsukumi, at three leagues from Usuki, in order to spend there in peace his last days. He thanked God that all his children had become Christians, but he begged Him also to withdraw him from the world without delay. Could he have foreseen the misfortunes which were to fall upon his family and upon the Church of Japan? Sorin died at the age of 58 years. His funeral took place at Tsukumi, where his tomb is still to be found. At the time of his death, Bungo contained 70,000 Christians.(84)

However great may have been these calamities for the Christians, they were only heralds of other misfortunes, graver still. The sojourn of Hideyoshi in Kiushu was destined to be fatal to the Christian religion. The expedition once finished, the people expected to see him immediately take the road to Osaka, but on the contrary, he seemed to designedly delay in Kiushu. From Dazaifu he went to Hakata, then the most prosperous town of Chikuzen, and did his best to rebuild the port, damaged during the late wars. It may even be that, already, he sought to make this the port whence would depart the expedition, which he wished to send against Korea and China. However that may be, as soon as Father Coelho, Provincial of the Jesuits in Japan, heard that Hideyoshi sojourned at Hakata, he hastened thither to congratulate him on his recent victories. Hideyoshi, very much flattered by this step, received the Jesuit with much regard and immediately assigned him a plot of ground, exhorting him to build a church and a house for the Religious. He even returned in person the visit of Father Coelho, and promised that he would always protect the Christian religion.(85) Judge, then, of the stupifaction of Father Coelho when, on the night of the 24th July, he learned that Hideyoshi had just issued an edict banishing all the Jesuits from Japan. What had happened, and what were the reasons of so sudden a change? Nearly all the Japanese documents, which give an account of this occurrence, accuse the Jesuits of having provoked this edict by their arrogant conduct towards Hideyoshi, during his stay in Kiushu.(86) The accusations are almost unanimous on this point, though none of them specifies wherein the Jesuits failed in respect towards Hideyoshi who, on the eve of his edict, still accorded them signal marks of favour. In vain are the annals which treat of this question scrutinized; nowhere does one meet with the least vestige of disrespect on the part of the Jesuits, at least according to our European ideas. Here a distinction must be drawn in view of the entirely different manner in which the Japanese see and feel things. If the matter is considered from this point of view, it may be that the Jesuits ruffled the extreme susceptibilities of Hideyoshi, and by that very fact provoked his indignation. Here are the circumstances.

There was then, in the port of Hirado, a Portuguese vessel of extraordinary size. Hideyoshi, who had long desired to procure several ships built in the European style, expressed the desire to see this new vessel, and asked Father Coelho to use all his influence with the captain to induce him to come to Hakata. Father Coelho executed his commission at once, but, as he had foreseen, the captain absolutely refused to anchor at Hakata, declaring that this port was not deep enough to receive a ship of such tonnage. To soften his refusal, however, he came himself to seek Hideyoshi and explained to him the reasons which prevented him from acceding to his wish. Hideyoshi seemed to accept the excuses of the Portuguese, but from this moment his extreme distrust was awake; he remained convinced that this refusal concealed a motive that could not be avowed, and he enveloped merchants and Religious in the same suspicion.

Another circumstance came to completely embitter Hideyoshi's temper. Yakuin, an exbonze of Hieizan, and for some years entrusted with the task of providing licentious pleasures for Hideyoshi, found himself rejected with contempt by some Christian maidens of Arima, whom he had solicited in the course of his business. Yakuin, who was well known for his hostility to the Christian religion, promised himself revenge for this check. Returning to Hakata, he found his master and a numerous company indulging in copious libations of Portuguese wines. Without any other preamble, Yakuin told him of his failure with the maidens of Arima, and declared that the foreign religion had alone driven them to this fanaticism. Then, seeing that his words produced the wished-for effected, Yakuin accused the Christians of being more foreigners at heart than Japanese, and declared that, in case the necessity arose, they would make common cause with the Portuguese against Hideyoshi. He added that already several *daimyo* had made offers in this connection, and that he knew from sure sources that Takayama Ukon, the irreconciliable enemy of the gods of the country, was the chief of the conspiracy.

Hideyoshi, a prey to drunkenness, got into a veritable fury, and consented to all what Yakuin suggested to him. On that very evening, the evening of the 24th of July 1587, he signed an edict ordering the Jesuits to quit Japan within twenty days. Needless to add that the accusations formulated in this connection, were designedly manufactured by Yakuin. The Jesuits were accused of despising the gods of the country, of overthrowing their temples, of persecuting the bonzes, and of forcing the Japanese to embrace the Christian religion; then again of eating beef, a practice which was contrary to the laws and customs of the country, finally of authorising the Portuguese merchants to buy Japanese in order to transport them as slaves to the Indies.

As Hideyoshi's resolution would suffer no delay, a special envoy brought the same night this edict to Father Coelho.

On receiving these fatal tidings, the latter was at first seized with the greatest consternation. On recovering himself, he had a long answer written to Hideyoshi, refuting without difficulty the accusations made against the Religious. He admitted that the neophytes had on several occasions indulged in regrettable excesses with regard to the temples and the bonzes, he protested, however, against this accusation, in so far as it concerned the Religious, because they had not always been able to repress the impetuosity of the neophytes. He also asserted that the Religious had never forced anyone to embrace their religion. As to eating beef, he confessed that the Religious ate it, when they were invited to the houses of the Portuguese. Finally he expressed his regret on the subject of the slave traffic, in which the Portuguese engaged, despite the repeated prohibitions of the Religious. But he showed that the fault was as much on the side of the Japanese as of the Portuguese: Hideyoshi had only to forbid the *daimyo* to sell their subjects, and by that very fact the Portuguese would be obliged to renounce this commerce. As a matter of fact the *daimyo* of Kiushu, and even those of the other provinces of Japan, offered at first in exchange for the fire-arms, and above all for the gold, which the Portuguese imported from the Indies, their prisoners of war. Then, they came to sell even those of such of their subjects as had been guilty of any crime. This commerce was carried on through agents that the *daimyo* had at Nagasaki. Several times did the Jesuits oppose this shameful traffic, but the Portuguese would not listen to them. With some exceptions, these latter differed entirely from the first merchants who had come to Japan. In proportion as their commerce grew, they became more and more dissolute, so that even the pagans were scandalized by their conduct.

Such are the reasons which the writings of the Jesuits give for the changed attitude of Hideyoshi in reference to them, and consequently for the persecution. On the other hand some Japanese authors lead us to suppose that Hideyoshi, in spite of the favours that he accorded them, never liked either the Religious or the Christians, and that he only waited for a favourable chance to banish the one and force the others to apostatize. These same authors add that in this Hideyoshi only carried out the wishes of Nobunaga, who had perceived, too late, that the foreign preachers, as well as their doctrine, were a danger to the country. Without speaking of this pretended repentance of Nobunaga, one finds it difficult to believe that Hideyoshi, the absolute master of Japan, should, for five years, have lowered himself so much as to show politeness to some sixty-six foreigners who were considered as dangerous enemies of Japan. Commonsense refuses to accept this hypothesis. In spite of his defects, Hideyoshi was neither a fool nor a coward; he was rather a Japanese excessively susceptible and entirely under the influence of the moment, be it good or evil.

This first blow delivered to the Jesuits, Hideyoshi turned against Takayama Ukon, the chief of the alleged conspiracy. On the same night also he sent to tell him that he was dispossessed of his daimyate of Akashi, and to order him to go into exile.

Takayama, then encamped in the neighbourhood of Hakata, believed at first that there was some mistake and wished to go to see Hideyoshi. But several of his friends, who had assisted at Hideyoshi's fits of rage, dissuaded him from taking a step which might have cost him his life. They advised him rather to renounce the Christian religion, hoping that this act would make Hideyoshi go back on his decision. Takayama thanked his friends for the interest they took in him, but told them that he preferred death to even a pretended apostasy. Next day he bade adieu to his *samurai*, and asked their pardon for having involuntarily involved them in his own ruin: the same evening he embarked for Akashi.

When his old father saw him arrive unexpectedly in the garb of a proscribed person, he feared at first that his son had brought this misfortune on himself by some defeat, during the war in Kiushu. But when Ukon explained to him the true reason of his disgrace, Dario accepted his misfortune with resignation.

While the proscripts made their preparations to go into exile, Konishi sent a special message to Ukon, inviting him to retire to the island of Yunoshima, which then formed part of the domains of this *daimyo*. Ukon accepted Konishi's offer and repaired to Yunoshima with all his family. In order to conceal the retreat of

(83) In 1587, they were about 200,000 in Japan.
(84) Lettera annale 1588, p. 58.
(85) Lettera annale 1588, p. 64.
(86) To cite only one of the most recent works, see the *History of the Empire of Japan*, p. 277.

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Takayama, Konishi confided Yunoshima to a Christian *samurai* with orders to let no unknown person enter it. Thus were the gods avenged and the bonzes also: the fall of Takayama, their declared enemy, was a veritable triumph for them.

It was not until the month of August 1587, that Hideyoshi left Hakata to return to Osaka. Before leaving he had shown his discontent with the *daimyo* of Arima and Omura, by destroying several churches, casting down the crosses and razing some of the fortresses of their domains. He even declared to Omura that he would take from him the town of Nagasaki. Finally he gave the Portuguese merchants to understand, that they must henceforth cease bringing preachers to Japan. Returning to Osaka he seized all the residences and churches that the Jesuits possessed in that town, as well as at Kyoto and at Sakai, and confided them to the care of several *samurai*.

The edict of banishment had been posted up in all the towns in Japan. Father Coelho, having pointed out to Hideyoshi that there was no ship leaving for the Indies, obtained a respite of six months. In spite of this favour, Father Coelho understood that it was of the last importance to conform as promptly as possible to Hideyoshi's wishes. He hoped that by exhibiting entire submission he would succeed in dispelling his mistrust. With that object in view, he called all the Religious together at Hirado, a place specially selected in order to avoid bringing any trouble on the Christian *daimyo*.

There were then in Japan 40 priests and 73 lay-brothers, of whom 47 were Japanese (87). With the exception of Father Organtino, whom Konishi had sent secretly to Yunoshima in order to console Takayama, all the European Jesuits met in the month of August at Hirado, and held counsel as to what measures they should take. Among other things, they decided to cease exercising in public the duties of their ministry, and to avoid all that might increase the suspicions of Hideyoshi. However, as all these Religious could not remain in Hirado during six months, Father Coelho consulted the Christian *daimyo* of Kiushu as to what he ought to do in the meantime. Far from being troubled by the arbitrary measures of Hideyoshi, those *daimyo* hastened to offer an asylum in their states to the Religious. Omura Yoshisaki, son and successor of the late Sumitada, took 12 of them, Koteda of Hirado 4, Otomo 5, Mori Hidekane 2, Amakusa 9, Goto 2, and Arima the remainder.

Father Coelho moved heaven and earth, however, to make Hideyoshi change his decision. He had petitions addressed to several influential personages, even to the wife of Hideyoshi, that they might intercede in favour of the Religious. All was in vain. The respite of six months expired, the Portuguese Emmanuel Lopez went expressly to Osaka, to point out to Hideyoshi the impossibility of taking all the Religious on board his ship, but the latter refused any compromise. This step even irritated him to such an extent, that he destroyed the houses of the Jesuits at Kyoto, Osaka and Sakai and pulled down the 22 churches, which had been erected in the neighbouring provinces. Fearing more and more the existence of a plot between the foreigners and the Japanese Christians, he gave orders to Asano Nagamasa to proceed to Nagasaki and declare this town Government property. This was striking a terrible blow both to the Portuguese who had till then enjoyed extraordinary privileges, and to Omura who thus lost his most flourishing town. Asano nominated Nabeshima and Mori Katsunobu, *daimyo* of Kokura, governors of Nagasaki (June 1588).

This last act is celebrated in Japanese history as a victory over the foreigners. According to the "Shogyoshi "(88) the latter had already possessed themselves of Nagasaki and meditated the conquest of all Japan, to make it a possession of the Pope, when happily Hideyoshi saved the menaced country by taking over Nagasaki from the Portuguese and banishing the Jesuits from Japan.

On seeing these last violent acts of Hideyoshi, Father Coelho understood clearly that it would be difficult to bring him back to a better disposition. He also perceived that the Religious could not remain long with the Christian *daimyo* without creating grave difficulties. He therefore called together another counsel of the Religious, this time at Arima. The *daimyo* of that place took part in the deliberations. From the beginning, and without even allowing the Religious time to explain their attitude, he protested strongly against the tyranny of Hideyoshi, and declared that he would not allow any of the Religious to leave. Father Coelho thanked him for his good will, but showed him that this excess of zeal would only precipitate the ruin of the Christian religion. It was therefore decided that the churches should be closed and all assemblies of the Christians forbidden, that the Religious should exchange their clerical costume for ordinary dress, and that they should disperse still more widely. It was in consequence of this decision that the Nobles' College was transferred at first to Chijiwa and, seven months later, to Arie. The noviciate with its 73 pupils was fixed at Hachirao. Before separating, the Religious resolved to die sooner than abandon their Christians.

However the edict of Hideyoshi, denouncing the Christian religion as offensive to the gods of the country, did not have the evil consequences the Christians at first feared. It never entered the minds of the *daimyo* to molest ever so little any follower of the proscribed doctrine. Hidenaga, the brother of Hideyoshi, and Maeda Motokatsu, Governor of Kyoto, even reassured the Jesuits by promising them their protection.(89) More than that, Kinoshita Katsutoshi, the nephew of Mandokoro, the wife of Hideyoshi, and probably for that reason the spoiled child of the Palace, declared himself a Christian and took the name of Peter in baptism.(90) He was the eldest son of Kinoshita Iesada, *daimyo* of Himeji, and possessed at this time the daimyate of Obama (Wakasa). He was, says Japanese history, a distinguished poet, delighting much more in poesy than in the profession of arms, which besides he detested. Hideyoshi's edict had sufficed to exalt his poetic soul and to make him decide on ranging himself in the number of the proscripts.

Perhaps it was the same reason which induced Ota Nobuo, the second son of Nobunaga, to have himself enrolled among the Christians, at this time.(91) Nobuo was then at Kyoto and it was on the advice and following the example of his former teacher that he became converted. This teacher, say the annals of the Religious, was a member of the Ota family, and it may be asked if he were not the celebrated Yurakusai Joan, very deeply versed in the tea ceremony, for he was the uncle of Nobuo and his family name was Oto Nagamasu.

Matsura of Hirado and Otomo Yoshimune, the new convert, were the only persecutors. As to Matsura, his conduct was quite natural. Since the Portuguese had made Nagasaki the centre of their commerce, his hatred of the Religious and of all the Christians in general had only increased. And since the death of Anthony Koteda (1582), protector of the Christians, Matsura had not lost a single opportunity of annoying the latter. Kotoda's two sons had indeed protested against this injustice, but not having either the prestige or the influence of their father with the *daimyo*, their protests had not the least effect. However, Matsura had not put any Christian to death since the publication of the edict: his zeal was limited to overthrowing the crosses of the cemeteries and destroying several churches.

But what appeared impossible, was that Otomo Yoshimune, baptized only yesterday, should have declared himself the persecutor of the Christians. Nevertheless so it was. As soon as the edict was published, the pagan party did its utmost to show Yoshimune that all the Christian *daimyo* would share, sooner or later, the fate of Takayama. Yoshimune at first resisted for a certain time, but soon he became afraid, and commenced by sending away the five Religious, whom only lately he had invited to his house. Then he issued orders that the Christians should be forced to apostatize. His brother Pantaleon, Shiga and the widow of Sorin immediately opposed these orders and took the Religious and the Christians under their protection. But Yoshimune, longing to win the favour of Hideyoshi, put to death six Christians who had manifested their religious convictions in public. He even tried to denounce Shiga to Hideyoshi as a protector of the Christian rebels but, whether from contempt for the baseness of Yoshimune or esteem for Shiga, when the latter came towards this time to Osaka, Hideyoshi affected to treat him with much regard.

In the middle of so many trials, another celebrated conversion came to carry a little consolation to the Jesuits: that of the daughter of the traitor Akechi Mitsuhide. Married to Hosokawa Tadaoki (92), *daimyo* of Tanabe (Tango), she first heard of the Christian religion from her husband himself. The latter, an intimate friend of Takayama, had during their sojourn in Osaka, before the Kiushu expedition, often heard the superiority of the Christian religion explained, and even more than once he had been asked to embrace it. Hosokawa repeated all these conversations to his wife, whom he loved very much. She, deeply struck by what she had heard, communicated her impressions to her followers, who in their turn shared her enthusiasm. From this moment their grand desire was to visit the church of the Christians and hear one of the preachers. While Hosokawa was in Kiushiu, they profited by this opportunity and went to the church of Osaka. Father Cespedes welcomed them with affability and confided them to Brother Vincent, a Japanese. The latter spoke to them on different points of the Christian religion, and must even have made a certain impression on his hearers, for all asked to be baptized. The Religious, fearing to have anything to do with some of the numerous concubines of Hideyoshi, or of some other personage, excused himself for not being able to at once accede to their request. When they retired, however, he had their litters followed by a domestic, and thus discovered the name and the quality of his visitor. For several days the confidential waiting-maid of Hosokawa's wife came to the church to set forth her doubts and to ask explanations. This maid was the daughter of the *Kuge* Kyohara Ekata, who had been baptized in the time of the Shogun Yoshiteru, and whom the Religious designated by the name of Gekidono. She was, besides, a relative of Hosokawa, and it was owing to this consangninity that she had entered the family as the waiting-maid of his wife (93).

Finally this maid and sixteen of her companions were baptized in the Church of Osaka. The mistress alone had to see herself deprived of this favour: inexorable etiquette forbade her leaving the house a second time for the moment. When she learned however that Hideyoshi had just banished the Jesuits from Japan, she wished at any price to receive baptism before their departure. As she threatened to set at naught all the etiquette of Japan, in order to attain her end, Father Cespedes authorized Mary, the confidential waiting maid, to baptize her in her own house. She was named Gratia and it is only under this name that she is known in history (94).

This happened at the beginning of August 1587. Gratia also caused to be baptized Semmaru, her second son, whom she called John(95). This son was then dangerously ill but he was cured almost immediately. He is better known under the name of Tatsutaka and it is thus he will be called in the sequel.

After her baptism Gratia lived with her maids as in a convent: their time was divided between prayer and the reading of the Imitation or other pious books. But the return of Hosokawa brought trouble into this peaceful house. Gratia wrote afterwards herself to the Jesuits, describing how great had been her husband's anger when he learned what had passed. He ill-treated the

(87) Lettera annale 1558 p. 1.
(88) Shogyoshi, page 323.
(89) Solier, p. 603.
(90) Lettera annale 1588, p. 14.
(91) Lettera annale 1588 p. 14.
(92) He was then called Nagaoka Tadaoki.
(93) *Lettera annale* p. 134.
(94) Annals of the Hosokawa family.
(95) Lettera annale, p. 144.

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maids and sent several of them into a bonzerie. Gratia was not exempt from this bad treatment and in a letter addressed to Father Organtino, she announced her intention of flying from the house rather than submit to such trials. It was only after Father Organtino had reminded her that a Christian ought to be ready to endure all evils, that she became resigned to her unhappy lot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Prefacing the copy of proposed agreement published in your morning's issue, I notice that you say: "This contract was approved by Mr. F. S. James, Chairman of the Hospital Committee." I wish to point out that this phrase is rather misleading. It is true that I did approve of the terms, but not as Chairman of the Hospital Committee. I did so in a private note to Mrs. Bellows, and asked her to allow me to keep the copy, to show to my fellow Committee-men. This was done subsequently at a Committee meeting, but as in the meantime all negotiations between the Ladies and Dr. Mécre had been put an end to, there was no occasion to ask the Committee to approve the proposed agreement, or otherwise.

There seems to be a mistaken idea amongst a number of Yokohama residents as to the subscription list, which was circulated a short time ago by the Hospital Committee.

The subscriptions asked for were for the up-keep and general expenses of the Infectious Ward at Nakamura—quite separate from the General Hospital, and with which Dr. Mecre has nothing whatever to do, and also for the fees of Charity Patients under treatment at the General Hospital.

Dr. Mecre pays the whole expenses of the General Hospital out of his own pocket, and receives no subscription from the public. By giving publicity to this letter you will greatly oblige

Yours faithfully,

F. S. JAMES, Chairman,
Yokohama General Hospital Committee.

Yokohama, October 10th, 1902.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The publication of the correspondence between Mrs. Bellows and Dr. Mecre, together with copy of the agreement between the General Hospital Committee and Dr. Mecre, having been followed by that of the proposed contract for the engagement of a foreign nurse, we are now able to judge of the actual position of the ladies *vis-a-vis* Dr. Mecre; and the uncompromising stand taken by Dr. Mecre against signing a contract of any kind is undoubtedly what brought negotiations between him and the ladies to a deadlock and prevents the possibility of their being reopened. What then is to be done? The deficiency in the Nursing Staff and the inefficiency of the present service generally at the General Hospital are recognised by the Committee and admitted, even by Dr. Mecre himself.

Dr. Mecre thinks that this can be rectified by the employment of extra Japanese nurses whose work, he says, leaves nothing to be desired, but the ladies hold a different opinion and most people will be disposed to agree with them. Because it is manifest that although additional Japanese nurses would increase the number of hands to do the work they were told to do by Dr. Mecre, the general supervision, with improved internal management that might confidently be looked for from a foreign nurse acting as Matron would not be forthcoming in the case of Japanese nurses however capable, for reasons too obvious to require elaboration. And yet from all accounts there is much to be desired in this respect at the General Hospital, apart altogether from the actual deficiency in the Nursing Staff.

To go back to the question—what is best to be done? I think the only thing is for the ladies to inaugurate a Nursing Home, to be managed by themselves, on a scale dependent on the extent of the support likely to be accorded them by the Community. This brings us face to face with the question: what is the amount already subscribed by the Community towards the up-keep of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and support of Charity patients at the General Hospital, and what proportion of the funds is expended annually on each. If the General Hospital Committee would give this information it would be appreciated by the public interested, and I put the question because I notice in their letter to the newspapers handing in Dr. Mecre's correspondence they say that they were prepared to provide the salary of two extra Japanese nurses from funds at their disposal, which would seem to imply that they had a balance in hand over and above what is expended on the Infectious Diseases Hospital and charity patients at the General Hospital. I do not notice that there is any provision or stipulation in the Committee's agreement with Dr. Mecre binding them to send charity patients to the General Hospital, and it might be possible for them to divert with the approval of subscribers, such patients and whatever money is contributed for their support, to the proposed Nursing Home. They might even be able to do more than this for the Nursing Home out of the funds at their disposal after meeting the wants of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The knowledge of what is annually subscribed towards the latter and charity patients, would therefore enable the ladies to estimate how much more might be expected from the Community, and so place them in a position to judge what scope and dimensions the suggested Nursing Home Scheme should take. I hope therefore the General Hospital Committee will not withhold the figures asked for.

Such a Nursing Home, because to all intents and purposes a charitable organization, need not necessarily interfere with the General Hospital. At the same time it is reasonable to suppose that accommodation would be provided for paying as well as for charity patients, and no doubt many would avail themselves of a Home where they could be certain of receiving every care and attention at the hands of experienced foreign nurses.

Yours truly, INTERESTED.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—It seems a pity to allow any elements of discord to be brought into the Foreign Nurse question, and I am sure that nothing is further from the wish or intentions of the ladies than a legal fight with Dr. Mècre, such as is suggested in some quarters. The ladies started with the modest idea of augmenting the Nursing Staff and thereby improving the internal working of the General Hospital, and had Dr. Mècre, met their overtures as they hoped he would, their object might have been attained with the least trouble and a minimum of expense to all concerned. Dr. Mècre's refusal to admit a Foreign Nurse, for that is what his objection to sign their fair and reasonable contract, or any contract put forward by the ladies, practically amounts to, compels them to adopt some other plan but there is no reason to suppose that any attack on Dr. Mècre's citadel is, or ever has been, contemplated. He is in possession of the General Hospital under an agreement that was considered by the Committee who made it an eminently favourable one to the community, releasing them as it did of the responsibility for its up-keep, and taking the whole liability upon himself, and his position being therefore a recognised one beyond dispute he must remain in possession for better or for worse, to the end of his tenancy. But it is injudicious on the part of his friends like "X.Y.Z." in last night's *Gazette* to say that the internal working of the General Hospital and the efficiency of the staff are all that can be desired, when, as I said in my previous letter, it is recognised by the Committee and admitted by Dr. Mècre that the nursing staff is deficient. Such advocacy is calculated to provoke rejoinders that would be very unpalatable to Dr. Mècre, and indeed if things were as "X.Y.Z." describes them to be, there would be no reason for the ladies' movement at all. The ladies feel that Yokohama requires more and better nursing accommodation than it possesses at present and they have made up their minds that Yokohama shall have it. The question is how best to obtain it, and on that point it would be interesting and useful to have other ideas than my own on the Nursing Home suggestion. It seems to me that such an idea is feasible and with the assistance and co-operation of the General Hospital Committee, possibly also in conjunction with the Colonial Nursing Association—whose three nurses I understand are henceforward to reside in Yokohama—and finally with the cordial support of the Community, I cannot but think that such a scheme is alike practical and practicable, and moreover would attain the object that the ladies have so much at heart.

Your truly, INTERESTED.

THE GREEK CHURCH IN TOKYO.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In thanking you heartily for your very kind words in your note: "The Greek Church in Tokio" in to-day's *Japan Daily Mail*, I take the liberty to explain the matter in a few words. Some of our Christians of the Kojimachi Church, not having sufficient reasons for their act, asked me to change their two priests: Père Paul Sawabe, the first amongst our Christians and priests (having been baptized in 1868, and ordained in 1875), much esteemed by all our Church, and his son Rev. Alexis Sawabe. After close investigation, I found that the greater number of the Christians are devoted to their pastors and have not the slightest desire to change them. I therefore gave this decision: "The minority of the Christians must follow the majority, and continue in peace and love towards their present pastors. But if they do not consent to that, they may choose for themselves another priest, but in this case they must support him fully and at their own expense." That did not please the peace-violators, and they now ventilate their feelings in the *Niroku Shinpo*.

Yours very faithfully, BISHOP NICOLAI.
Russian Eccles. Mission,
Tokyo, October 8th, 1902.

THE KATEI GAKKO.

Many of the readers of the *Japan Mail* will remember Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, for a time Chaplain at the Sugamo Prison in the suburbs of Tokyo. Great opposition was aroused against him by the Buddhists some four years ago. Possibly in part as a result of this opposition, attention was drawn to him and his methods which were found to be in full accord with the views of the best penologists of Great Britain and the United States, and he was appointed an instructor in the school for prison officials, which was established in Tokyo some three years ago.

Mr. Tomeoka had previously served with credit in the Hokkaido prisons and had been encouraged by prominent men interested in prison reforms to visit the United States for study and observation. He carried with him letters of introduction to well known penologists at whose suggestion the Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts kindly permitted him to spend fourteen months in the Concord Reformatory, with the privilege of the closest intimacy with the officials. He subsequently spent a month with Mr. Brockaway at the Elmira Reformatory in New York, and later inspected some sixty or seventy of the best prisons, reformatories, and child-saving institutions in different parts of the United States. He also spent six months in the office of W. F. M. Rounds, Esq., Secretary of the Prison Association of New York.

While he has never visited Great Britain, he has been in correspondence with some of the more noted authorities on the subject of prison methods and of child-saving. His appointment as instructor in the school for prison officials gave him the opportunity to carry out a plan which he had cherished for many years, namely, the establishment of a school for the care of wayward children. Friends rallied about him and three years ago he laid the foundation of the "Katei Gakko," or Home School, for wayward children,

His plan was a most cautious one. He determined to provide at first accommodations for only twelve or fifteen boys, and to add cottages from time to time for similar companies, as the experience of the teachers and the interest of the public in the enterprise should warrant.

Accordingly some three acres of land were purchased near the Sugamo Prison and the school was started in a modest way. A dozen boys were almost immediately placed in the school, many of them by their parents or friends, who in some cases paid their expenses, in whole or in part. Since it is a private institution, there is no authority to detain the boys, except with the consent of their parents or guardians, but no serious difficulty is experienced in this regard and no bolts or bars are necessary to keep them within bounds, for they soon become interested in the school and loyal to it and its manager. Less than

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a year ago a new building was put up and the number of boys increased to twenty-five.

In the meantime, owing chiefly we may suppose to the purpose of the Government to establish reformatories for criminal children in all, or nearly all, of the prefectures, there came a demand for young men trained to deal with such children. Accordingly, Mr. Tomeoka opened a training school for this class of officials, in which instruction is given in the theory of child-saving institutions and the history of the movement which they represent, while opportunity is afforded to the students to share in the care of the boys of the "Katei Gakko." The association of these two institutions has worked well and is full of promise. The location is excellent and the grounds, formerly occupied by the villa of a well-to-do Tokyo resident, are tastefully laid out.

Some six weeks ago, the first building, containing the chapel, rooms for a dozen boys, etc., was destroyed by fire. Fortunately most of the boys had been taken to the sea-shore and were able to remain there for a time, so the immediate inconvenience was reduced to a minimum. It is now proposed to raise at once *yen*, 2,500, to replace the lost building and to add somewhat to the accommodations of the school. An appeal is, therefore, made to both Japanese and foreigners for contributions.

Immediately after the fire a few friends got together to make plans for rebuilding and among their own number *yen* 1,000 was immediately raised. Not long after, an unknown French gentleman, whether from interest awakened by the news of the fire is not clear, sent in *yen* 500 to be set aside as the beginning of an endowment fund.

There are few philanthropic enterprises in Japan more intelligently planned or which promise better success. The relations of the Director to his wards are most admirable and he has succeeded in securing assistants of a similar spirit. It is too early to give statistics which would be impressive, but it may be said that out of the small number of boys who have been received, several have already been sent back to their parents apparently reformed and with good prospect of their becoming useful members of society.

Mr. Tomeoka will always be glad to receive visitors and explain to them his plans. None can hear these plans and see the boys without acknowledging that the institution is, what its name declares it to be, a "Home School." It is worthy of the support of all who are interested in the philanthropic movement so conspicuous in the life of New Japan.

Mr. Tomeoka refers by permission to the following gentlemen:—N. W. McIvor, Esq.; Capt. F. Brinkley, R.A.; the Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D.; and the Rev. Henry Loomis.

Contributions may be sent directly to Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, Katei Gakko, Sugamomura, Kita Toyoshima-gori, Tokyo, to the Rev. Henry Loomis, Bible House, 60 Settlement, Yokohama, or to myself, 22 Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

D. Crosby Greene.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

JAPANESE BONDS IN LONDON.

12 MILLIONS STERLING APPLIED FOR.

London, October 9, 4.45 p.m.

The subscription list to the new Japanese loan has closed. It has been a great success, upwards of twelve millions sterling being applied for.

THE KAISER AND THE BOER GENERALS.

London, Oct. 10.

It is stated that the Kaiser on the 18th September intimated to the Boer Generals that he was prepared to receive them, provided that they refrained from any anti-British agitation in Germany. The Generals agreed to this but on the 6th of October changed their minds. They objected to asking for an audience but desired to be summoned by the Kaiser. The Emperor thereupon decided not to receive them.

MURDER OF MR. KENSIT.

Mr. Kensit, the notorious anti-ritualist, was severely stabbed in Birkenhead on the 25th of September and died on the 9th of October.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Later.

The newspapers approved of the correct decision of the Kaiser regarding the Boer Generals.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

At a meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, held at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, the trade was stigmatized as a blot on the English name and an injustice to China.

JAPANESE FIVE PER CENTS.

The Japanese loan is largely applied for and it is understood that it is well covered.

THE AMERICAN COAL-STRIKE.

Later.

Mitchell, the leader of the striking coalminers in America, has refused President Roosevelt's offer to appoint a commission. He said that 50 mass meetings have adopted resolutions declaring that the whole Federal army could not compel them to return to work.

THE BOER GENERALS IN BERLIN.

The Berlin press is disgusted with the Boer Generals.

THE SALE OF JAPANESE BONDS.

The Japanese loan has closed. It was covered about three times.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, Oct. 11.

At the Unionists' Conference on the Education Bill, held at Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, said that the Bill would not be withdrawn. If the Bill were defeated, which he did not think possible, the Government would resign.

MACEDONIA.

The Turks have dispersed the Bulgarian bands in Macedonia.

DISTURBED IRELAND.

Mr. Kilbride, an ex-M.P., has been committed for trial at Athlone, Ireland, for inciting to murder.

BRITISH RESIDENT MURDERED.

Later.

Captain Maloney, the British Resident in Northern Nigeria, was murdered on the 4th inst.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

The French coal-strike is becoming more serious. Strong forces of troops have been requisitioned.

THE AMERICAN STRIKERS.

The American strike conferences continue futile. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been begged to intervene but has refused.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, Oct. 12.

The first meeting of the reconstructed Cabinet was held on the 11th instant. The principal subject of discussion was the Education Bill.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Movements of troops are observable in all directions in the north of France. They are converging on the strike districts.

There is much talk of a monstre march of strikers on Paris.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

Roberts and Kitchener have received the freedom of Liverpool.

THE COAL STRIKES.

Later.

With the advent of the cold weather the dearness of fuel is causing great suffering among the poor of Montreal and a marked increase of mortality among children. Numerous shipments are being made of English coal to France owing to the strike there.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Jas P. Farrell, M.P. for North Longford, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour at Lardford (? Longford) for intimidation.

TRANS-ATLANTIC POSTAL SERVICE.

London, Oct. 13.

The Canadian and British Governments have decided on the establishment of a postal service between Liverpool and Canada, with a subsidy of 1⅛ million dollars annually for ten years.

THE COLOMBIAN PROTEST.

The result of the Colombian protest is that the United States Government has instructed Casey (Rear-Admiral Casey, whose flagship is the *Wisconsin*) to avoid any infringment of sovereign rights and to permit the transport of troops and munitions of war unless they are likely to lead to hostilities on the railway.

ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

London, Oct. 14.

Mr. A. W. Black, M.P. for Banffshire, having sent a letter to Lord Rosebery asking whether the latter considered the difference between himself and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman so vital as to prevent their eventual co-operation in forming a Liberal Cabinet, Lord Rosebery replied that he adhered to the policy he had announced at Chesterfield. He asked whether Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has withdrawn his condemnation of that policy. If he has not, then, Lord Rosebery says, the situation is unchanged. Questions of office and leadership do not concern him.

BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

London, Oct. 14.

The Boer Generals have reached Paris. The Nationalist leaders welcomed them, and M. Delcassé received them unofficially.

AN AIRSHIP TRAGEDY.

The Brazilian De Bradsky, with an assistant, navigated the De Bradsky airship across Paris, manœuvring easily, but in descending at St. Denis the steel ropes supporting the car broke and the occupants fell 350 feet and were killed.

BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

London, October 15.

The Boer Generals were entertained at dinner at a restaurant last night. The cheering crowds were kept off by Municipal

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Guards. The Generals made moderate speeches, dwelling upon their affection for France.

VENEZUELA.

The civil war in Venezuela seems approaching a decisive stage. An engagement has began at La Victoria between President Castro, who has 4,100 men and 15 guns, and General Matos, who has 6,000 men and 22 guns.

KRUGER.

Later.

Mr. Kruger has left Utrecht for Mentone.

FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS.

The German and French Parliaments have reassembled. The French Budget provides for new taxation amounting to 207 millions of francs to meet the deficit.

THE FIGHT IN VENEZUELA.

The battle is still raging in Venezuela. President Castro has removed the capital to Los Tiques.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

London, October 16.

At an important conference held at Washington, at which President Roosevelt, Mr. Root, Mr. J. P. Morgan and several leading mine-owners were present, it was agreed that President Roosevelt shall appoint a small commission to deal with all questions between owners and employés, and that the miners shall resume work as soon as the commission is constituted in case it should interfere with non-unionists.

John Mitchell, the leader of the strikers' Union, declares he is unable to accept the appointment of any commission until the proposal has been considered by the miners.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Saigon, October 12.

The strike continues in the Loire and the Pas de Calais. The "yellow syndicates" are resolved to continue the work. A collision has taken place in the Loire, and there have been some tumults in the Pas de Calais.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, October 15.

Parliament has opened amid the greatest calm. The Minister of Finance has presented the Budget.

M. Delcassé has received the Boer Generals. The interview was brief.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

MANCHURIA.

In accordance with the provisions of the Manchurian Convention, Russia withdrew her troops from the whole of the South and West of Shingking on the 8th of October, and returned the Shanghaikwan-Newchwang Railway.

(Recieved in Tokyo.)

MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

It is stated that a telegram has been received at the British Legation announcing that Major-General Fukushima is better, and that if his condition does not change, there will be no occasion to send any further telegrams.

FORGERY.

Four or five persons have been apprehended In Oita prefecture on a charge of uttering forged 10-*yen* notes in Chemulpo and Seoul.

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Representative in Peking, will start for England *via* Suez at the end of October, on leave of absence. He has informed the Japanese Representative, Mr. Uchida, that he expects to return to Peking within six months.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, Oct. 9.

The subscription to the Japanese bonds closed in the forenoon to-day. Applications exceeded considerably the amount of the issue. The premium has risen ⅝ths.

ÇOTTON CULTIVATION.

The British Colonial Office has proposed to render substantial aids to cotton cultivation in various colonies. Much satisfaction is expressed in Lancashire.

FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

The Siamese are generally satisfied with the new treaty with France. A section of the French press thinks that the treaty has received a considerable impetus from British influence.

THE U.S. COAL STRIKE.

London, October 11.

Mr. Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of State, in the course of a speech in Chicago, remarked that the coal strike is really a battle for freedom against the democracy. President Roosevelt declared that in suppressing the market disturbance in connection with the strike the price of coal in the United States will be badly affected in general.

STRIKE IN FRANCE.

The coal strike in France still continues. There are 85,000 persons who are unemployed.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The rebels of Venezuela in the lowlands have joined the army under General Matos. President Castro is in a helpless condition.

A BALLOON ACCIDENT.

London, Oct. 13.

A balloon accident has taken place at St. Denis, four miles to the north of Paris, resulting in the death of M. De Bradsky and M. Bolin, his assistant.

MACEDONIA.

The Turkish Government, in communicating with the various Powers, expresses discontent with regard to the attitude of the Bulgarians, declaring that Bulgaria had not only neglected to guard her own boundaries, but has allowed sympathizers among her nationals to join the Macedonians.

HAYTI.

The Government troops in Hayti bombarded Monteuil on Saturday. The rebels defeated a landing party.

London, October 14.

M. Doumer ex-Governor-General of Indo-China, severely criticizes the new Franco-Siamese treaty signed by M. Delcasse.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

General Matos, with 6,000 troops and 22 guns, has attacked President Castro's army at La Victoria, forty miles distant from Caracas, the Government forces numbering 4,000 with 15 pieces. The battle is still going on. Re-inforcements are arriving on the President's side.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, October 9.

The *Novosti* states that France intends to play a more prominent part in China, making Indo-China a supporting base.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE.

London, Oct. 12.

French public opinion, which at first hailed the Convention of Siam as satisfactory, is now somewhat pessimistic.

The *Eclair* says that French interests required the possession of Battanbang, and adds: "We have let slip the guarantees of 1893 and abandoned our ancient right to have also opened a route for foreign commerce *viâ* Saigon. *Comme toujours*, all we get in return is sand."

It is stated that this utterance unquestionably represents a considerable portion of French educated opinion.

TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

London, October 13.

A Manila dispatch received at New York states that the Sultan of Bacolod has written to General Summer requesting him to convey a declaration of war forthwith, as he wishes to maintain the Mahomedan religion and does not desire the friendship of America.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER TO TOKYO.

S. E. M. Alexandre Isvolsky, the Russian Minister at Tokyo, has been transferred to Copenhagen.

THE COAL STRIKES IN AMERICA.

The settlement of the American coal strike is hourly expected.

RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

London, Oct. 15.

The Russian Naval detachment which is sailing from Cronstadt for the Far East in a few days comprises the battlesnips *Pobieda* and *Retvisan*, and the cruisers *Aurora*, *Diana* and *Pallas* [? *Palladia*], with four torpedo boats.

Rear-Admiral Stackelberg, the new Commander-in-chief on the Pacific Station, commands the detachment.

(From the "Kobe Herald.")

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, October 13.

The United States Government has received a defiant despatch from the Sultan of Bacolod, Island of Negros, stating that he desires war and spurns the idea of friendship.

(From the "Deutsche Japan-post.")

GERMANY AND COLOMBIA.

Berlin, October 10.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reports, that General Concha, the Colombian Minister of War, ordered, that, with the ultimate purpose of advancing against the Insurgents, the Government troops should employ the German river-steamer *Bremen*. The firm owing the steamer protested against the General's despotic order, and Dr. Lührsen, the German Minister to the Republic of Columbia, energetically backed up the protest. In consequence of this, the General cancelled his order.

THE BOER GENERALS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 10.

The fact that the three Boer Generals will not be received by the Emperor is discussed in the German press in a quiet tone. Even the pro-Boer papers admit that Dewet, Delarey and Botha are wrong in refusing to be presented to the Kaiser by the English Ambassador.

THE U.S. COAL STRIKE.

Berlin, Oct. 10.

In New York conciliatory discussions between the coal mine owners and the miners are taking place.

It is expected that they will result in a prompt settlement of the controversies.

STRIKE AT GENEVA.

London, Oct. 10.

In Geneva a general strike of labourers has broken out.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal exchange has been seized with a panic by local events. The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury has secured, by taking suitable measures, a quiet state of the money market in New York.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

London, October 12.

In the question concerning the evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops the Powers have not yet come to an agreement with China. It is rumoured that Germany will soon make known under what conditions she is willing to withdraw her troops.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Berlln, October 12.

The Franco-Siamese treaty is discussed by the German press in a quiet tone. It is not expected that the treaty will prejudice the German interests in Siam.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The French press discusses the 50 million loan of Japan as a means for preparing for war. The papers suppose that Japan will expend the money received from the loan on augmenting her land and

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sea forces. The papers say that the emission must be regarded as a success.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATHt

The opening of the Austrian Reichsrath will take place on the 16th inst.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

The Spanish Cortes will meet on the 20th inst.

A GERMAN LEGATION AT HAVANA.

It is said that Germany intends to establish a legation in Havana.

THE STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND.

In Geneva numerous persons have been arrested on account of the strike; the Government was obliged to have recourse to the troops in order to prevent excesses.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Beginning from next year the Siberian railway will run express-trains three times a week in both directions and these will connect with the trains to Port Arthur and to Peking.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Berlin, October 14.

In the Danish press a change has been brought about of late in favour of a reconciliation with Germany.

ROYAL AMENITIES.

The Tsar will return the King of Italy's visit before Emperor Wilhelm. It is officially denied that King Edward will pay a visit to Emperor Wilhelm at Potsdam at Christmas time.

GERMANY AND SIAM.

The *Weserzeitung* urges the Government to keep a sharp eye upon the present state affairs in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula to prevent the independence of Siam being encroached upon by one of her mighty neighbours.

KAISER HONOURS SVERDRUP.

The Kaiser has bestowed the First Class of the Order of the Crown on the Arctic explorer Sverdrup, who a few weeks ago returned home to Norway after an absence of four years in the Arctic regions.

STRIKE AT GENEVA.

At Geneva the labourer's strike still continues.

APPOINTMENT IN HANOVER.

To fill the office held by the late Count Stolberg, President Wentzel at Wiesbaden has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Hanover.

STRIKE IN AMERICA.

In view of the great damage caused to the industry of the United States by the coal miners' strike, President Roosevelt is urgently pursuing the suppression of the coal duty.

GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS.

The German Colonial Congress has been proclaimed as a permanent institution.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE TIDAL WAVE IN SICILY.

London, September 28.

Three hundred lives were lost by the tidal wave at Modica, Sicily. The corpses still lie in the churches, the cemeteries being nothing but waves of mud, making interment impossible.

MARTINIQUE.

The volcanic disturbances at Martinique have ceased, but the northern region is declared to be unsafe.

THREATENED COAL FAMINE IN AMERICA.

A coal famine is threatened in America owing to the prolonged strike of the anthracite coal miners, which has lasted for twenty-one weeks. There are no signs of a settlement and the men on strike are confident of success. There have been twenty-one murders committed during the strike.

MILNER'S TOUR THROUGH WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

The recent tour made by Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, etc., through the Western Transvaal has had a highly beneficial result. It has removed many erroneous impressions on the part of the Dutch who are now generally resigned to British rule and anxious to do their best for the country.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT AMOY.

Amoy, October 5, 9.30 p.m.

The estimated loss of foreign property in the fire is about three hundred thousand dollars, and the native loss about five million dollars. The houses of many rich silk merchants were destroyed.

The fire is now extinguished.

Six Chinese were killed by falling walls.

Trade is at a standstill.

Hongkong, October 6.

The fire at Amoy started at ten a.m. on Friday in a baker's shop in Fourth Street, and spread rapidly toward the Bund. The whole of the native business portion of the port was destroyed, also the hongs of Douglas Lapraik & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Danver & Co., and the Fokien Printing Office.

The other hongs and the Custom-house escaped owing to the strenuous exertions of the Europeans, the shipping lending their assistance.

Captain Fife of the C.N.S. *Wenckow* was killed in the fire. His body was recovered and buried on Saturday.

About two thousand houses were burnt, involving a loss of many million dollars. Many native merchants have committed suicide

The fire lasted until Saturday morning. Trade is at a standstill.

THE COAL DISPUTE IN THE STATES.

London, October 5.

President Roosevelt made a strenuous appeal to both parties in the coal strike to avert the threatened suffering from the coal famine, which would amount to a national calamity, in view of the advent of cold weather.

Though his intervention failed at the moment, it is believed that it will not be without result, as the public are becoming exasperated against the strikers and against Trusts generally.

A JOHANNESBURG LEAGUE.

London via Bombay, October 6.

A meeting of two thousand residents of Johannesburg has adopted a resolution to form a political association to voice the views of the population.

THE MAN FOR THE STRAITS.

Hongkong, Oct. 7.

Major-General Dorward, R.E., has been appointed to the command of the Singapore garrison.

NEUTRALISATION OF THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

London viâ Bombay, Oct. 7.

Admiral Casey, U.S.N., has refused to allow Colombian troops or war material to be transported across the isthmus by rail without special permission. Colombia has strongly protested against this prohibition as a violation of all principles of morality and rights of sovereignty.

OFFICIAL CIVILITIES AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, October 8.

There has been a grand exchange of costly banquets between the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and the Russian railway officials at Tientsin. General Basilevsky returns in the Viceroy's special train to-day.

THE AMERICA CUP.

London via Bombay, October 8.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup was signed at Belfast yesterday.

BRITISH TRADE WAKING UP.

British imports in September were 3½ millions and exports 1⅞ millions above those in September 1901.

THE ONLY WAY.

London via Bombay, October 9.

A conference of representatives of European railways was held at Paris yesterday to consider arrangements for the service of the new overland route to China via the Siberian railway.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE BOERS.

London via Bombay, October 10.

The Berlin Press is disgusted with the attitude of the Boer Generals. The *Tageblatt* says that in the event of their visit being attended by anti-English demonstrations, the Government may eject the Generals from German territory.

THE MINERS STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Seventy thousand out of one hundred and twenty thousand French miners have obeyed the orders for a general strike.

TORNADO IN SICILY.

London, Sept. 26.

A dispatch from Rome to-day announces that a severe cyclone has swept over Catania, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily. Catania is flooded and many houses, including the Villa Bellani, are damaged. The roads have suffered seriously. The cyclone also wrought havoc at Modica, a town of Sicily, where several persons were killed. Mount Aetna shows further signs of activity and the volcano of Stromboli is still active.

A dispatch from Syracuse, Sicily, says that the stream flowing through Modica, swollen by the recent terrific storm, suddenly overflowed, inundating the town and that several houses collapsed and a number of families perished. The country in the vicinity of Modica is flooded and the Prefect, with a large force of troops, has started for that place in order to render assistance to the sufferers.

Syracuse (Sicily), Sept. 26.

For twenty-four hours before the cyclone burst over the island a violent storm raged on the eastern coast of Sicily. The path of the cyclone was 124 miles long, and everything in the line of the storm was destroyed. The sea swept inland for several kilometers, doing enormous damage. Along the railroad from Catania to Palermo the force of the cyclone was such that rails were torn up and hurled to a great distance.

It is reported from Modica, thirty-two miles southwest of Syracuse, that 100 bodies have already been found, but that the sway by the torrent is unknown.

The newspaper *Fractissa* expresses the belief that some 400 people have been killed.

The torrent destroyed everything on the ground floors in houses in the lower portions of Modica. Bridges have disappeared, the damage amounting to many million lire. (A lire is worth about 20 cents.)

The survivors of the catastrophe have taken refuge in the hills. A relief committee and search parties have been organized at Modica. The disaster is supposed to have been due to a marine waterspout. The German steamer Caprera was wrecked at Catania after a terrible struggle with the waves.

A large portion of the low-lying part of Modica has been bestroyed.

Two torrents, the St. France and St. Marie, which descend through the town, rose suddenly and brought with them masses of mud and heavy stones and invaded the buildings of Modica. They carried away everything in their course. Many houses were utterly wrecked and others were seriously damaged. Numerous animals perished.

The number of victims is still unknown, but eighty corpses have been deposited in a single church. At Soicli twelve persons were killed. Tagearo was destroyed. Enormous damage was done at Palazzo, Acreide, Farla and Geratana.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Oct. 11th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,590,010
Amount of convertible notes issued	187,547,636
Government deposits	13,615,259
General deposits	8,057,869
Exchange liability	52,907
Total	256,863,682

CR.	
Discount notes	22,699,598
Foreign discount notes	10,510,666
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary „ „	23,500,000
General loans	37,374,447
Exchange liability	1,030,610
Government bonds	49,743,041
Property	2,699,027
Bullion and Specie	87,306,292
Total	256,863,682

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	187,635,296

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold	86,379,352
Silver	—
Total	86,379,352

Securities:—

Government bonds	36,694,669
Finance Department notes	2,675,233
Government notes	45,500,000
Security notes	2,276,176
Commercial notes	14,169,866
Total	101,255,944

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	454,291	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	729,454
Government deposits	—	969'176
General deposits	1,590,508	—

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Deramore, Norwegian steamer, 1,497, C. Borge, 11th Oct.,—Saigon via Hongkong, 29th Sept., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 4th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, 4th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Achilles, British steamer, 4,483, O. P. Williams, 10th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, 2nd Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, C. H. Butler, 10th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, 6th Sept., General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 10th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 10th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, 9th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 11th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 11th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Madeleine Rickmers, German steamer, 1,021, C. Hinrichsen, 12th Oct.,—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,326, Jager, 12th Oct.,—Hamberg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. R. Davies, 12th Oct.,—London via Kobe, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Rapallo, German steamer, 3,315, Livoni, 12th Oct., —New York via ports, 11th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sumner, U.S. transport, 2,908, Lynon, 13th Oct.,—Kobe.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 12th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 13th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, S. Soyeda, 13th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,260, Dupuy Fromy, 14th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hamburg, German steamer, 6,597, E. Burmeister, 14th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 14th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 13th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 15th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bangkok, German steamer, 1,236, F. Busche, 14th Oct.,—Singapore, 30th Sept., Rice.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 15th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer. 1,645, R. Swain, 15th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kennebec, British steamer, 3,301, Wallace, 16th Oct., —New York via ports, 26th July, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 16th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 16th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 16th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 15th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

New York (24 guns), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Captain M. R. S. MacKenzie, 10th Oct.,—Uraga.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 10th Oct.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 10th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lowther Castle, British steamer, 2,961, P. Watson, 10th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 11th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 11th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kenley, British steamer, 2,431, F. H. Parker, 11th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 11th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, K. Iwanaga, 13th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,919, G. W. Babot, 14th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,483, O. P. Williams, 14th Oct.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. R. Davies, 14th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 14th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 14th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 15th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,326, Jager, 15th Oct.,— —Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Cheltenham, British steamer, 2,415, Prophy, 15th Oct., —Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swaln, 15th 15th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rapallo, German steamer, 3,316, Livoni, 15th Oct., —Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 15th Octt.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 15th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 15th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, J. W. Horton, 15th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 15th Oct.,—Moji via Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deramore, Norwegian steamer, 1,497, C. Borge, 16th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sumner, U.S. transport, 2,808, Lynam, 16th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Soanghai via ports :—Mr. Harold Roberts, and Mr. Theo. Gerloff in cabin ; Mr. K. Fujii, Mr. Y. Tanimoto, Mrs. S. Kodooka, and Mr. K. Tai Tong, in second class ; 20 Japanese, and 26 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. R. Sano, Mr. N. Sato, Mr. K. Ochiai, Mr. S. Takasu, Mr. Frederick Parrot, Mrs. B. Rabbit, Mr. R. R. Wolf, Mr. C. T. Cleveland, Mr. Henry Loomis, and Mrs. G. S. Wolf, in cabin ; Mr. R. Nakamura, in intermediate ; 6 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe :—Mr. B. C. Harward, and Mrs. H. F. Harward and 3 children, in cabin ; 8 Japanese, in steerage. For Shanghai :—Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. Julian Hansen, and Rev. W. A. Mather, in cabin ; Mr. Chas. P. Sickell, in intermediate. For Hongkong :—Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Bogges and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, in cabin ; 31 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports :—Lieut. F. S. Cooper, Mr. A. Routtiae, Mr. M. Bischop, Mr. J. Bischop, and Mr. W. Bischop, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, from Hamburg via ports :—Mrs. P. Schramm and child, Mr. T. Megata, Mr. F. Koerting, Mr. P. Schramm, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. E. Nathan and family, Mr. T. Elizalde, Mrs. Gomez Anleo and 4 children, Mr. H. V. Anderson, Mr. T. M. Moir, Lieut. Moliere, Lieut. von Trotha, Lieut. von Pappenheim, Dr. Damaner, Lieut. von Stockhamer, Mr. R. Sell and servant, Mr. F. F. Lorim, Mr. W. E. Richter, Mr. Alb. Simon, Mr. Bert Honig, Mr. E. Rannhanser, Mr. R. Seel, and Mrs. F. Dankwerts, in cabin : Mr. and Mrs. Komor and 2 children, Mr. Lui Taley and servant, Mr. Schmidske, and Mr. C. Bamberger, in second class.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Rev. William Elliott, Mrs. William Elliott and servant, Master B. R. Elliott, Master F. F. Elliott, Master G. W. Elliott, Miss M. Elliott, Senor A. C. Espejo, Senora A. C. Espejo, Mr. C. H. Hyde, Mrs. C. H. Hyde, Mr. J. E. Reese, Rev. F. C. Briggs, Mrs. F. C. Briggs, Miss H. Ardrey, Mr. G. A. Ballard, Mr. E. H. Conner, Miss Lola Davis, Mr. H. H. Earle, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mrs. W. E. Hall, Mr. F. W. Heins, Mr. A. E. Kaeser, Mr. Chas. Meiklehan, Mrs. B. S. Rogers, Mr. Chas. Rupert, Mrs. Chas. Rupert, Miss P. Saarloos, Mrs. S. H. Cobb, Mr. W. A. Fowler, Miss C. Shatto, Miss Kara G. Smart, Mr. D. Land, Mrs. J. A. Reeve, Miss N, Webster, Mrs. L. La Clain, and Mr. J. Johnson, in cabin. For Kobe :—Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, and Mr. E. W. Mills, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Miss M. Cartmer, and Mr. C. F. Davis, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Miss Grace Agar, Miss Florence Dayton, Miss H. Dearborn, Rev. D. P. Ekvall, Mrs. D. P. Ekvall and son, Miss Effie Gregg, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. T. D. Holmes and three children, Rev. G. R. Loehr, Mrs. E. J. Sanford, Mr. M. Schnutenhaus, Rev. C. E. Tompkins, and Mrs. C. E. Tompkins, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Rev. A. A. Forshee, Mrs. A. A. Forshee, Prof. L. E. Hicks, Mr. C. E. G. von Jungenfeld, Miss L. Landis, Miss A. M. Lemon, Rev. J. K. Robb, Mrs. J. K. Robb and child, Mrs. C. Richards, Rev. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. B. Vance, Dr. J. M. Wright, Mrs. J. M. Wright, and Mrs. M. Coguart, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. D. E. Brown and servant, Mr. J. L. Upham, Mr. W. R. Keane, Mr. H. S. Vaughan, Mrs. H. S. Vaughan and maid, Miss Irene Vaughan, Mrs. G. H. Jamieson, Mr. S. Togo, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mrs. C. Thwaites, servant and infant, Mr. H. B. Ragsdale, and Mr. O. K. Freeman, in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. Phil Seldner, Mr. Hung Shen Yuan and servant, Mr. A. W. Sutton, R.N., Mrs. Brittain and infant, Mr. L. A. Lewis, Mrs. L. A. Lewis, Mrs. R. B. Peery, Master H. Peery, Master R. Peery. Rev. A. Oltmans, Mrs. A. Oltmans, Master G. Oltmans, Master P. Oltmans, Master T. Oltmans, Mr. F. M. Handler, Dr. Harold Slade, Mrs. A. M. Drennhan and 2 servants, and Mr. Barry Baldwin, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Miss Montgomery, Miss Jourolmon, Mr. Y. Fukushima, Com. S. Tochiushi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kono, Mr. J. Sekino, and Mr. Philip F. Domelly, in cabin ; Mr. S. Suzurikawa, Mr. S. Boyes Davy, Mr. F. Chesan, Miss F. Tsuchihashi, and Mr. Ah Yu, in second class : 35, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Socotra*, for London via ports :—Raw silk for Europe, 163 bales ; Waste Silk 379 bales.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 1	F. Oct. 17
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	F. Oct. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 3	Su. Oct. 19
anada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India 4	M. Oct. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 25
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 5	Su. Oct. 26
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 27
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu Oct. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	W. Oct. 29
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 30
America	P. M. Co.	Peru 6	Tu Nov. 4
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Nov. 6
Canada	C P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Nov. 6
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Nov. 7
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 10

1 Left Tacoma, Wash , on the 28th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	F. Oct. 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. Oct. 18
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Sa. Oct. 18
America	P. M. Co	Korea	Sa. Oct. 18
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Oct. 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu Oct 21
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	T. Oct. 21
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Th Oct 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th Oct. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su Oct. 26
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	W. Oct. 29
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 29
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F Oct 31
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu Nov. 4
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Nov. 6
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 14

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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Adria	New York	Left Suez	Oct. 2
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 1
Alesia	Hamburg	Left Suez	Oct. 2
Annam	Marseilles	Left Saigon	Oct. 16
Aragonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 29
Athenian	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 8
Australian	Sydney	Left	Sept. 27
Benarty	London	Leaves Kobe	Oct. 17
Benmohr	London	Left Suez	Sept. 26
Border Knight	New York	Left S'hai	Oct. 13
Chingwo	Liverpool	At H'kong	Sept. 8
Choysang	London	Left Suez	Aug. 21
Croydon	New York	Passed Gi'tar	Aug. 31
Denbighshire	London	At Kobe	Aug. 24
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left Suez	Sept. 24
Duke of Fife	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 28
Em. of India	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 6
Gaelic	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Oct. 14
Glamorganshire	London	Left Suez	Sept. 12
Glenartney	London	Left N'saki	Oct. 9
Glenlochy	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Hindustan	New York	Left	Oct. 1
Hudson	New York	Left Suez	Aug. 11
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left Suez	Sept. 12
Indradeo	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Indrawadi	New York	Left Manila	Oct. 11
Indrapura	Portland	Left	Sept. 29
Ixion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 1
Java	London	Left S'hai	Oct. 13
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left Colombo	Oct. 9
Kawachi Maru	London	Left	Oct. 10
Loodiana	Rangoon	Left Manila	Oct. 4
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 18
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 25
Menelaus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 30
Miike Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	Oct. 13
Nippon Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 8
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 30
Proteus	New York	Passed Canal	July 11
Queen Louise	New York	Passed Perim	Sept. 8
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 22
Sado Maru	London	Left Suez	Oct. 9
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left Kuchinotsu	Oct. 9
Serbia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Oct. 8
Shimosa	New York	Leaves	Oct. 10
Silesia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Spithead	New York	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Stentor	Liverpool	Left Suez	Oct. 2
Suevia	Hamburg	Left Suez	Oct. 14
Tacoma	Tacoma	Left	Oct. 5
Tientsin	London	Left Suez	Sept. 22
Wakasa Maru	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 10
Willowdene	New York	Leaves	Sept. 1
Yangtsze	Liverpool	Left Suez	Oct. 2

UNDER SAIL.

Arrow	Phila.	June 25	Kobe
Brynhilda	New York	Aug. 29	Y'kaichi
Clarence S. Bement	New York	May 10	Y'hama
Columbia	Phila.	June 9	Kobe
Eclipse	Phila.	Aug. 29	N'saki
Duquesne	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Juteopolis	Phila.	July 14	Kobe
King David	New York	Loading	Japan
Lord Templeton	New York	July 5	H'date
Nek	New York	July 1	Y'hama
Notre Dame d'Amor	Cardiff	July 15	N'saki
Renee Rickmers	Phila.	July 12	N'saki
Rickmer Rickmers	Phila.	June 26	Kobe
Willy Rickmers	Phila.	Aug. 17	N'saki

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Some small enquiries for gassed yarns are reported. Prices are steady, but are still below those ruling at home. Business is dull in shirtings and no improvement can be noted in fancy cottons or woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	2.80 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

A fair quantity of business has been put through during the interval, but at the close of the week the market is quiet again.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ¼ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

A steady volume of trade continues to flow along, and prices are very firm.

American	$2.62
Russian	2.42
Langkat	2.40

SUGAR.

Small sales of Hongkong refined at advancing prices. The market generally shows an upward tendency.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.70 to 5.25
Brown Manila	5.25 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.20 to 7.00
White Refined	8.20 to 10.20

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The unsettled state of affairs in America, consequent upon the coal strike, is beginning to tell on this market and business has still further fallen away. Holders continue firm however, despite all. The demand for Europe is steady though there is a lack of suitable stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1½	920 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½	870 to 880

Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Prices are growing firmer, though very little is passing in this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

Nominal.

TEA.

Market firm with prices unchanged. Total settlements to date (Oct. 15th) are 174,000 piculs against 187,300 at corresponding date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 16.

No change in silver from London, nor in sterling quotations from China and local rates remain unaltered for the mails leaving on the 18th. To-morrow is a Bank Holiday on account of its being a Japanese festival.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 11/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8 @ 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½ @ 7
Hongkong—Bank sight	17% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	19% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	89*
— Private 10 days' sight	91*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾ @ ¾
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	23⅜

* Nominal.

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OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, October 16.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	October.	November.	December.
1st Meeting	135.85	137.25	138.65
2nd Meeting	136.90	137.10	138.90
3rd Meeting	136.70	138.00	139.50
4th Meeting	137.25	138.30	139.75
5th Meeting	—	—	—

AFTERNOON.

	October.	November.	December.
1st Meeting	137.50	138.45	139.80
2nd Meeting	137.65	138.50	139.90
3rd Meeting	—	138.60	139.95
4th Meeting	—	138.50	139.80

MORNING. Oct.	MORNING. Nov.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Oct.	AFTERNOON. Nov.
—	76.20	Nippon Railway ...	75.40	76.00
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	56.70
80.30	81.10	Tanko Railway.....	79.90	80.65
58.25	58.85	Kiushiu Railway ...	58.10	58.60
44.10	44.50	Kansai Railway ...	44.05	44.45
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
116.20	116.60	Tokio El'tric R'way	116.80	117.00
83.10	80.80	Nippon Yusen	82.95	80.65
31.55	31.70	Toyo Kisen	31.35	31.70
—	150.00	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	147.50	148.30

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

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TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 16.

Yesterday's total transactions were 5,030 shares.

MORNING. Oct.	Nov.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Oct.	Nov.
—	76.20	Nippon Railway ...	75.40	76.00
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	56.70
44.10	44.50	Kansai Railway ...	44.05	44.45
58.25	58.85	Kiushiu Railway ...	58.10	58.60
80.30	81.10	Tanko Railway.....	79.90	80.65
40.40	40.50	Tanko R'way, new..	—	—
25.30	25.25	Tobu Railway	—	25.10
—	57.90	Sobu Railway	57.00	57.50
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	17.70	18.00
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
116.20	116.60	Tokio Electric Car..	116.80	117.00
—	76.30	Tokio Ele. Car, new	75.20	76.10
—	—	Tokio Electric Ra'y.	—	—
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
83.10	80.80	Nippon Yusen	82.95	80 65
31.55	31.70	Toyo Kisen	31.35	31.70
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	26.90	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	26.80
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
82.10	—	Tokio Gas Co.	82.00	—
—	60.40	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	60.20
—	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	56.70
—	34.95	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	25.10	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
—	150.00	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	147.50	148.30

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August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 16.

Japan Breweries, offers wanted for forward. Oriental Hotels are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted or 1st debentures.

	Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
				Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1.	Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 S.
2.	Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3.	Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4.	Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5.	Oriental Hotel, Limited.....	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
	do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6.	Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7.	North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8.	Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	9 N.
9.	Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10.	Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd..	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11.	Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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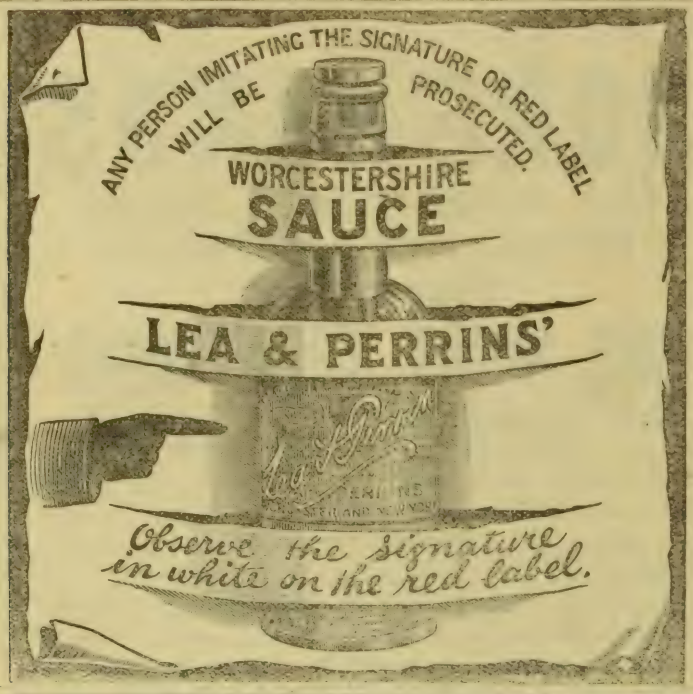
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每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1902.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd Oct., at 266. Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of V. BLAD, Esq., of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Boston, U.S. of America, on October 15th, Rear Admiral THOS. O. SELFRIDGE, U.S.N., in his 98th year.

On the 19th inst., at 244-C, Bluff, Yokohama, JONAS MENDELSON, aged 58 years.

On the 20th inst., at the International Hospital, Kobe, of dysentery, JOHN FOYSTER SHOWLER, aged 3 years and nine months, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Showler.

On the 23rd inst., at the General Hospital, No. 82 Bluff, Yokohama, FELIX WESTRALLET, aged 24 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE torpedo boat destroyer *Asashio* arrived at Singapore on the 16th inst.

MR. FOSTER, the newly appointed acting British Consul at Hakodate, arrived as that port on the 22nd inst.

MR. UCHIDA, Japanese Minister to China, will leave for Japan by the steamer *Tategami Maru* on the 2nd prox.

MR. JOHN LATEY, editor of the *Sketch* and of the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, died in London no September 26 after a long illness. He was born in 1842.

OVER 5,000 members of the Red Cross Society were shown over the men-of-war at Yokosuka on the 22nd inst.

SNOW fell near Sapporo on the morning of the 22nd inst. and ice formed on standing water outside the houses.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17th, being the national holiday known as Kan-name-sai (thanksgiving for harvest) the occasion was duly celebrated in the Palace.

AN engine-driver named Kawakubo Kotaro, while working in Shimbashi station on the night of the 21st inst., was knocked down by an engine and killed.

THE torpedo-boats Nos. 51 and 52, stationed at Kagoshima for some days, left the bay on Oct. 16th to search for the steamer *Yoshino Maru*, which, after having caught fire off Kagoshima a few days ago, is now derelict, her crew having been saved.

A GOLD chain with a gold coin and ring which were lost in Yokohama, by Mr. F. M. Harris, an American gentleman staying at the Central Hotel, were picked up by Mr. L. Mottu and brought to the Police Station whence they were restored to the owner.

A NAVAL court of inquiry which sat at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, last week, has exonerated Alfred Cyrus Broadbridge, Master of the *Yoshino Maru*, of all blame for the loss of his vessel, which was burnt at sea on the 10th October.

THE launch of the steamer *Tamashima Maru* took place successfully at the Osaka Iron Works on Oct. 16th. The vessel has been built to the order of the Sanyo Railway Company, which intends to employ her between Moji and Shimonoseki for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

AMONG the passengers arriving by the *Doric* on October 16th was Miss Kara G. Smart, sent to Japan by the World's W. C. T. Union as the successor of Mrs. E. Spencer Large. Miss Smart becomes the Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Union in Japan, and will reside temporarily at No. 14 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

MR. JOHN O'DONNELL, M.P. for Mayo, who crossed the floor of the House of Commons and shouted the tail-end of his speech into Mr. Balfour's face the other day after the closure had been moved, was suspended from the usuages of the House by a vote of 341 to 51. He retired quietly.

PROF. FAIRCHILD, an American botanist has been sent by the United States Government to Japan for the purpose of studying the flora of this country. The Japanese Department of Agriculture has offered him every facility for pursuing his researches. Prof. Fairchild will devote his attention especially to the method of grafting plants as practiced in this country.

THE report of the North China Insurance Co., Ld., for the year to the 30th of June last shows a net divisible balance for 1901 of Tls. 180,731. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 10 per cent. to contributors, the balance to be retained to meet further liabilities. The balance at credit of the 1902 working account to the 30th of June is Tls. 200,964.

IT is the fixed belief of a large body of shareholders in China of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., that the company in question ought to be and might be a great deal more successful than it is, says the *N.C. Daily News*. It is with this conviction that they urge that the direction of the company should be in China, not in London. There is no dissatisfaction, we apprehend, with the new General Manager, whose ability and fitness for the post are fully recognised; but the shareholders are justified in feeling that Shanghai is emphatically where the Board of Directors should be.

AN interesting point has been raised in a despatch from H.B M.'s Consul at Lourenço Marques to the Foreign Office. He put forward the complaints of consignees of English goods destroyed by fire while at the Custom House in that port. The Customs officials insist that duty must be paid ou the goods destroyed, on the ground that the Customs had passed them and that failure to remove them was wholly the fault of the consignees, the Customs having become entitled to duty by the acts of examination and appraisement. Many of the goods had been forwarded on consignment, and should the Customs claim be upheld English consignors may be expected by Portugal to pay the duties.

SEVERAL days ago, says a Japanese paper, judgment was delivered by the court-martial at Yokosuka with regard to the stranding of the war-ships *Musashi* and *Yaeyama* which were blown on the rocks off Nemuro, Hokkaido, several months ago during a storm. The result of the finding was that Captain J. Yoko o, the Commander of the *Musashi*, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, Lieutenant S. Sakamoto, who was on watch on the *Musashi* at the time when she stranded, to eleven days' imprisonment, Lieutenant Y. Wada, who was on duty on the *Yaeyama* during the gale, to five days' imprisonment, while Captain S. Taguchi, Commander of the *Yaeyama*, was acquitted on the ground that he was ashore when the vessel stranded.

A TRAGEDY involving the death of three and injury to two persons is reported from Sakai, a town near Osaka. On the night of Oct 17th Keana Shozaburo, a street scavenger living at No. 59, Itchome, Kitahatagocho, and his son Inosuke, aged 19 years, armed with drawn swords entered the house of Yamakami Tomekichi, a neighbour, and badly cut the latter and his wife. Upon receipt of the news, two policemen of the Sakai Police Station were at once on the scene and fighting took place between them and the assailants with the result that both officers were killed. Afterwards Shozaburo turned upon his son, killing him instantly, and then he himself committed suicide on the spot. The tragedy is the outcome of a love affair.

THE coming birthday of the Emperor, (the 3rd of November), will be celebrated in a more brilliant fashion this year than formerly, Japan's ally, Great Britain, being expected to take part in the fete. Tokyo papers say that Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in the Far East, will celebrate the occasion at Yokohama, where his squadron will shortly arrive for the purpose. In view of the specially warm relations between the two countries the British Authorities will also have war-ships at Kobe, Nagasaki and Moji to celebrate the event. The Japanese Government has therefore decided to station the *Naniwa* in Yokohama, the *Kasagi* in Kobe, the *Akashi* in Moji and the *Iwate* in Nagasaki. It is further stated that Admiral Bridge will celebrate in Yokohama the Coronation of King Edward on Nov. 8th.

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CHINESE NOTES.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

The Chengting-Taiyuen railway is to be undertaken by a Russian syndicate, according to telegrams received in Tokyo. The Russo-Chinese Bank will lend 40 million francs at 5 per cent. for purposes of construction. We may explain that at Chengting the great trunk line from Peking to Canton via Hankow is to be joined by a branch passing westward to Taiyuen and thence southward to Hsian. This Peking-Canton road and its branches will be the backbone of the Chinese railway system, but the work of construction is still in its initiatory stage.

The Japanese and British Governments are said to have preferred four demands to Russia in connexion with the rendition of Manchuria. The first is that complete freedom of travel must be enjoyed by Japanese subjects in Shingking. During the Russian occupation inexplicable obstacles were encountered by travellers. It seemed almost as though Russia had laid aside her morally tactful policy, and was disposed to call needless attention to her presence in Manchuria. The Japanese endured these difficulties quietly, but they are evidently determined that no system of restrictions shall be tolerated after the resumption of administrative authority by China.

The second condition is that the Chinese military authorities must treat officials and civilians of all nationalities alike. The purpose of this demand is evidently to prevent any discrimination in favour of Russian subjects—discrimination which would otherwise be an almost certain outcome of the situation existing in Manchuria during the past two years.

In the third place, Japan and England ask—we are quoting from a telegram sent to the *Asahi Shimbun* by its Tientsin correspondent—that the markets of Manchuria shall be open to the trade of all nations. Apparently the proposal is all-embracing. Special places are not indicated: the whole of Manchuria is included in the scheme. If such a demand has really been presented it is, of course, very significant. There has been talk of something of the kind for some time, and it is obvious that China's best hope of preserving her integrity is to make its preservation a matter of material interest to as many of the Western Powers as possible, which can best be accomplished by throwing open the whole of her territories to foreign trade. The neutrality of foreign settlements may be said to have been established in principle ever since the Taiping rebellion. Naturally, however, the privilege must be limited in some degree. Extraterritoriality and customs duties constitute evident barriers.

The fourth demand is that an administrative system similar to that adopted in the southern regions of the empire shall be employed for the preservation of foreign life and property.

The *Daikichi Maru*, a small steamer belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, seems to have been caught by the fall of the river at Lungkau. She has hitherto been plying between Hangkow and Ichang, and on the forenoon of the 11th instant, when she had landed all her cargo, she was found to be so fast aground that the *Daigen Maru* failed to haul her off. The water was falling at the rate of 3 inches daily, so there was every prospect of the steamer's remaining aground for some time.

Monday, Oct. 20.

It is now alleged that the Empress Dowager of China has conceived a prejudice against the despatch of students to foreign countries. The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* gives currency to the statement. He says that diplomatic reports from Japan influenced Her Majesty by creating an apprehension that the students in this country would imbibe republican doctrines. She therefore intimated a desire that Japan alone should not be the field of education but that Europe and America should also be included. This, however, is regarded as an astute manner of checking the despatch of students altogether. Of course the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent may have wired a purely baseless conjecture of his own. But that is not likely. There is no difficulty in understanding that, viewed from a distance, the events which have occurred in Japan with reference to Chinese students have produced a damaging impression. If the Empress Dowager has really assumed such an attitude, the death of Liu Kun-yi must be said to have occurred at a particularly inopportune time.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, on being ordered to proceed to Nanking for the purpose of discharging the duties of Viceroy of the Two Kiang, tendered his resignation, his reason being that he was unwilling to accept such a post temporarily. The Throne, however, refused to sanction his resignation and it thus became necessary for him to obey. It was always foreseeable, of course, that Chang would strongly object to becoming a *locum tenens* in any position. He is much too great a personage for such purposes.

Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Both the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi* have telegrams to the effect that a prominent Chinese merchant of Shanghai is in difficulties and that his affairs will probably have to be wound up. He is a man of very extensive dealings, and the banks as well as the local cotton-spinning industries would be seriously affected by his insolvency.

Thursday, Oct. 23.

The explanation of Sir Ernest Satow's refusal to have any social relations with the Court in Peking, must be sought apparently, in the Chinese Government's refusal to punish the officials responsible for the Hunan assassinations. In connexion with the same affair four British war-ships, the *Phœnix*, the *Rosario*, the *Mutine* and the *Britomast* have been ordered to Hangkow, and will probably be accompanied by the Admiral. We can well understand that the Hunan trouble presents some perplexing features. The murder of the two missionaries was the result of sudden access of mob madness under the influence of terror caused by an epidemic of cholera, and it may be very difficult to convince the Chinese Authorities that any responsibility for such an incident can justly be laid on the shoulders of local officials. We can be sure, however, that Sir Ernest Satow has obtained evidence fully satisfying him of the propriety of the course he is adopting.

It is stated that the Boxers in Kwangsi have seized a French missionary and are holding him for ransom. Such incidents are not unlikely to end in the payment of a ransom by the wrong side. France will not show much reluctance about sending an expedition across the border, and that its expenses would ultimately have to paid by China, goes without saying. Perhaps it is unjust to blame the publicists who see in missionary labours a main cause of Chinese agitation against foreigners. The missionaries figure so frequently in the beginnings of these troubles that their share in them is apt to be misconstrued. But it really does seem as though history would have to say in the end that the seeds of aggression were sowed in China by missionary propagandism.

Friday, Oct. 24.

The Specie Bank has opened a branch in the Chinese city of Tientsin and is about to issue notes to the extent of a hundred thousand *yen*.

Mr. Fukuda, one of the Chinese Government's advisers, is reported to have advised the organization of an official bank with a subscribed capital of two million *yen*, and authority to issue exchangeable notes to that amount.

The Chinese officers who are to attend the autumn manœuvres in Kiushiu left Tientsin by the *Sagami Maru* on the 21st inst. Their number is not stated. Last year such a numerous body came that they made quite a feature of the final day's review.

Viceroy Yuan's return to his native place in connexion with the death of his mother is suggesting sundry rumours. There has been much delay in his obtaining leave to absent himself from his post for the purpose of performing the usual mourning rites. His Excellency entertained 118 foreigners at his Yamên on the 21st instant.

Stories are now circulated that Russia has concluded a secret treaty with China providing for the construction of a railway from Ili to Shingking. Russian diplomatists must be very busy devising and negotiating secret treaties in the East. Nevertheless, it is a highly suggestive idea that Russia should now be contemplating approach by railway to the north-western gate of the Chinese empire. Her Trans-Asian road and its branches have given her free access to the north-east of the moribund empire. Is she now coming to knock at the north-western door also?

It is stated that the alleged despatch of British men-of-war to Hankow may be a mistake. The *Hochi Shimbun's* inquiries in official quarters lead it to publish a contradiction, its belief being that the Hunan trouble has been virtually settled.

ACTION AGAINST MESSRS MURAI BROTHERS.

Two Greek subjects have instituted proceedings in the Kyoto local court for the recovery of a total sum of 64,347 *yen*, which they claim partly on account of past earnings of certain cigarette-making machines of their invention, and partly on account of anticipated earnings during the remainder of a period of 10 years dating from April, 1895. They allege that Messrs. Murai Brothers agreed to employ them during that period, giving them a share of the profits, but that no steps have been taken to implement the compact since the destruction of the factory by fire last May.

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THE IRON FOUNDRY.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

The committee appointed some time ago to investigate the question of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, are said to have completed and presented their report. They recommend that the foundry should be worked by a company, and they have embodied their plan in a document of some twenty clauses. Briefly stated, the programme may be said to be based on the system pursued with regard to the Bank of Japan. The Government is advised to leave as fixed capital the 20 million *yen* spent by it in constructing and equipping the foundry, handing it over to be worked by a company. The public's part in establishing the factory on its new basis would be to subscribe a sum of 750,000 *yen* in 100-*yen* shares, this money being employed as working capital. Out of the net profits $^{8}/_{100}$ would have to be set aside for depreciation and $^{2}/_{100}$ as a reserve for equalizing dividends. It is not proposed, however, that the total amount of 750,000 *yen* should be paid up at once. One quarter only of the sum would be required immediately, the remainder being called up if necessary. The profits, up to 8 per cent. of the money subscribed by the shareholders, would be paid to the latter and should there be any surplus, it would be divided equally between the Treasury and the Company. Further the Government would guarantee interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital during a period of 15 years, and would also, if necessary, lend a sum of five million *yen* to the Company without interest, this money to remain unpaid for 10 years, and thereafter to be rapid in 20 yearly installments. Moreover, the Government would pledge itself to purchase from the factory, for the public service, all materials producible there. The last privilege is that, during a period of 15 years, the Company need not pay any business tax. It has always been the opinion of experts, we believe, that no demand exists, or can be expected to exist in the near future, for the products of a foundry organized on such an extensive basis as that of the Wakamatsu works. If, therefore, it be insisted that the works must be kept going at anything like their capacity, the company or the Government must shoulder a considerable deficit.

Monday, Oct. 20.

Major-General Nakamura, who succeeded Mr. Wada as director of the Wakamatsu Foundry, has presented a scheme differing radically from that suggested by the Investigation Committee and summarized in our last issue. The Major-General's idea is that a further sum of six million *yen* should be disbursed by the Treasury, during 3 years, by which means the works can be completed. Thereafter for three years an annual loss of from half a million to a million *yen* must be anticipated, which loss, also, the Treasury would have to make good. Then, in the fourth year, the profits and losses would balance, after which a net gain of a million *yen* annually might be anticipated. It will thus be seen that the Major-General's programme involves a further disbursement of about 9½ million *yen* by the State, thus bringing the total public expenditure on account of the foundry to about 29 million *yen*, on which outlay he anticipates a return of 3½ per cent. approximately. That is certainly a very poor investment; but, on the other hand, no one expected the iron foundry to be a profitable concern, in the ordinary sense. From the outset it was understood that the country had reconciled itself to purchase for a heavy sum its manufacturing independence in this branch. With the incomplete data in our possession it is impossible to pronounce any opinion between the merits of the two programmes. The statement of outlays made above under Major-General Nakamura's plan does not include a sum of 1⅓ million *yen* already spent in excess of the estimates. If that be included, it would follow that the State would not begin to derive any actual profit until the sixth year after the completion of the works. The Committee's scheme, however, may be said to contemplate complete abandonment of the 20 million *yen* already expended by the State. It is a question of very great difficulty. Some big sacrifice has to be made, and we are inclined to think that if any of the great capitalists of Japan can be induced to take over the works, even on the very lenient terms proposed by the Committee, no better exit can be found from the dilemma.

We were mistaken in saying that the sum to be subscribed by the company to which it is advised that the Foundry should be handed over is 750,000 *yen*. The sum is 7½ million *yen*. But of that amount the company would not be required to put up more than one-fourth at the outset, namely, 1,875,000 *yen*. Hence the calculation stands thus, so far as we can ascertain. Over twenty millions have been spent upon the Foundry up to the present and there is a debt of two millions—this point is somewhat obscure—which must, of course, be repaid, so that the Treasury may be said to have sunk 22½ million *yen* approximately. Now it is estimated that the Foundry will not begin to be a paying concern until 1906, and that from 1903 to 1906 the total loss will aggregate 4 millions. Moreover, in order to complete the works, the Treasury will have to disburse a further amount of 7½ millions. Hence the final result is that, if the Government retains the foundry in its own hands, it will have sunk a sum of 34 millions by 1906, from which time profits will begin to accue, and the State will be in possession of works that have actually cost 27½ millions.

On the other hand, let us see how the figures will stand if the plan of a company be carried out. As to the total outlay up to the present time, namely 22½ millions, there would be no change. But instead of the Treasury's having to pay out a further sum of 7½ million *yen* for completing the works, it would lend a sum of 5 millions without interest for 10 years, after which the money would have to be repaid in 20 years. We may mention, in parenthesis, that the source of repayment is not indicated, but probably the idea is that the Company's capital of 7½ millions would be gradually called up for the purpose. Evidently if 7½ millions are required to complete the works while in Government possession, 5 millions (lent by the Treasury) would not suffice if expended by a private company for the same purpose. We must therefore assume that the company's capital would be called up to that extent. In other words, though the first call would be only one-fourth of 7½ millions, subsequent calls, the whole aggregating 2½ millions, would be made by the end of 1906. Now upon the Company's paid-up capital the Treasury would have to guarantee interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; in other words, having paid the yearly losses, it would also have to pay interest on the capital called up. The hypothesis is, however, that from 1906 the works will become a paying concern. Hence it is plain that whereas under the plan of State working, the Treasury would be found to have sunk 34 millions in 1906, under the plan of company working the State's disbursements would be only 31½ million *yen*, and it would further have a prospect of recovering 5 millions of that total, so that, in 1933, the sum actually sunk by it in the works would be only 26½ millions. But to attain that result it would have surrendered to a private company all the profits realized between 1907 and 1932, inclusive, with the exception of a moiety of whatever is realized over and above 8 per cent. The estimated profits after 1906 are one million *yen* annually. Let us assume that only one half of that amount will be actually realized. Then it follows that at the end of 1932, the Treasury would have sacrificed 12 million *yen*, together with all subsequent profits, for the sake of recovering 7½ millions, the net loss being 5 millions. But if the estimate of a million *yen* of annual profit prove correct, the Treasury's loss would be 17½ millions. So, at least, it would appear from the programmes as now published. We therefore find difficulty in crediting their accuracy.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The *Jiji Shimpo* is in favour of selling the Iron Foundry to private individuals, but, at the same time, seems to be persuaded that no one will be found to take it over. The country would not consent to place it in foreign hands, and Japan has no capitalists likely to shoulder such a burden. But we gather from the *Jiji's* writing that it has not yet arrived at a very clear opinion on the subject. It justly says that fuller information is needed, for though the public has a general impression that things are not well with the Foundry, the nature and degree of the malady are not fully known.

The *Asahi Shimbun* also favours the project of handing over the Foundry to private enterprise with a measure of State aid. But our contemporary suggests that, under the clouds of failure, the Government takes, perhaps, too gloomy a view of the situation, and is consequently disposed to grant over-favourable terms to any capitalists willing to step into the breach. The *Asahi* then suggests certain points. One of them is that foreigners should not be allowed to become shareholders, on the principle that they are excluded from all enterprises having State assistance. Another is that the shares of the projected company should be offered for public tender, instead of being handed over to certain individuals.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE NEW BRITISH TREATY.

We print elsewhere in this issue a very interesting letter from Mr. Ku Hung-ming, which gives the views of a prominent and exceptionally able Chinese Official about the new Commercial Treaty just concluded by Sir James McKay on behalf of Great Britain with the Chinese Government. Our correspondent, it will be seen, joins issue with Mr. Cecil Holliday, who recently addressed the *North China Daily News* upon the same subject. Mr. Ku Hung-ming has sent his letter to us so as to ensure its publication, as possibly his plain-speaking might not be welcome to our Shanghai contemporary.

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THE WASEDA CELEBRATION.

The celebration at Waseda in connexion with the opening of the university and the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Technical College, was a marked success. Count and Countess Okuma received the guests, among whom were Marquis Ito, Baron Kikuchi, Marquises Mayeda, Kuroda and Nabeshima, Viscounts Enomoto and Torio, Count Matsuura, the Representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, Mr. Kato Takaaki, Baron Kato Hiroyuki, the Governor of Tokyo, Professor Hozumi, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. Soga, Viscount Tani, Dr. Hatoyama and many other distinguished personages, the whole, inclusive of students, numbering about five thousand. Dr. Hatoyama acted as Chairman. The formal part of the proceedings consisted of speeches by Count Okuma, Marquis Ito, Baron Kato, Mr. Yamamoto and Baron Kikuchi, after which a garden party was given in Count Okuma's park, and the celebration concluded with a students' torch-light procession, in which about three thousand took part. The procession started at half-past five in six bodies and marched to Shimbashi, thence proceeding along Ginza, and returning *viâ* the Palace, where three cheers were given for the Emperor. Fortunately splendid weather assisted the rejoicings, and the beauty of the park at Waseda, where the autumnal tints are just commencing, supplemented by the lavish hospitality of Count Okuma and the interest attaching to the great educational institution at Waseda, where now for the first time the college that has turned out so many distinguished graduates, is elevated to the rank of an university, constituted a remarkable *ensemble*.

Count Okuma recalled the fact that twenty years ago, when the Waseda Technical College was established in a place which might then be called rustic, the only flourishing educational institutions were those of the Government, and private enterprise stood much in need of encouragement in this field. Moreover, at that time there were occasions when the policy of the Cabinet ran counter to the wishes of the people, and when justice was trampled under foot by the arbitrary action of a single statesman. It was necessary, therefore, that the principle of educational liberty should be practically asserted in opposition to the abuses of favoritism and force. Independence of education, being the basis of national independence, is of vital importance to the existence of the State. But, twenty years ago, what were the educational conditions in Government Schools? In one branch, French was the language compulsorily studied; in another, German; in another English; with the natural result that students instructed in French held everything French sacred; students instructed in German had a similar prejudice, and the same was true of those belonging to the English division. Each regarded the other with feelings of hostility, and scientific progress, instead of being smooth and uniform, was interrupted by disputes and differences. A nation must have one language. Japan has a language handed down through thirty centuries. If, indeed, it be contended, or can be shown, that Occidental science and philosophy can not be studied or taught in the language of Japan, there is nothing more to be said. But who shall pretend to make any such assertion? The Waseda Technical College was established twenty years ago in deference to the truth of these convictions, and at this stage of its career the names of those to whom it owed so much in its infancy must not be forgotten, Doctors Takata Sanaye, Amano Tameyuki and Tsubouchi Yuzo; nor must they fail to recall the memory of one no longer, alas! in their midst, Mr. Ono Azusa. The object of the Waseda College might be summed up in the brief formula, liberty of education, its secondary aim being to satisfy wants left unprovided for by the State schools.

Marquis Ito said that it gave him great pleasure to attend this celebration at a college established by his respected friend, Count Okuma; a college where the principles of good organization and economic management had been so successfully applied. It could not be forgotten, however, that the College had suffered many vicissitudes. At one period of its career it had been erroneously described as a political manufactory, and that epithet had so injured it in the eyes of the public that no little loss of popularity resulted. Close observers, however, saw clearly that no such reproach attached to the institution, and the speaker himself had no hesitation in declaring that the Waseda Semmon-gakko was always independent of politics, a purely educational machine. Its purpose had been technical instruction; the teaching of practical science which would serve a man when he went out into the world. Thus there had been no partiality or bias, science being ignorant of race or country. The best that foreign countries had to give had been taken, a course essential to Japan's progress, and the last remnants of the Oriental spirit had been destroyed. Such a retrospect justified the speaker in regarding this occasion as one of profound congratulation.

Baron Kato Hiroyuki remarked that with the establishment of the Waseda University, Japan could boast the possession of four universities—the Imperial in Tokyo, the Kyoto, the Keiogijiku and the Waseda. It was still an imperfect equipment compared with that of foreign countries, but nevertheless some cause for congratulation existed. The learned speaker then entered into an analysis of foreign educational systems, and subsequently passed to consider those of Japan, his conclusion being that the present system closely resembled that of the Ocho era—the pre-Kamakura time—and greatly excelled that of the Tokugawa. The Ocho system had happily combined practical and theoretical instruction, whereas the Tokugawa system had been virtually limited to the study of books. It was now to be sincerely hoped that the still obviously incomplete educational equipment of the country would be supplemented, and that machinery for training practical men would be quickly constructed.

Mr. Yamamoto, President of the Bank of Japan, observed that at one time practical men in Japan had despised students of books, and the latter, in their turn, had looked down on the former. But the practical man now knew that he must have learning. Among six hundred persons forming the staff of the Bank of Japan, two hundred were graduates of schools. He also dwelt upon the vital importance of forming character as well as imparting knowledge, for without character the most erudite scholar could not be of much use in the world.

Baron Kikuchi limited himself to a few words, explaining that Count Okuma, recognising from the first the incompleteness of education conducted entirely by the State, had lent his influence and employed his resources to promote private enterprise in this line. During twenty years of effort the great institution founded and largely supported by him, had sent out hundreds of men well equipped for the useful part they had acted in the career of their country. It was a matter of the sincerest congratulation that the Waseda College had now attained the status of a university.

In a highly congratulatory article referring to the above event the *Yomiuri Shimbun* observes that whereas Great Britain has 67 universities, France 58, Germany 21, and the United States 300, including "the stones and the jewels," Japan had only three, up to the time of the establishment of a fourth at Waseda. Our contemporary mentions the Doshisha of Kyoto in this context, but seems indisposed to accede to it as yet the rank of a generally recognised university. The hope of the public now is that Waseda and the Keio Gijuku may become the Yale and Harvard of Japan.

THE "SHIMBI DAIKWAN."

The seventh volume of the *Shimbi Daikan* has appeared. Contrary to many predictions the editors are steadily persevering with their great work, and there are now reasonable grounds to hope that it will be carried to completion. We confess to some surprise that sufficient support has been obtained from the Japanese public for an undertaking requiring such a large outlay of money and such a great expenditure of time; but probably much assistance has been given by foreign lovers of Japanese art. Whatever the explanation be, we count it an inestimable gain that the *Shimbi Daikwan* has prospered thus far, and we venture to extend hearty congratulations and thanks to the members of the *Nippon Shimbi Kyokai* and to the editor, Mr. Tajima.

This seventh volume may perhaps be criticized as containing an excessive number of reproductions of antiquities. Several of the plates show the effacements caused in their originals by the lapse of many centuries. But that will not be counted a fault by persons interested in the history of Japanese artistic development. The first plate in the volume shows the celebrated bronze image to which is assigned the distinction of being the oldest art casting in Japan. It is hard to place implicit faith in these verdicts. The distinctive features of the Suiko and the Tenchi eras have not been recognised so clearly as to constitute an infallible basis of identification. But, in truth, the question whether an image was cast in the year 660 a.d. or in the year 666 a.d.. can not be considered of vital importance. Among the specimens of sculpture lithographed in this volume, the most interesting, in our opinion, are the likeness effigies, especially those of the prelate Shunjo and of the celebrated sculptors Unkei and Tankei. The two latter are supposed to have been chiselled by the artists themselves, and they offer evidence of the truth of the hypothesis. There are also some reproductions of Chinese pictures which cannot fail to attract the close attention of every student, and there are several pictures by renowned Japanese painters. Thus on the whole the volume does not fall below the level of its predecessors. But neither does it rise above that level. What may be confidently asserted, however, is that when the whole series of books is complete they will constitute a splendidly illustrative record of Far-eastern art.

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THE RED CROSS CELEBRATION.

Uyeno park was literally packed with members of the Red Cross Society on the 21st instant, and doubtless the crowd received large additions from the holiday seekers of Tokyo, for a grand autumnal day—a day of "Little Spring"—and an event can always draw a multitude of fête-loving Japanese into the open air. The pavilion erected for the performance of the ceremony measured 41 *tsubo*, but it became ultimately a mere speck in the seething crowd of spectators, the vast majority of whom found that their sight-seeing was limited to an inspection of one another's backs. The Empress arrived on the scene at half past eleven, and found in the pavilion a brilliant company of Princes, Princessees, Foreign Representatives, Ministers of State, Admirals and Generals—in fact the whole of Tokyo's upper hundred. Her Majesty made a speech characterized by the brevity invariably observed by the Japanese Court on such occasions—a brief expression of satisfaction that the Society had reached its eleventh general meeting and an equally brief hope for its future development. His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu, President of the Society, replied on behalf of the Society, using the stereotyped formula of gratitude for Imperial patronage enjoyed by the Society uninterruptedly during twenty-five years; attributing to that patronage whatever success the institution had attained, and praying for a continuance of the favour. Viscount Hanabusa, Vice-Chairman, then read a report, and proposed that Count Matsukata and Surgeon-General Ishiza should be appointed to the vacancies on the Standing Committee, which proposal was accepted by acclaim. The next part of the ceremony was productive of an incident. Prince Komatsu proceeded to deliver medals to thirty-seven persons who had behaved with conspicuous munificence to the Society. Among them was a Mr. Mikami Masukichi, formerly a merchant of Yokohama, much of whose wealth had become a vanishing quantity under the manipulation of his chief clerk. In the resulting law-suit, the clerk got the better of the master, and from that time the latter became subject to occasional fits of hallucination. Apparently the excitement of the scene during the celebration on the 21st and the proximity of the highest functionaries in the empire suggested to him the advisability of airing his grievances. Shortly after receiving his medal, he advanced to the vicinity of Prince Komatsu and began to make a statement. Surgeon-General Baron Ishikuro at once took his hand and drew him back, handing him over to the police. It was a very trivial occurrence, occupying scarcely two minutes, but of course the facts had become enormously magnified before they reached the outer ranks of the huge crowd, and there was a semblance of commotion. The ceremony of presentation, however, can scarcely be said to have been interrupted. Thereafter Viscount Hanabusa handed a list of the special members to a previously indicated unit of that body, and acting in the absence of Count Sano—read expressions of the Society's thanks to the Emperor, the Empress and Prince Komatsu; whereupon the Empress again pronounced a very brief sentence of congratulation. Several addresses followed; one by Count Sano, chairman of the Society, being read by a proxy; another by Viscount Katsura, returning thanks for the guests, and a third by Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, performing the same office on behalf of the members of the Society. The Empress then left the Park, having previously caused gifts of flower vases and lacquered boxes to be handed to their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Komatsu, and documents of thanks to other leading members who had laboured conspicuously for the welfare of the Society.

In Count Sano's address there were some interesting figures relating to the Society's condition. Thus the public learned that the number of members at present is 790,110, whose yearly contributions amount to 2,157,155 *yen*; that among the members are 25,000 women; that the Imperial Court has subscribed a total of 380,405 *yen*; that the total contributions hitherto received by the Society have been 12,846,677 *yen*; and the total outlays, 7,291,726 *yen*, so that there remains a sum of 5,554,951 *yen*, which is safely invested as a capital fund.

THE LIFE-STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

The story of the rapid rise of M. Cornelius de Witte from obscurity to the position of Minister of Finance is a very remarkable one. This man, now the financial brain of Russia, began life with a fair education, as a clerk in one of the departments of the Odessa Railway with headquarters at that port. Within a short time it was noted that he was the most competent man on the whole force. Accordingly he was given more important work. Again, he did his work better than anybody else had done it before. And so, steadily and rapidly, he rose to the management of the road. A greater line, the Kiev Railway, then claimed his services. He was made a director and the head administrator of this line, and then was formally nominated to the government by the directors as managing director. The Government said, "Who is de Witte?" and rejected him. Again the directors unanimously nominated him to the government, and again the Government said, "Who is de Witte?" and rejected him. A third time, as the story runs, the directors presented him, and the Government concluded that a man thus insistently urged must have decided merit, and ratified his nomination. As the managing director of this line, he made it the best road, during his administration, in the Empire. He became an expert on railway tariffs; he improved the permanent way; he improved the rolling stock; he introduced a rigid system; he so economised that he turned channels of expenditure into channels of revenue. The Government and all the people of Russia, and indeed the railway world of Europe, could not but be impressed, and were impressed. And so Vyshmegradsky, then Finance Minister, offered him the head of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Finance because of his unrivalled knowledge and resource in the matter of railway tariffs. He accepted, and for a few months conducted this department with the same notable ability that had formerly marked his railway management. Then the position of Minister of Ways and Communications became vacant, and the Tsar appointed de Witte, who had made himself, by effort and ability—and nothing else—the chief railway map of the Empire, to this Cabinet position. He held it for a year with brilliancy and distinction. Then fate yielded at last her entire favours to this man who would not be denied. The position of Minister of Finance became vacant, and the Tsar looked over the heads of bankers, over theoretical financiers—over all—to the practical man of affairs who knew how to create sources of revenue and how to spend that revenue economically after it had been collected. Thus de Witte mounted to the high place at the right hand of the Tsar. Such is the story of this patient, sleepless, ceaseless, active, stern and silent man.

READERS.

It is curious to observe the conflict now declaring itself between the naturalism of old Japan and the prudery of the new civilization. The former found expression in the language, of course, and even to this day many a refined Japanese lady speaks innocently of things which some of her Western sisters—some but not all—would deem it misprison of virginal innocence to utter even in an audible whisper. It is for ethnologists to determine which system produces more abundant fruits of practical purity, but a journal like the *Jiji Shimpo* evidently entertains no doubt upon the subject, for it denounces the use of all language calculated to render vice tolerable by familiarity. Probably many of our readers remember a seething hubub created about a year ago by the discovery that in a reader compiled for use at a female high school and duly franked by the Department of Education, there was found a copy of an advertisement of Tokugawa times wherein certain "pills of longevity" were recommended to the public. The shrewd advertiser had employed some eminent scholar to compile the notice, and its beauty of language was such that it commended itself to the equally eminent compiler of a girls' reader in the late years of the *Meiji* epoch. *Cognoscentes* who understood what was really meant by *chômen-gan* raised a shout of horror, and when the compiler attempted to shelter himself behind simulated ignorance, they demolished his plea by pointing to a dictionary edited by himself in which this term was fully defined. Of course the commotion did incomparably more harm to public morality in a week than the reader could have done in a dozen years. But such accidents are inevitable. The reader was suppressed at all events. And now we find the *Jiji* pointing to other passages in readers where certain historical characters are adduced as exemplars of some special virtues though these were practised side by side with immorality which the new Japan seeks to eradicate. In truth, if one goes to pre-*Meiji* annals for social or political heroes or heroines, there is much difficulty in being at once truthful and exhaustive without verifying the old Chinese proverb that every jewel has a blemish. Are we then to consign to oblivion nine out of every ten among the notables of olden time because their biographies included the bitter as well as the sweet; or are we to do as has been done in the Occident, present them to later generations in an untruthful garb, their virtues alone remembered, their vices forgotten? Which of us, emerging from school, knew anything about the private lives of the historical characters we had been taught to admire? Is such knowledge necessary? Probably not. But in our case there has been time to hide it gradually, whereas Japan's new existence is so close to her old, that the facts of the latter remain inconveniently salient in the recollections of the former.

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KOREA.

M. Waeber arrived at Chemulpo on the morning of the 16th instant. It does not appear to be quite clear in what capacity he appears upon the Korean scene, but the Koreans are treating him as a national guest. Prince Cyril reached Chemulpo in the same man-of-war. His Imperial Highness is to spend some days in the Korean capital.

There is a rumour that Mr. Pablov will succeed Mr. Iswolsky as Russian Representative at the Court of Japan.

The first section of the Söul-Fusan railway has been opened to traffic. It is but a little bit—a distance of one mile, from Fusan to Chhonyang,

Further arrests are reported in connexion with the importation of nickels from Japan. On this occasion Yuensan is the scene of the arrests, but whether the persons apprehended are Japanese subjects the telegram does not say.

Another plot to assassinate the chief of the Korean refugees, Mr. Pak Yonghyo, is said to have been discovered. The story is complicated and scarcely worth publishing in detail. Its gist is that a body of some twenty Koreans, having their head-quarters in Osaka, are living on funds supplied by high dignitaries of Söul for the explicit purpose of killing Mr. Pak and two other refugees. Of course the Korean Government pleads entire ignorance of these doings, but the time will come whom Japan must take some strong steps to prevent her territory from becoming a basis of operations for foreign assassins.

The explanation of the above tale is connected with a school called the *Nisshin Gijiku*, established by the refugees in Kobe. Want of funds having necessitated the closing of the school, its original projectors felt bound to devise some pretext other than impecuniosity, and they accordingly invented the assassins' canard as a likely and sufficient explanation. Such is the assertion now made by more than one Tokyo journal. It is qualified by a rider that Mr. Pak himself seems to be ignorant of his followers' manœuvre and is a *bona fide* believer in the truth of the assassination plot.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Seoul reports that the Korean Government has issued an ordinance and created an office for the reform of weights and measures. The abuses prevailing in various localities are to be abolished and uniformity of system is to be established everywhere. Most interesting in connexion with this step is the fact—so at least we read it—that the Japanese system is to be introduced. Certainly that would greatly facilitate the trade of the two countries.

A further piece of intelligence from Korea is that the Court has decided to create five ranks of nobility after the Japanese model, namely, *Koko-haku-shidan*, or prince (more correctly "duke,") marquis, count, viscount and baron. We speak of the Japanese model because it is the fashion to do so. But in reality these five orders were the creation of the Chinese. Apparently the particular monarch by whom they were created and the exact date of their creation are not known, but they had their origin under the Chow dynasty (1122—255 b.c.), and they are mentioned by Confucius in his "Spring and Autumn Annuals." It has been well said that in the Occident we have nothing of which the prototype may not be found in China.

Mr. Waeber being now in Seoul, where his arrival has something of a Frankenstein character, all kinds of rumours fill the air. He is about to demand from Korea a lease of land at Fusan, or at Masampo, or at Chinghai, or at all these places simultaneously, which shall serve as a naval basis for Russia. He is about to insist that Korea shall emerge from her immediate financial embarrassment by becoming a debtor to the Russo-Chinese Bank in a large amount. He is about to require that he himself, or some other important Russian personage, shall be employed by the Korean Government in the capacity of adviser. These and other achievements are busily assigned by rumour to the Russian diplomatist. But everything rests on hearsay of the flimsiest nature. Nothing is certain except that Mr. Waeber has gone to Seoul for some purpose or other. We opine that it is to relieve Mr. Pablov, but the newsmongers will have a "high old time" until the sober truth is definitely known.

PRINCE CYRIL.

There are several telegrams about Prince Cyril's doings in Korea. His Highness seems to have spent only one day in Seoul, and to have discharged solely the essential functions of an official visit. On the 17th instant he landed at Chemulpo, proceeding direct to Seoul, and on the 18th he returned to the former place, whence he embarked at once for Port Arthur. It had been expected that the Prince, in his private capacity, would spend a few days in the peninsula empire seeing the sights, but for reasons which we are left to divine he limited his sojourn to a day. The only consequence of his coming was that Cho Pyong-sik, whose name is well known in Japan on account of his brief residence in Tokyo as Korean Representative, was appointed—temporarily it is supposed—to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of receiving the Prince.

Although the extensive ceremony originally planned in connexion with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's coronation has been postponed, the 18th instant did not pass without some official recognition in Seoul. Calls were made at Court by the Foreign Representatives, and in the evening a party was given at the Foreign Office.

Korea is sending two military officers to attend the Japanese autumn maœuvres in Kiushu.

THE KEIHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

"Keihin" is another manner of pronouncing the ideographs which represent the *kyo* of "Tokyo" and the *hama* of "Yokohama." It will be perceived, therefore, that the Keihin Electric Railway is a line intended ultimately to run between Tokyo and Yokohama. Originally the scheme did not take that complete form. Two companies were in the field, one working to secure the line of communications between Kawasaki and Tokyo; the other, the line between Kawasaki and Yokohama. Ultimately, however, the two were combined. Work commenced on the little section, a mile in length, from Kawasaki to the celebrated temple of Daishi, the capital of the Company being 98,000 *yen*. This section was completed in 1899. Then the capital was increased to 859,000 *yen*, and in September, 1900, another section, measuring 4 miles 73 chains, from the Rokugo to Omori, was commenced, this being completed and opened to traffic in January 1901. In the meanwhile the Company had obtained permission to build a branch line from Kawasaki to Haneda, which has just been finished. The work occupied 5 months. This branch was opened to traffic on the 17th instant. It will thus be seen that the central portion of the road is finished—namely the portion between Omori and Kawasaki with branches to Daishi and Haneda. There remain now the two long sections, one from Kawasaki to Kanagawa, the other from Omori to Shinagawa. When these will be finished we have no information. Thus far the results of the enterprise are said to have been good but no figures are published, so far as we know. The ceremony of opening the Kawasaki-Haneda section on the 17th instant is reported by vernacular journals in glowing terms, though the deluges of rain that fell at the time were enough to have damped the ardour of many enthusiasts. It is curious that Tokyo's suburbs should have electric railways long before the city itself possesses a mile of such essentials.

THE COMET.

The comet is said to be now very plainly visible after sunset in the West. Those who are anxious to see it have only to study the Western firmament intently shortly after sunset. At this moment the following extract has interest:—

"The shape, extent, and precise form and position of the comet's tail," says *Knowledge*, "are better observed by the naked eye than with the telescope: since the eye can embrace a far wider field, and is the fitter instrument for dealing with great extensions of faint light. To map out, night by night, the precise position of the tail or tails with reference to the neighbouring stars, to trace its limit and to determine its exact form, are by no means unimportant tasks. It was very early noticed that the tails of comets are in general directed away from the sun, and the instance of certain comets, which passed at perihelion very close to the solar surface, was sufficient to prove that we must not regard a comet's tail as forming a body coherent with the head. Thus the great comet of 1843 swept around some 180° of longitude at perihelion in something like eighteen hours of time. The tail which had been seen before perihelion, pointing away from the sun in one direction, could not possibly have been composed of the same material as made up the tail, lying in the opposite direction after perihelion. But if it were supposed that the sun were capable of exercising a repulsive force upon some portion of the substance of the comet, driving it off in a continuous stream, then the general behavior of cometary tails would be accounted for. The tail seen at any particular time, would be the summation of particles which had left the comet at different successive instants, just as the trail of smoke from the funnel of a locomotive, as seen at any particular moment, is composed of particles that came off from it at successive instants, and is not a body coherent with the engine. . . . Professor Brédikine found that several of the great comets of the past century were distinguished by the possession of long straight tails which must have been composed of particles moving under an influence some twelve or fourteen times that of gravity."

THE ODAWARA CATASTROPHE.

Madame Sufu requests us to add the following donations to the list of donors to the relief fund for those who suffered by the Odawara tidal waves:—

	Yen.
"Nemo"	60
Messrs. Andrews & George	100
The Standard Oil Co.	100
"A. I."	5
Mrs. Townend	10
Mrs. Patton	10
Admiral, Captain, Officers and crew of U.S.S. *New York*.	257

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JAPANESE DOCKYARDS.

Whether the country would not be well-advised did it strain a point to develop its ship-building capacity, is a question ably discussed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Our contemporary quotes figures showing that Japan constructed in her own dockyards during the year 1900, seventy-seven steamers aggregating 12,828 tons, and forty-eight sailing ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,415; so that her totals were 125 vessels constructed, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,243. On the other hand, her purchases abroad were :—

Steamers	227	with a tonnage of	102,157
and Sailing Ships.	119	.....	31,509
Total.....	346		133,666

Thus, not only did she buy three vessels abroad for every one she built at home, but also whereas the average tonnage of the steamers constructed in her own dockyards was only 130 tons, approximately, that of the steamers purchased abroad was 386 tons. Compared with the statistics of European countries Japan's figures undoubtedly make a poor showing. If the number of vessels over a hundred tons be alone considered, the returns are :—

	Number of ships built in 1900.	Total tonnage.
England	639	1,524,739
America	286	433,235
Germany	101	217,593
France	92	177,543
Italy	35	60,526

No one can deny that a country possessing such incentives to maritime activity as Japan does ought to be more self-supplying in the matter of ship-building. But it is also certain that Japan is getting on fast in this matter—as fast, perhaps, as is prudent. The remarkable courage of the Mitsu Bishi Company and their open-handed outlays have materially raised the country's status in this respect, and it is only a few days since the opening of new docks at Uraga was celebrated. We are inclined to think that private enterprise may be safely left to carry out the work.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

The *Jimmin* publishes a very strong paragraph about five German military men —of what rank we do not know—who are said to have behaved with great violence when travelling from Kyoto to Yokohama by train on their return journey from Tientsin. The five men occupied a second-class carriage, and to such indignities did they subject any Japanese who attempted to enter the carriage, that they remained in sole possession, the other travellers preferring to crowd into adjacent compartments whatever discomfort was thereby entailed. Various circumstances are mentioned by our contemporary, among them being the use of cruel roughness towards a woman with a baby in her arms, but we refrain from publishing these details in default of more convincing information. The *Jimmin* severely condems the railway officials and the police for allowing the Germans to behave so disgracefully all the way from Kyoto to Yokohama, in spite of complaints made by passengers; and observes that the men probably imagined that they could treat the Japanese as they had been in the habit of treating the Chinese in Chili. It is desirable that this matter should be investigated, with the object of either punishing the offenders, whose names must be known to the German authorities, or contradicting the *Jimmin's* story.

EMPHATIC CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the German soldiers alluded to in an article translated from the *Jimmin Shimbun*, which appeared in your paper of 20th inst., are convalescents at the German Military Hospital at Honmoku under my charge, I have made an investigation of the matter and ask you to be so good as to publish this contradiction of the statements made.

According to the statements made by the men who travelled from Kobe to Yokohama on the 13th inst., together with information kindly given me by Mr. Richter (care of Langfeldt, & Co.), a well-known Yokohama resident, who travelled with them, I gather that the accusations brought against the soldiers of bad behaviour are quite unfounded.

The only difficulty which occured during the journey was with a drunken Japanese, who broke a bottle of beer over the feet of Mr. Richter and used insulting language about the foreigners.

The charge of rudeness towards a woman with her child is also absolutely contradicted, and to show the terms on which the soldiers were with their fellow travellers, they tell me that the sausages and bread which they offered to their neighbours, were accepted and eaten by the Japanese with much friendliness.

Yours truly, DR. MANSFELD.
Staff-Surgeon in charge of the Military Hospital, Honmoku.

Yokohama, Wednesday Oct. 22nd, 1902.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

In connexion with this question, which is naturally exciting much interest, Tokyo journals have published interesting comparative statistics, showing the number of effective ships in the navies of the world, and the number actually under construction. The figures are these :—

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England.....	578	1,583,005
France	385	634,870
Russia.....	277	462,315
Germany	242	359,135
America	107	303,825
Italy	210	279,815
Japan	152	251,100

SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Country.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England.....	105	433,020
America	59	264,015
France	90	181,130
Russia	74	136,220
Germany	20	117,250

MR. DE WITTE.

His Excellency the Russian Minister of Finance, seems to have reached Vladivostock. One imagines that an event so important should have been duly telegraphed, but the only information we have is that the Minister has been welcomed, and that he has told the citizens of Vladivostock that the customs duties imposed last year in Russian interests will not be given up.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Vladivostock correspondent states, on the alleged authority of officials at that place, that the recently reported removal of duties on articles of import from China, may be regarded as a first step towards making Vladivostock a free port. That would certainly be a most wise move on Russia's part. To promote the commercial success of her Trans-Asian Railway nothing could be more serviceable than to convert both Dalny and Vladivostock into free ports. But how are we to reconcile this programme with the statement attributed above to the Russian Minister of Finance?

SHIRANE-SAN.

The renewed activity of Shirane-san, after a twelve-year period of quiescence, has naturally created much alarm among the people living in the immediate vicinity of the mountain, especially those at the well-known spa of Yumoto. They are reported to be preparing for an immediate exodus, and several have already taken their departure. In the case of many of those people, to be driven from their homes by such an incident means utter ruin, and since the event takes place on the verge of winter, their sufferings will be greatly accentuated. We have no record as to the time when the Yumoto hamlet was established, but it must be many years ago—long before 1889 when the last eruption of the volcano took place. Hence the inference to be drawn from the present alarm of its inhabitants is that the renewal of the mountain's activity is of a violent character. The police despatched constables and experts to make a report, but no news had been received from them at the date of latest advices.

THE HOUSE TAX.

Mr. H. W. Denison and Mr. Miyaoka of the Foreign Office have been appointed to conduct the investigations necessary for compiling Japan's case in the matter of the house-tax arbitration. They have been relieved of other duties for that purpose. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made a good choice in this instance, and may reckon on an able presentation of his case. British subjects would be much interested in learning the names of the experts by whom their case is to be prepared. It is evidently necessary that one statement should be compiled embodying the conjoint arguments of the three Powers, Germany, France and England, who constitute the second party to the discussion. Each Power can not prepare its case independently and present it independently. Thus it is practically advisable that they should agree to entrust the task to one expert or body of experts. There may be some perplexity about the choice of such expert or body of experts, as there evidently is perplexity about the selection of an arbiter. Indeed the whole matter can not fail to be very troublesome.

There is a rumour which, if well founded, merits attention. It is to the effect that a certain association in Yokohama has suggested the appointment of a professional gentleman to "watch" the case in foreign interests. That is a finely vague proposition. The recipients of the suggestion are understood to be still painfully endeavouring to conceive how the "watching" could be done. The function of the arbitral tribunal will be limited, of course, to examining documents submitted to it and delivering a documentary opinion. No one except the arbitrators themselves will be present. It can scarcely be proposed, therefore, that the "watcher" should watch the tribunal, unless provision be made for him to peep through the keyhole during the proceedings. Thus the only use he could serve would be to see that France, Germany and England prepare their case advisedly. He must be a tolerably self-confident person if he offers himself for that purpose, and the association must have tolerable confidence in his competence when they suggest him.

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A MINING CASE.

The preliminary examination into the charge of fraud brought by Mr. J. Johnstone against Nakamura Sadao has ended in the committal of the latter for trial. This is a case of mine salting. Nakamura, in 1900, bought a tract of land in Fukuoka prefecture for 17,500 *yen*. The land measured 304,260 *tsubo* (253 acres) and was supposed to be auriferous. But after some attempts to obtain paying ore, Nakamura concluded that the mine was valueless. Hearing, however, that some Yokohama foreigners were interested in this class of property, he approached Mr. Johnstone, and the latter despatched a foreign expert and a Japanese to examine the property. They procured a specimen of ore from the mine and carried it to Yokohama for purposes of analysis. But *en route* —so it is alleged—Nakamura managed to exchange this specimen for another which had been highly and ingeniously doctored, and thus the result of the Yokohama analysis proved so attractive that Mr. Johnstone, or rather the syndicate for which he was acting, agreed to purchase the property for 800,000 *yen*, of which total 12,541 *yen* was paid at once. The mine, of course, proved valueless, and Mr. Johnstone consequently instituted criminal proceedings for fraud, to be followed by a civil action for the recovery of the sum of 12,541 *yen*. The preliminary hearing in the criminal case ended on the 22nd instant.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The charge preferred against the *Miyako Shimbun* is that it erroneously published a statement announcing the arrest of a prominent foreign merchant of Yokohama together with four members of his firm, in connexion with the alleged embezzlement of 300,000 *yen* by a foreigner belonging to another firm. The damages are laid at ten thousand *yen*, which has startled some readers of Japanese journals. What is curious in the matter is that the Tokyo newspaper's error was due to there being two firms in Yokohama of nearly the same name. That is a valid plea in rebuttal of *mala fides*, but, on the other hand, respectable merchants may justly object to being publicly proclaimed as the objects of arrest on criminal charges. We should have thought that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by requiring the offending journal to publish advertisements in correction of its error, but it is not stated whether that demand preceded the institution of legal proceedings.

Baron Shibusawa is expected to reach Kobe on the 29th instant. He seems to have hastened his return, as much important business awaits his management.

The *Niroku Shimbun* alleges that Japan has appointed, as her representative on the arbitral tribunal, Mr. Motono, now Minister in Paris, and that the other three Powers who are parties to the dispute have chosen Sir Edward Fry. We have no confirmation of this rumour and we therefore give it for what it may be worth. So far as Japan is concerned, the choice has always lain between Mr. H. D. Denison and Mr. Motono, and for obvious reasons the latter would be preferred, though unquestionably no man in the world is so well posted on the whole subject as Mr. Denison, nor is there any one, we imagine, who takes a broader and more liberal view. It is alleged that France objected to the appointment of Sir Edward Fry, but as the whole of this statement rests on the authority of the *Niroku*, we reproduce it with all reserve.

The wedding celebration at Count Okuma's residence at Waseda was celebrated on the 16th instant, the new building, erected since the fire of last year, being used on the occasion. There was a large attendance of distinguished personages, but unfortunately the weather proved very inclement.

A telegram from Vladivostock says that, from the 14th instant, duties were abolished in the case of all goods coming from China with the exception of tea and rice.

The autumn manœuvres this year are to take place during the early part of November, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama being in supreme command. Two Divisions will be engaged, that of Kumamoto and that of Kokura. Nothing is yet stated as to the plan of campaign. The Emperor will leave Tokyo on the 6th instant for Kumamoto, resting one night each at Nagoya, Kyoto, Hiroshima and Bakan. His Majesty will inspect the manœuvres during four days, the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

The plan of campaign for the autumn manœuvres is now announced. It is briefly stated that the Sixth Division will represent a foreign invading force, which, having effected a landing at Yatsushiro Bay, has pushed inland to the neighbourhood of Kumamoto, where its further advance will be checked by the Twelfth Division. More than that is never published about manœuvres, and it is about all that the general public cares to hear. The Emperor himself is to be in supreme command, and the acting command in chief will devolve upon Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, the umpires being Lieut.-Generals Kuroki and Uyeda, assisted by a large staff of distinguished officers. General Viscount Katsura will accompany the Emperor. Probably the Prime Minister will find the manœuvres an agreeable respite from the cares and worries of civil administration.

It turns out that the statement recently published by the *Niroku Shimpo* and reproduced in these columns as to the personnel of the arbitral tribunal, is at least premature. There had not been, up to yesterday, any nomination on the side of Germany, France and England. Less than a week now remains for the parties to the dispute to make their choice, but we presume that a prolongation of the time is always possible. It would have been far preferable, we venture to think, could both sides have agreed to submit the case to a single arbiter—some publicist or jurisconsult of world-wide reputation. Rumour alleges that such a course would not have been impossible, so far as Japan is concerned.

The Red Cross Society of Japan has now a membership of 828,080, of whom 110,000 are supposed to have attended the great meeting on the 21st instant. The Empress was present at the opening of the festivities. Silver cups were presented to seven persons whose labours on behalf of the Society have been conspicuous, namely, Surgeon-General Baron Ishiguro, Marquis Nabeshima, Baron Ozawa, Baron Hanabusa, Viscount Matsudaira, Mr. Hirayama and Mr. Kasawara. The yearly income of the Society at present is 2,138,487 *yen*, a very remarkable figure for this country. Among the amusements provided for those attending the meeting are admission to various places of amusement in Tokyo and permission to visit several men-of-war at Yokosuka as well as to inspect the barracks and schools of the Tokyo garrison. It is estimated that the money spent by the Society on this celebration will amount to 300,000 *yen*. If we add to this the expenditures of those visiting the celebration, calculating the sum at even 10 *yen* each, there results a total outlay of nearly 1½ million *yen*.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article on the subject of the Red Cross Society. It quotes some of the figures relating to similar societies in the Occident, and reminds its countrymen that although they have done well in this matter, there is still much to do. The Russian Red Cross Society has a capital fund of 13 million roubles and its outlays on account of the North-China campaign were 1,393,126 roubles against an expenditure of 388,575 *yen* on Japan's part.

The news telegraphed to *The Times* from Odessa as to negotiations being in progress between Russia and Japan for important commercial concessions on either side, is, of course baseless. It has been officially contradicted, as our readers are aware. The only conceivable grain of truth in the story is connected with the question of the Saghalien fisheries. Russia has agreed that the privilege hitherto enjoyed by Japanese fishermen in Saghalien waters shall be continued for one year. This privilege has been exercised ever since it was created by the treaty of 1875, but as that document does not fix any time, Russia has the right at any moment to close the fisheries. She intimated her resolve to do so three years ago, if we remember aright, but was induced to postpone the operation of the restriction for a time, and now another year's law has been granted by her. Possibly some intelligence of this fact, reaching Vladivostock, may have given rise to the above rumour.

It is frequently said that in view of her occupation of the Liaotung Peninsula and consequent access to southern seas, Russia contemplates the abandonment of further constructive operations at Vladivostock. Her Budget for 1901 does not confirm that idea. In the total item of £11,500,000 for naval purposes, there are included two sums for far-Eastern works of construction, namely, £451,550 for Port Arthur and £350,000 for Vladivostock. Evidently no money is to be spared upon the fortifications of the two places. The above figures are from a London telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*.

On the 18th inst. there was inaugurated in Kyoto a school called the *Kôtô Kôgei Gakko* (High Art School). The ceremony was largely attended. His Excellency Baron Kikuchi, in an opening address, said that Kyoto had been from ancient times the art centre of Japan and that the object of the new school was to preserve and extend that reputation. Art, however, like everything else, must be progressive, and nothing is now more essential to the vitality of Japanese art than that it should be adapted to the spirit and intelligently applied to the uses of modern civilization. No reports have been published of any other speeches delivered on the occasion.

The appointments are announced of Messrs. Matsukata and Funakoshi to be Secretaries of the Foreign Department. Mr. Matsukata returned recently from service in Germany and Mr. Funakoshi from service in the United States. The former is a son of Count Matsukata, and the latter is a son-

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in-law of Marquis Yamagata. Mr. Miyaoka, of the same Department—one of its most prominent and promising officials—has been relieved of his duties as secretary and is now merely a Minister *en disponibilité*.

The *Literary Digest*, summarizing an article in the *Quarterly Review*, arrives at the conclusion that "the result of the general election in Japan has been, on the whole, a victory for Marquis Ito, which means that the building of a powerful navy will be continued." It may interest Marquis Ito and the Seiyukai to know that their policy is thus interpreted abroad. Not quite the same view is taken of it in Japan.

There are various rumours about M. Lessar's health. One telegram says that leave of absence has been granted to him on account of indisposition; another that his condition is actually dangerous. We trust that the latter news may prove to be a great exaggeration.

Dr. Ritter, Consul-General for Switzerland in Yokohama, writes to us under date of Oct. 23rd:—I have just received by telegram the sad news of the death, at 7.50 o'clock this morning, of Mr. Walther Hauser, Federal Councillor, at the age of 65 years. Since the year 1888 he had been a member of the Federal Council and in that capacity had occupied twice the honourable position of President of the Swiss Confederation. The flag at the Swiss Consulate-General will be hoisted half-mast during three days from date.

A Washington telegram under date of September 28th says that President Roosevelt has granted a full and unconditional pardon to William Dinkella, convicted in 1880 at Kobe of the murder of Charles H. Abbott, mate of the American ship *Centennial*. Dinkella has been in prison for 22 years, most of which were spent in Albany.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society held its first social meeting for the season 1902-03 in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening and despite the now proverbial "Literary" weather passed off most successfully, the attendance being larger than could have been reasonably expected after such a blustery, rainy day. The new President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, in taking the Chair, thanked the Society for the honour the members had conferred upon him. He appreciated it very highly and he trusted that he would be able to maintain worthily the traditions which now clustered round the office. It was with no little inward trepidation that he assumed the position for he was following such men as Mr. Geo. Sale, Mr. A. J. Wilkin, Mr. Jas. Troup, Mr. John Griffin, Mr. McIvor, Dr. Dearing—all grave and reverend seigneurs, wise in council, discreet in address, possessors of the saving grace of tact, and above all carriers of a greater weight of years than he could yet lay claim to. But with the cordial help of the various committees—and stronger committees had not been elected, he thought, in the history of the institution—and the hearty co-operation of the Society, he trusted that the season they were just entering upon would prove as successful as any of its predecessors. The committee had already arranged for several papers, as noted on the programme, but there were many more dates to fill and he hoped that an effort would be made by individual members of the Society to supply these blanks. Surely among their large list of members there must be some "mute inglorious Miltons," who were only waiting an opportunity to be heard. He, as President of the Society, would heartily welcome any offers of essays or addresses from members who had not so far been personally solicited, and he trusted that the offer would be speedily taken up. And going outside the bounds of the Society, it seemed a pity that so many of the older residents of Yokohama declined to put their reminiscences of their early days here down upon paper. What was it they dreaded? Did they fear that their tales of those now long past early-days would not be appreciated, would fall on deaf ears? He could assure them that was far from being the case. A keen interest was displayed by the rising generation in the doings of the pioneers of this settlement and the pity was that so few of the old hands had committed the early history of the place to writing. Their little band was growing gradually smaller year by year and as one by one they passed into "the greater silence," so the recollections of which they were the repositories passed into the limbo of forgotten things. He hoped that ere the winter passed some one among the older residents would listen to this appeal and give the Society a paper, along the lines, perhaps, of an essay given many years ago by the late Mr. A. J. Wilkin, which dealt with his first appearance in Yokohama in the early sixties. Turning to another matter, the President said that the question of altering the date of the Society's Meetings from Friday to Thursday had been put forward by some old members, but the Committee, after considering the question in all its bearings, regretted that they could not adopt it: they would therefore continue to meet every Friday fortnight at the Van Schaick Hall. The Chairman then explained that owing to Mrs. Bellows finding it impossible to undertake the office of Vice-President of the Society, the Committee had approached Mr. G. G. Brady, and that gentleman having kindly consented to step into the breach, he (the President) asked that the provisional appointment of Mr. Brady to the vacant post be confirmed. The motion was at once agreed to.

The following programme was afterwards discussed and thoroughly enjoyed:—

PART I.

Lantern Views...
"Scenes from Many Climes"...Mr. C. Griffin.

PART II.

1. Piano Duet...
"Hungarian Dances" 1 and 2.....F. Behr.
Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.
2. Recitation..."The Raven" (illustrated)...E. A. Poe.
Mr. H. J. Sharp.
3. Song....."Winter's Gone"...Sterndale Bennett.
Miss Vincent.
4. Piano Solo....."Minuet".....Paderewski.
Mr. W. Karl Vincent.
5. Song....."Old and New"....Theo. Bonheur.
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

The provisional programme, subject to alteration, has so far been arranged:—

Oct. 31—"Sea Customs, Sea Words, and Sea Songs," Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.
Nov. 14—"Through Norway" (illustrated), Mr. W. Karl Vincent.
Nov. 28—"Alpine Ascents and Adventures" (illustrated), Rev. W. Weston.
Dec. 12—"A Trip to Turkey," Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson.
Dec. 29—"A Christmas Programme," Various.
Jan. 9—"The Sunny Island of Hawaii," Rev. Geo. Wallace.
Jan. 23—"Scenes from Shakespeare," Mr. N. G. Maitland.

DR. WHEELER AND THE GERMAN CLUB.

There was a quite a gathering of members of both the German and Yokohama United Clubs at the Club Germania, Yokohama, on the forenoon of Monday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the connection with the latter institution of Dr. Wheeler. When all had assembled,

Mr. H. J. Holm, President of the Club Germania, said:—Dr. Wheeler and Gentlemen: On behalf of the members and the committee of this Club I beg to thank our friends of the Yokohama United Club for responding in a goodly number to our invitation to join us in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the membership of one of our oldest and most respected members, Dr. Wheeler. It will probably interest the Doctor as much as his friends to hear that he was at the time proposed as a member by Dr. Goerdts and seconded by Mr. F. von Fischer; both gentleman whose very names I can only remember with an effort, although I am looking back upon some 20 years already. Such comparisons bring it home to us that 25 years after all is a space of time which witnesses many and great changes, especially in a constantly shifting community such as Yokohama represents. Our friend Dr. Wheeler has not shifted about much though; if I remember correctly, I believe he once told me that he had during all the time since he landed here in 1869 never left the country again and that he had not been further away from Yokohama than to Niigata once and this was pretty long ago. His hale and hearty appearance to-day is, however, a proof that he was not in need of pick-me-up-runs home but that this place is offering all that is conducive to keeping young, at least for a doctor who knows what is good and what is bad. Dr. Wheeler is not much seen at this Club, I believe, at least not during such hours when I am accustomed to drop in, but I remember well how he always endeavoured to be present whenever anything in the shape of a dance was on and how he kept, and still keeps up, with the youngest. If I said that the Doctor was not often seen at this Club, this should not be interpreted to mean that he is not as well-known amongst our members than among the rest of the community. No newcomer can be here long before he is bound to become familar with such a landmark as our Doctor is. Dr. Wheeler is essentially a public man, not only through his long residence and the interest he takes in everything that concerns us, but also through his professional work. It is principally this latter which connects him in a more direct way with a great percentage of parents and children of this community than anyone else can claim. We are glad and proud to have Dr. Wheeler's name on our members' board, and I am sure I am but echoing the sentiments and the wishes of the whole community when I now ask you to drink to the further good health and prosperity of our Doctor and his esteemed family.

"Hoch soll er leben!" followed with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and cheers with a tiger greeted the close of Mr. Holms' speech. Needless to say the toast was drunk with acclamation.

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION, JAPAN BRANCH.

We have been asked to print the following balance sheet for the information of subscribers:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1902.

EXPENDITURE.

	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries to 30th September	864 58	
Household expenses, rent & wages	429.46	
Sundries	96.00	
Passage money, Japan to England	330.00	1,719.98
Balance, in Mitsu Bishi Bank ...	1,091.75	
In hands of Hon. Secretary.	45.60	
In fees unpaid on 30th Sept.	139.50	1,276.85
Total.....		2,996.83

RECEIPTS.

	Yen.	Yen.
Annual subscriptions for year ending 31.3.03	1,912.00	
Fees earned up to 30th September	1,059.50	2,971.50
Interest on daily balance to 31st May	25.33	25.33
Total.....		2,996.83

A. G. CHURCHILL, Colonel,
Treasurer.

SALE OF BUILDING LAND.

On Thursday morning, under instructions from the Sheriff, Mr. Kusakabe Itaro, Mr. John W. Hall sold by Public Auction at his rooms No. 61 Main Street, a piece of land of 296 *tsubo* for the sum of *yen* 1,350. There were no improvements on it and it is situate between the Race Course and the Negishi beach and commands a splendid view of the bay. The bidding commenced at *yen* 500 and went on briskly to 1,100 *yen*, then by 25 *yen* bids until the hammer fell.

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THE BOERS' APPEAL.

THE appeal made by the Boers to the civilized world does not become more respectable by familiarity. Their defence was very fine and they will always have the credit of having offered a novel demonstration of the capabilities of untrained soldiers armed with modern weapons of precision which they know how to utilize. But, having commenced a war with the object of driving the British out of Africa and replacing their dominion by a big Boer republic, and having been fairly defeated in that attempt, the Boer leaders seem to be setting a very strange example when they come before the world as suppliants for means to mitigate the consequences of their own suicidal ambition. Had Great Britain acted the part of a tyrannous ruler in South Africa; had her sway been intolerant, her exactions onerous and her policy exclusive, then indeed we should all sympathise with an endeavour to escape from the hardships of her government. But the very opposite of these things was the truth. The Boers residing in her territories enjoyed exactly the same privileges as her own subjects, and wherever her flag flew there existed for every one living under its shadow liberty such as belongs to the subjects or citizens of no other country in the world, with the doubtful exception of the United States. Not the most infinitesimally small complaint could be justly preferred by the Boers on that score, whereas the whole cause of friction between them and the English was that British subjects residing in Boer territory were injuriously discriminated against, and that, while contributing the great bulk of the State's revenue, they were denied the elementary right of a voice in the disposal of the taxes paid by themselves, or in the management of the public funds by a Government notoriously corrupt. Under such circumstances the campaign planned by the Boers, their armed irruption into British territory, and their purpose of exterminating British sway throughout the whole of South Africa, will surely be declared by impartial historians a war of deliberately ambitious conquest. It is of no avail to say that the Boers were driven to arms by the imminence of attack, and that they adopted the offensive as the most efficacious means of protecting their hearths and homes against invasion. No thinking person can pretend to imagine that any scheme of invasion animated Great Britain's procedure; still less that her warlike preparations, glaringly insufficient even for purposes of defence, were devised on a scale of aggressive conquest. So little did she think of fighting that she was taken unprepared, and the warmest partisan of the Boers does not now venture to deny that to take her unprepared was their main object; that they had laid all their plans for an invasion of Cape Colony as well as of Natal, and that they would never have gone into the field had they not been fully persuaded of the feasibility of establishing their own sway throughout the whole of the wide regions ruled by Great Britain in South Africa. They failed in the attempt. Very near indeed did they come to success, but nevertheless they ultimately failed. One of their first steps was to drive from the Transvaal and the Free State the British subjects who happened to be living there. It is still fresh in the memory of us all how streams of these refugees, suffering privations and hardships, journeyed down into Cape Colony, where for two years they had to subsist as best they could, having lost their whole means of livelihood. It is also fresh in the memory of all of us how the Boers destroyed British property wholesale in every part of Cape Colony where they succeeded in temporarily establishing themselves—destroyed it, not because it supported their enemies, but merely because it belonged to their enemies—, and how they employed means often of a brutal nature to compel British subjects to serve in their ranks. After all this they find themselves vanquished, and they now implore the world's charity to soften for them the consequences of their own mad ambition. We can well understand that the Boer leaders are oppressed by the weight of the responsibility they have shouldered. Through their erroneous estimates and demented political ambition tens of thousands of ignorant burghers were induced to band together for an aggressive campaign against a country to which they owed much gratitude and no grudge, and it must be an almost unendurably painful reflection that a great majority of those ignorant burghers now find themselves reduced from a state of happy prosperity to one of miserable destitution. Perhaps it would be charitable to assume that in the face of such a disastrous result the Boer leaders have cast all thought of dignity to the winds of heaven, and are animated solely by an engrossing desire to alleviate the sufferings of the people they have ruined. None the less, however, it is necessary to observe that the annals of nations contain no precedent for the spectacle now witnessed—the spectacle of politicians and captains who, having undertaken a wantonly agressive campaign of territorial conquest, and having continued to wage it for more than a year after the smallest hope of success had disappeared, now supplicate the donations of charitable persons in all countries to restore the prosperity they have legitimately forfeited. Were they a band of destitute refugees, driven from their homesteads as they, in their hour of temporary victory, drove the British, we should all recognise the cogency of their appeal no less than our own obligation to help them. No such excuse can be advanced. On the contrary, by British generosity they are to be re-instated in their lands, and by British generosity they are to be furnished with funds for laying the basis of a future era of prosperity. It is not congenial to make public reference to the magnanimity of our own countrymen, but we can scarcely be accused of vanity if we recall the facts not only that England has refrained from imposing on her ambitious aggressors any part of the immense outlays in which their invasion involved her, but also that, instead of confiscating their property, she has restored it to them together with a large sum of ready money. Nevertheless they come before the nations cap in hand. What, we are tempted to ask by way of contrast, what would have been the fate of the British settlers in Natal, in Cape Colony, in Griqualand and elsewhere had the Boer arms finally triumphed? Would their homesteads have been restored to them by the victors, would they have been supplied with money to restock their farms, and would they have appealed to the world's charity for some pecuniary alleviation of sufferings which, in their case at all events, would not have been the penalty of aggressive ambition? If, on the other hand, this appeal made by the Boer leaders be a subtle device for perpetuating the sympathy of nations hostile to England, it will prove, we are convinced, a clumsy conception. The public may be, and often is, carried away from the path of justice by a sudden vertigo, but its feet always return to the happily well-worn track, and the ultimate verdict in this instance will surely be that those whose sense of dignity could not reconcile them to suffer the deserts of their own rashness are not worthy objects of active pity.

DALNY.

THERE has appeared in our advertisement columns since the 17th instant a notice to the effect that, on November the 14th, certain parcels of land will be sold in the European district of Dalny to Russian subjects or to foreigners. The advertisement speaks of sales only, but it is to be understood that in this term is included the selling not only of titles of ownership but also of leases. We have received a pamphlet entitled "Extract from the Law concerning the Government of Dalny and Rules for buying and Leasing Land-parcels." In these Rules it might be expected that some explicit information would be furnished as to the nature of the title of ownership offered for sale and the maximum term of lease. Obvious interest attaches to such matters, for since Russia, in whose name the sales will be made, is herself a tenantof Dalny for a limited term fixed by Convention, it is difficult to perceive how she can undertake to grant to foreigners or to Russian subjects titles of ownership or leases for any period exceeding that of her own nominal tenancy. In that difficulty some persons may be disposed to discover a reason for the ambiguity shown by the drafters of the Rules, but since it is quite plain that neither can leases be granted without some definition of the term covered by them, nor lands sold without some explanation of the title acquired by

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BOAT NO. 1.

Bow. C. H. Moss ..... 140 } 2
Str. H. E. Irwine ..... 143 }

It was a level start, but Irwine who was outside, soon assumed the lead and at the three-quarter mark was a good two lengths in front. This advantage he increased at the half mile to about ten lengths, both crews going about 29, and about the same distance separated the boats at the P. M. Wharf. Irwine won by about ten lengths. Time, 9.19.

Scratch Fours followed.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

THIRD DAY'S CRICKET.

Writing of the third day's play the *Kobe Herald* gave an account, which we abridge:—

The morning broke superbly and everything seemed to foretell a good day's sport. T. Ross Reid, who had carried his bat from Tuesday to Wednesday and again to-day, went in at the southern end and Hancock resumed his place at the other end, White starting the bowling for Yokohama. Both batsmen hit freely and at ten Kilby bowled Hancock with a ball which was very nearly a yorker. Four wickets down for 194. Hancock had added 21 to his score which brought his total up to 68. Edwards took the vacant place and was bowled first ball by H. Kilby. This was a great disappointment to Kobe as Edwards had been looked to to bring up the score very considerably. Murray took the vacant place at the wicket. In the second over Kilby got the better of the Kobe Captain with a full pitch ball—thus sending two of Kobe's strongest players back to the Pavilion with a duck's egg each. The score stood at 194 for six wickets. Braess went in. In the next over Reid knocked up a skyer which Firth caught easily at mid off. Reid had been in a long time and had added a very useful 42 to the score. Seven wickets for 198. Thompson went in and with his first two brought the total up to 200. Almost the next minute Braess hit up a ball from Kilby which was caught by Crawford at mid off. The retiring batsman had made 4 runs; 8 wickets for 200. Buckley joined Thompson at the wickets just after eleven o'clock.

The last four wickets has fallen for only 4 runs and things looked rather blue for Kobe. Five minutes after 210 was signalled (9.45). Thompson hit his first boundary, but was caught and bowled by White—a capital catch—a minute or so later, 218 for 9 wickets. Thompson had made 14. Allen was the last man to go out. With the fifth ball Fradgley, who relieved White, broke down Buckley's defence completely and this ended the Kobe innings. Buckley made 5 and the whole score reached a total of 221. The innings closed at 10.30.

At a quarter to eleven Yokohama went in, represented by H. Kilby and Wheeler. Murray started the bowling at the north and Edward at the other end. In Edward's second over the fourth ball bowled Wheeler after he had only been in ten minutes and scored 7. This brought the total to 9 runs for one wicket. E. W. Kilby joined his brother and Edwards sent down his first maiden over. Some quiet play was broken by Edwards sending down a beautiful ball that reached E. Kilby's wicket—two wickets for 22. E Kilby had made 10 runs. Kingdon joined H. Kilby and knocked up a good catch but no one except the Umpire was anywhere near. Kingdon continued to knock up catches and at last he was cleverly caught in the slips by Jack Lucas off Edwards. Three wickets down for 30 runs, Kingdon's share being a modest couple of singles. White joined Kilby. Kilby sent a cut to the boundary just before half past eleven, and Green failing to stop a ball that White hit, the score was increased by one more four. Edwards now succeeded in getting a maiden over just after the half hour. Just before twelve Green relieved Edwards of the bowling at the south end and was put away for a two by Kilby and 60 up was called. White knocked up a skyer just as the twelve o'clock gun boomed but no one was on the spot. At a quarter past twelve, seven maiden overs had been bowled in succession. 70 up was called shortly afterwards. At five to one, Hancock bowling, Kilby was given out leg before wicket after compiling 68 runs. This made four wickets down for 97 and on the conclusion of the over an adjournment was made for tiffin.

Tiffin was again served in the Gymnasium. Before rising from the table Mr. Pakenham announced that Mr. Bottlewalla had sent down a choice Indian vase for the Kobe man who had, in the opinion of the majority, contributed most toward the local cause.

The match was resumed at a quarter past two with White and Crawford batting, Buckley taking the first over from the north and Edwards taking the other end. Edwards started bowling to Crawford and with his third ball bowled Crawford, the captain of the visiting eleven, from whom so much had been expected. This put five wickets down for 99. Crawford had made a duck. Duff joined White. Duff was bowled by the second ball from Edwards and added another to the list of ducks. Five wickets had fallen for 99 runs. Allcock filled the vacant position and immediately brought the score up to a century. Allcock hit a beautiful four to leg and shortly afterwards Buckley bowled Allcock, who by this time had knocked up 11. This made 113 for 7 wickets. E. O. Fradgley followed Allcock and joined White who was playing a careful game, steadily bringing up his score. Both men were batting rather high and play was getting risky for them, but the score was going up well. At a quarter past three Fradgley knocked up a ball from Edwards and was caught at square leg by Braess—146 for 8 wickets, Fradgley's score being 10. Firth joined White. Edwards was bowling well and had made four maiden overs running, in which he had taken a wicket. 150 up was called at 3.25. White brought a good innings of 61 to a close by knocking up a ball from Edwards which Gillingham held, 9 wickets down for 150. The last man, Lammert, then went in. Edwards was bowling his sixth maiden when Firth gave a beautiful catch which Edwards took advantage of and the whole side went out, Lammert getting no better luck than in his first innings. Yokohama was out at twenty to four for 150 runs.

Kobe wanted 234 runs to win, so no time was lost in getting to the wicket. Kobe's second innings was opened by T. Ross Reid and Thompson, H. Kilby starting bowling to Thompson. Fradgley took the leather at the other end and started with some very swift balls, securing Thompson's wicket with the last ball in his over. Braess joined Reid and hit a ball to the boundary in the first over. Braess was clean bowled by Fradgley in his third over after making 9.2 wickets for 11 runs. This did not look very encouraging but hopes were still high when Gillingham went to the wicket to join Reid. Gillingham opened his score with a boundary hit. A full pitch from Fradgeley lowered the hopes of Kobe by getting Gillingham's wicket; 22 runs for 3 wickets, of which Gillingham had contributed 12. Hancock went to the wicket and was nearly caught by Crawford who seemed to have the ball fairly in his hands and then dropped it. Hancock started hitting out well and evidently meant to raise the score quickly. E. Kilby relieved his brother at bowling and 40 up was called immediately afterward. White took the ball at the north end from Fradgley and started to bowl to Hancock who put away his third ball for three. Duff at the wicket missed a catch off Reid and this was followed by very quiet and careful play until at five o'clock 50 up was called, and stumps were drawn. T. Ross Reid carried his bat with 41 to his credit while Hancock had 14 to start another day's play with.

INTERPORT SMOKER.

A Smoker was given on Wednesday night at the Gymnasium in honour of the Cricket and Baseball visitors from the sister port. The teams and a large number of others were present. The usual gramaphonic attraction served to fill up the first few minutes when men were still arriving Mr. Pakenham was in the chair and a very enjoyable programme was gone through, both visitors and residents contributing.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The match was resumed on Friday morning, Hancock and Reid at the wicket. In his first over E. W. Kilby took Reid's wicket. Green who took his place was, after several changes of bowlers, sent back to the pavilion by Firth. Edwards joined Hancock and at 11.30 only a hundred had to be accounted for if the home team were to win. Hancock and Edwards continued to hit freely, each fresh hand at the ball failing to make any impression on them, and at noon Kobe only wanted 40. The play now became fast, both batsmen piling on the runs, a maiden bowled by Fradgley standing out conspicuously at this time. Great applause greeted a boundary hit by Hancock which brought his score up to the century. At twenty past twelve (said the *Kobe Herald*) Kobe only wanted 10 more to win: A beautiful boundary hit by Hancock left the home team with only six to win and a boundary to leg by Edwards followed by a two brought the required number of runs just before twenty-five past twelve. The last few strokes were made amid intense excitement. By this time a large number of spectators were on the ground and Kobe's victory was received with roars of applause. Both elevens cheered each other and then adjourned for well earned refreshments.

INTERPORT BASEBALL.

The baseball match between Yokohama and Kobe began at half-past two on Friday at Kobe and a large number of people gathered to watch the game. The Kobe team went in to bat first, Chalfant opening the game, facing the pitching of Thorn. Yokohama scored one in the first innings, and both made two in the second, Yokohama adding a similar number in the third—when the score stood 5-2. The fourth innings was a blank, but Kobe took five runs to Yokohama's four in the fifth. Another blank innings was followed by a two-run innings for Kobe which brought that team one ahead. In the eighth Yokohama failed to score but Kobe put on four runs and in the ninth the northern team made one run (by Vancleve) while Kobe scored six. This, the first game of the match, closed at 4.40.

The teams and scores were as follows:—

YOKOHAMA.

		Times at Bat.	Runs.
E. W. Kilby	C.	6	1
W. L. Merriman	2 B.	5	1
D. H. Blake	3 B.	5	2
C. H. Thorn	P.	5	1
N. W. Vancleve	1 B.	5	2
H. W. Kilby	S.S.	5	0
E. J. Cowan	C.F.	5	1
C. Parker	L.F.	5	1
H. Goddard	R.F.	5	1
		46	10

KOBE.

A. R. Chalfant	3 B.	7	3
W. Atkinson	S.S.	7	1
H. S. Wheeler	L.F.	6	1
A. T. Hellyer	2 B.	6	3
W. Braess	C.F.	6	2
G. Stephens	P.	6	3
H. C. Hancock	R.F.	6	2
D. Weed	C.	6	3
E. Nock	1 B.	6	2
		56	20

SATURDAY'S GAME.

The *Kobe Herald* says that the weather on Saturday morning was all that could possibly be desired from the point of view of the looker-on, although the baseball players must have found the sun rather trying to their eyes. Unfortunately E. W. Kilby had strained his back in the previous play but Dyer, another Yokohama man, was up in Kyoto and came down on receipt of a wire requesting his presence.

As announced in our special telegrams, the game was closely contested, the score standing 19 all at the close of the ninth innings, and it was then decided to play a tenth. At this point E. W. Kilby entered the game again, Dyer retiring, but victory went to Kobe by one run.

The teams were as follow:—

YOKOHAMA.

		Times at Bat.	Runs.
W. L. Merriman	2 B.	8	4
D. H. Blake	3 B.	8	5
C. H Thorn	C.	8	3
N. W. Vancleve	1 B.	8	3
Dyer (vice E. Kilby)	P.	8	0
H. W. Kilby	S.S.	7	1
E. J. Cowan	C.F.	7	1
C. Parker	L.F.	6	1
H. Goddard	R.F.	6	2
		66	20

KOBE.

A. R. Chalfant	3 B.	7	3
W. Atkinson	S.S.	7	2
A. T. Hellyer	2 B.	7	3
W. Braess	C.F.	7	3
G. Stephens	L.F.	7	4
H. C. Hancock	R.F.	7	3
H. S. Wheeler	P.	7	2
E. Nock	1 B.	6	0
D. Weed	C.	5	1
		60	21

INTERPORT TENNIS.

The interport tennis championship was played off on Saturday afternoon, Yokohama being represented by H. W. Kilby and E. Buxton-Forman while G. C. Murray and Hancock played for Kobe. In the first set Kobe won, 8 games to 6. The second set was a victory to Yokohama, who secured 6 games to 2 from Kobe. The third and fourth sets went to the home pair by 6 games to

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2 each. Dr. Thornicraft, the president of the Kobe Tennis Club, acted as umpire.

YACHTING.

Two yacht races took place on Saturday afternoon.

Mary and *Maid Marion*, who seem to have had all the racing to themselves in the 39-rater class, sailed for two prizes presented by the Club on arbitrary handicap. *Maid* took the lead in quite a surprising way and finished first easily, the time being :

	h.m.s.
Maid	4.48.55
Mary	5.08.50

Maid Marion thus wins two record points, and though no handicap was selected yet as she receives an allowance under any one of the four handicaps framed she necessarily wins the first prize also.

The 21-raters also went out but only *Pele* and *Winsome* finished, their times being :

	h.m.s.
Pele	5.48.10
Winsome	5.48.22

Pele therefore takes first prize and two record points, *Winsome* second and one point.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

(From a Correspondent).

The announcement of Fall books in the Sept. 16th issue of the *Dial* includes over 1,400 titles, which seem to argue considerable literary activity. It remains to be seen whether the sale and reading of these books will be correspondingly active. The above-mentioned list contains several books on Japan and the Japanese, as follows :—

"A Maker of the New Orient, Samuel Robbins Brown, pioneer educator in China, America and Japan," by William Elliot Griffis, L.L.D., illus., 1.25 net. (F. H. Revell Co., Chicago).

"The Wooing of Wistaria," by Onato Watanna, with frontispiece, $1.50. (Harper and Bros., New York City).

"Kotto, some Japanese curios with sundry cobwebs," by Lafcadio Hearn, illus. (Macmillan Co., New York City).

"The Island of Formosa," a complete account of its condition, political and industrial, by James W. Davidson, illus. (Macmillan Co., New York City).

"Around the World through Japan, by William Del Mar (Macmillan Co., New York City).

"Japanese Girls and Women," by Alice M. Bacon, illus. in colour, etc., by a Japanese artist, $4.00 (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston).

"The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," by Miss Morning Glory, illus. in colour, etc., by Genjiro Yeto, $1.40 net. F. A. Stokes Co. (New York City).

* * *

The following advertisement was actually posted in the window of a clothing store in New York City :—

"Pants, 99 cents per leg, seats free."

* * *

It is reported here, on apparently good authority, that the Rev. W. E. Griffis, D.D., the well-known writer on Japanese and Dutch topics, has retired from the ministry, in order to have more time to devote to literary work. He will not only write books and articles, but also enter the lecture-field with the following repertoire :—

Japan.—(1) Fun, Fact, and Fancy about the Japanese and their Country.
(2) Social, Literary, and Artistic Life of the Japanese.
(3) Street and Outdoor Life in the Mikado's Empire.

China.—Old and New China. John Chinaman as he sees himself and as others see him.

Korea.—The Pigmy Empire and the Story of its Civilization and People.

Holland.—(1) The Dutch at Home and their Grand Story.
(2) Social, Artistic, and Literary Holland.

America.—The Pilgrims in their Three Homes.
Our Fairy Tales and how they came to us.
Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779.

* * *

Among recent magazine articles on Japanese topics, we find the following :—

"Baron Yeiichi Shibusawa, the Creator of Industrial Japan," (with portrait), by Stanhope Laws, in September *Review of Reviews*.

Mr. Stanhope Laws, whoever he may be, is one of the editors of a monthly magazine, published in New York City, and called *Japan and America*, which seems post America on things Japanese.

"The Japanese Drama," illustrated, by Miss Onoto Watanna, in Sept. *Critic*. This is an instructive article, marred only by the misspelling of Japanese names and titles, and the common mistake of *hari-kari* for *harakiri*. The illustrations of Japanese actors and acting are excellent.

With all these books, articles and lectures, Japan is well exploited.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The French National Library has just acquired a Greek papyrus believed to be unique. The *Presse* says that it is of the Græco-Alexandrine epoch, probably of the first century of our era. The papyrus is a fragment of a romance and the text is adorned with paintings, in short, an illustrated novel—possibly a cheap serial of 2,000 years ago. This is said to be the first illustrated literary papyrus ever discovered.

Mr. Frederic Villiers has written his reminiscences, as he ought, for few men can have more interesting things to tell than a war artist, and especially a war artist who has sketched under fire in three continents. Mr. Villiers had his first war experiences in 1876 when the "trouble in the Balkans" began between King Milan and the Sultan. A quarter of a century of travel and conflict will supply "Pictures of Many Wars." Messrs. Cassell are to publish the book.

One of the Anglo-Indian newspapers published the other day an obituary notice of a man still living. The editor humbled himself, on hearing of his mistake, but in so pretty a fashion that he is now quite a hero. This is how he did it :—"We are truly glad to learn that our dear old friend still lives, though it will be a disappointment to many of his friends in heaven that he has not yet been permitted to join them there." The "dead man" rose to the occasion.

Viscount St. Cyres has a paper on Martin Tupper in the *Cornhill*, in which occurs this passage :

Martin the man was a harmless, worthy creature, who could not willingly have hurt a fly ; the very existence of Martin the poet was a daily outrage on human reason. No man of his time did more than he to bring both morality and literature into contempt. His exhortations and proverbs are as far from supplying sound rules of conduct as his artistic qualities are far from genuine art. Vulgar Philistine self-righteousness was his watchword, flunkeyism and sectarian hatred his stock-in-trade.

This is hard upon the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," although no doubt many will think it is deserved.

From Messrs. Constable we are shortly to have a book in exposition of the question raised by the shroud of Christ recently exhibited at Turin. It contains a cereful analysis of the remarkable photographs taken of the shroud by M. Pia. The volume is written by Dr. Vignon, a Frenchman, who examines the matter from all points of view, historical, photographic, chemical, and the conclusion he reaches is that the portrait on the shroud is the work of no human hand, but was produced by chemical action while it covered the face of a crucified man. And Dr. Vignon is led by historical evidence to the conclusion that here we have the authentic image of the crucified Christ.

How surely books outlive their day is strikingly illustrated in the case of "Festus," the sole work by which Mr. P. J. Bailey, who has passed away at a ripe old age, is known even by name to the present generation of readers. When "Festus" was published in 1836 its author, then in his 23rd year, was acclaimed a poet of the first water, just as nowadays the critics have a way of placing many a modern writer of verse in a prospective niche of fame. Certainly Mr. Bailey gained unanimous approval ; England and America bought his work as fast as the publishers could produce the editions, and for many years afterwards "Festus" and the other poems which were gradually added to the volume found a ready sale. Few people would now support the contention that "Festus" was in any way a great poem. But as an instance of how contemporary report may interfere with judgment, Tennyson said that he was afraid to say what he thought of "Festus," lest his praise should sound extravagant, There are many similar instances. Sir Walter Scott, for example, was convinced that Mrs. Hemans was one of the great poetesses of the world ; and the great men who admired Martin Tupper are unnumbered.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes and his clever daughter have produced through Messrs. A. & C. Black another interesting volume. It covers an immense amount of ground, ranging over England, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Morocco, Egypt, South Africa, Palestine, India, Burmah, China, Japan, and lastly, Mexico. There are 100 full-page drawings in black-and-white or in colour, and, in addition, there are (introduced into the letterpress) innumerable little "croquis"—sometimes two on a page. All the "pictures" are well chosen in subject, and eminently characteristic of the countries and peoples dealt with. On their admirable artistic quality it is unnecessary to dwell ; the name of Mr. Menpes testifies to that. Miss Menpes has, on the whole, got through her difficult task successfully.

Mr. Frank Norris, the American novelist who first became really known in England by his "Shanghaied," is proceeding with the trilogy he has projected. The subject is the life of wheat in its relation to the life of man. Just about a year ago the first of the series, "The Octopus," appeared, dealing with the growing of the wheat in the Western States and the struggle to death between the railways and the farmers. The forthcoming volume, now completed, deals with the manipulation of wheat in Chicago, and the attempt of a millionaire to corner the market. "The Pit" is its title. Some time ago a prominent critic complained that novelists left aside all the other big interests of life and turned their plots solely on love. Mr. Norris takes as his subject a matter which is of anterior necessity to love, and if his account of wheat cornering is as engrossing as his story of the wheat-growing, "The Pit" should be among the very best of the autumn novels.

A very interesting little manual is that which, according to the *Publishers' Circular*, contains a daily record of the lessons in music, reading, writing, dictation, geography, grammer, natural history, ancient history, work, German, obedience, docility, &c., done by Queen Alexandra as a child. The booklet is inscribed on the old marble-paper wrapper, with "Alexandra, Dannemark, 1856," and, we are told : The report is almost uniformly good, but apparently with severe discrimination, the foot of each page containing the word *contente*, with occasionally *très contente* and *parfaitement contente*. On one occasion we find the terrible words "*Moins contente de conduite et les leçons*," another date bears the words "*Mécontente, pendant les leçons*" ; again, "*Cette semaine los leçons ont été négligées.*" Once or twice the record bears the words "*Malade, point apris de leçons*" ; once only opposite the column *Docilité* we find the word *peu*. The pages sometimes bear the name "Mimi" ; this, it is understood, refers to her Majesty's sister, the Empress of Russia, who, it would appear, occasionally shared her lessons with her.

The North German-Lloyd steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, which has just made a record passage across the Atlantic, left Cherbourg at 9 p.m. on the night of Sept. 10th, and arrived at Sandy Hook on the morning of the 16th. The duration of her passage was 5 days 11 hours 57 min. The daily runs were 349, 574, 581, 573 and 396 ; average speed, 23.09 knots.

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YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Yokohama Charity Organization was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 14, Bund, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Jas. Dodds was in the chair and there were also present Messrs. J. Martin, C. V. Sale, R. D. Robison, J. C. Hartland, B. C. Howard, B. Gillett, and M. Surth.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he supposed they must take the paucity of attendance as indicating confidence in the Committee's administration of the funds to which subscribers so liberally responded when called upon. The report of the Committee and the accounts had already been published and he presumed they would not care to have the whole read over to them. *Apropos* of these matters he did not think he could do any better than read part of an address made by him some years ago with reference to the aims and scope of the Association. That was in August, 1895, and the extract was as follows:—

In the report published in the newspapers, and now submitted to the meeting, the Committee give an account of their stewardship, which they hope may be satisfactory to the subscribers. In dispensing the funds of the Society, it will be seen that the Committee have give prominence to the idea which primarily led to the formation of the Society, the relief of distressed Seamen of the mercantile marine whose cases could not be fully met by the Seamen's Mission; but, as will be observed, there have been many other cases of distress relieved by the Society. In dealing with the cases brought before them, the Committee have exercised what discrimination has been in their power; but they do not pretend to say that every case has been a deserving one. People in distress find themselves here in some way, and have to be helped away from the place or remain as a burden to the community. The funds, however, have been dispensed as carefully as circumstances would admit, and the Committee hope that subscribers will be satisfied with the results achieved. Seeing the good work done, I have no doubt the appeal that the new Committee will have to make as their first duty, will be as readily responded to as in previous years.

On the motion of Mr. Robison seconded by Mr. Surth, the report and accounts were adopted.

The former Committee, Messrs. Dodds, Hartland, Howard, Martin and Sale were re-elected with the addition of the names of Rev. W. P. G. Field, and Mr. Surth, proposed by Mr. Gillett and seconded by Mr. Robison.

In subsequent remarks the Chairman, Mr. Gillett, and other speakers bore testimony to the improvement effected in Yokohama by the operations of the Salvation Army.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and former Committee concluded the proceedings.

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the period between June 1st, 1901, to August 30th, 1902.

The Committee beg to lay before the subscribers the following Report and Statement of finance.

During the fourteen months the Society have been able with the co-operation and assistance of the Salvation Army to extend relief to 165 destitute persons:—

125 Seamen.
5 Firemen.
3 Sealers.
3 Discharged Prisoners.
2 Miners.
5 Ship's Stewards and Cooks.
22 Various and unknown.

The nationalities were as follows:—

America	36
Austria	1
Chili	2
Finland	10
Germany	13
Great Britain	81
Hungary	8
Corea	3
Sweden	8
Unknown	3

The relief given consisted of approximately,

250 Night's Lodging
750 Meals
2 Assisted passages to the Pacific Coast
14 Assisted passages to other ports in China and Japan.

In addition, contributions have been made towards the maintenance of several old residents, and funeral expenses have been defrayed in the case of one who died in the General Hospital.

Further, there have been several applications which upon investigation by the committee have been referred by them to other local benevolent funds available for their relief, such as the St. Andrew's Society, the Ladies Benevolent Society, the Société Française de Secours and the Unterstützungs Börse.

The Committee further desire to thank residents and visitors for many gifts of clothing in the distribution of which they have been very greatly assisted by Major Ellis. They have also to express their obligation to the proprietors of the local journals, *The Japan Herald, Japan Gazette, Japan Mail* and *Japan Advertiser*, for inserting without charge our advertisement calling attention to the needs of the society.

The Committee desire to reiterate their sense of the debt which they owe to Major Ellis and to Mrs. Ellis of the Salvation Army for their valuable coöperation and assistance, without which it would be impossible to make such effective use of the funds at their disposal.

The Committee in presenting this Report and Statement now beg to tender their resignation and to thank the community for the response as shown in the attached Subscription List.

J. DODDS.
J. C. HARTLAND.
B. C. HOWARD.
J. MARTIN.
C. V. SALE.

YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1st, 1901, to August 30th, 1902.

1901. RECEIPTS.	Yen.
June-Oct.—To Local subscriptions per list...	963.00
June.....To from Yokohama Skating Club per C. S. Averill, Esq....	71.09
July .....To Watch & Chain sold at auction	51.50
December..To Interest H. & S. Bank Corp.	1.89
1902.	
January .....To "Common Sense"	5.00
January .....To Estate of R. N. Prettyjohn...	5.75
Balance due to Hon. Treasurer...	179.15
	1,277.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Balance due to Hon. Treasurer in 1901.	48.68
By Assistance & Supplies to destitute seamen	447.06
By Assistance and Supplies to destitute.....	566.64
By Assistance and Passages from Japan....	145.00
By Collecting subscriptions	25.00
By Funeral expenses	45.00
	1,277.38

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) E. RAY.

Yokohama, 3rd September, 1902.

(Signed) CHARLES V. SALE, Hon. Treasurer.

Messrs.	Yen.
Adet Campredon & Co.	10.00
Ahrens & Co.	15.00
American Trading Co.	15.00
Andreis E.	12.00
Averill & Co.	12.00
Bavier & Co.	12.00
Bennett, Dare & Wilkins	20.00
Boyes & Co.	10.00
Bruhl Freres	12.00
Butterfield & Swire	15.00
C. P. R. Co.	15.00
China and Japan Trad. Co.	12.09
Colomb J. & Co.	10.00
Cornes & Co.	15.00
Curnow & Co.	12.00
Daniel & Coutts	12.00
de Cuers, J.	5.00
Dent, H. & Co.	10.00
Dodwell & Co.	15.00
Favre-Brandt & Co.	12.00
Findlay Richardson & Co.	15.00
Frazar & Co.	12.00
Gillett, B.	10.00
Ginsburg & Co.	12.00
Hall, J. W.	5.00
Hellyer & Co.	15.00
Herb & Co.	12.00
Horne, W. F. W.	10.00
Hunt & Co.	30.00
Hutchison & Co.	12.00
Illies & Co.	12.00
Isaacs Bros. R.	12.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	15.00
Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.	12.00
Klingen & Seux	12.00
Knapp, A. M.	5.00
Kuhn & Komor	10.00
Laffin, T. M.	5.00
Lane, Crawford & Co.	12.00
Langfeldt & Co.	12.00
Lowder, J. F.	10.00
Litchfield, H. C.	10.00
MacArthur & Co.	12.00
Marshall, A.	15.00
Martin & Co.	15.00
Mendelson Bros.	10.00
Mollison & Co.	12.00
Moss, E. J.	5.00
Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	12.00
Moutrie & Co.	10.00
Nabhalz & Co.	15.00
Normal Dispensary	6.00
North & Rae, Ltd.	10.00
Otto Reimers & Co.	15.00
Owston, Allan	5.00
P. M. & O. & O. S. S. Co's.	15.00
Retz & Co.	12.00
Robison & Co.	12.00
Rhode, & Co. Carl	12.00
Rosenthal & Co.	12.00
Charles V. Sale	30.00
Samuel Samuel & Co.	15.00
Sieber Wolff & Co.	15.00
Sieber & Co.	12.00
Simon, Evers & Co.	10.00
Simon, J. R. & Co.	12.00
Smith, Baker & Co.	12.00
Standard Oil Co.	25.00
Stedman, C. B.	10.00
Strachan, W. M. & Co.	15.00
Strome & Co.	15.00
Vincent, Bird & Co.	12.00
Vivanti Bros.	5.00
Walsh, Hall & Co.	12.00
Wilson, H. K.	12.00
Witkowski & Co.	10.00
Worch & Co.	12.00
Anon	1.00
	963.00

SMART COALING IN JAPAN.

According to advices from Nagasaki, says the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamship *Empress of China* was, on her last trip, delayed in her departure from Vancouver, this necessitating the ship making up for lost time *en route*. The coaling agents at Nagasaki were therefore requested to make a special effort in the coaling in order to secure the quickest possible despatch. In response to this appeal some 1,210 tons of coal was taken into the bunkers in the space of 3 hours 15 minutes, or at the rate of about 372 tons per hour. As might be expected, this constitutes a record for the port of Nagasaki, and it is doubtful if any port can show a better. Every pound of the coal was passed by hand out of the lighters into the ship, no gear whatever besides small baskets being used, the work being done by coolies—men, women, and children. It is, of course, only by comparison that a fair idea of the importance of this performance can be obtained. Liverpool, since the provision of the splendid coaling appliances at the Heruclaneum Dock, has won laurels for the smartness of the coaling done by those costly tips, and we recorded some time since the phenomenal loading into bunkers of 1,035 tons of coal in 4 hours 55 minutes, or at the rate of 208 tons an hour. Port Said is noted for the despatch given in bunkering, and to those acquainted with the process, and who have witnessed a "hurry-up" job in that coaling station, will hardly credit the fact that the sturdy Arabs can be beaten in pouring coal into a ship. Yet in Port Said, amid a din as of ten thousand howling Dervishes, the coaling of ships is done at the average rate of, say, 120 tons an hour, whilst on occasion as much as perhaps a thousand tons could be bunkered in very little short of five hours—*i.e.*, at the rate of 200 tons an hour. When it is taken into consideration that the Arabs at Port Said are an exceedingly powerful body of men, and that they run the coal aboard in bags on their shoulders or back, and that in Liverpool the coaling is done by very costly hydraulic tips lifting the wagons with their load of ten tons and tipping them into or near the bunkers, and also remembering that the bags the Arabs carry run twenty-four to the ton against the Japanese little baskets of a few pounds each—the extraordinary performance of the Nagasaki coolies is all the more palpable, and reflects the greatest credit upon their system, organisation, and exertion.

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REAR-ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE.

Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, whose death is announced, was born in Massachusetts, on Jan. 1st, 1818. He was commissioned in the U.S. Navy as Lieutenant on March 3rd 1827; appointed to Exploring Expedition 1829; sloop *Natchez*, West India Squadron 1830; frigate *Delaware*, Mediterranean Squadron 1834; frigate *North Carolina* 1837; rendezvous Boston 1840. Commissioned as Commander April 11, 1844; Navy Yard Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1845; frigate *Columbus*, East India Squadron, 1846; commanding sloop *Dale*, Pacific Squadron 1848; commanding rendezvous Boston 1851-2; Boston Navy Yard 1854-5. Commissioned as Captain Sept. 14, 1855; commanding steamer *Mississippi* 1861; commandant Mare Island Navy Yard, California, 1862-4. Commissioned as Commodore, July 16, 1862; commandant Navy Yard Philadelphia 1867-8; President Examining Board, 1869. Commissioned as Rear-Admiral, July, 1870.

LAW CASES.

INCENDIARISM.

Kimura Katsuzo, of No. 22, Nichome, Chitose-cho, Yokohama, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment with hard labour by the Chiho Saibansho on Oct. 17 on a charge of incendiarism. The man set fire to the house of a neighbour on the night of June 5th this year for the purpose of obtaining insurance money but was subsequently detected.

CHINESE SENTENCED.

A Chinese, formerly an employe of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Yokohama, was sentenced to two years' major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance on Oct. 18th by the Saibansho on a charge of theft. He stole a quantity of sugar from the go-down of the firm in April this year.

MOGI v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Tanuma, was heard an action brought by Mr. Y. Mogi, of the well known Mogi Shoten in Nichome, Benten-dori, Yokohama, against Mr. C. R. Allen, No. 31, in the former Settlement, claiming *yen* 75.90 with six per cent. interest from July this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by the defendant. Mr. Takahashi said that during the period from Nov. 1st to Dec. 6th, 1901, transactions in silk piece goods were made between the parties to the amount of *yen* 75.90. Of these, there were half a dozen *habutaye* handkerchiefs which the defendant agreed to purchase for *yen* 14.85 at the rate of 1 *yen* 35 *sen* per yard, Nov. 9th being the date of the transaction. The above articles were subsequently taken to the defendant's office, but the latter refused to receive the same on the ground that the plaintiff failed to act as the defendant had desired. In consequence the plaintiff carried the matter before the Court asking that the defendant be ordered to take delivery of the above articles, together with certain other goods. The defendant admitted through Mr. Matsuda, Court interpreter, that the transactions were certainly effected between the parties, but as to half a dozen *habutaye* handkerchiefs he would not take them. The fact was that when the transaction in the above handkerchiefs was effected at the plaintiff's store the defendant asked the plaintiff's employe to dye the articles a light blue colour; but the articles were rendered a dark-blue colour. It was for this reason that the defendant defused to accept them.

Mr. Takahashi urged that as the transactions were already concluded the defendant ought to take delivery of all the articles, the matter of dying having been arranged afterwards.

The defendant then asked the Court for permission to call as witnesses four persons, including three employees of the defendant's office and a person in the employment of the Nozawaya store, who acted as interpreter in the transactions.

Mr. Takahashi said that no person in the Nozawaya store could speak English and objected to the summoning of the above witnesses.

The defendant thereupon said that he would like to know how the transactions were made between the plaintiff and defendant, for the latter could not speak the Japanese language. In other words, the transactions were arranged through the medium of English. Owing to the application of the defendant, who promised to ascertain the name of interpreter above referred to, the proceedings were postponed *sine die*.

BECKER v. KAMIURA AND ENDO.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Hasegawa, an action was brought by Mr. Becker, No. 84, against Mr. Kamiura Yasutaro and Miss Endo Fuji, both residing at No. 160, in the former Settlement, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 15.925. Mr. Inouye appeared for the plaintiff but neither the defendants nor their Counsel were present.

Mr. Inouye said that a contract was made this year between the parties, whereby the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiff *yen* 10 per month for a period of 30 months commencing in April this year. But the defendants did not pay him fully for the months of April and May, the plaintiff having received only five *yen* for the two months. Accordingly the plaintiff claimed the 15 *yen* and 925 *sen*, the fraction being the sum spent by the plaintiff in connection with the case.

Judgment by default was given in favour of the plaintiff.

COLLISION CASE.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday afternoon, before Judge Hasegawa, was brought up for trial Aoki Tatsugoro, conductor of a car on the Enoshima Electric Railway, who was charged with having caused the collision on the line on Sept. 1st this year. The accused having admitted all the evidence produced by the Judge and witnesses the Court gave judgment at once, ordering him to pay a fine of 30 *yen*.

As our readers know, on Sept. 1st when the Enoshima Electric Railway was opened to traffic there occurred a collission on the line shortly after noon. It seems a car from Katase (Enoshima), which was in charge of Aoki, stopped at a place called Kugenuma, awaiting the arrival of another car from Fujisawa. No car from the opposite direction being seen and Aoki, becoming impatient, he ordered his car to start. As a result, the collision took place, injuring three persons, all employees of the Company, who were summoned as witnesses on Monday afternoon.

TEGNER v. ALLISON.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, by Judge Kano, in the case of Mr. F. M. Tegner, legal representative of Vivanti Brothers, No. 168, against Mr. J. H. Allison, No. 28, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 105 as house rent for three months. The defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed. The hearing of this case took place on Oct. 15th.

HAYANO v. DEARING.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Oct. 2nd, brought by Mr. Hayano Yonejiro, No. 75, Bluff, against Mr. J. L. Dearing No. 75-a, Bluff, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 474.70 damages. Neither plaintiff nor his Counsel were present, but the defendant was represented by Mr. Sato. Owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff, judgment by default was given in favour of the defendant.

Particulars of the case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Oct. 3rd.

FISHER v. WESTON.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kato, was heard an action brought by Mr. A. E. Fisher, No. 88, against Mr. A. Weston, No. 41, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 1,457 alleged to be the proceeds of the sale of a piano and ten other articles sold by defendant for plaintiff, and interest at five per cent. from Jan. 1st, 1900, until the execution of judgment. Mr. Fujiwara appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sato for the defendant. Mr. Fujiwara stated that on Dec. 27th, 1898, an arrangement was made between the parties to the effect that the defendant should sell the articles for *yen* 1,457 at Nevany (?), Ontario, Canada, on behalf of the plaintiff, who accordingly forwarded the articles thither, through the medium of Mr. H. M. Dettler, from Hongkong via Yokohama. The contract provided that the articles should be sold by Christmas the same year. Christmas came and passed, but no reply was forthcoming from the defendant as to the business entrusted to him. In consequence the plaintiff was obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings against the defendant.

Mr. Sato denied all the statements made by the plaintiff's Counsel and said that his client was asked by Mr. H. M. Dettler and not by the plaintiff to dispose of the articles at the highest price as far as possible, the name of Mr. Dettler being entered on the bill of lading. Mr. Fujima asked the Court for permission to appoint an expert in order to estimate the value of the articles, but this application was not granted.

The Court announced that judgment would be given on Oct. 23rd. We may state, with regard to the above case, that judgment by default was given on June 2nd by the Court against Mr. A. E. Fischer owing to non-appearance of the latter on the occasion.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, by Judge Kato, in the case of Mr. A. E. Fischer, No. 88, against Mr. A. Weston, No. 41, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 1,457 alleged to be the proceeds of the sale of a piano and ten other articles sold by defendant for plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was dismissed with costs.

CONTRAVENING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Judgement was given in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho, by Judge Hasegawa, on Oct. 20th in the case of Mr. C. B. Clausen, No. 66, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, charged with having violated the Infectious Diseases Prevention Regulations. The accused was sentenced to a fine of ten *yen*. The facts are that on July 27th this year when the sailing-vessel *Golden Hind*, belonging to a British subject named Mr. A. Owston, entered Enoura gulf in Shizuoka Prefecture a case of dysentery was found on board the vessel. Thereupon the Authorities at once issued instructions to her Captain and others, including the accused who was then aboard, ordering them to undergo five days' quarantine. On the 29th of the same month, however, the accused left the vessel and returned to Yokohama, thereby violating the regulations.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

The next hearing of the above case, which was expected to take place in the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Oct. 23rd, has been postponed until the 30th at 9 a.m., when several witnesses will be examined.

MIZUTANI v. SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kato, was resumed the hearing of the suit, adjourned from Oct. 7th, brought by Mr. Mizutani, of Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, against the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama, claiming recovery of bargain money amounting to *yen* 1,000. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

As arranged at the previous sitting, Mr. Sugimoto Shoshichi was examined as a witness. In reply to the Judge's question, the witness said he remembered that a contract was made between the parties on Nov. 29th, 1901, in which the plaintiff agreed to purchase twenty sewing machines for *yen* 3,000. The articles arri-

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the buyer, clear information as to these matters will doubtless be forthcoming in due time.

Dalny is a child of imperialism. Its erection was commanded by the TSAR on July 30th, 1899, and the work of construction was entrusted to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, which, we need scarcely say, is a Russian concern, its name being simply an example of the tact that inspires Russia's general attitude towards Asiatics. It can not be said that as yet the city exists. Indeed the plan reminds us somewhat of Mr. SCADDER'S map of Eden, for although there are many fine looking streets radiating from central esplanades; although there is a "commercial quarter" coloured yellow, a "civil quarter" coloured light pink, and a "high town" coloured green; although there are avenues, gardens, markets, and recreation grounds; these things are still *in posse*, not having yet materialized. The "administrative quarter," however, seems to be pretty fully built over, and so too are the workmen's quarter, and the district allotted for railway workshops and coal depots. Broadly speaking the city is divided by the railway into two unequal parts, that on the north of the line containing the official quarter, and that on the south the commercial quarter, the civil quarter and so forth. The whole is administered by a municipal bureau having the Governor for president and consisting of 7 members, one of whom is designated by the Railway Company, and the other six are elective, three of them being necessarily Russian subjects. There are certain adjustments of rights and privileges as between the Railway Company and the Municipality—very fair adjustments so far as we can judge, and not at all calculated to invest the Company with any dangerous power of interference in matters of private property. The same spirit of equity is observable in a rule entitling foreigners to buy and lease land-plots on the same terms as those accorded to Russian subjects. This rule is drafted in avowed conformity with the principle of international intercourse as guaranteed by treaty. Buyers of titles of ownership or lease are required to erect certain buildings and effect certain improvements within a term of three years, the object of this condition being to prevent purely speculative transactions in land, and to limit its acquisition to *bonâ fide* residents. As to the proceeds of the sales they do not go to the Russian authorities, with the exception of such amount as may be required to cover expenses: they go to the original proprietors, presumably Chinese subjects.

The upshot of the matter is that there will be a foreign settlement at Dalny just as there is at many places in China; a mixed settlement for all nationalities, not an area divided into several special settlements each limited to one nationality. There will, however, be this marked difference between Dalny and other foreign settlements in China, namely, that while the Chinese Government retains the right of eminent domain in the case of the latter, the Russian Government exercises the right in the case of the former. So at least we gather from the apparent fact that the sales of titles of ownership or leases are to be made by the Russian Authorities, and that the deeds of assignment or documents of tenure will be drafted in the name of Russia.

THE CHINESE COMPLICATION.

NOTHING could be more unfortunate in its effects upon China's relations with the outer world than an incident such as that which now threatens to create serious trouble between her and Great Britain. From the Chinese point of view it must always seem exceedingly harsh and even unjust that local officials should be held responsible for outrages committed by an anti-foreign mob, unless clear proof be forthcoming that the incriminated officials were guilty of deliberate neglect to perform their duty of protection. The hardship of the matter lies chiefly in the fact that in no other part of the world is vicarious responsibility practically recognised under similar circumstances. If a mob in some Occidental land assassinates one or more foreigners and wrecks their property, the obligation devolving upon the authorities is held to be fully discharged if they succeed in bringing the ringleaders to justice. Even if they do not so succeed, the matter is regarded merely as one of internal police, and no one thinks of questioning the principle that in the Government alone is vested competence to decide what, if any, punishment shall be extended to the local officials for their failure whether in the premises or in the consequences of the riot. Then there is the further consideration that ever since social organization assumed a scientific character, the impossibility of preventing mob violence has been universally recognised. To foresee and forestal the causes that create a popular vertigo is as far beyond any ordinary exercise of human capacity as it is to restrain the immediate effects of those causes. In China, however, these canons of administration have ceased to be recognised by the Occident. The Powers of Europe require that, under circumstances of an altogether exceptional and specially riot-provoking nature, Chinese officials shall exercise a degree of control which has never been found within the competence of European officials. The Chinese are sensible of that discrepancy, and it can not but aggravate their sense of the treatment meted out to them in matters of foreign relations generally. On the other hand, it has become plain beyond all possibility of misconception that the sole and only hope of obtaining security for foreign life and property in the interior of China lies in holding Chinese officials responsible to a degree not admitted in analogous cases abroad. The Chinese official must be compelled not only to organise means of lending succour at the briefest notice in any emergency, but also to collect, with regard to all the probable moods of the people, information so accurate as to suggest effectually preventive measures. It is a very "large order," but nothing smaller will suffice. Foreign nations have forced themselves upon China, and have conducted their intercourse with her from the outset in a manner calculated to rouse the elementary passions of her populace. Most unhappily there is now no retreat. Ambitions have been excited and interests created which preclude all possibility of replacing China's foreign relations on a normal footing, or of withdrawing from positions which can not be maintained without continued recourse to the very methods that make for disturbance. Of course China will not go to war with England to save the button of any *Chi-hsien* or other comparatively minor official. The chain of responsibility in Hunan will be stretched to its last link. But the immediate outcome will be the creation of so many new centres of anti-foreign propagandism, and just as LI PING-HENG, after his degradation in Shantung at Germany's instance, became the most prominent and efficient leader of the Boxers, so the disgraced officials of Hunan will be added to the list of irreconcilable agitators. Foreign relations with China travel in an essentially vicious circle. The effort of preserving them engenders evils which constantly multiply the difficulty of their preservation.

THE PLAGUE.

Another genuine case of pest is reported from the isolated area. Toranosuke, the six year old son of a coolie living at No. 20, Gochome, Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, was found on Oct. 15th to be suffering from the malady. The patient was at once conveyed to the Manji Hospital. The proposed removal of the people and their furniture from the isolated area to Kanagawa fort commenced on the 15th, *via* Nagahama Quarantine Station, where they were thoroughly disinfected before being taken to the fort. About 600 persons still remain in Kaigan-dori and these will be transferred in a day or two. As may be imagined, the majority of the unfortunate people are being supported by means of official funds, 21 *sen* being allowed to adults and 15 *sen* to children per day. Contributions either in cash or articles are beginning to be sent in from various quarters in aid of the poor people, Mr. K. Otani and other leading citizens being among the contributors. From the 9th up to Oct. 16th, 11,498 rats were purchased by the City and Police authorities of this port.

The pest patient, Toranosuke, the six-year-old son of a coolie in the isolated area, who was found to be suffering from the malady on Oct. 15th, is now lying in the Manji hospital in a grave condition. No further cases had been reported up to the 19th, however. On the morning of Oct. 18th, Mr. Ishida, in charge of the sanitary section of the Kanagawa Police Headquarters, Yokohama, we regret to write, was attacked by dysentery and at once taken to the Manji Hospital for treatment. At a meeting of the Yokohama Aldermen's Council held on the 17th it was decided to burn down nearly all the houses in the pest affected area, for which purpose a sum of *yen* 53,289 was subsequently voted for disbursement in order to purchase the houses and other property therein. When the houses will be reduced to ashes still remains undecided, pending the negotiations between the Authorities and

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owners of the property as to the buying prices. The buildings of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, of the Horai-ya hotel and a few other large premises where no cases have occurred up to the present will not probably be burned down, although they are within the isolation inclosure. About 1,000 persons in Kaigan-dori have already been transferred to Kanagawa Fort and the remainder, over 200, were expected to be removed there during the course of the 19th. So far as we can learn, over 400, mostly coolies, out of the above number are being supported by means of official funds. As to the people conveyed to the fort they are much satisfied with the provision made by the authorities.

Apropos of the above, the Yokohama Customs decided on the 18th that the landing of raw cotton should henceforth be effected at Ryoshi-machi, near Kanagawa fort, where the goods will be stored for the time being.

DEATH OF MR. J. MENDELSON.

We announce with deep regret the death of Mr. J. Mendelson, an old and very highly respected member of the foreign community of Yokohama. Though not quite in the best of health, Mr. Mendelson was in his usual spirits when he started on Sunday morning to take part in a trip to Kamakura. At the railway station, however, he felt sufficiently indisposed to decide upon returning home instead of accompanying the rest of the party. During the day he was seen by Dr. Wheeler but at no time did his condition give rise to anxiety. When the family returned in the evening he had retired, but at his desire dinner was proceeded with. At its conclusion a visit was paid to him and this disclosed the fact that he had passed peacefully away.

Mr. J. Mendelson was fifty-eight years old at his death; consequently he must have been a mere youth when he arrived here in the *Great Republic* on Oct. 29th, 1868. Soon after he came to Japan he, in conjunction with his elder brother, who was established in San Francisco, opened the business which, now as then under the name of Mendelson Bros., commands at the present day so large a share of business. A few years ago his brother died, and the latter's family came to Japan, since when the firm has been carried on by Mr. Mendelson with the aid of his son and nephew.

The deceased gentleman rarely concerned himself in public affairs. He was a Freemason, having been initiated in the Star in the East Lodge in 1883, and he always took a warm interest in the craft. One of the most kind-hearted and charitable of men, he performed his acts of benevolence so unostentatiously that only his most intimate friends could presume to estimate the extent of his givings. In business he was essentially a "straight" man; and without venturing to intrude upon his private relations it may, we hope, be said without offence that he was a devoted husband and father and that none who ever came in contact with him socially failed to respect and esteem him. Mr. Mendelson is survived by a widow, a grown-up son and three daughters. The marriage of his eldest daughter had been fixed for Wednesday, Oct. 22nd, a circumstance which will doubtless in the minds of the community accentuate the distressing suddeness of the event, and intensify the sympathy which they will extend to the bereaved family.

The obsequies of the late Mr. J. Mendelson took place on Tuesday forenoon, the ceremonies by request of the deceased partaking of a Masonic character. At ten o'clock a Lodge of Sorrow was opened by the Star in the East Lodge, No. 640 S.C., at which Wor. Bro. W. S. Stone was Master, and Messrs. Thwaites and McMillan Junior and Senior Wardens respectively. The usual ritual was performed. Thereafter the brethren proceeded to the residence of their deceased friend, where many other mourners were awaiting.

Over the bier Mr. W. S. Stone, Worshipful Master of Star in the East Lodge, pronounced the usual formula, after which Wor. Bro. Griffin, P.M., Secretary of Star in the East Lodge, read the Oration, and added to it a few words of his own expressing the personal feelings which the brethren felt with reference to their loss. Thereafter the assemblage dispersed. It may be added that numerous wreaths and other floral tributes surrounded the bier, which was, indeed, almost covered by these tokens of friendship and sympathy.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

Autumn Regatta.

The weather, which had been rainy and generally unsettled up to Friday afternoon, cleared up finely so that the Autumn Regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held on Saturday afternoon in beautiful weather, with fairly smooth water. The events were witnessed by the usual crowd in the grounds of the Boat House, while the verandah was well filled with ladies, and much interest was taken in the rowing.

The Boat House was tastefully decorated with flags and pot plants, and the tea-table was presided over by Mrs. Litchfield, wife of the President of the Club.

Music was supplied by the Town Band during the afternoon, the programme of racing, however, being carried through with such commendable promptitude that the last event was rowed while the afternoon was yet young.

The prizes were afterwards presented by Mrs. H. E. Hayward, with a graceful word or two to each recipient.

As to the racing, though interesting in a sense, it did not furnish any close contests, the nearest to that description being perhaps the Senior Double Sculls, though even there it may be questioned whether Irwine and Moss were really hard pushed by their opponents. The programme opened with the Junior Double Sculls, as to the result of which opinion was somewhat divided. Caro and Serkis had walked away from another crew in the first heat, and as Steinmann had a doubtful arm the chances seemed open. But weather and water favoured the heavy men and they won easily. In the Open Fours, as later in the Senior Fours, Hayward's fine stroke was specially noticeable. He has rarely rowed in better form. In the former event he rowed a long steady stroke which gradually wore down the spasmodic action of the other crew, and won easily. The Junior Fours was a bit of an upset, Thompsen's crew being quite the favourite. E. J. Moss, who had drawn the outside berth, started well and his men backing him up manfully he soon got away from his opponents and won easily amid deserved cheers. In the Senior Fours Hayward, again rowing in fine style, brought his men in ahead. In the Junior Pairs Abbey and Gorman did their best but weight would be served, so Nicoll and Steinmann came in easily first. The Senior Double Sculls was, as we have said, the closest finish and it closed the programme—excepting the Scratch Fours for which five crews went out, Jackson landing his boat first on the winning line.

Committee:—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President, Mr. F. J. Hall, Captain, Messrs. E. Wheeler, M. Schellenberg, W. Goddard, H. A. Poole, C. Thwaites, F. Lammert, O. Strome, Hon. Treas., H. E. Hayward, Hon. Sec.

The events were as follow:—

Junior Double Sculls.—¾ Mile.

"PEARL."		lbs.	
Bow.	L. Thompsen	136	1
Str.	H. Steinmann	170	

"TERN."			
Bow.	A. E. Caro	114	2
Str.	L. Serkis	130	

The two crews got away level and rowed so up the course, for a considerable distance, both steering remarkably well. Shortly before reaching the P. M. Wharf, however, Steinmann drew ahead, and gradually increasing his lead, won by about six lengths. Time, 6.36.

Open Fours.—1 Mile.

"DARTER."		lbs.	
Bow.	H. Y. Irwine	147	
3.	H. A. Poole	168	
2.	F. Pollard	165	1
Str.	H. E. Hayward	143	
Cox.	J. Abbey	112	

"PELICAN."		lbs.	
Bow.	C. H. Moss	140	
2.	C. A. S. Palmer	172	
3.	B. J. Jackson	187	2
Str.	M. Schellenberg	172	
Cox.	W. Goddard	130	

This was another good start, both crews getting off together and going level till they approached the P. M. Wharf. Here Hayward, who had the inside berth and was rowing 28 to Schellenberg's 32, drew in front and at the Wharf he was quite two lengths ahead. This lead was gradually increased and the race was won by about five lengths. Time, 9.02.

Junior Fours.—¾ Mile.

"SWAN."		lbs.	
Bow.	P. Schwabacher	128	
2.	G. Kenderdine	128	
3.	P. E. Nicolle	148	1
Str.	E. J. Moss, Jr.	134	
Cox.	D. MacLaren	135	

"FLAMINGO."			
Bow.	A. E. Caro	114	
2.	J. Kuhn	140	
3.	O. T. Gillon	143	2
Str.	L. Thompsen	136	
Cox.	C. H. Abbey	111	

"DARTER."			
Bow.	P. S. Moss	132	
2.	J. F. Marques	134	
3.	H. Steinmann	170	3
Str.	E. Powys, Jr.	144	
Cox.	J. Abbey	112	

"SEA-MEW."			
Bow.	A. V. C. Maher	125	
2.	H. Hearne	143	
3.	J. H. C. Goodban	145	4
Str.	H. Gorman	130	
Cox.	W. Goddard	130	

The Junior Fours brought out four crews of which, perhaps, it may be said that Thompsen's was the favourite. They went off to a very level start and raced on even terms for some distance. Moss, who had the outside place, then drew away and soon got a lead of about three lengths from Thompsen, the latter having a similar lead from the other two crews. At the P.M. Wharf Moss was six lengths in front of Thompsen, the latter about the same distance ahead of Powys and Gorman. Inside the breakwater the race was pretty much of a procession, Moss crossing the line when the last boat was opposite the Grand Hotel. Thompsen was a bad second and the remaining two boats came in almost together a long way astern of the second boat. Time, 6.10.

Senior Fours.—1 Mile.

"DARTER."		lbs.	
Bow.	C. H. Moss	140	
2.	H. Temme	173	
3.	O. Strome	191	1
Str.	H. E. Hayward	143	
Cox.	J. Abbey	112	

"PELICAN."			
Bow.	F. Pollard	165	
2.	H. A. Poole	168	
3.	B. J. Jackson	187	2
Str.	M. Schellenberg	172	
Cox.	W. Goddard	130	

The boats started together but Hayward, who was inside, at once drew ahead and at the three-quarter mark was about a length to the good, rowing 27 to Schellenberg's 32. At the P. M. Wharf he was still farther in front, and though Schellenberg spurted strongly inside the Breakwater Hayward won by about three lengths. Time, 9.11.

Junior Pairs.—¾ Mile.

"MALLARD."		lbs.	
Bow.	P. E. Nicolle	135	
Str.	H. Steinmann	170	1
Cox.	W. Goddard	130	

"WIDGEON."			
Bow.	C. H. Abbey	111	
Str.	H. Gorman	130	2
Cox.	J. Abbey	112	

Gorman (inside) took a slight lead after the start, but weight soon had its effect and at the P. M. Wharf Steinmann was about two lengths ahead, and, going fast all the time, won easily by about eight lengths. Time, 7.40.

Senior Double Sculls.—1 Mile.

BOAT NO. 2.		lbs.	
Bow.	E. J. Moss	134	1
Str.	H. Y. Irwine	147	

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at Yokohama about the beginning of March this year and a trial of the machines was made in the go-down of the Singer Manufacturing Company about a week later in the presence of the plaintiff, a Japanese employe of the Company, and the witness. The trial working was practically undertaken by the witness himself who drove the machines by foot, but it showed a very poor record, the machines being unable to develope a speed of more than 200 or 300 stitches per minute. Such being the case, a foreigner in the employment of the defendant's office, whose business was to repair machines, was at once called in to undertake the trial running. He tried, but the result was similarly bad as before. The witness finally stated that never before had he handled a sewing machine that could develope a speed of 1,200 stitches per minute. Mr. Ideura presented to the Court a few exhibits, saying that these would prove the result of the trial working of the machines and other important points in connection with the case.

Mr. Akiyama asked the witness whether or not Mr. Dean, formerly manager of the Manufacturing Company, was present on the occasion of the trial working. To this, the witness replied that Mr. Dean was not present on the occasion. Mr. Akiyama again asked the witness in what capacity he was present on the occasion. The witness said that he was asked by the plaintiff to accompany him to the Singer Manufacturing Company's and to undertake the trial business.

Mr. Akiyama, after some argument, said that the trial working did not actually take place in the defendant's go-down and produced to the Court an exhibit, stating that it would show how straightforwardly his client behaved in the transaction in dispute. The case was adjourned until Nov. 4th.

An application has been made to the Isezaki-cho Police by the manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, in the former Settlement, Yokohama, asking the authorities to search for a sewing machine on behalf of the company. It appears that on Oct. 4th this year a Japanese named Kaiwai Dentaro, inmate of the house of Mrs. Nakano Tome, No. 56, Nichome, Hagoromocho, Yokohama, took to Mrs. Nakano's house a sewing machine worth 54 *yen* from the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company on condition that if the trial of the machine proved quite satisfactory he would purchase it for *yen* 54. Week after week passed but no information whatever was forthcoming from Kaiwai. On Oct. 20th a representative of the company was therefore dispatched to make inquiries into the matter but no machine was to be found in the house. Apparently the article had been pledged.

Mr. F. Herb, who was lately sentenced to six months' major imprisonment by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, is reported to be missing since Sept. 28th when he went to Nikko without notifying the fact to the proper authorities. Not satisfied with the decision of the lower tribunal he had appealed, and was out on bail of *yen* 1,000. He is supposed to have left Japan.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The divorce decree obtained on March 21, by Lord Francis Hope against May Yohe, was made absolute on Oct. 1st.

Two capital performances of The Forty-seven Ronin (*Chiu-shin-gura*), perhaps the best known to foreigners of all the Japanese dramas, took place on Friday and Saturday at the Public Hall. Three acts were given on Friday and the other three on Saturday, good audiences, chiefly composed of foreigners, being present to see what proved to be really good acting. The dresses were splendid and visitors to Japan appreciated the advantages of such a representation in a foreign building. The absence of those appliances which are to be found in a Japanese theatre, however, gave rise to some incidents which to the strangers must have seemed exceedingly curious. Yet on the whole the two performances were greatly enjoyed, and we do not doubt that if given again at a reasonable interval a repetition would be welcomed.

The Yokohama Railway Station was the scene of great confusion on Wednesday afternoon owing to the upsetting of a goods train on the Kawasaki-Omori section between Yokohama and Tokyo, thus interrupting the traffic during the afternoon. From inquiries made at the Yokohama Station, we learn that the goods train which left Yamakita at 6 a.m. for Shimbashi, was about to pass off the Kawasaki Bridge shortly before noon, when the end of the train, about seven or eight carriages in number, became derailed and tumbled over the down line, with the result that the goods were either damaged or dropped into the stream below. There was fortunately no casualty to life or limb. By prompt management of the Railway Authorities connection was at once effected between Kawasaki and Omori by means of an electric car of the Keihin Electric Car Company.

With regard to the railway accident on the Aomori-Kawasaki line on Oct. 22nd it is stated that traffic was completely re-opened on the evening of that day, trains from either side being able to pass the down line which was uninjured. The repairs on the up line and the northern portion of the Kawasaki bridge will be finished in a week or so. The cause of the accident seems to be that the work of replacing sleepers is now going on at the bridge and this caused the carriages to be derailed.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Advices from Brussels state that King Leopold has charged the Belgian Minister at Peking, M. Joostens, who left on Sept. 13th, on his return to his post, with an important mission connected with Chinese railway questions. M. Joostens will hand to the Dowager-Empress a letter from King and some presents of great value.

Lord Charles Beresford has now been brought to the head of the Rear-Admirals' list by the retirement of Vice-Admiral Rodney Lloyd. One of the first results of this will, of course, be the extension of Lord Charles's retirement age. It is 43 years since he joined the *Britannia*, at the age of 13. (Lord Charles Beresford's promotion to Vice-Admiral has since been reported).

Professor Delepine, speaking at the Sanitary Congress in England, said the discovery of large quantities of arsenic in coke and coal led him to suspect that the dust in houses heated by these kinds of fuel was charged with arsenic. In large towns the inhabitants must in foggy weather inhale a certain quantity of arsenic, small doses of which were, however, compatible with the existence of a strong race of people.

On the arrival of the Marquis of Montebello (formerly French Minister in St. Petersburg) in Paris, he was besieged by journalists, but only one had the good fortune to be granted an interview. The Ambassador stated that he was recalled because the French Government wanted to have a post at their disposal. "A vacancy was needed," he said, "young men are impatient, and good service now hardly goes for anything."

By the necessary majority the creditors of Lord Francis Hope, who met at the London Bankruptcy Court on Sept. 15, accepted a proposal for the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound. It was stated that the mother of Lord Francis had power to appoint £200,000 among her children, and of this amount £50,000 remained unallotted. The ranking liabilities amount to £21,826, exclusive of a claim for £9,187 lodged by Lady Francis Hope (Miss May Yohé), which the debtor repudiates.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., C.B., C.M.G., will be surprised to find it suggested by the *Navy and Army Journal* of New York that he should collaborate with Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Admiral von Diederichs, lately chief of the German Naval General Staff, in writing the true history of the strenuous and momentous days that followed the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. Our contemporary's opinions is that, if the gallant officer would write an introduction to a joint volume by the other two, it would achieve "an immediate and vociferous success."

There was a wonderful "coming of age" celebration in London on the night of Sept. 19th said a London paper. Sixty guests sat down at the Trocadero Restaurant to a dinner that cost the giver of the feast close upon £1,000. Mr. E. A. Robinson, a younger son of the late Mr. Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street, was the bountiful host, and he was endeavouring to commemorate in a fit and worthy manner not only the fact that he was just 21 years of age, but the further and not less interesting fact that he was entitled to about £300,000, his share of the millon sterling or more left by his father.

An eminent German scientist has discovered what he considers an infallible test for distinguishing between persons actually or only apparently dead. According to *Science Siftings* he uses a weak solution of fluorescin, a most powerful colouring matter, which, when sufficiently diluted, ceases to be poisonous. If this solution is injected under the skin of a living person in two minutes the skin, especially the mucous membrane, is strongly coloured, and the body has the appearance of suffering from an attack of acute jaundice. The eye looks as if it were a brilliant emerald set in the face. In two hours all the phenomena disappears. But, in the case of a dead man the solution produces no effect.

It is not generally known that the Queen-Mother of Spain is one of the most accomplished billiard players of her time. As a girl in her later teens, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, she took to the game with enthusiasm, and studied it with methodical precision to such good purpose that, long before her marriage to the late King Alfonso, she was (as Archduchess Maria Christian) the champion of the Austrian Court, frequently challenging the Archdukes, of whom scarcely one could stand against her on equal terms. During the early anxiety of her widowed regency, billiards flagged a little, but as her son advanced in youth, interest in the game revived, and now, coached by his mother, the young King of Spain is probably a match for any amateur in Europe.

The result of first-class county cricket in England is that Yorkshire retains its position at the head of the list. The final record is as follows:—

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Dru.	Poinis.	Prentage
Yorkshire	25	13	1	11	12	85.71
Sussex	24	7	3	14	4	40.00
Notts	20	6	3	11	3	33.33
Surrey	28	8	5	15	3	23.07
Lancashire	23	7	5	11	2	16,66
Warwickshire	18	6	5	7	1	9.09
Kent	22	8	8	6	—	—
Somersetshire	18	7	7	4	—	—
Worcestershire	22	5	6	11	—1	—9.09
Derbyshire	16	4	5	7	—1	—11.11
Leicestershire	19	2	4	13	—2	—33.33
Middlesex	17	3	7	7	—4	—40.00
Essex	20	2	5	13	—3	—42.85
Gloucestershire	20	3	9	8	—6	—50.00
Hampshire	16	2	10	4	—8	—66.66

It seems likely that there will be a third *Shamrock* after all. The rumours which have been floating to and fro across the Atlantic for the past few weeks have now crystallised into the circumstantial statement that a challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton has been handed to the secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for transmission to New York. Mr. Fife will design the boat, and Messrs. Denny will build her. *Shamrock III.* will be constructed of mild steel, made in Glasgow, and not of manganese bronze. She will be less costly than her predecessors. A Laffan's message from New York says that the New York Yacht Club has engaged Barr as captain of the new cup defender. The *New York Herald* says it learns that the syndicate which is to build the new boat does not include either Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who were on previous occasions conspicuous contributors.

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Mr. Frank Holmes, on Sept. 12th, made his fourth attempt to swim the Channel, and again failed. When he entered the water at half-past six in the morning, off the Admiralty Pier, Dover, nothing could have looked more favourable to the enterprise. The sea was calm and the air still. But with within two hours of the start the weather had become squally, with breaking seas and appearances indicating that worse was to come, and Mr. Holmes was advised to give up. The swimmer was then off the South Foreland, and going well. His preparations had been simple. He had been well oiled, but he wore no dress. For refreshment he took milk and fruit in the shape of pears and bananas. At the start he was making an average of 20 breast strokes to the minute. When the squall struck him he sought refuge under the lee of the lugger that accompanied him. But he found no advantage therefrom, and at times he was lost to view in the trough of the sea. Mr. Holmes will not renew his attempt this year.

The four "mighty" armoured cruisers of the *Drake* class have now completed their steam trials, and each ship has exceeded the stipulated speed of 23 knots. Two of them have at their hours' full-power trial averaged 23.05 knots, one has made 23·23, and one 23·46, and propeller trials are now to be carried out with the *Drake* to discover the possibility of raising the speed to approximately 24 knots. Not only do we now, says the *Naval and Military Record*, possess the fastest ships that can either lie in the line or scout and run, but we have four powerful ships that can steam continuously from Portsmouth to Melbourne, and which, in spite of a displacement of 14,000 tons, can go through the Suez Canal. Regrets are always too late, but it is certainly matter for reflection that when these ships were designed the 7.5 inch. gun had not reached its present stage of perfection, as the substitution of 12 of these weapons for the 16 6 in. guns carried by the class would have added enormously to the power of the type. A ship, armoured like a battleship, that can outrange the enemy's guns, and then by her speed get the weather gauge, can do as she likes in an action; but while the *Drakes* possess every other advantage they are in danger of being outclassed by the enemy's guns. Provided, however, they have highly-trained men behind the guns, their speed, armour, and coal endurance will give them an enormous advantage. They will, however, make heavy demands on the *personnel* of the Reserve, for each ship, requiring a crew of 900, will replace a cruiser with a crew of 400, and thus, without adding a pennant to the active service fleet, an additional 2,000 hands will be required. In the near future these four ships will be employed in the training service —two in the Channel Cruiser Squadron and two in the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE HEALTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

A report as to the health of the Japanese Navy in 1899 has been presented to the Minister, Baron Yamamoto, by Baron Saneyoshi, F.R.C.S., Chief of the Bureau of Medical Affairs in the Navy Department. It is of course highly interesting to have these observations tabulated in an intelligible form and doubtless their collection and classification has occupied much time and labour. But we imagine most readers will feel that such a compilation ought not to engage the attention of a Government Bureau over something like two and a half years. We extract this paragraph, which shows that the weight of the Japanese man-of-war's man is steadily increasing:—

The average body-weight of 17,870 persons taken in March and 19,983 persons taken in September, of cadets, petty officers, and men was 15,582 *momme*, being an increase of 35 *m.*, as compared with the average body-weight 15,547 *m.*, of the preceding year and also being an increase of 406 *m.*, when compared with the average body-weight 15,176 *m.*, of the last fifteen years.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Nihonjin* appears a long history of the formation and development of political parties in Japan. The conclusion reached is that they have not been a success. The writer discourses at tedious length on the whole question. We shall content ourselves with reproducing a few of the salient points of the essay. Whatever may have happened elsewhere, it is certain that political parties in Japan did not originate with political principles nor even with policies, says the *Nihonjin*, but had their source in mere personal leanings and inclinations. The older men naturally wished to keep that to which they were accustomed and of which they had had experience. In order to bring themselves into notice, and having nothing to lose and a great deal to gain by adopting such a course, the younger men figured as the advocates of new ideas and radical changes of all sorts. The views adopted were largely the result of social position or of tradal or other interests and would be more suitably called personal proclivities than political views. There was no reason whatever why the parties thus started should bear the name Seitô, political parties, as there were none of the distinctive marks of political parties about them. But having once been formed they commenced to look around for principles and policies, and having adopted these they began proclaiming them with a great flourish of trumpets. At the present time it is clearly recognised in political circles that a party without principles is not entitled to the name of a political party, and the terms 公黨, Kôtô, and 私黨, Shitô, have begun to be used; the former referring to a body that aims at promoting the interests of the public generally and the latter to a party that has the furthering of private interests as its chief object. Looking for the definite espousal of principles as a basis for the formation of a party, we find that at the time of the revolution there existed four parties which each rallied around a definite policy. These may be said to have formed the embryo of subsequently formed parties. (1) The 勤王黨 Kinnô-tô or Royalists were champions of the Imperial cause; (2) the 佐幕黨, Sabaku-tô fought for the Bakufu; (3) the Jôi-tô (the Barbarian-expelling party) rallied around a definite foreign policy; (4) the Kaikoku-tô had the opening of the country as their main object. The cabinets of the early years of the Meiji era were split up into sections according to the principles they adopted. Saigô was an advocate of military rule and of appealing to the sword when international difficulties arose, but Princes Sanjô and Iwakura were the champions of the civil cause and advocated reliance as far as possible on peaceful methods of settling disputes. Then the creation of a Diet, the time at which it should be opened and the powers with which it should be entrusted furnished rallying points for the politicians of that time. When Soejima, Gotô and Itagaki agitated in favour of the opening of a Diet it is said that they did it simply as a means of undermining the power of the Government, and that this was an interested motive, and so on. People who talk this way do not understand politics. The chief object of all politicians is of course to obtain power. It is true that for some time Itagaki was in doubt whether to throw in his lot with Saigô or not, and for a short time, in Tosa, he sat on the fence ready to descend on either side. It was only after it became plain that Saigô was not going to win that he determined to try and compass his ends by means of a political party. So it is seen that the Jiyutô, one of Japan's greatest parties, did not originate with the enunciation of popular rights and the other principles and policies advocated in later days by this body, but in the personal feelings and aspirations of a man who was smarting under political defeat in the Cabinet of which he had been a member. At first his party was no other than a *Shitô* (private-party) founded to further his personal influence, but gradually it developed into a real champion of public interests. The history of Count Okuma's connection with the Kaishintô in many particulars was of the same kind. The party was started as his organ and only later on equipped itself with a set of fixed principles. The Kaishintô followed in the wake of the English Liberals; the Jiyutô made the French Radicals their model. It was after the dissolution of the Second Diet eleven years ago that both the great parties appealed to the country to support the fundamental principles which they had championed. Their action on this occasion excited considerable admiration throughout the country and people were heard predicting that party government was going to prove an immediate unqualified success in this country. But the China-Japan war seems to have demoralised the two parties altogether. Subsequent to that event, instead of adhering to principles, they simply followed the lead of prominent statesmen. The Jiyutô went hand-in-hand with Marquis Itô, and the Kaishintô, or the Shimpotô, as it had then begun to be named, backed Count Matsukata. In 1898 Marquis Itô attempted to unite the two parties in a coalition cabinet, but the amalgamation was foredoomed to failure, and in less than six months the new structure fell to pieces. Subsequent to that, political parties steadily declined, fulfilling none of the great functions for the sake of which in other countries such bodies exist. They are at present mere tools of each successive Government—appliances for passing bills and granting funds. Though last August a new election law was put into practice, it made not the slightest difference in the situation or in the character of the men who offered themselves as candidates. These men are for the most part entirely without principles, whose only wish is to please their electors and attain to the position of a member of the Diet. It may be said with truth that during the last 10 years the character and influence of political parties have lost ground in the country and the political outlook as far as these parties are concerned is most discouraging.

* * *

"The Evil Tendency of despising Practical Knowledge in favour of Empty Theories," is the title of an article published in the *Taiyô* contributed by the energetic and popular Director of the High Industrial School, Mr. Tejima Seiichi, of which the following is an abstract. Though it is true that during the past ten years extensive preparations for increasing the products of the country have been made, and although the demand for labour has raised its price considerably, making it worth while for more people to engage in it, yet throughout the country there is still a very strong prejudice against work and business of every kind, specially among the educated classes, as is shown by the following statistics. At the two Universities there are 996 Law students as compared with 591 Science and Engineering students. The proportion of Science and Engineering students to the total number of undergraduates does not exceed $^{6}/_{100}$. In the 7 High Schools engaged in preparing students for the University there are 3,602 students as against only 1,610 in all the High Commercial, Industrial and Business Schools in the country. There are in the Middle Schools 78,878 students, but in various Business Schools whose standard of attainment is the same as that of the Middle Schools there are only 14,014 students. Thus it is seen that the majority of our promising young men turn their backs on productive pursuits. In America we find a wonderful contrast to what is going on in Japan. According to the latest statistics which give the figures for the past 10 years the proportion of graduates according to the principal subjects of study were as follows:— Divinity, $^{8.7}/_{100}$; Law, $^{29.4}/_{100}$; Medicine, $^{14.2}/_{100}$ and Engineering Industry, $^{51.6}/_{100}$.* There is evidently much cause for concern in the existing state of things in the educational world of Japan.

* * *

Linguistic reform is a subject on which enough has been written to fill many volumes during the past 10 years. It is really of very little importance what one scholar or another happens to think on this subject. The question which alone

* These figures are a little out, as is not infrequently the case with statistics published in Japanese magazines.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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is of interest is, are the authorities going to adopt a decided policy and see that it is scrupulously carried out? According to Dr. Katô Hiroyuki, the President of the Committee appointed by the Department of Education to investigate the whole question of proposed linguistic reform and report on it, the Department is likely to adopt the recommendations of the Committee with some modifications. In a recent number of the *Chûô Kôron* Dr. Katô writes as follows on the work of the Committee :—The Committee has met 9 times, and though they have still a good many details to go into and points to settle, the subjoined statement shows the particulars on which the Committee is agreed and the main lines of the policy they recommend. (1) They are of opinion that all written symbols should be strictly phonetic. In order to determine which is preferable for universal adoption, Roman letters or Japanese *Kana*, the two systems are being compared by a sub-committee. (2) For written composition what is known as the *gembun itchi* style is considered the most suitable and a special examination of this class of writing is being made. (3) The subject of spelling and the combinations of sounds is under examination. (4) Provincial dialects are being examined with the view of determining what dialect shall be made the standard for universal adoption. The question of whether the *Kana* or *Romaji* shall be adopted is extremely difficult to settle and the Committee don't pretend to have approached any way near a definite opinion on this subject. What they feel to be more urgent than the settlement of such a fundamental question as the above is the devising of some means of relieving the distress caused throughout the schools of the country by the extreme unwieldiness of the language in its present state. The Committee are endeavouring to deal in as thorough a manner as they can with the following questions :—(1) How best to lessen the Chinese characters in use. (2) How best to improve the style of writing now followed. (3) How to improve the method of writing letters. (4) What methods of *Kana* spelling should be adopted, and how foreign names should be transliterated. The main difficulty connected with this inquiry is the leanings and prejudices of those engaged in it, continues Dr. Katô. Those who have made a special study of foreign languages are mostly in favour of adopting the Roman letters. Japanese scholars, on the other hand, advocate the use of *Kana*. What is wanted is a set of open-minded and liberal-spirited men who are resolved to follow any course that promises to largely benefit the whole nation whether it meets with their entire approval or not.

Mr. Tokutomi Iichirô, who for many years has advocated the adoption of the *Rômaji*, writes in the same magazine in the following strain. The *Rômaji* could be rendered quite general in this country in one generation if the Government were to begin by publishing all its notices and having all class-books written with *Rômaji* and the characters side by side. Further, all Christian and Buddhist sacred books should be published in *Rômaji* forthwith.

In the *Kyôiku Jiron*, Dr. Otsuki Fumihiko expresses very strong objection to the idea of adopting the Tôkyô colloquial as a standard in the proposed linguistic reform. This is the gist of what he has to say. The idea of making the confused and singular speech of the metropolis a standard for the whole country is most absurd. The Tôkyô dialect is wanting in many of the finer elements of Japanese speech. Though many of the early residents of Tôkyô, or Edo, as it was then called, came from Kyôto, Fushimi, Sakaye and adjacent places, and spoke what is known as the Kamigata language, they were soon joined by a large number of Imagawa's Suruga retainers and by the followers of Takeda and other *daimyô* These latter had more force of character, were more pushing and less refined than the Kamigata folks, and as business grew and the exigencies of life became more pressing, the amenities of speech were curtailed and the consequence was that in a few generations Edo language began to be considered slipshod and unrefined.

There is no doubt a good deal of truth in what Dr. Otsuki says, but it must be borne in mind that it is the language of the upper classes in Tôkyô that is proposed as a standard, and this surely is refined enough for all ordinary purposes. People are beginning to despair of anything being effected by the Investigation Committee. Even Dr. Katô seems to us to write as though he were somewhat weary of the whole business. There is far too much useless discussion over all such subjects. No perfect system will be born in a day. If the Mombushô would only begin with something practical and effective and stick to it, we should see a change for the better at once. There is too much red-tapeism about the whole business and outsiders naturally ask whether the authorities are really in earnest. The appointment of a Committee of Inquiry is not infrequently an indication that a Government sees no necessity for immediate resolute action.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes the views of Dr. Kinoshita, President of the Kyôto Imperial University on "The Future of Chinese Education." Dr. Kinoshita is represented as in substance expressing himself as follows :—It looks somewhat as though China were about to change her system of education and follow in the wake of Japan and Europe. But it is as yet far too early to attempt to predict anything certain as to the extent to which China will go in this matter. Many writers fail to realise how intensely conservative she is and how little real impression has been made on the nation by the representatives of Western civilisation in the past. Some advocate the spread of medical knowledge as a first step towards occidentalising China,* saying that Western civilisation entered Japan by means of Dutch medical science. But are the two cases parallel? We think not. Japan has always been susceptible to outside influences and China has always remained stolidly indifferent to them. Are there any people on the face of the earth so obdurate and unimpressionable as the Chinese? Christianity has been propagated in that country for a very long time, and having been greatly modified to suit the Chinese mind, once it seemed to have taken root among the people. Even among Princes and Ministers of State there were believers, but no sooner was it made plain that what the Chinese were accepting was essentially the religion followed in the West than there set in a violent reaction. Japan's respect for medicine had its origin in the fact that in the dark ages the Buddhist priests were doctors and were honoured in this capacity as well as in that of religious teachers. There were too among the early students of Dutch medicine some remarkable men. Is the general feeling in China in reference to doctors such as was entertained in Japan in pre-Meiji days? Do not the Chinese rather regard medical men in the way that we regard diviners? Prejudice, aversion to change, strong anti-foreign feeling—these are the most permanent and strongly marked characteristics of the Chinaman. His motto is, assimilate, but never be assimilated. Were not all China's emperors originally of a foreign stock, who when they took possession of the throne thought to mould the nation to their own ways, but found the old civilization and all its associations too strong for them and ended by becoming thoroughly sinicised or celestialized. Whatever learning may be introduced into China, the extent to which the Chinese will adopt it is a question which cannot be answered forthwith, but judging by the experience of centuries we should be inclined to say they will not go very far in anything Western. Japan, though an Oriental country, is unlike all other Oriental countries. Her national characteristics allowed of her adopting western civilisation, in fact predisposed her towards it. There is much that corresponds in European civilisation and old Japanese civilisation. Both in Europe and Japan feudalism was the creator of a system of civilisation. The chivalry of mediæval Europe was the exact counterpart of our Bushidô. In the dignity and distinguished ways of the real gentleman, Japanese or Occidental, there is great similarity. And it is this knightly character that actuates Japan's rulers to-day. The English gentleman of modern times is the descendant of the knight. Nations neither acquire nor lose strong tendencies and traits of character in a day. Hence it is that Germany clings to the barbaric practice of duelling and that the French, while professing to be intensely democratic, have a great liking for aristocrats. Their objecting to the repatriation of the Orleans family is not owing to their dislike of royalty, but rather because they all aspire to royalty. The spirit of feudalism—the worship of rank and position still remains throughout Europe. In the high regard in which they hold certain ideas Japan and the West are at one. But is this the case in China? Is there any common ground on which Chinese and Occidentals can meet? We know of none. (*Konnichi Shina ni kono kyôtsû* (共通) *no ten nashi*). Hence though China may make some advances towards the introduction of foreign learning, the final results of her action are not likely to be satisfactory. Japanese would-be reformers who go over to China expecting to see in that great conservative continent a repetition of what they have witnessed here in the Meiji era will most certainly be disappointed. Among the Chinese there are lacking those finer elements that form the basis of both Japan's ancient civilisation and European life and thought.

* * *

Under the title "Forgetfulness" the 史學界, *Shigakukai*, writes as follows :—The Japanese are certainly very fond of change, but still more prominent than fickleness of character is their forgetfulness. Things over which there is a great commotion at one time are allowed to pass out of memory in a few years, if not in a few months. Take a few illustrations. There is the anti-smoking law forbidding lads under age to smoke. It has become a dead letter,* owing to the alleged difficulty of enforcing it. At first the police fussed a good deal about it, but now they seem to have settled down to the conviction that in most cases it is best to ask no questions. To expect the people who agitated for the passing of the Anti-Smoking Bill to help the authorities to enforce it would show ignorance of our ways of regarding things. We talk about "public spirit," but do not practise it. Then there are the police regulations about the cleansing and disinfecting of the scissors, razors and other utensils of barbers, which for a time were very strictly observed. They too have been allowed to fall into disuse. It has been the same in most places with the prohibition of walking about the streets with bare feet.† It seems to us that from ancient times this tendency to make excellent laws only to allow them gradually to fall into disuse has prevailed among us. What could be finer on paper than the Odai Laws. But why were they not carried out? Our concern being principally with recording historical facts, we have called attention to the subject under the above heading.

In the magazine quoted above Dr. Riess' paper on Will Adam's grave is reproduced and commented on. The writer of the article on this subject tells us that he went in person to Hemi, examined the Anjin-zuka and made various inquiries of the priests belonging to the Jôdo-ji, but without obtaining any reliable information. The *Shigakkai* is of opinion that the means of solving the doubts expressed by Dr. Riess do not exist.

* * *

The 即興詩人 *Sokkyô Shijin* (The Improvisatore) consisting of 2 volumes published by

* The *Jiji Shimpô* writes much on this subject. There exists a Medical Society in China called the 同仁會, Dôjinkai, supported by a number of well known medical men which has the renovation of China by means of medical knowledge as its main object.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY).

* The *Jiji Shimpo* predicted from the first that it would so become, knowing how such things go in Japan.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Numbers of other instances will occur to readers, the law of the road, the regulations about not walking on the moats, &c. among them.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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the Shunyôdô and selling at 60 *sen* per volume is the title of a very carefully executed piece of literary work on which the artist Mori Ogai has been engaged on and off for nine years. We are indebted to the *Kokumin Shimbun* for the following notice of the book. This work is a most careful translation of Hans Christian Andersen's Improvisatore. It has been coming out in the *Shigarami Sôshi* and the *Mezamashi Gusa* but is now republished in book form. The translation bears the marks of the exercise of care and taste in every part. The descriptions are most vivid. As we read the account of a great Flower Festival at Rome we felt as though we ourselves were among the spectators and were drunk with the intense excitement caused by the scene. It would be hard to find anything in our literature more perfectly done than these two volumes.

The *Bankoku Kôbô-shi* (History of the Rise and Fall of Countries) by Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, published by the Keiseisha and selling at 1 *yen* 50 *sen* a copy, is written in vigorous language with a strong moral purpose revealing itself between the lines. Mr. Matsumura has carefully collected a large number of facts bearing on government, religion, education, learning, commerce and arts the world over.

The *Shina Bôyeki Jijô*, by Mr. Yoshida Torao, covers 500 pages and contains maps of China. It is being brought out by the *Kokumin Shimbun* Company. It includes accounts of the geography, commerce, government, coinage, postal and telegraph services, roads, weights and measures, foreign banks, &c. No less than ten chapters are devoted to the discussion of the present state of Chinese commerce and of what is required to develop it more fully. The information given has, it is said, been collected in China from thoroughly reliable sources.

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In the *Keisei* appears an article from the pen of Mr. Shiga Chôkô entitled "A Bigoted Return to Ancient Ways." The title is a little misleading, as Mr. Shiga does not seem to hold that there is a general tendency all over Japan to revert to ancient customs, but only points out how in certain places very old customs are still faithfully followed and afterwards shows that in many things Japan has changed for the worse in the *Meiji* era and that she will do well to revive many old customs. We shall content ourselves with stating the facts marshalled by Mr. Shiga. (1) The intercourse of people who live on islands or who are shut in by high mountains is comparatively restricted, and consequently there is greater permanency with their customs than with those of the outside world. (2) The mode of arranging the hair known as *Shimada-mage* still prevails universally in Oshima, (Izu) Hachijôshima, Chichibu no Urayama (Musashi), in Aizu mountain districts, Soya (Awa) and in the mountainous parts of Kizu.* (3) The practice of binding the head known as *hajimaki*, practised by certain women, is very ancient. It is still followed in Oshima and in the mountainous districts of Kiso (Shinano.) (4) The habit of wearing garments with 5 badges on them (3 behind and 2 in front) is still observed in Oshima. (5) To wear trousers that had pieces of linen sewn crossways was a very ancient custom. In Kizu (Awa) and Oshima the women wear aprons pieced in the same way. (6) For women to carry weighty things on their heads is a very ancient custom. This practice is still observed in the mountainous districts of Ohara and in Yase. (7) The practice of women's wearing narrow belts that need no *obidome* is very ancient and is still kept up in the seven islands of Izu and in other mountainous districts. (8) For women to leave the eyebrows unshaven and the teeth unblackened, and for men to allow their beards to grow was the fashion followed in ancient times. The inhabitants of Oshima and of the Kiso mountainous districts still follow this ancient custom.* (9) On account of the expense attached to elab orate hair-dressing, tying the hair up in a knot at the back of the head has been of late largely resorted to, but it is worthy of note that this mode was known in ancient Japan under the name of *Nage Shimada* and that in some cases the adoption of this method of arranging the hair is simply a reversion to old Japanese ways. (10) In the earlier years of the *Meiji* era one always saw small badges, either one or three, but in recent years the more ancient practice is followed of having five large badges, while at the same time etiquette as to dress-clothes has become more strict. (11) There is a strong movement in favour of women's wearing trousers or divided skirts, but this is only a reversion to an ancient practice. (12) The breadth of women's belts has constantly increased till the expense involved is almost unbearable. But it is to be noted that the agitation in favour of narrow belts has the most ancient practice to support it. (13) Japanese ancient customs as regards dress resembled Western customs to a very large extent. (14) The same may be said of modern Western thought. Its counterpart will be found in ancient Japan. (15) In recent times a certain amount of slovenliness of dress and a kind of unkempt look are considered by many to be the marks of a great mind, but in the pre-Meiji days it was not considered etiquette to appear before superiors with dishevelled and uncombed hair and with one's dress out of order. So here again the old Japanese custom corresponded to the modern Japanese custom. (16) In recent years one has become accustomed to hear a man praised for not returning money that he has borrowed—it being supposed that great men don't stoop to such trifles, but in pre-Meiji days it was customary on borrowing money to fix the date for its return and an I.O.U. was given to the lender which contained these words *kigen ni kayesaneba, ôku no hito no naka de on-warai kudasare taku.* "If I do not return the money at the proper time, I hope you will hold me up to scorn in the presence of a large number of people." Thus showing that the ideas entertained on this subject in Japan in old times precisely corresponded to those current in the West at the present day. (17) In pre-*Meiji* days a distinction was made between public and private property. The former was much more highly respected than the latter.† But in recent times it has become the fashion to regard the property of Government and of Companies as less worthy of consideration and protection than private property. Here again Old Japan was nearer Western ideas than is modern Japan. (18) In pre-*Meiji* days the greatest care was exercised so as not to damage another man's property in any way. There was a universal altruistic spirit abroad which does not exist today. In fact we may say that the modern motto is "every man for himself." (19) In old Japan men were generous even to their foes. A man might be an enemy, but his deeds were often praised. In modern times nothing is too bad for people to impute to their enemies. (20) Punctuality is not something that foreigners have taught us, but a habit that was scrupulously cultivated by pre-*Meiji samurai*. We have only to go back to the old in order to bring ourselves into line with the Western standard in this respect. (21) The ancient Chinese and Japanese motto was "first reform yourself and then reform others," a precept the force of which is recognised in the West, but in modern Japanese society the tendency is all in the direction of seeking for motes in the brother's eye while leaving the beam in one's own eye. All reform seems to me to consist of a revival of ancient ideals.

* * *

The *Chûô Kôron* contains a somewhat interesting comparison between the inhabitants of Kyûshû and the Japanese living in the North-Eastern provinces. In order to avoid lengthy titles we shall use the terms Northerners and Southerners as near enough for our purpose.

I. There are those who represent the Northerners and Southerners to be as opposite to each other in nature as dogs and apes, but this is not so. The Northerner is unsophisticated and trustful. The Southerner is full of energy and enterprise and respects agreements.

II. In the Southerner feeling predominates; in the Northerner will. But each thinks of his own province only and cares not a straw for the interests of outsiders.

III. The following comparison with European races may be made.

Northerners.	Southerners.
(1) The Japanese Slavs.	(1) The Japanese Latin race.
(2) They resemble the the Russian peasants in phlegm, stupidity and foolish honesty. They are impervious to reason. In their homes the greatest simplicity is observed.	(2) Though in character somewhat like the Latin race, they only *appear* to be unsophisticated. They are impressible, but not deep.
(3) For the above reason the religion propagated by the Greek Church suits the Northerners and Bishop Nicolai's stronghold is in this part.	(3) On this account Roman Catholicism flourishes in this part of Japan.
(4) Despotism seems to suit the people more than any other form of Government and the feeling of respect for the Emperor is stronger here than elsewhere.*	(4) Political ideas are in an unsettled state and even revolutinary notions find ready advocates. The people are open to conviction on many points.

IV. If asked to state the component parts of the typical Northerners and Southerners we should state them thus: Take 5 parts of craft, 3 of stupidity, 2 of honesty, and mix well, and you have a Southerner. Take 6 parts of stupidity, 3 of obstinacy, 2 of honesty, and mix well and you have a Northerner.

V. Neither race is civilised. The Southerners are like the Formosans in many things, the Northerners like the Ainos.

VI. The Southerners are children of the sea and furnish Japan's sailors; the Northerners are sons of the mountains and furnish the country with soldiers.

VII. The most unintelligible dialects of Japan are the Aizu and Satsuma dialects. These represent the difference there is between the North-Eastern language and that spoken in Kyûshû.

VIII. The Northerners are quieter and less excitable in all their pursuits and amusements than the Southerners. Among the latter archery, fencing, and other arts and accomplishments are practised with great energy.

IX. The best specimens of Kyûshû Japanese are to be found in Kagoshima. Next to this place stand Miyazaki, Saga, Fukuoka and Oita. The inhabitants of Kumamoto rank lowest. The best type of Northerners is to be found at Fukushima, next rank the prefectures of Miyagi, Awomori and Akita. Lowest of all stands Tochigi. The military criticism on the comparative merits of the two races is all in favour of the Northerners, who are said to be obedient, enduring and painstaking. Whether on duty or off duty they are to be preferred to the Southerners. The latter are brave, but their valour is not free from foolhardiness.

*Our information is that this method of doing the hair is most common everywhere, but we understand Mr. Shiga to say that in the districts mentioned no other mode of doing the hair is followed by ordinary people. The fashion is said to have been first set by a prostitute residing at Shimada(Tôkaidô). (Writer of Summary.)

* Prior to the introduction of foreign ways teeth were blackened, eyebrows shaved and men's beards cut off. Mr. Shiga here refers to cases where there is no imitation of foreign ways, but only a reversion to very ancient practices.—(Writer of Summary.)

† A robber caught stealing Government property was considered to have committed a far more heinous crime than if he had stolen goods of the same value from a private individual.—(Writer of Summary.)

* We have omitted some parts of the comparison as they seem to us pointless.—(Writer of Summary.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A USEFUL HINT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir:—I presume that several score of the readers of the *Japan Mail* are studying the Japanese language, and as a part of their work are using the *Kokugo Tokuhon*, of the Primary and Higher Primary grades, or some other edition of readers. It has occurred to me that many of these, especially newcomers, may not be acquainted with the fact that with every set of school readers is published a dictionary, *jibiki*, which, giving in *kana* the pronounciation of the Chinese characters and an explanation.

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also in *kana*, of the word, and sometimes of a whole phrase, very materially assists the student. Oftentimes more satisfaction can be gotten from this dictionary than from a teacher. One can study along nicely even on the days when the teacher does not come. The cost of the book is but a few *sen*. This hint may be a case of "*Shaka ni sekkyo*," and again it may not. The dictionary at least shows just what readings are at present actually taught the children in the schools, something of which often a teacher of advanced years is ignorant

Yours very truly, SOJOURNER.

Kagoshima, Oct. 9th, 1902.

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Since you have referred editorially to the Colonial Nursing Association, introduced into Japan by the Honourable Mrs. Beethom Whitehead, it may be well to correct two inaccuracies that have crept into the leading article in your issue of this date.

In the first place, the question raised by the Yokohama Ladies' Committee is, as I understand it, not "the provision of foreign nurses" but "the provision of a foreign matron" for the General Hospital.

Into this question I have no desire to enter, as it appears to be not in opposition to, but quite outside the sphere of activity of the Colonial Nursing Association.

The other point upon which your article is misleading is contained in the last seven lines.

The Japan Branch of the Colonial Nursing Association embraces not only Tokyo and Yokohama, but the whole of Japan, and the number of nurses employed is limited only by the requirement of the foreign community in Japan and the funds at the disposal of the Committee.

The nurses may be employed either in an European hospital or elsewhere, and the only distinction made between subscribers to the funds of the Association and others, is a reduction of the fees payable by the former.

I am, etc, A. G. CHURCHILL, Colonel, Treasurer.

Tokyo, October 16th, 1902.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE NEW TREATY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Cecil Holliday's letters on the 16th inst. addressed to the *N.-C. Daily News* of Shanghai, will you allow me to say a few words on behalf of the Chinese Government?

First I would say that when one reads such letters as this of Mr. Holliday's, one would think that God Almighty created the Chinese people for no other purpose than for the British to trade upon: that the Chinese exist as a nation only for the benefit of British trade.

But whatever may be said of Mr. Holliday's peculiar opinions about the Chinese, there is no questioning the directness and vigour of his argument and Mr. Holliday's ingenious argument places the British Government in the following not very dignified position:—Either the British Government believes China has been guilty of defrauding, by *Lekin*, British merchants of their Treaty rights; or the British Government does not believe China guilty. If the British Government does not believe China to have been guilty, then there is no justification in taking all this trouble to get China to change her *Lekin* system. But if the British Government really believes that China is guilty, then what reason, what guarantee—asks Mr. Holliday with irrefragable logic—has the British Government now to show that China will not or cannot cheat British merchants out of their Treaty rights under the present consumption tax or excise system just as well as, if not better than, under the old *Lekin* system.

It must be admitted that there is no escape from Mr. Holliday's inexorable logic. But if Mr. Holliday's logic places the British Government in this not very dignified position, the position in which Mr. Holliday, by a statement of his own, places the British merchants, is even less respectable still than the position of the British Government in this Treaty. The statement of Mr. Holliday is this:—That all the exactions obtained from the Chinese Government and put into this new Treaty for removing abuses, and obstructions, giving new trade privileges, &c., all these cannot make any vital difference to trade as a whole. The position then is this. After Chambers of Commerce, etc., have been clamouring for years for the removal of certain alleged abuses and obstructions to trade, the British Government at last obtained their removal. But no sooner had the British Government done this than up stands the head of one of the oldest business houses in China and deliberately says: "These things, *i.e.* the removal of, etc., can hardly make any vital difference to trade as a whole."

From the above, as by Mr. Holliday's own showing, the inevitable inference to an outsider is that the British Government is a weak and, what the Chinese would call *pie wrong pae* 不明白, not clear-seeing Government, and that the British merchants are a set of petted, spoilt naughty children. The further inference is that the poor Chinese Government for these many years has, after all, been abused, vilified, threatened and badgered about for nothing at all!!

I can sympathise with British merchants in their present plight for having suddenly to pay an increased duty of 7½ per cent. The total of 12½ per cent. import duty British merchants cannot complain of as being high; but the sudden increase from 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. is hard. But what then? Broken crockery must be paid for. Either British merchants must help the Chinese to pay for the crockery broken by the Boxers or the Chinese will have to pay for it all themselves. In the latter case the danger is that more crockery may be broken or the whole China crockery shop may go smash, when British trade too will go to smithereens and then Mr. Holliday's theory about God creating the Chinese for British trade will be finally disproved.

The British Government has therefore wisely decided to allow British trade to help to bear the burden of the Chinese people. The evident desire of the British Government in this Treaty is to give some relief to the Chinese Government and at the same time to satisfy the British merchants by getting the Chinese Government to grant all that the British merchants want in China; all with the exception of the total abolition of *Lekin*. Mr. Holliday is quite right in saying that all the concessions in the present Treaty are not vital to British trade. What is vital to British trade is—*Lekin*. *Lekin* does injure British trade and in the end perhaps will destroy it altogether. Therefore for the benefit of British trade, *Lekin* must be abolished.

But *Lekin* does not in the least injure British trade in the way Englishmen in China imagine it does, *i. e.* by fraudulently imposing a tax upon British imports against the Treaty or even by impeding the free circulation of British goods in China. I will not deny that there have been formerly, *not now*, casual cases of malpractices on the part of individual officers at the *Lekin* stations. But all such cases have invariably been immediately attended to, and if the justice of the case is proved, reparation made. But to say that the Imperial Chinese Government, or even the provincial, authorities collectively and deliberately, set themselves to plan and commit fraud and sharp practices against British merchants, is a gross and indecent libel which a man of Mr. Holliday's standing in China ought to be ashamed of making against the Chinese Government. Mr. Holliday should leave such tricks and nonsense to the mob of broken down British merchants whose whole stock in trade for business in China is to raise the war cry of British trade and abuse the Chinese Government.

But if *Lekin* does not injure foreign trade in the way foreigners imagine, in what way does it injure it? Well, in this way. *Lekin* impoverishes the Chinese people and thus very much impairs their buying power. But for *Lekin*, which strangles and kills all native industry and enterprise in China, the people of China would be able to buy a great deal more of foreign goods. That is the real and serious way *Lekin* does injure trade.

Foreigners have spoken about the abuses, squeezes, &c., of *Lekin* and they think if they could get Sir Robert Hart to manage the *Lekin*, *Lekin* would not be such an evil. But with all respect to Sir Robert Hart, I take the occasion here to say that his rigid system of paying high salaries and making immaculate automatic tools of the men he makes use of to do his work for him, admirable though it be in its way, is not such a wonderful thing that China must adopt it or perish, as many foreigners imagine. Sir Robert Hart's system for one thing is very expensive, and, except for such routine work as collecting taxes and keeping accounts, would long ere this have broken down, for want not of purity, but of ability in the service; for Sir Robert Hart's system tends to make mere tools of the men he uses and this tendency will make even able men lose their ability. Foreigners who have had to deal in business in any way out of the regulation track with Commissioners of Customs in China will bear me out in this.

But to return, *Lekin*, I say, is an evil not because of its abuses. The abuses, *i.e.* squeezes, really do not amount to very much. That it is so may be seen from this fact. From the public and private returns of *Lekin* stations where officials I personally know have notoriously made money, I have carefully calculated and found that the cost of collection including squeezes and all, amounts only to little more than one half of the cost of collection of the Maritime Customs.

But foreigners think the abuses, *i.e.* the squeezes, of *Lekin* are enormous because not one foreigner understands the real state and system of Chinese Finance. The evil or inconvenience of Chinese Finance is the want of a system of exact and yearly variable budgets. The budget of every province is in Peking like an already printed book, made up, it is true, and sent by the province itself, and when it is sent up, it is not possible to get the Department of State Finance or Board of Revenue who has the keeping of all these provincial budgets, to alter it except by obtaining permission from the Throne. Now for large items of new expenditure the Viceroys and Governors of the present day constantly, by memorialising the Throne, get the Department of State to alter the budgets. But for small accounts in unexpected expenditure, deficits, loss, defalcations, &c., the provinces have no power to alter the budget. Now what are the provincial exchequers to do to meet the losses out of deficits in collection, &c. Well, the provincial exchequer simply squeezes. Now what the foreigners call the enormous squeezes of the mandarins which they calculate from the official returns in Peking, are not the squeezes of the individual mandarins really, but are the squeezes of the provincial exchequers to make their accounts of assets and liabilities balance with the accounts in the State Department in Peking. In China too this taxation is not elastic and there is no way of raising an open public loan.

Let me illustrate this by an example. When a magistrate in a district suddenly finds himself called upon to meet an unexpected expenditure; say, to provide so many carts to act as transports for a brigade of soldiers passing his district, for which, however, there are no available funds; the magistrate then has either to make himself liable to very heavy punishments—for delaying the march of the soldiers by flatly refusing to supply carts—or to pay for the carts out of his own resources. His resources are to take whatever available funds are in the Treasury of his yamên, pay out of his own pocket or negotiate a loan in his own name with the rich gentry or bankers of the place. After this, he writes and lays the hardship of his case before the provincial High Authorities. The provincial High Authorities cannot by law formally give him relief because the budget deposited with the State Department does not contain such items of expenditure. But, acting as human beings and not as legal automatons, the High Provincial authorities informally intimate to him to debit the debt to the funds of the Treasury of his Yamên. When therefore the Magistrate leaves office, he takes away all the available funds in the Treasury of the Yamen to pay for the debt. Then the new magistrate comes to take over seals and sees from the accounts that such and such funds are in the Yamên Treasury, but as the incoming magistrate has to give to the outgoing magistrate, a bond certifying that the funds in the Treasury and the public accounts square, the new magistrate goes himself to the vaults of the Treasury,—Lo! and behold the vaults of the Treasury are empty—! "How is this?" The old magistrate smiles and hands him the informal intimation from the High Provincial authorities. "Oh! then I understand." Then the two discuss the matter together how best to cover the deficit.

Now the difficulty in making out a clear and exact balance sheet of Revenue and Expenditure in China now is that all the Provincial Exchequers at present are bankrupt and in debt. But foreigners will say, why not send some higher Functionaries with full powers, one to each province, to make a searching enquiry and present a true report of the exact state of things in each case. Well, some years ago when H.I.M. the Empress Dowager sent the late now notorious Kang-yi to Kiang-su and Canton to make such an enquiry and report, all the foreigners called him the Lord Extortioner.

But in saying that all the Provincial Exchequers in China are bankrupt, I am only saying that they are in the same state as the Exchequers of the nations of Europe with their Public and National debt. The only difference is that the Public Debts in Europe are openly acknowledged whereas the Public Debt of the provincial governments in China can not be acknowledged.

But to return to the subject of *Lekin*. I said that with all the abuses abolished, *Lekin* would still remain a great source of impoverishment for the people and, in consequence, an injury to the development of foreign trade. The reason is because *Lekin* fundamentally is a vicious and illegitimate tax. Confucius two thousand years ago laid down the first fundamental principle of all true taxation. The Confucius principle, however, is not the questionable modern English principle, which strangely in Shanghai, is quietly ignored, namely that all who pay the tax should have a vote; *i.e.* a say as to how the tax is to be spent. The Confucian principle is that in all true and legitimate taxation, the object must be for the benefit of the people who pay the tax and not for the sake of mere spending,—in Chinese 惠而不費 (Bk. XX. sec. 2).

Now the viciousness of *Lekin* as a tax is that the people who pay the *Lekin* get no benefit at all from the revenue derived from *Lekin*. In other words

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Lekin is a non-productive tax. But who gets the benefit from *Lekin*? In order to answer this, it is necessary to ask the question who are responsible for *Lekin*? I answer without hesitation,—Foreigners. Let me explain.

When China was first asked by Great Britain to play the game of Foreign trade, China refused saying it would demoralise her people. But Great Britain insisted, and China being weak, was obliged to play. Now when China began to play this game of Foreign trade, she was entirely ignorant of the rules of the game. Then Great Britain, taking advantage of this ignorance, made China give up her best trump card in the game,—the trump card called tariff autonomy. It goes without saying that with her best trump card thrown away, China has been playing a losing game all along in this game of foreign trade.

Before long, however, the demoralisation of her people, which China feared from the beginning, came, and the result was the T'aiping Rebellion. In order to get money to pay for putting it down, *Lekin* was created. That was how *Lekin* came into the world.

When the T'aiping rebellion had been put down, *Lekin* could have been gradually abolished. But the foreign friends of the late Li Hung-chang decided to make the old man the Bismarck of China. Therefore in order to pay for entertaining the foreign friends of the late Li Hung-chang, who wanted him to become the Bismarck of China, *Lekin*, which could have been, was not abolished. At this time the missionaries too were beginning to be active in their mischief-making. That added to the difficulty of abolishing *Lekin*. That was how *Lekin* was kept alive.

Now the worst effect produced by the attempt of the foreign friends of Li Hung-chang to make him the Bismarck of China, was not only that the Chinese people had to continue to pay *Lekin* for the entertainment of Li Hung-chang's foreign friends; but it made Li Hung-chang awfully "cocky" and "cheeky,"—cocky and cheeky to Japan. Now at the time the whole of the English press in Shanghai proclaimed that Japan deliberately wanted to pick a quarrel with China. But it is not true. Of course there were faults on both sides, but what made the China-Japan war inevitable, was the "cheekiness" of Li Hung-chang with his foreign friends at the back of him. At the last moment, Great Britain could have prevented the war, as General Grant had previously prevented war at the time of the Formosan trouble. But Britain did nothing or even worse than nothing, witness the *Kowshing* case. In short, the final result of the endeavour of the foreign friends of Li Hung-chang to make him the Bismarck of China, was the China-Japan war. The war brought the Indemnity. In order to pay for the Indemnity, *Lekin* had of course to be increased.—That is how *Lekin* came to be full grown.

After the Japanese war, there was of course a great deal of discontent in the country. Mr. Kang Yu Wei, taking advantage of the discontent of the country, tried to play one better upon Li Hung-chang and become even a greater Bismarck in China. In fact, Kang Yu Wei tried to reform China and the Empress Dowager. Foreign mischief-makers, instead of standing aloof from things they did not understand and have no business to meddle with, backed Mr. Kang Yu Wei and his followers. This of course produced excitement and the result of the excitement was that the whole China crockery shop toppled over with the cataclysm at Peking in A.D. 1900. Now the Chinese people have to pay for all this mess of broken crockery and the foreign mischief makers get no punishment, at all, but even compensation to enable some of them to take a trip to Europe by the Siberian railway.

That then is the reason why *Lekin* will grow to a monstrous size.

The above then is the history of *Lekin* in simple language, from which it is perfectly clear that foreigners are the cause of *Lekin*. If any one still doubts this, let me here make it still clearer. It is perfectly obvious that China is necessarily put to a great deal of extra expenditure on account of the presence and conduct of foreigners in China. In order to get money for this extra expenditure, China must either tax foreign trade or she must lay a tax of some kind upon her people. But as China has given away her best trump card in the game of foreign trade, China is not allowed to tax foreign trade as she likes. Therefore the only other alternative left to China, unless she chooses to declare herself bankrupt and cease to be a going concern,—is to pile on the tax,—*Lekin* or Consumption tax—without mercy upon her people.

In other words, as I have said, it is the conduct of foreigners that is responsible for extra expenditure to the Chinese Government and therefore for *Lekin*. I need not point out that it will depend upon foreigners themselves to increase or diminish the burden of *Lekin* upon the people of China and indirectly the injury to foreign trade. Every cent taken unjustly or unnecessarily from the Chinese Government comes out of the Chinese people as *Lekin*, and every cent so taken impoverishes the Chinese people and impairs their buying power and, as long as the laws of arithmetic hold good, injures foreign trade to the extent of tha tone cent.

Every foreign merchant therefore who sells his name to Chinese to rob the Chinese revenue or to do things which will cause trouble and expense to the Chinese Government, is responsible for *Lekin* and for injuring the buying power of the Chinese and thus for injuring foreign trade. Every missionary who goes to Hunan to get himself killed, is a cause of expenditure to the Chinese Government, and is therefore responsible for *Lekin* aud injury to foreign trade. Finally every high-faluting charlatan who now persuades "patriotic" Viceroys to build uselesss expensive schools and colleges, is responsible for *Lekin* and for injury to foreign trade.

But to sum up. *Lekin*, I say, is the vital question of foreign trade. *Lekin* is a vicious and unproductive tax which eats into the economic life of the Chinese people like a huge cancer and in this way impairs their buying power, thus making it impossible for foreign trade to grow and flourish in China. In one word, in the interests of the welfare of the Chinese people as well as in the interests of foreign trade, *Lekin* should be abolished. But *Lekin* can not be abolished, because *Lekin* is the outcome of the presence and conduct of foreigners. There are only two really effective ways of abolishing *Lekin*, namely:—

First: Either foreigners in China must behave in a way to cause the least expenditure to the Chinese Government so that the tax which China is allowed to collect from foreign trade will be sufficient to cover the extra expenditure incurred by China on account of foreigners.

Secondly: Or China must be given back her trump-card, Tariff Autonomy, so that she can tax foreign trade sufficiently to pay for whatever extra expenditure the presence and conduct of foreigners in China may make her incur.

In short, the two vital questions at the bottom of the Chinese problem are; extra-territoriality and Tariff Autonomy. In the present Treaty, Great Britain agrees to relinquish extra-territoriality when China shall have changed her laws to satisfy the British Government. The reason given for extra-territoriality in China, therefore, is because the laws in China are bad and unsuitable for foreigners. Whether the reason thus given is good or bad, there *is* at least a show of reason. But with regard to the question of withholding Tariff Autonomy from China there is not even a show of reason. The only excuse, as far as I can see, for withholding Tariff autonomy from China is the excuse of a thief or armed robber.

Mencius tells the story of a man who was in the habit of stealing chickens from his neighbours. Afterwards when remonstrated with and convinced that it was a wrong thing to steal, the man said:—"Well, I will tell you what I will do. I will from henceforth begin to reform by stealing only one chicken a day." The British Government in allowing China to increase her tariff now to 12½ per cent. is behaving like the chicken-stealer of Mencius story. In order to understand the point in the above illustration, the world should know the following fact:—

"A chest of opium containing an average of 125 pounds, pays $125 to $130 to the Indian farmer; about $145 to the British Government; and about $50 to the Chinese Revenue. In 1878-9 the total export from India was 91,200 chests, from which England derived an income of $38,500,000, and upon which China was allowed to collect only $4,560,000." (Mr. Chester Holcombe's book. "The real Chinese Question.") When General Grant came to China, he said it made his blood boil with indignation when he thought of this.

In the present Treaty, I see that the British Government has tried to give some relief to China by allowing her to raise the Tariff from 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. In doing this, the British Government is doing the right thing in thus trying to repair the injustice to China. But the pity of it is that the British Government in giving relief to China should lessen the value of that relief by exacting a string of concessions for British merchants. According to Mr. Holliday himself these concessions are not vital to trade as a whole. But these concessions, although they are useless to British merchants, will mean a great deal of worry and extra expenditure to the Chinese Government. Extra expenditure to the Chinese Government means more *Lekin*, or consumption tax as *Lekin* is now called, and more *Lekin* means injury to foreign trade. Thus the British merchants in asking for this useless string of concessions are really injuring themselves,—injuring foreign trade.

In conclusion I would say that the two vital questions of the Chinese problem must be fairly and broadly taken up and faced by Englishmen. The question cannot be shirked—the question whether Great Britain should be just and fair to China. Upon the way Englishmen will answer this question, will depend whether Great Britain will continue to be the predominant Power in China.

In a public school in England, it is generally found that the boy in the whole school who is most fair and kind in his treatment of even boys weaker than himself invariably becomes the leader of the boys in the school. What is true of rowdy school boys in a school is true also of rowdy nations. The nation who will be fair and just to China will be the leader of nations in the Far East.

KU HUNG-MING.

Wuchang, Sept. 29th, 1902.

THE COMET.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Having lately seen in your paper notices as to the position and size of the comet which has lately appeared, I should be glad if some of your readers who are more at home with astronomy than I am, could give some idea as to the period of its visibility. It is very clearly seen through ordinary opera-glasses, but it seems to be moving down towards the west so rapidly that I imagine it will be out of sight before it becomes very large. On the other hand, I suppose it might "go round the world" and become again visible before it enters the sun—as I believe it is supposed to be doing. Some information as to what one might expect would, I think, interest other readers of your paper besides myself.

I am, yours very faithfully, ANWYBODEB.

Okayama, October 21st, 1902.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Having been shown the comet by the courteous officials of the Azabu Observatory, I will try to supplement the rather vague accounts that have appeared in your columns. It may be seen in the south-west, as soon as the sky become sufficiently dark after sunset, but it is at present a very dim object to the naked eye. With a glass of very moderate power, it should be easily distinguished from the neighbouring stars, which of course, if the glass is properly focussed, will appear as mere points of light. To define its exact position for the non-astronomical public is a rather difficult matter. Most people will know, or can easily make out, the three bright stars Jupiter, Altiar and Vega, which are now in almost a straight line across the Milky Way. The comet lies below these, almost exactly on the line bisecting at right angles the line joining Jupiter and Vega. There are two branches of the Milky Way diverging towards the horizon. In the right hand branch, near its lower end, are three small stars arranged in a triangle. The comet is to-night (Oct. 22nd) just to the right of them, and just above a pair of rather brighter stars; to-morrow night it may be between this latter pair or even below them. It was first observed in the constellation Lyra, to which Vega belongs. It is now in Ophivohurs, its Right Ascension being about 17 hrs. 45 min., and its Declination about 6° North.

A. E. WEBB.

S. Andrew's House, Shiba,

October 23rd, 1902.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter XI.

Hideyoshi transfers his residence to Kyoto.—The mission of Asano in Kiushiu.—Division of Higo between Kato Kiyomasa and Konishi Yukinaga.—Revolt and chastisement of John Amakusa.—Hideyoshi's expedition against Hojo, daimyo of Odawara.—Valignani returns to Japan with the four ambassadors. He is received in audience by Hideyoshi.—Eagerness of the *daimyo* to see the ambassadors. Conversion of So Yoshitomo. The ambassadors visit Matsura, Arima, Omura and Otomo. Alternative fear and hope.

The reader already knows that Hideyoshi had, after reaching supreme power, constructed the fortress of Osaka to serve him as a residence. However as his role of Kwampaku, otherwise Prime Minister of the Emperor, required his presence at Kyoto, he had built there a superb palace known under the name of "Yuraku,"(1) a word which may be translated as paradise. It was in November 1587, a short time therefore after his return from Kiushu, that he went to instal himself in this new abode. He even busied himself very much, from this moment, with his duties as Imperial Minister, for he increased the revenues of the Court, and bore the expenses of the coronation of Emperor Go-Yôzei, who as-

(1) Literally: reunion of pleasures.

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cended the throne this year. Then in May 1588, he invited the Emperor and all the Court to the "Yuraku" where he lavishly presented, for five days, to his guests all the amusements known at this time. He obliged all the *daimyo* present to swear to obey the will of the Emperor and the orders of the Kwampaku in all things.

Although of very humble origin, Hideyoshi was very clever at organizing great displays, and like all upstarts he liked ostentation. It was to some extent with this intention that he gave these fêtes to the Court, followed by a magnificent procession in the streets of Kyoto. He knew that the greater part of the glory would be reflected on himself. It was also for the same reason that, in 1586, he had erected at Kyoto a wooden statue of Shaka, more than 140 feet high, according to the native historians (2). It would be puerile to attribute this act to the piety of Hideyoshi—piety he had never had; but he knew that by erecting this statue he would cause the devotees of Shaka, that is to say nearly all the people, to raise his name to the clouds.

While Hideyoshi gave these fêtes to the Imperial Court, Asano Nagamasa executed in Kiushu several orders of his master. After having taken away the port of Nagasaki from Omura, he went to Arima, then implicated in a rather delicate affair. When Hideyoshi had left Kiushu, Arima, without paying any regard to the partition made by the arbiter of Japan, had begun to fight with Riûzôji about the castle of Kojiro, which formerly belonged to the domain of Arima, but then in possession of Riûzôji. Arima had taken back Kojiro and placed there his nephew Isahaya. Asano informed Arima of how much this action had irritated Hideyoshi, and counselled him to give back Kojiro immediately, declaring that in case of resistance, he would compel him by force of arms. Arima surrendered, and when some time after he went with Omura to Kyoto, to present his respects to Hideyoshi, the latter confessed to these two *daimyo* that their prompt submission to his will, at the time of Asano's mission, had been agreeable to him.

Before leaving Kiushu, Asano went also to Higo to convey to Sasa Narimasa, *daimyo* of this province, the news of his disgrace and an order to commit *harakiri*. This, Sasa did forthwith, and Higo was divided between two favourites of Hideyoshi; Kato Kiyomasa got the north, with his residence at Kumamoto, and Konishi Yukinaga the south with his residence at Udo. Moreover the latter was still to exercise suzerainty over the Amakusa isles, (June, 1588). Kato, son of a blacksmith, was born in the village of Nakamura (Owari), the birthplace of Hideyoshi, of whom he was moreover cousin-germain. At the age of 15, he had left his village to follow the fortunes, already growing, of his relative. In the latter's house he encountered a great number of warriors who, like himself of very humble origin, were afterwards to become powerful *daimyo*. To instance only a few: Asano and Ishida were sons of peasants, Fukushima son of a cooper, Todo son of a blacksmith and Hachisuka a bandit. The reader is already aware that Konishi was the son of a druggist. There was a great deal of antipathy between Kato and Konishi, although fate had several times made them companions in arms. When Konishi became a fervent Christian, Kato showed himself to be a zealous Buddhist, and this divergence of religion only served to separate them further from one another.

On accepting the new fief, Konishi had to give up Yunoshima and other islands, which he had till then possessed. This compelled Takayama to quit his retreat and follow his friend into his new domains. He did not remain long, however, in Higo; Hideyoshi, warned of his presence in Konishi's household, sent him an order to leave with his family for Kanazawa and to place himself at the disposition of Maeda Toshiie. Maeda received Takayama into the number of his vassals, and assigned him a revenue of 30,000 *koku*. The *samurai* whom Takayama had formerly under his command at Akashi, followed him for the the most part to Kanazawa.

(2) Nihon Gwaishi, and the Taikoki.

From the beginning Konishi had difficulties with John Amakusa, his vassal. The latter refused to contribute to the construction of the fortress of Udo, alleging, as his reason, that he was independent in his isle. Hideyoshi having been informed of this, invited Amakusa to come to explain himself at Kyoto, but as the latter was in no hurry to obey this order, Hideyoshi commanded Konishi and Kato to exterminate him together with all his *samurai*. Moreover the *daimyo* of Arima, of the Goto Islands and of Hirado were to lend their assistance in crushing the rebel. The first battle was fought under the walls of the Shiki castle, which place was taken after a desperate struggle. (December, 1589). Immediately the allies proceeded to Hondo, the principal fortress of those isles, and laid siege to it. Amakusa armed as many as 300 women, the wives of *samurai*, and made them fight at their husbands' sides. But despite this extraordinary courage, Amakusa was overwhelmed by numbers. After a struggle which lasted five days, he surrendered to Konishi. The later reproached him severely for his disobedience to Hideyoshi, but left him his life, and even the castle of Hondo. In this connection Japanese history employs falsely its usual stereotyped story, which may be summed up in these terms: "Amakusa, seeing that all was lost, massacred his wife and his children and committed *harakiri* with his *kerai*."(3) Amakusa must then have recovered from his *harakiri*, for the reader will see him appear several times, in the sequel, as a vassal of Konishi. In the other castles of these isles, such as Shiki, Sumoto, Oyano and Kozura, Konishi also placed Christian governors, chosen by himself.

Thus, all bowed little by little before Hideyoshi, whom events had made the arbiter of Japan. Some *daimyo* in the north alone persisted in refusing him tribute. Among these was Hojo Ujimasa, *daimyo* of Odawara, and whose power extended over the eight provinces, designated under the name of Kwanto. As Hojo did not wish even to pay a visit to the ex-wood-cutter, the latter became angry, and in the month of April 1590, he conducted in person an expedition against Hojo. Nearly all the *daimyo* in Japan accompanied Hideyoshi in that war. Date Masamune, *daimyo* of Sendai, a little suspected of longing for independence, hastened also to pay homage to the master of Japan. Hideyoshi, understanding that Date had come, half as a spy, half because he was forced to come, conducted him to the heights of Hakone, whence they could see all the army camped in the plain of Odawara. Then striking him on the shoulder, he told him with a laugh that one day that immense army would invade his domain. Date was so frightened that, from that moment, he made all the concessions Hideyoshi required of him.

However, in spite of this unheard of deployment of troops, the siege of Odawara lasted three months. Among the warriors who most distinguished themselves during this time, must be mentioned Takayama Ukon. Having come in the train of Maeda, his master, Takayama, encouraged by the latter, tried to make the best of this chance of attracting Hideyoshi's attention and getting himself restored to favour. As Hideyoshi praised much the courageous conduct of Takayama and his *samurai*, it may have been believed for a moment that he would restore him to favour, but Hideyoshi's vanity was too great to allow him to go back on his words.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(3) Kiushu-ki, vol. 16.

(4) He did not in reality establish himself at Sendai until several years later.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE BOER GENERALS.

London, Oct. 16.

The Boer Generals have left Paris for Berlin. It is increasingly evident that they are being made catspaws by foreign politicians.

BANQUET TO MR. BALFOUR.

London, Oct. 17.

The Lord Mayor has given a banquet to Mr. A. J. Balfour at the Mansion House to mark that statesman's accession to the Premiership. There was a distinguished gathering.

An eloquent panegyric on Mr. Balfour was pronounced by Mr. Chamberlain, indicating the latter's unqualified acceptance of Mr. Balfour's leadership.

Mr. Balfour reiterated his inflexible intention to carry the Education Bill.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

The American Coal strike is settled.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated (? at the opening of Parliament.) Mr. Balfour moved the precedence of Government business throughout the session.

After a long debate Mr. Balfour moved the closure, whereupon O'Donnell, who refused to cease speaking, shouted the conclusion of his speech in Mr. Balfour's face, amid tremendous Irish cheers.

ROOSEVELT AND THE STRIKE.

President Roosevelt has gained great political credit by his successful intervention in the coal strike.

BRITISH NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

London, October 18.

Vice-Admiral Seymour has been appointed Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King. Lord Charles Beresford has been promoted Vice-Admiral, and Captain Sir Hedworth Lambton, late of H.M.S. *Powerful*, Rear-Admiral.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. A. J. Balfour's motion has been adopted by the House of Commons by 262 votes to 141.

The discussion on the Education Bill has begun.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals, while speaking in Berlin, emphasized the fact that they were British subjects and not politicians.

"ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN."

London, October 19.

It appears that the Boer Generals when in Holland claimed a hearing by reason of their Dutch affinities; when in France they dwelt upon their Huguenot extraction; they are now talking of the brotherhood of the German races.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The amendments to the Education Bill amount to 750 and progress is slow.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

M. Combes has announced a new Congregations Bill, transferring the execution of the law of 1901 from the Government to the Judiciary.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Times Odessa correspondent learns that negotiations between Russia and Japan with a view to the establishing of extensive trading relations, are nearly concluded, each country making concessions in order to secure a favourable outcome.

M. DE WITTE.

London, October 20.

The Russian Minister of Finance has arrived at Dalny.

CHINA AND THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

STRONG STEP BY SIR E. SATOW.

On the 19th inst. the Chinese Emperor received all the diplomatists in Peking except

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Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, who declines all social intercourse with the Chinese Court on account of the miscarriage of justice with regard to the murdered missionaries in Hunan.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan rebels have been defeated, abandoning their positions, and leaving 1,400 killed and wounded behind them.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals have left Berlin. The officers and officials abstained, by order of the Kaiser, from feting them.

SOMALILAND.

Severe fighting continues in Somaliland.

UNLUCKY ST. VINCENT.

London, October 21.

Eruptions took place on the 15th and 16th inst. and further devastated St. Vincent. The roads and plantations were obliterated by hot sand.

SOMALILAND.

London, October 22.

Four hundred and sixty of the Bombay Grenadiers have been ordered to Somaliland to reinforce Colonel Swayne.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Sir Ernest Satow is protesting against the German stipulations for the evacuation of Shanghai, which Prince Ching accepted without consulting the other Powers.

SOMALILAND.

London, October 23.

It is reported that Colonel Swayne has lost most of his camels. He is short of provisions, ammunition and water. Native levies of the Fighting Mullah captured two maxims on the 12th of September.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

The American Miners Convention has declared the strike ended.

SWAYNE'S EXPEDITION.

Later.

Further native troops are being sent from India to Somaliland, and more are probably going.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Later.

The Boer Generals have arrived in London. It is said that they do not intend to seek an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, who certainly on his part will not take the initiative in asking them.

Dewet sails for South Africa on November 1st.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, October 20.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by 329 votes to 23, an order of the day approving the acts of the Government and expressing confidence.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey have left Paris for Berlin to collect subscriptions.

HANOI EXHIBITION.

Saigon, October 22.

The opening of the Hanoi Exhibition is postponed until the 16th November.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, October 22.

The Government has handed to the Council of State as "anticoncordataire," a petition addressed to Parliament by the Bishops on the subject of the Congregations.

SOMALILAND.

The English expedition sent into Somaliland against the Mullah has been obliged to retreat to the Red Sea, after losing two officers and fifty men killed and having about a hundred wounded.

(RECIEVED IN TOKYO.)

VLADIVOSTOCK.

The statement that Vladivostock is to be made a free port is baseless, nor has any intimation been received in official quarters, it is said, as to the abolition of import duties.

(This information disposes of the telegraphic news published by the *Asahi Shimbun* to the effect that goods imported from China were to be admitted without duty as a first step towards making Vladivostock a free port.)

In official quarters all knowledge is denied of any negotiations for a commercial treaty between Japan and Russia.

(This, in turn, disposes of the intelligence sent to *The Times* from Odessa and telegraphed to the East by Reuter.)

FIELD TELEGRAPHS.

The Russian field telegraph office in Newchwang has hitherto received telegrams for Japan, despatching them either by Port Arthur or by Vladivostock. The charges have not been uniform, the rate by Port Arthur being 2 roubles 3 kopeks a word and that by Vladivostock 94 kopeks. Since the 12th of October a uniform system has been introduced, the charge either way being 94 kopeks.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

BASEBALL.

Kobe, October 18, 3 p.m.

The second game in the Interport Baseball Match proved another win for Kobe. At the ninth innings, the score stood 19 runs all. A tenth innings was played; Yokohama made one run in it and Kobe two, making the score: Kobe 21, Yokohama, 20.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

Kobe, October 19, 9.50 p.m.

G. C. Murray and H. Hancock, representing Kobe, beat H. W. Kilby and E. Buxton-Forman at tennis this afternoon by 3 sets to 1.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

London, Oct. 15.

The seat of Government of Venezuela has been removed to Los Tiques. General Matos, commanding the rebels, has laid siege to President Castro's Camp.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener gave important evidence before a meeting of the South African War Investigation Committee held yesterday. The General will leave London shortly for India to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief.

MR. ZUMOTO.

Mr. Zumoto, editor of the *Japan Times*, delivered a speech relative to the Japanese press at a meeting of the Japan Society last night.

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM.

Sir Frank Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is reported to be again visiting the state of Kelantan in Siam.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, October 16.

Parliament was opened to-day.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Japanese five per cent. bonds are firm on the London market. The bonds recently floated continue to be at a premium.

THE U.S. COAL STRIKE.

The coal strike in America has ended. It has been decided to refer the dispute to arbitration.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Fighting is still going on at La Victoria. Both sides have lost heavily.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

A report from St. Petersburg says that Rear-Admiral Stackelberg (?), in command of a squadron, will leave Kronstadt for the Pacific within this week. The Russian fleet consists of two battle-ships, three cruisers and eight torpedo-boats.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The political attitude recently adopted by Russia towards Turkey is believed to be based on a desire to revive the old treaty of 1833. That treaty provides among other things that whenever the Sultan intends to shut up the Dardanelles from the incursion of other countries Russia agrees to supply Turkey with troops.

LORD BERESFORD.

Rear-Admiral Lord Beresford has been raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

Fighting at La Victoria has re-commenced. reinforcements have arrived on both sides. The foreign war-ships have blockaded Tucacas and Ciudad Bolivar.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, October 18.

M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine has postponed the construction of 15 submarine boats.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The United States Representative in Caracas thinks that the army under President Castro has attacked the British and German war-ships. Provisions in Tucacas have been exhausted.

HAYTI AFFAIR.

The war in Hayti has ended. General Firmin, has fled.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia is giving advice to Turkey with regard to the attitude of the Macedonians.

THE JAPANESE BONDS.

London, Oct. 20.

The new five per cent. Japanese bonds are at a premium of 7/8ths, showing an indication of still rising further.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The Turkistan *Official Gazette* states that Russia's attitude in prohibiting travellers in Kuskh, Amutharia and the neighbourhood was apparently intended to keep secret her actions on the boundaries of Afghanistan.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

In the battle fought at La Victoria the rebels are reported to have been defeated with a loss of 1,402 men. Another report says that the rebel army is still laying siege to President Castro's army which declines an engagement.

SOMALILAND.

London, Oct. 21.

The British expedition under Colonel Swayne having been defeated in Somaliland, a strong detachment is about to start thither from India to reinforce the Colonel's force. The British side lost 150 men and two Maxim guns. The scene of the engagement is in the mountainous region, 300 miles to the south-east of Berbera. To-day 500 troops were dispatched from Aden to Berbera. The Chief of the natives in Somaliland is said to have 30,000 men in command.

VISCOUNT CRANBONE.

Viscount Cranbone, Under Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that England had rejected a proposal of Russia, which asked Great Britain for permission to open direct negotiations with Afghanistan.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, Oct. 17.

The *Daily Mail* Bucharest correspondent positively states that Russia has offered to Turkey a revival of the Unkiar-Skelessi Treaty.

The correspondent adds that diplomatists attribute the recrudescence of Russian activity in the Near East to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which nullifies Russian expansion in the Far East.

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GERMAN EXPANSION.

The German Colonial Congress at Berlin has attracted considerable attention in Russia.

The *Novoe Vremya*, discussing a speech at Congress made by Baron Richthofen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that if Berlin statesmen begin to speak of sharing the economic mastery of the world they need reminding that German activity dares not extend itself to regions naturally and historically regarded as spheres of gravitation of the other Powers.

RUSSIAN NAVAL BUDGET.

London, October 18.

Russia's Naval Budget for 1903 totals £11,500,000. This includes £451,550 for the construction of Port Arthur; and £350,000 for enlarging Vladivostok Harbour.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Many thousand strikers in America are preparing to resume work to-morrow.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

London, October 2.

The *Standard* comments approvingly on Sir Ernest Satow's vigorous defence of British interests in connection with the Chengchu-fu murders.

The London paper says that the vital principle involved is the punishment of the Chenchu-fu mandarins, and adds that though another quarrel with the Chinese Government would be regrettable, Sir Ernest Satow is bound to exact the fullest reparation for the crime and the insulting levity with which the crime has been treated.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

FATAL COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London viâ Bombay, October 11.

In the English Channel on Wednesday last the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner *Kronprinz Wilhelm* sank an English steamer, two of whose crew were drowned.

PURSUIT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

London viâ Bombay, October 12.

Active operations have been resumed in Somaliland. Colonel Swayne has captured 5,000 camels and 10,000 sheep in the Haud country.

ACCIDENT TO GORDON'S STATUE.

London, October 13.

The steamer *Cedardene*, conveying the bronze statue of General Gordon to be erected at Khartoum, has been sunk by collision in the Thames. She has since been refloated, and the statue is to be transferred to the *Lesbian*.

MINING CONCESSIONS IN SZECHUAN.

London via Bombay, October 14.

Petroleum, coal, and iron concession covering sixteen countries in Szechuan have been granted to separate French and English companies.

THE CZAREWITCH.

London via Bombay, October 16.

The following is the result of the Czarewitch, run at Newmarket on the 15th inst:—

Mr. J. Buchanan's b.c. Black Stand by Melanion—Sanda 1

Mr. H. Lindemere's b.f. Congratulation by Matchmaker—Foto 2

Mr. ————'s ch. c. Rightful by Rightaway—Repletion 3

MORE TURKISH AMENITIES.

It is announced at Sofia that six hundred women, children, and old men have crossed the frontier to Dubnitza fleeing from the Turks, who have burned four Christian villages and massacred the inhabiantst of another.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Border Knight, British steamer, 2,392, W. F. Splatt, 17th Oct.,—New York via ports, 9th July, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 17th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 17th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 17th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 16th Oct.,General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 18th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, 8th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,461, Hugh Nish, 18th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, 12th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 18th Oct.,—London via ports, 17th Aug., General.—Cornes & Co.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 18th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 28th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 17th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New York (24), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, 18th Oct.,—Uraga.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 19th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 19th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 19th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, J. De Le Lande, 19th Oct.,—Kobe, 17th Oct.. General.——Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 19th Oct.,—Kobe, 17th Octt., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 19th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,060, M. Yagi, 20th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 20th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yuesn Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 20th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 19th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, F. W. Horton, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, 19th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 21st Oct.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., 6th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Java, British steamer, 2,733, G. W. Gordon, 21st Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th Oct., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 21st Octt.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 21st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, 20th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 22nd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 21st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 22nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,500, Capt. C. H. Stockton, 22nd Oct.,—Chemulpo.

Halvard, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, J. Salvesen, 23rd Oct.,—Hamburg via Singapore, General and Dynamite.—Grosser & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 23rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 22nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 23rd Oct.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 17th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 17th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nantes, French bark, 2,029, Ricordel, 18th Oct.,—Portland, Ore., Ballast.—M. Ginsburg & Co.

Bangkok, German steamer, 1,236, F. Busche, 18th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hamburg, German steamer, 6,597, E. Burmeister, 18th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 18th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 18th Oct.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 18th Oct.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kennebec, British steamer, 3,301, Wallace, 18th Oct.,—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 19th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 19th Octt.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Madeleine Rickmers, German steamer, 1,021, C. Hinrichsen, 19th Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,461, Hugh Nish, 19th Oct.,—Vladivostock, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 19th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 20th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 20th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 20th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 20th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Iida, 20th Oct,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaihsa.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 21st Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and Ceneral—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 21st Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 21st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mahratta, British steamer, 3,698, Peterkin, 21st Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 21st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 22nd Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cernes & Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,260, Dupuy Fromy, 23rd Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 23rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 23rdd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 23rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Halvard, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, J. Salvesen, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Grosser & Co.

Den of Ogil, British steamer, 2,522, A. Low, 23rd Oct.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. M. Mabar, Lieut. von Vickendorff, Capt. Thomassin, Mr. Bentel, Mr. H. Shoda, Mr. T. Takikado, Mr. W. H. Blackmore, Mr. J. Otaka, Mr. R. Asai, Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. Yamamoto and 2 children, and Mr. T. Miyamoto, in cabin; Mr. M. Maruyama, Mr. Murakami, Mrs. R. Fujihara, Mr. Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. Hamano, and 3 Chinese, in second class; 25 Japanese, and 13 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Langland, Mr. Butcher, Mrs. Butcher, Prof. E. W. Sharp, Col. Hervey, Mrs. Hervey, Mr. E. T. Byrne, and Mr. R. J. Stuart, in cabin; Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Chin Keow, Mrs. Lee Foot Gee, Mr. Salmon, Miss West, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. T. B. Owen, Mr. Barsley, and Miss A. Connolly, in second class; 99, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Garlic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major Miller, Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Mrs. J. A. Duncan, Mr. E. Vanning, Mrs. Chas. Wilcox, Mr. A. O. Fisher, Mr. G. Stevenson, Mr. R. J. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. C. E. Maligny, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. B. Arajs, Mr. R. L. Henderson, and Mr. K. J. Stevenson, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. C. H. Aki, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. K. Dalton, Mr. J. Remusat, Mrs. Remusat, 2 children and amah, Mrs. J. Cooper, Capt. S. Sandberg, Miss

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C. L. Livingston, Mr. Max Stotzel, Mr. H. Schattlaender, Mr. J. H. Carroll, Mr. Chew San Kai, and Mr. P. Dutton, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Alexander, Miss Rush Adams, Miss C. M. Allum, Miss N. Allum, Mr. F. Anderson, Rev. W. F. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. E. D. Bell, Dr. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Miss Bren, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Rev. C. Bates, Mrs. Bates, Mr. Daniel Bullard, Mrs. Bullard and child, Mr. Wm. Bullard, Mrs. Crouch, Mr. E. S. Crowe, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. C. M. Dyce, Mr. Wm. Dobie, Mr. Wm. Donnerberg, Miss Derby, Miss M. Danielson, Miss Duncan, Mrs. J. L. Davis, Miss F. O. Donnell, Mr. H. Edblad, Mr. L. E. Ellmore, Rev. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. R. Gay de la Charterie, Mr. Geord, Mrs. Geord, Mr. Gouger, Mrs. Gouger, Mr. George R. Gregg, Mr. Goddard, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mr. S. D. Huen, Mr. Key Min Hong, Mr. Andrew Houston, Mrs. Abbey F. Harris, Miss Olive Hoyt, Mr. A. B. Howes, Rev. Halpin, Baron Iwasaki & servant, Mr. M. Joostens, Lieut. H. Joostens, Miss H. H. Johnston, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. H. M. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. G. Jones, Mr. Jones and child, Mr. Kimura, Miss Locket, Mrs. Lilly, Mr. Murata, Mr. R. M. McLeod, Mr. H. A. McLean, Mrs. H. A. McLean, Mrs. C. MacNamara, Rev. Dr. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss Nettleford, Mr. H. A. Northen, Mr. Northcroft, Mrs. Northcroft, Mr. H. A. Pallman, Miss J. S. Potts, Miss G. A. Reid, Mrs. J. Clifford Richardson and maid, Mr. J. Harvie, Master Harvie, Mr. C. G. Roberts, Mr. Ringer, Mrs. Ringer, Mr. E. N. Stein, Mr. H. Sewall, Miss S. M. Sparks, Miss H. E. Sparks, Mr. J. M. Shields, Miss M. Swan, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mrs. Scott and two children, Rev. J. L. Stewart, Mr. Thom, Mrs. Thom, Rev. Thurston, Mrs. Thurston, Mr. Urematis, Mr. E. Vintschger, Mr. G. Vintschger, Mr. T. R. Wheelock, Mrs. Wheelock, Mr. W. H. C. Whigham, Mr. C. S. Windsor, Miss Barnes, Miss Hughes, and Mr. and Mrs. Service, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Grace Agar, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Miss M. Cartmer, Mr. Jas. Catto, Mrs. M. Coquard, Mrs. A. W. Crombie and servant, Mr. C. F. Davis, Miss Florence Dayton, Miss H. Dearborn, Rev. Ekvall, Mrs. Ekvall and son, Rev. Wm. Elliott, Mrs. Wm. Elliott and servant, Master B. R. Elliott, Master F. E. Elliott, Master G. W. Elliott, Miss M. Elliott, Rev. A. A. Forshee, Mrs. A. A. Forshee, Capt. J. D. Furlong, Mrs. J. D. Furlong, Mr. W. E. Gray and servant, Mrs. W. E. Gray and son, Miss M. Gray, Miss Effie Gregg, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Prof. L. E. Hicks, Mrs. T. D. Holmes and 3 children, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. C. E. G. Von Jungenfeld, Miss L. Landis, Miss A. M. Lemon, Rev. G. R. Lohr, Rev. W. K. Mathews, Mr. E. W. Mills, Mr. F. Norman, Mr. W. Tracey Page, Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, Mrs. C. Richards, Rev. J. K. Robb, Mrs. J. K. Robb and infant, Rev. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. E. J. Sanford, Mr. M. Schuntenhaus, Rev. C. E. Tompkins, Mrs. C. E. Tompkins, Mr. C. W. Ure, Mrs. B. Vance, Master Ward, Miss Ward, and Mr. J. T. Wilson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. S. H. Moore, Mr. E. Nissle, Mr. Herbert Nollan, Mr. J. M. Moir, Mr. Conscience, Mrs. C. Stepharius and 2 children, Miss Trapp and native servant, Mr. Syme Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, child and maid, Mr. Tokiwo Yokoi, Sir Brooke Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and native servant, Mrs. S. Koenigswerther, Chevalier V. C. Cobianchi, Mr. C. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave, Mrs. K. Hornstein, Mr. Jones, Miss Hughes, Mr. Geo. C. Sowdan, Mr. M. Matsuoka, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Scudder and 2 children, Miss von Fallot, Madame C. Martini, Mr. F. de Hartog, Miss Sweet, and Master Jones, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco:—Mr. Axt, Mr. Barry Baldwin, Mrs. W. T. Barton, Mrs. Brittain and child, Miss K. Connelly, Mr. Ernst A. Cordes, Col. Dolemoges, Mrs. Dolemoges, Miss Dolemoges, Mrs. A. M. Drennan, nurse and maid, Mrs. W. B. Dunning and maid, Miss Deborah Dunning, Miss Helen Dunning, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. Theo. Gerloff, Mr. F. M. Handler, Mr. B. Honig, Mr. L. A. Lewis, Mrs. L. A. Lewis, Rev. A. Oltmans, Mrs. A. Oltmans, Master G. Oltmans, Master P. Oltmans, Master T. Oltmans, Mrs. R. B. Peery, Master H. Peery, Master R. Peery, Master B. Peery, Paymaster G. W. Reeves, Jr., U.S.N., Mrs. W. E. Richter, Mr. Harold Robert, Mrs. Schonbon, Mr. Phil Seldner, Dr. Harold Slade, Mr. A. W. Sutton, Mr. Paul Wulff, and Mr. Hwang Shik Yuan, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Inaba Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. A. S. Hay, Mr. E. P. Lawe, Mr. S. Hattori, Mr. Willard C. Tyler, Mrs. James, Lieut.-General Y. Oku, Major M. Yui, Capt. S. Ito, Capt. T. Udaka, Capt. M. Kawada, Capt. M. Hirose, Madam T. Kato, Master J. Kato, Mrs. Matsumura, Mrs. H. Haruta, Miss S. Miyagawa, Mr. C. Yokoyama, Mr. U. Nakaoji, and Mr. Y. Matsudaira, in cabin; Mr. M. Saito. Mrs. K. Nakano, Mr. K. Arita, Mr. W. G. Vandiver. Mr. W. N. Downing, Mr. S. Yebihara, Mr. S. Saito, three Chinese ladies and one gentleman, in second class; 19, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. E. T. Byrne, Col. Henry E. Dosch, Mr. H. F. Hesse, Dr. Theo. Lorenz, Mr. O. Steel, Mr. R. J. Stewart, and Mr. E. Wileman, in cabin; Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Chin Keon, Mrs. Lee Poot Gee, Miss Weir, Mr. Salmon, Miss West, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. T. B. Owen, Miss Connelly, and Mr. Bartly, in second class.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. H. Aki, Mr. J. O. Averill, Mr. C. R. Barnard, Mr. T. H. Blackhall and valet, Mr. J. H. Carroll, Mrs. J. Cooper, Mrs. K. Dalton, Mr. P. Dutton, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. Arthur T. Hellyer, Mr. Chew San Kai, Mr. T. Krah, Miss C. L. Livingston, Mr. R. J. Murphy, Mrs. R. J. Murphy, Mr. J. Remusat, Mrs. J. Remusat, 2 children and amah, Capt. S. Sandberg, Mr. H. Schottlaender, Mr. Max Stotzel, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. J. L. Upham, Mr. H. S. Vaughan, Mrs. H. S. Vaughan and maid, and Miss Vaughan, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shimano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Azereds, Mrs. Kemp, Rev. and Mrs. R. Irwine and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Dr. W. Horn, Mr. J. I. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Quackenbush, Misses Quackenbush and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mr. W. Show, Mr. S. Kurino, Mr. F. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nishimaki and child, Mr. E. Weinholt, and Misses Wienholt (3), in cabin; Mr. C. Brandburg, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. K. V. Chatte and Party, Mr. David Fountain, Mr. J. F. Hedge, Mr. D. Isoyama, and Mr. W. B. Herbert, in second class; 91, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—H. E. Ricardo Matta, Mr. Jean Lota, Mr. D. W. Bichiardi, Mrs. Sacharow, 2 children and 2 amahs, Mr. E. Nathan and native servant, Mrs. Nathan and amah, Mr. Takanashi, Mr. A. Masuda, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. G. Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mr. G. W. Nuttall, Mr George Dumaies, Mrs. Kuni Fukui, Mr. Barand, Mr. Cone, Major H. H. Smythe, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Morino, Mr. E. Thibaudier, Mrs. Thibaudier, Mr. Oda, and Mr. Brochier, in cabin; 6 in steerage.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 1	F. Oct. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen 2	Sa. Oct. 25
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 3	Su. Oct. 26
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 4	M. Oct. 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria 5	Tu Oct. 28
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam 6	W. Oct. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 7	Th. Oct. 30
America	P. M. Co.	Peru 8	Tu Nov. 4
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Nov. 6
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th Nov. 6
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 9	F. Nov. 7
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 10	M. Nov. 10
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th Nov. 13
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17

1 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 5th inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 23rd inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.
4 Left Nagasaki on the 24th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
6 Left Shanghai on the 23rd inst.
7 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.
8 Left San Francisco on the 1 th inst.
9 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 21st inst.
10 Left San Francisco on the 22nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Sa. Oct. 25
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Oct. 26
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	W. Oct. 29
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Oct. 30
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 31
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	F. Oct. 31
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Nov. 1
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. Nov. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Nov. 4
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th Nov. 6
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th Nov. 6
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa Nov. 8
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa Nov 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business continues dull, there being very little enquiry in any branch of the trade.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2, 100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There has not been much to report in this market and prices remain unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

Business continues on a fair scale.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market is firm and there is a fair volume of business passing.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.90 to 5.45
Brown Manila	5.10 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 7.30
White Refined	8.40 to 10.40

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

After a quiet period sellers of Raw Silk reduced their quotations for some lines, and this has brought about a resumption of buying, especially for America, on the basis of our quotations, settlements during the last two days being particularly heavy. The market has naturally hardened under this influence, but probably there will be no farther rise at the moment.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

There is an easier market for most lines of Waste and quotations are accordingly reduced. At these prices there is some daily business, without very heavy settlements.

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QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

No special feature to report in this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upwards
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 23.

No change in silver from London but China sterling quotations, are rather lower, and local rates unaltered except being firmer on China.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/16 @ 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 7/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	18¼% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	19¾% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	89½*
— Private 10 days' sight	91*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ 1/8
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾ @ 7/8
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	23 5/16

* Nominal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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October 25th, 1902. 14ins.

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in fact, value for value, it is one of the cheapest drinks, and one of the most economical foods that can be obtained. A cup of hot Bovril costs less than a drink of whisky, and while giving a more genuine and lasting warmth than the latter, contains, in addition, the nutritive principles of beef worth many times its cost.

Old fashioned beef teas and meet extracts, whether known as such, or disguised under more pretentious modern names contain none of the NUTRITIVE properties of beef. Baron Liebig himself admitted this fact; there is not a doctor to-day disputes it. Used as a nourishment Meat Extract is probably the most expensive article one can buy. Bovril one of the cheapest.



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August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 23.

Helm Bros. offering in small lots. Oriental Hotels are wanted. Nagasaki Hotel, offers wanted for 1st debentures. Langfeldts, we will be glad to have offers for shares.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	7½ Sa.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 S.

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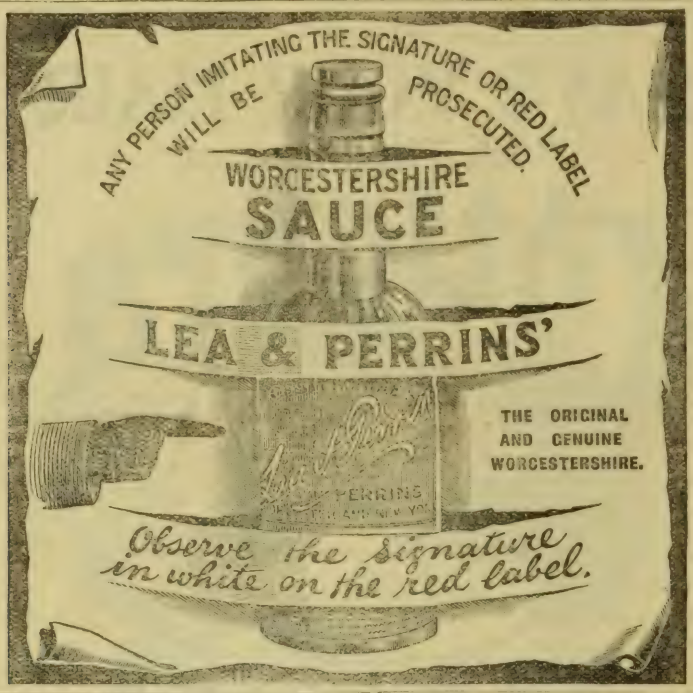
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1902.

BIRTH.

On October 31st, at 172, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, the wife of ERNEST MILES HOBART-HAMPDEN, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, at 11 a.m. on the 28th inst., before E. M. Hobart-Hampden Esq., Acting Consul, GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of the late J. Mendelson, Esq., of Yokohama, to BERTRAM ROBERT BERRICK, only son of L. Berrick, Esq., of London, England.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Oct. 26th, JOHN WARN, a Danish subject.

Died on September 14th 1902, at his residence No. 86 Rue de Lille, Paris, Count OLRY DE LABRY, aged 75.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A RECEPTION was given on board the cruiser *Akashi Kan* on Oct. 22nd to mark her undocking from the Kawasaki Dockyard.

IT is announced that the Emperor will witness the usual review to take place at the Aoyama parade ground on Nov. 3rd, leaving the Palace at 8.30 a.m.

A CUP presented by Mr. F. J. Bardens to the K.C.C., to be awarded for the best fielding form shown during the season, has now been given to Mr. Walter Braess, who, in the opinion of the majority of the interport eleven, has proved himself most worthy of the award.

THE Danish Landsting has rejected the treaty whereby the Danish possessions in the West Indies would be ceded to the United States of America.

A KOBE report says that on Oct. 27th the Kobe City Authorities redeemed Water-works loan bonds to the extent of *yen* 34,200 by means of a lottery.

TRAFFIC on the Zuso Jinsha Tetsudo between Odawara and Atami, was re-opened on Oct. 28th. The line suffered much damage in the recent Odawara catastrophe.

THE Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashio*, now on her way from England, arrived at Hongkong on Oct. 26th. She is expected to arrive at Yokosuka early next month.

CAPTAIN HOGG, of the *Hyson*, has been presented by the German Emperor with a telescope, in recognition of his success in taking horses from Australia to the north of China.

THE London correspondent of the *Calcutta Standard* makes the announcement that Dr. Leyds has been appointed a Judge in the Dutch East Indies, and leaves Europe immediately.

TRAFFIC at Fujisawa Station, on the Tokaido, was temporarily interrupted on the afternoon of Oct. 25th in consequence of damage to the locomotive attached to a goods train from Kobe.

MR. S. ISHII, editor of the *Seikyo Shimbun*, a paper published in Kanazawa, and one of the members of his staff are reported to have been arrested in that town on Oct. 27th on a charge of blackmailing.

MR. MURDOCH, the managing partner of a firm of Rangoon chemists, has been fined Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment, three months' rigorous imprisonment, for selling five tolas of morphia to a Chinaman.

IN the Supreme Court at Hongkong on the 13th inst. the Colonial Treasurer obtained a judgment for $74,760 and costs against a Chinese nuisance contractor who had abandoned his contract.

PERMISSION was given a few days ago by the Kanagawa Prefectural Authorities to three German residents of Yokohama, owners of the yacht *Wanderer*, to sail from Joga-shima to Suno-saki in Tokyo Bay for a week commencing Oct. 24th.

ABOUT *yen* 43,000 is required for re-building the Red Bridge at Nikko, destroyed during the storm of Sept. 28th. An association called the Hoko-hai, which is in charge of the undertaking, has applied to the Home Office for grants-in-aid.

ON Nov. 1st bicycle races for the benefit of sufferers from the recent Odawara catastrophe will take place on the training ground near Maganecho, Yokohama, under the auspices of the Yokohama Rinyu Doshi-kai, a cyclists club in this port.

MR. MIYAGI YASABURO, editor of the *Jitsugyo Jiho*, a weekly magazine published in Tokyo, and one of the members of his staff, were arrested on Oct. 25th on a warrant issued by the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho. They are accused of blackmailing.

A LIGHTER laden with about 400 bales of marine products capsized in Yokohama harbour on the afternoon of Oct. 26th when the boat was coming ashore from the steamer *Sakura Maru* of the N.Y.K. As a result, the goods were all lost. They were valued at about *yen* 40,000. The *Sakura Maru* arrived in Yokohama early the same morning from Hokkaido.

A CHANGE has been made in the date for the opening performance of "Confusion." The Yokohama A.D.C. have found it to be more convenient to open their season on Wednesday the 12th November.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Inaba Maru*, with General Baron Oku and party on board, left Moji on Oct. 24th for Colombo, whence the party will proceed to India to attend the coming Coronation festivities there.

THENTY-FIVE *jinrikisha* coolies in the vicinity of the Yokohama Pier were taken to the Kagacho Police Station on Oct. 27th and ordered to pay fines of from 50 *sen* to 10 *sen* on account of having forced American sailors to ride in their vehicles.

THE Emperor will leave Shimbashi on Nov. 6th by the 7 a.m. special train for Kumamoto, via Nagoya, Maiko and Chofu, arriving at his destination on the 9th. The manœuvres commence early next month in the northern part of Kyushu.

FORTY young Japanese who received their education in America have founded in Yokohama an association called the American Kyo-kwai. The inaugural dinner was given on Thursday week, when the guests of the Association were Mr. E. C. Bellows, U.S. Consul-General, and Mr. G. H. Scidmore. Mr. Bellows made a most interesting speech in the course of the evening.

MR. HERMAN HEYDRICH, the new professor of the piano at the Imperial Academy of Music in Tokyo, has, in accordance with the general desire of his friends, decided to give a Piano-Recital at the Public Hall on Saturday evening, November 22nd. Mr. Heydrich, who will stay in Japan only temporarily, comes from England, where he has won for himself a great reputation as a solo-player.

IT is reported that the steamer *Indrapura* from Portland, Ore., on Saturday sighted and spoke a barque off Inuboye with only her mizzen-mast standing. The barque did not desire aid from the steamer but asked that assistance should be sent. Arrangements were initiated to despatch the N.Y.K. steamer *Yeijo Maru*, but eventually a tug of the Dock Co. was sent.

WE learn that rewards have been given by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to those concerned in the rescue of nine sendocs during the recent typhoon. To Mr. C. F. Garry *yen* 75 has been presented and to Messrs. Sekini and Takamatsu *yen* 50 each. The same party, it may be remembered, assisted the steamer *Khalif* on that occasion, which action will doubtless be taken notice of by the underwriters.

ON Oct. 25th, a meeting of tea merchants throughout the country was convened at Shizuoka for the purpose of discussing the future of the business. Among those present were Messrs. Otani Kahei, Yamamoto Kametaro, Aizawa Kihei and others. After a good deal of discussion it was resolved to appoint a committee, including Mr. K. Otani, to draw up regulations relative to a syndicate, which is to be organized with a view to expanding the business. The following establishments have already consented to join the proposed body :—The Nippon Seicha Kaisha, of Yokohama, the Nippon Seicha Yushitsu Kaisha, of Kobe, several tea refining companies of Shizuoka Prefecture, and various other concerns in western Japan.

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THE YANGTSE QUESTION.

Monday, Oct. 27.

It appears from the telegrams that not only has the Chinese Government refrained from taking any action with regard to the high officials responsible for the Hunan murders, but also the Governor of the province, in a communication to the Throne on the subject, employed the familiar offensive epithet "barbarian" to designate foreigners. Sir Ernest Satow is naturally much incensed and has refused to hold any personal intercourse whatever with the Foreign Office in Peking until the matter is settled. Doubtless by this time the four men-of-war destined for Hankow are assembled at Wuchang, where they are to await the arrival of the Admiral, who was in Japan at the time of Sir Ernest Satow's request for naval assistance.

Of course this complication is not without effect on the general problem of the Yangtse Valley. A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that Germany has taken advantage of the occasion to formulate, with regard to the evacuation of Shanghai, conditions which would completely obliterate all traces of England's sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley. The Tokyo paper's correspondent explains that Germany has induced France to join her in this manœuvre, and that she is primarily influenced by the resentment provoked in consequence of her failure to include Chili in her own sphere of influence; failure due to British interference. We may supplement this telegram by observing that the world now for the first time hears of Germany's alleged designs upon Chili, though it is possible they were entertained in the sequel of the prominent part acted by her troops under Count von Waldersee. There can be no doubt, however, that the conditions proposed by her for the evacuation of Shanghai represent a deliberate attempt to destroy Great Britain's nominally paramount influence in the Yangtse Valley. The *Asahi's* correspondent further says that South Africa being now off her hands, England shows no sign whatever of conceding anything to Germay, and that the evacuation of Shanghai is now indefinitely postponed.

Berlin journals, according to telegrams received by the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo*, are endeavouring to prove that because England hesitates to subscribe the conditions formulated by Germany and France, the British Government is influenced by some design of obtaining for itself special privileges in the Yangtse Valley. Recent experiences have taught us that in the present mood of the German people towards Great Britain, it is idle to look for anything resembling judicial opinions in Berlin journals. But if the telegrams referred to above be accurate, we are in the presence of an almost farcical display of bias. No German journalist can labour under the smallest misapprehension in this matter. He must know quite well that what England objects to is not an arrangement guaranteeing the integrity of the Yangtse Valley and the preservation of the open door there, since these are the declared bases not only of England's general policy, but also of her compacts with Germany and Japan. He must know quite well that what she objects to is the undisguised hostility of Germany and France, which two Powers, having hitherto professed to work hand in hand with her for the settlement of the China problem, have now deliberately thrown her over and attempted to conclude with the Peking Government an arrangement unequivocally ousting Great Britain from the position of acknowledged influence hitherto held by her in the Yangtse Valley. It is of no avail to pretend that Great Britain cavils at the Franco-German conditions themselves, except in so far as they apply to the Yangtse Valley alone. Reasoning so shallow can not deceive any one. All Englishmen want to live at peace with Germany whom they admire and in whose ambitions they recognise familiar sentiments. But the amicable desire of British subjects is receiving some rude shocks.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.

Doubtless owing to the fact that a holiday intervened, the press of Tokyo does not yet speak with any volume of sound about Franco-German procedure in the Yangtse Valley. The *Asahi Shimbun* alone discusses the matter. Naturally it bases its argument on the salient points that the four Powers garrisoned Shanghai conjointly for the purpose of protecting the place against a danger which threatened all alike, and that it is out of the question to agree that two of the four should make special conditions for the withdrawal of their garrison. Our contemporary writes strongly but not intemperately. It contends that Japan is just as much interested in this question as England. It charges both Powers with want of sufficient care in allowing such a crisis to arise, and it regrets the flagrantly mistaken policy pursued by China.

Certainly this Yangtse question does not improve by scrutiny. The action of France and Germany is plainly directed against England. There already exists a pledge given by China to Great Britain that no part of the Yangtse Valley shall be alienated. Why should Germany and France demand the repetition of such a pledge at their own dictation? Above all, why should they demand it independently of Japan and England and without the knowledge of either Power? Such procedure seems to promise two results. The first is a palpable access of international jealousy in the Far East. Germany and France, by this action, have made it plain that they attach no value to the cöoperative policy pursued in 1900, and that they intend to work independently of, and even in opposition to, England and Japan whenever occasion offers. It can not be said that such an attitude makes for the cause of peace. The second result is that Shanghai will not be evacuated. Of course Great Britain and Japan can not for a moment consent to withdraw their troops in deference to a Franco-German arrangement made without consulting them. That would a degree of self-effacement such as neither Power could seriously contemplate. It would also be farcical from the point of view of relative material interests. The Governments of Berlin and Paris must be perfectly cognisant that such a result is inevitable. They knew quite well when they submitted their proposal to Prince Ching that its acceptance would relegate to the Greek Kalends the withdrawal of Shanghai's foreign garrison. It is upon their shoulders primarily that the responsibility rests, and we can not insult their intelligence by supposing that their choice was not deliberately made. But what shall be said of Chinese statesmanship? Can anything more hopelessly incompetent be conceived?

The curious thing is that this Franco-German condition should be imposed at the very moment when England is sending ships of war up the Yangtse to exact reparation for the murder of two missionaries. Does Germany apprehend a Kiaochou episode in the Yangtse Valley? Is it her object to prevent other Powers from following her own example? We very much wish that this *welt-politik* could be pursued by methods which did not invite so much criticism.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

Sir Ernest Satow was for a moment thought fortunate in having turned his face towards Peking before the house-tax question in Japan entered an acute phase—indeed, for the matter of that, it need never have entered an acute phase at all—, but the complications that awaited him at his new post throw the house tax completely into the shade. The latest news is that he has conveyed a species of ultimatum to the Chinese Government, in the sense that unless immediate steps be taken to punish the officials charged with negligence in connexion with the Shinchou murders, Great Britain will take the matter into her own hands. It is further stated by the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent that Sir Ernest was to have given an entertainment to Chinese Princes and high officials on the 29th instant, but that, in consideration of the strained relations now existing between the two Powers, he has made a postponement.

Meanwhile Admiral Bridge has hastened to China. He touched at Nagasaki in the *Glory* on the 27th instant, and proceeded at once to Shanghai. The *Glory* was to have come to Yokohama for the King's Birthday it is said, but the Admiral is more likely to find himself at Hankow, according to present appearances. We entertain no doubt that the Chinese authorities will not push this matter to an open rupture. They can not afford to do so. Neither will England easily permit herself to employ force. The probable result would be a serious disturbance of the peace of the Yangtse Valley, and what the Yangtse Valley can be when mob mania takes possession of the inhabitants, 1891 demonstrated. Things have changed since 1891. A new method is employed by competitive foreign States in assessing the collateral value of a Chinese riot. Anything like a repetition of the 1891 drama would lead to momentous results.

LEGAL DELAYS.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce's proposed remedy for legal delays in mercantile matters is the organization of a special tribunal, to be called the *Shoji Saiban* (Commercial Affairs Court). There would be three judges, the qualifications of a judge being that he has served at least five years in that capacity, or as a barrister, and that he is over forty years of age. Associated with the judges would be two *baishin-in*, chosen from among the members of a Chamber of Commerce. They must have been engaged in trade for at least five years, and must be payers of direct national taxes to the amount of 50 *yen* annually in Tokyo and Osaka and 20 *yen* elsewhere. These associate judges would not be allowed to vote as to the final decision of the Court. They would merely express opinions for the guidance of the tribunal in practical matters. But where a case was to be arbitrated they would have an equal voice with the judges. It is not quite clear how the *baishin-in* would be appointed; apparently by election with the subsequent approval of the Minister of State for Justice. A right of appeal to higher tribunals would, of course, be enjoyed by litigants in this Court. With certain exceptions, however. Thus the

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litigants might agree beforehand to abide by the Court's decision without carrying the case any further. Again, all suits where the plaintiff's claim did not exceed 300 *yen*, interest excluded, and all suits in which claim and counter-claim did not aggregate more than 500 *yen*, would be finally and conclusively dealt with by the *Shoji Saiban*. In localities where a Chamber of Commerce does not exist, there would devolve upon the Minister of State for Justice the duty of selecting suitable persons to discharge the functions of *baishin-in*. A limit of time would also be fixed; namely, that within three days from the lodging of a suit, notice must be served on the defendant; and that within two weeks of the serving of such notice, the case must be tried. Moreover every document bearing on the case, and an exhaustive statement of the evidence to be adduced must be presented to the Court by the day previous to the opening of the trial. This provision would materially shorten proceedings, for a chief cause of delay under the present system is that innumerable postponements take place for the purpose of presenting new evidence or fresh pleadings. In the event of either party's failure to appear, the costs to be borne by the defaulting side would be largely increased. At present the charge in such a case is 50 *sen* daily for each person actually attending the Court, together with incidental expenses. But the idea of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is that the sum paid to a man should be adapted to his station in life. Another proposed change is that instead of summoning all the witnesses in the forenoon and keeping them waiting until their time of examination, some should be summoned in the afternoon. Within a week after pronouncing judgment a written copy of it would have to be delivered to both parties—an important point because it is from the date of receipt of the written judgment that the period for lodging an appeal begins to count. Further, within two weeks —the present time is 30 days—from the receipt of the judgment, a decision as to appeal must be taken; and during the progress of the trial there must be no postponement exceeding two weeks, except in special cases. As to the arbitral functions assumable by this *Shôji Saiban*, they would naturally be exercised at the request of the parties. But the *baishin-in* would also be entitled to suggest that arbitration would suit the circumstances of a case better than judicial examination.

The draft of the above proposals is to be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the Tokyo Chamber to-day, 27th inst. It is expected that the projected tribunal will meet with the approval of the foreign Chamber in Yokohama.

THE STORY ABOUT GERMAN SOLDIERS IN JAPAN.

On the 20th instant we translated from the columns of the *Jimmin* a circumstantial statement professing to be an accurate account of riotous conduct on the part of five German soldiers travelling by train from Kobe to Yokohama. The men were said to have behaved with violent rudeness to Japanese passengers, driving them all out of the carriage and even going so far as to assault a woman. Of course the names of the soldiers who thus journeyed by rail to Yokohama were easily ascertainable by the German Authorities. Accordingly, on the 23rd instant, Dr. Mansfield, Staff-Surgeon in charge of the Military Hospital at Honmoku, having investigated the matter, addressed to us a letter showing that the *Jimmin's* paragraph had been compiled from wholly false information, and that the German soldiers, so far from molesting Japanese fellow-travellers or expelling them from the carriage, had fraternised with them, given them a share of their provisions, and performed the journey under circumstances of the pleasantest amity. Since the publication of Dr. Mansfield's letter we have daily searched the columns of the *Jimmin* for some corresponding correction of its erroneous paragraph, but nothing in that sense has yet appeared. Doubtless the matter has escaped our contemporary's attention, for the *Jimmin* is certainly not a journal which would wittingly mislead its readers or cast an undeserved reproach upon the reputation of foreigners in Japan. We therefore suggest to our contemporary that it should re-produce Dr. Mansfeld's letter, and we suggest to Dr. Mansfeld that in exercise of the right belonging to him under Japanese law, he should ask for the publication of his contradiction. A paragraph like that which appeared in the *Jimmin* on the 18th instant, works much mischief if left uncorrected.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

The United States Legation in Tokyo has always been palpably out of proportion with the hospitality exercised by the present Minister and Mrs. Buck. America's policy of not owning real estate in any foreign country—a policy which now wears a farcical aspect—has resulted in rendering her conspicuous among the Great Powers for the shabby character of the building occupied by her Representative in the Japanese capital. It makes an Anglo-Saxon feel bad to see the Stars and Stripes float over such an edifice, above all when Powers like Russia, and even Austria-Hungary, which have no interests comparable with those of the United States in Japan, provide for their Ministers handsome and substantial structures. The defects of the American building were more than ever apparent on the evening of the 24th, when a performance of private theatricals took place there in the interests of the Tokyo Lending Library. It was found necessary to completely denude of furniture the principal reception room and the dining salon, so as to convert them both into a theatre, and although the hospitality of Colonel and Mrs Buck did not shrink from this sacrifice, no ingenuity of arrangement could remove all the inherent defects and disadvantages. Accommodation was with difficulty provided for 200 persons, and it need scarcely be said that every available seat was occupied. Rachel Baker's two-act comedy of "Mr. Bob" was the choice made by the amateurs. It is a comedy of errors from first to last, the basis being a spinster infatuated about cats, whose maid-servant is attacked by a mania for the theatre and the ballet; while her niece's most intimate lady-friend goes by the name of "Bob." The niece's cousin, a medical student, much addicted to yachting, imagines "Bob" to be a man; and a solicitor's clerk who arrives, carrying a missing codicil, is mistaken successively for "Bob," for an architect engaged to build a cat's dormitory, and for a "pal" of the medical student. The whole series of incidents are wildly incredible but thoroughly funny, and considering the inevitably restricted dimensions of the stage and the general difficulties under which the piece was produced, success may be said to have attended it. Miss Aoki, being the only one of the cast who had previously appeared on the Tokyo stage, may be mentioned first, and indeed we are not sure that the honour does not belong to her for dramatic reasons. She took the part of "Catherine Rogers," niece of the cat-loving spinster, and she brought to it all the sweet naturalness and pretty graces that we have learned to associate with her acting. Her friend "Bob," a comparatively unimportant role, found in Miss Evans a representative who would have invested any part with attractions, and Mrs. Marsh, as "Rebecca Luke," achieved the exceptional success of making the audience identify her absolutely with the character she personified. "Patty" (Miss Kimball), the stage-struck maid, has great dramatic power. Her rapid changes of mood, her exceptional mobility of feature and her gifts of elocution are qualities of a rare order, but it seemed at times as though they were concentrated to excess upon the role of "Miss Rebecca's Maid." Among the gentlemen, a sincerely appreciative tribute is due to Mr. Welbourn who acted "Robert Brown," the solicitor's clerk. Any suspicion of failure here would have wrecked the piece, but Mr. Welbourn's conception was artistically true, and without ever allowing himself to be betrayed into exaggeration, the besetting sin of amateur actors, he made humourous and amusing a rôle which might easily have been insipid and even tiresome. It is to be hoped that he may be induced to aid hereafter in the charitable performances at the Shorei-kai. Mr. Sperry did "Jenkins the butler," and did it really well, while the breezy medico, "Philip Royson" appeared to find a congenial representative in Dr. Mechlenburg. By way of prelude, Miss Parrish played a pianoforte piece with much skill, and between the acts the audience had the great pleasure of hearing Mrs. Cowen's fine voice. Refreshments were served at the close, and the party broke up at eleven o'clock after a highly enjoyable evening.

MR. DE WITTE.

The Russian Minister of Finance has written to Count Matsukata saying that it will be impossible for him to visit Japan on the present occasion as his presence is required in St. Petersburg by the Tsar at an early date. The Minister's chief object in coming east seems to have been to inspect Vladivostock and Dalny. The inhabitants of Vladivostock are said to have petitioned that the place should be made a commercial port, and that certain facilities should be given to importers. At Dalny it was pointed out to the Minister that since the construction of a break-water the port has became more liable to freeze in winter, and that an expenditure of several millions of roubles will be necessitated on that account. The breakwater in question stretches parallel to the shore. At its eastern extremity an opening is left for access to the harbour, and from the southern end of the opening a dam extends to the shore. Naturally the water inside these structures would freeze more easily than if the sea were at liberty to beat in without obstruction. It is not stated what answers Mr. de Witte gave to these representations either at Vladivostock or at Dalny.

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RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Major Yamanashi, who has just returned from travelling in Siberia, says that Russia appears to be massing her troops in the eastern parts of that region but not in the western. He further states that, according to rumour, the forces withdrawn from Manchuria are stationed along the Siberian frontier or in places where they attract no attention. That is in accord with the news sent to London by the Peking correspondent of *The Times*. It is also in accord with the predictions of many publicists, who foretold that the evacuation would be more apparent than real. And, we may add, it is in accord with the nature of things. For no one can suppose that Russia has really loosened her grasp of Manchuria. What she has done is merely to refrain from provoking unnecessary resistance. Her whole history indicates unvarying pursuit of the same policy—never to waste strength on the destruction of obstacles which time may be trusted to remove without any exhibition of force. To have maintained in Manchuria the conspicuously prominent position won by her there in 1900 must have provoked trouble with Japan and England, to say nothing of China. She did not want trouble and she could afford to wait for Manchuria. So she retired, or rather made a show of retiring. It would be folly to expect on Russia's part a line of conduct which no other Power would adopt under the same circumstances. If she has relieved Manchuria from the immediate pressure of her hand, she will take very good care to keep the big region within reach of her outstretched arm.

There is said to be a rumour persistently current in Seoul that the Russian Representative has approached Mr. Cho Pyong-sik, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a proposal that Korea should give a guarantee against alienating any part of her territory, or granting exceptional privileges to any foreign Power—other than such privileges as have already been granted—, within an area of 80 leagues' radius around Fusan. The conditions of the proposed engagement are explicitly quoted, but their gist will suffice for our readers, pending confirmation, if, indeed, confirmation be forthcoming. It is distinctly stated in the document that anything like the establishment of a naval depot is to be included in the interdicted privileges.

Promises of this nature always remind us of Mr. Snodgrass' entreaty to Mr. Pickwick that the latter would keep himself from sinking in the pond, a feat which, as Dickens observes, Mr. Pickwick was not likely to perform for the sake of anyone else if he did not perform it for his own sake. The plain truth is that these promises of non-alienation of territory and so forth, mean exactly the opposite of what they profess to mean. The purpose of such a proposal as that now said to have been made about the Fusan district, would be, not to preserve the district to Korea, but to prepare the way for compelling her to strip herself of some other part of her territory in the event of failure to retain Fusan intact. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the political blindness of a Far Eastern State than its consent to one of these propositions so ingenuously advanced by Western Powers. Suppose, for example, that the Peking Government agreed—as it is said to be willing to agree—that the Franco-German programme about the Yangtse Valley should become a matter of international pledge. Would the Yangtse Valley's integrity be a whit more secure than it is without such a pledge? Not a whit. The sole result of China's promise would be that if she broke it in favour of any foreign Power, she would be compelled to compensate the other Powers, which held her promise. The States of the West do not want to fight with each other in the Far East. That is what they desire to avoid by all means. Therefore they are determined not to acknowledge any mutual responsibility for one another's aggressions. On the shoulders of China or Korea alone, as the case may be, the whole responsibility is to devolve. If China or Korea fail to repel aggression on the part of *A*, then *B*, *C* and *D* must be allowed to make corresponding aggression on their own account at the expense of Korea and China. They will not fight with *A*, or attempt to deprive *A* of his gains, legitimate or illegitimate. They will limit themselves to saying to China or Korea, "You have broken your pledge to us, and you must now make to us also concessions at least equivalent to those you have made to *A* in violation of your engagement." Yet it appears that the Governments of Peking and Seoul are sufficiently blind to run their heads deliberately into this halter.

Professor Tomizu was recently despatched officially to visit Manchuria and compile a report on the state of affairs there. News of his doings now comes to the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Shanhaikwan and Peking. He speaks in very strong terms of the almost insuperable obstacles placed by the Russian Authorities in the path of any Japanese subject attempting to enter Manchuria, and he further declares that Japanese who have succeeded in entering are treated with the utmost severity, being haled before a penal tribunal on the most trivial pretexts, and altogether so oppressed that the transaction of business by them is practically impossible. It is plain, he says, that Russia is determined not to admit any Japanese to Manchuria until she has completed her various plans and preparations for the absorption of the region. In short, so far as Manchuria is concerned, she places herself above China's head, and usurps the power of closing to Japanese commerce and intercourse a country which has been explicitly opened to both by treaty with the Chinese empire. Referring to Russian soldiers, Professor Tomizu alleges that they will not speak a word of English, since they regard it as the language of their enemies, and that, contrary to what might be expected, they are quite ignorant of French, the language of their allies.

Something of what Professor Tomizu says must be discounted on account of his well known political views. He is one of the Japanese that regard an armed struggle with Russia as inevitable, and would begin it as soon as possible, since Japan could enter the lists at present under more favourable circumstances than she can anticipate a few years hence.

LAND SALES AT DALNY.

It appears that there has been some question as to allowing Japanese subjects to purchase land at Dalny. When the Russian Consul at Newchwang was asked about the matter originally, he is said to have replied that the permission could not be given, inasmuch as Japan does not reciprocate, foreigners not being allowed to own land within her dominion. But ultimately this objection has been withdrawn. How it could have been maintained we do not see. For Dalny is not Russian territory. Russia has only leased the place from China. By what right the Russian Authorities now undertake to sell to foreigners the fee-simple of lands of which they themselves are only tenants under leases for a fixed term of years, we have not yet heard any explanation. But it would have been emphasizing somewhat too strongly Russia's title of eminent domain had she discriminated against Japanese subjects on the ground that Russians in Japan do not enjoy the privilege of owning real estate. For the rest, readers of the "Rules for Buying and Leasing Land-parcels" at Dalny probably had no conception of this difficulty seeing that the 9th article says:—

> Not only Russian subjects, but also foreigners generally, are to have the right of buying and leasing land-parcels; the principle of international intercourse, in conformity with existing treaties, to be thus fully regarded.

In drafting this article the plain purpose of the Russian Authorities, a wise and tactful purpose, was to avoid creating grounds of complaint by depriving foreigners of privileges assured to them by existing treaties. The Japanese are among such foreigners.

MARQUIS ITO'S SIXTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Marquis Ito celebrated his sixty-first birthday at the Sorokaku, his Oiso Villa, on the 25th instant in the afternoon. A large number of important personages assembled, among them being nearly all the Cabinet Ministers, Count and Countess Inouye, Marquis Saionji, Barons Kaneko, Suyematsu and Ito, Mr. Kato Takaaki, Mr. Hara and many others. Marquis Yamagata was prevented by illness from attending. As 4 o'clock a repast in genuine old Japanese style was served, and subsequently there was a lottery, among the prizes being one sent by Marquis Yamagata. In the evening there were private theatricals. The piece had been composed by "a certain nobleman," and among the actors were Mr. Ito, Baroness Suyematsu, Mrs. Komiya Mrs. Nishi and Mr. Tokioka. Marquis Ito's mother, who is now nearly ninety, was present throughout the rejoicings. The occasion was marked for the school children of Oiso by a present of a box of cakes to each of the six hundred scholars. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the presentation to the Marquis of a bronze statue of himself. The principal promoters of this gift were Count Hijikata, Count Katsura, Viscount Yoshikawa, Baron Utsumi, Baron Sone, Baron Oki, Baron Iwasaki, General Terauchi, Mr. Samejima, Mr. Okura, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Amenomiya, Mr. Sugita and Mr. Yokoyama. This habit of casting bronze statues of eminent statesmen is happily growing in Japan, and the artists are now tolerably skilled. One of the early attempts was the statue of Count Inouye, which stands in a shrine in the park of his Azabu residence.

In a very minute account of the celebration of Marquis Ito's sixty-first birthday on the 25th instant, the *Japan Times* says:—"The public has long since come to believe, and with reason, that there exists an unbridgeable gulf between the two Marquises (Ito and Yamagata) so far as their political views are concerned, and therefore to look upon them as enemies, politically at least." Is there in truth so much "reason" in this belief, supposing always that the belief exists in the accentuated form described by our

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contemporary? Our own observation of the course of events has fully persuaded us that whereas the two Marquises themselves are sincere friends and could easily be persuaded to follow the same route if their country's advantage were in sight, their followers, especially the "small men," have gradually cultivated the habit of displaying hostile sentiments, and have fallen into the evil custom of applying contemptuous epithets to men whose achievements are in many cases beyond their comprehension.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF THE NIPPON BIJITSU-IN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

BEYOND Uyeno, and on your way through the suburb of Yanaka, you will find a certain narrow green-hedged lane, and here, beside bamboo groves and in sight of stretches of open country, are the low dark buildings of the Nippon Bijitsu-in. This is a society of Japanese artists formed some five years ago with the Art Critic and Scholar, OKAKAKUSA KAKUZO, at its head, and acclaiming as its master the painter HASHIMOTO GAHO.

The Society is now holding its annual Autumn Exhibition, and as we pass through the great flags at the gateway and reach the quiet threshold, it is well to pause a moment to seek again that child which is the inmost heart of all of us; whose presence is as the perfume of the rose, and the song of the nightingale, bartered but too often, for the savours of cooking pots and the triviality of mechanical toys.

It is to the poet, the child, the seer in us—these artists of modern Japan make appeal. We participate as it were in the creation of their works, their canvases breathe the most delicate homage, the subtlest flattery. They say to us, "My fellow artist, my brother poet, here indeed is a peony drenched with dew, the light of a cloudy evening filtering through its translucent corolla, here is a mountain path and nothing beside but the moon, and the mist, and the wind blowing the little white blossoms to your feet, and yet this is not all. We are the door, and open unto you an illimitable world, where, if you will, you may find the vision of all the peonies you have ever seen and admired for their beauty, all perfect moonlight nights, with their mystery, and fragrance of unseen flowers!"

We enter, our way turns through a narrow labyrinth bordered on either hand by pictures. In these lower rooms are the paintings of young members of the society, pupils of maturer artists, or outsiders exhibiting by favour, and their work with a few exceptions does not quite reach that representative standard by which the Nippon Bijitsu-In may rightly claim to be judged.

Yet even here what distinction of touch, what elegance! See these little pictures, a sparrow perched on a bending swathe of grain, a kingfisher in a clump of marigolds, some clusters of hydrangea, all by the same hand, and charming in composition, softly pure in colour.

There is something magical about these birds and insects; each has such a separate, distinct personality. You would not feel much surprised if they should suddenly fly towards you, out of the picture, so lightly poised, so free, so full of the joy of life are they. Some of the pictures of other animals may seem to us to lack *vraisemblance* and yet the tigers are wonderfully impressive. To the Japanese mind the tiger is a symbol of something supernaturally wise and great, and thus we discern superadded to the remarkable technique shown in the colouring and handling of the hair, a certain ghostliness of expression informing the whole figure, a look profound, wistful, and sometimes impassionedly sad which thrills us with the sudden comprehension of the theory of soul transmigration. There is an eerie quality about Japanese Art which brings us into touch with invisible worlds, realms of faëry and romance. The old, legendary myths of this country, its folk-lore, the mighty heroes, and lovely princesses of Ancient China and Japan, form an inexhaustible source from which its pictured subjects are drawn, and these appeal to that finer and more ethereal part of the imagination which vibrates to the poetry of the "Tempest," the wild legends of North Western Europe, to the tales of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, certain Sclavonian melodies, and the music of EDWARD GRIEG. The influence of Buddhism, more especially in its indirect form, is simply incalculable.

Just to mention a few pictures relating to folk lore. In one of the upstairs rooms is a delightful little Okame-san, goddess of luck, whose round face dimples merrily, as she lies asleep in her fairy palace, seeing in a dream the Treasure ship (Takarabune) come sailing, sailing toward her through the roof, and over the screen, on a misty, transparent river. Here again is the chuckling, enormous Hotei with his charming host of attendant children, and Fukurokujin, blandest of sages, out, with aimiable trolls and demons, on a most delectable spree. Here are beautiful ladies in whom you must put no faith, for they will shortly turn into nine-tailed foxes, and old witches you wouldn't trust anyway. Here are wicked little badgers drumming on their fat, delusive little tummys, galloping warriors in splendid armour, flower pieces, genre pictures, historical scenes, and landscapes, which indicate by a certain method, an emancipation and depth and clarity of atmosphere, what we may find more perfectly developed in the work of the greater masters of this school.

In the greater part of these just considered there is a delicacy, a freshness and harmony of colour, and a delight in pure line, the use of the brush in and for itself, which makes each separate detail a joy to look upon. A certain writer, and marvellous seer would tell us that this mastery is owing to the accumulated power of myriads of souls, that it is in reality the dead who guide the brush, and invest it with an almost uncanny skill, and that this is the memory of the memory of unnumbered strivings after the perfect reproduction of complicated ideographs, the transcription of the irregular, illusive lines of flower, and branch, and tree.

Once upon a time, I was in the Imperial Museum at Ueno, looking at a rare collection of paintings from the hand of a certain Ancient Master, so venerated by the Japanese that at the mere mention of his name they involuntarily bow. Now I admit that these works belong to that portion of Japanese Art which needs especial study, and as I was devoting myself to this, I heard behind me a loud and cheerful voice. "Come along Luelly"—it said—"look-a-here at these embroideries!" Then in the tone of one miraculously enlightened, "Why-ee they ain't embroideries, they're paintin's—H-m-m-I reckon *I* could do as good as *that*!" Now he was a dear old gentleman, and I liked him very much, but I knew that in consequence of hereditary bias, and spatulate Saxon fingers, and some other things, it would take him just exactly a thousand years to do as "good" as that.

In the rooms upstairs are the paintings of the members of the Bijitsu-In. These set forth in its process of natural and logical development, the immortal Art Spirit of Japan, and, with the exception of one or two glaring dissonances (awful examples of the havoc wrought by the foreigner to Japanese Art, even when merely chosen as a subject), collectively form a magnificent refutation of the misleading statement often met with, that Japan of the present day has no Art worthy of the name, presenting but on the one hand soulless replicas of the forms of an elder generation, or on the other, work excellent it may be, but not to be differentiated from that of Europeans.

The artists of the Bijitsu-In present above all an Art that is national. They are conserving, jealously, as the dragon his sacred jewel, the priceless inheritance transmitted to them through a long and noble line, and yet are assimilating, in most cases with unerring instinct, that portion of the foreign Art Ideal best fitted to further them in the expression of their original conceptions, conceptions profounder and more significant than those to be met within the limits of the aristocratic School of Kano. The paintings of Gaho, Kwanzan, Taikwan, Kogyo, Kogetsu, Chikuha, Reizen, Ozon, Buzon, and several others, the masters and leaders in this School; their figures, flower pieces, and landscapes with their truly marvellous atmospheres, sunrise, and moonlight effects, their mountain and evening mists, their snows, and summer showers are so convincing in their ideal reality, one feels as if one could breathe within the encompassing frames, could pass into these and walk on and on towards an ever receding horizon.

One remarkable thing about this art is, that however great its technique, however calculated, the perception of this is not present to the consciousness. We do not reason save by intention as to the apparatus used, nor as to the method by which the paintings are produced. We accept them as we should a flower. They do not seem mere copies of nature, they stand as an integral part of Nature herself. In the figures (those that are typical, I mean) we find glorious harmony of colour, rhythm and grace in all the long lines of the drapery, yes, and when we have lain aside, for the time being the Occidental ideal, and entered into the Oriental, have completely forgotten the "Gibson girl" and the "Christie girl" and the athletic young men who make love to them, what a gracious femininity is revealed to us by the slender, little princesses in their trailing robes, what aristocratic charm in the pale oval of their shy smiling faces, how exquisite the little hands with fingers curved like flower petals. The figures of the men are full of dignity and quiet majesty, there is a look, a poise which expresses well the ideal of hereditary chieftanship. Here is a Chinese poet straight and tranquil, in robes of ineffable blue, an Emperor at the prow of his warship chanting a war song as he goes forth to meet his foe. Then there is a painting by one MORI, of the General HANKWAI, a masterpiece in its virility and reserve force, there is TAIKWAN'S group of the great religious teachers of the world, the CONFUCIUS and the LAO TSE being remarkably fine. There is one rarely beautiful figure of a hermit meditating in a cave, and a most impressive picture of the ancient gods, IZANAGI and IZANAMI; and, half hidden in a dark corner downstairs, a touching,

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wonderfully expressive "MICHIZANE in exile." In all of these pictures the Japanese painters have shown how well they understand the secrets, the limitations of their Art. They represent flesh but by a single tone of pure colour, the features by a few masterly strokes, and are more convincing in their simplicity than the foreign artist, who exhausts the resources of his palette in the all but vain endeavour to reproduce the texture and quality of—let us say—a young girl's flesh.

In this collection nothing material, nothing merely sensual finds place. OZON'S and BUYON'S lotuses, white and shining like an embodiment of prayer; REIZEN'S fireflies, another artist's summer scenes, and splendid studies of Autumn, many of these pictures for their varied loveliness deserve separate study. The spirit absorbed by these is soothed, and bathes as it were in an emanation from ideal forms. Last and greatest of all, the pictures of HWASHIMOTO GAHO, the revered master, the beloved of the Japanese, whose paintings mark an epoch in the Art History of Japan. So pure are these paintings, so serene, so unearthly in their ideal beauty, they seem the work of some disembodied spirit who has visited the Islands of the Blessed.

He works by preference in black and white, or rather the finest, most softly graded of grays, and with these, whose use he understands as no other master, expresses the most varied and original conceptions.

He is well represented this time by a large figure of a venerable Sennin, masterly in its dignity and repose; some irises in colour, which are not irises, but souls; a little figure in a summer shower, lotus buds and a flying heron, and, most beautiful and characteristic of all, a moonlight scene, bathed in mist, and in the foreground a few scattered cherry petals. It is very daring, the work of a past master, one of the most beautiful moments of Eternity, fixed, and bequeathed to us for all Time.

Japan has a living Art. Young, vigorous, progressive, and essentially true to the genius of the Japanese race.

TORISHIMA.

Mr. Hineno, the Chamberlain sent by the Emperor to carry succour to the families of the persons who lost their lives in the Torishima eruption, has returned to Tokyo. After assembling the relatives in the schoolhouse on Hachijo-jima, and handing them the Sovereign's bounty, Mr. Hineno procured a boat and visited Torishima. He found the conditions there little altered since the date of the previous report. The sea in the centre of the newly formed bay was still boiling, and at two places on the island volcanoes were in active eruption, though the intensity of their fires had visibly diminished. Much rain appeared to have recently fallen, with the result that the ashes had been considerably washed away, and movement from place to place, was thus facilitated. Search for traces of the unfortunate inhabitants was renewed, but entirely without success, and nothing remained but to erect a tablet over the site of the former village. Mr. Hineno relates that when passing the eastern side of the island on the return journey, he witnessed a great flock of albatross on the shore. He conjectures, therefore, that it will not be long before another band of adventurers settles on the island.

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is very interesting to observe that the British in South Africa show the same dislike as the British in Australia to the introduction of an Asiatic element into the population. They are faced by a somewhat perplexing labour problem. Gold mines of enormous value invite development, but working hands can not be found in anything like sufficient numbers. Before the war, the owners of the various mines competed with each other to secure Kaffir labour, and by touting and offering high wages, they managed to secure nearly a hundred thousand men. But wasteful competition has now been replaced by an efficient central organization which fixes the Kaffir's wages at 35s. a month and which adopts an intelligent and systematic method of seeking recruits. Nevertheless, whereas prior to the war there were about a hundred thousand natives at work, there are now little more one third of that number, and it is estimated that employment for three hundred thousand could be found. The Kaffir, it appears, is essentially lazy. His ambition does not extend beyond living in ease and comfort. He will work for luxuries, if the need of them suggests itself to him, but after he has earned enough to procure them, he will lapse into his former condition of idleness. Just at present he appears to have plenty of money, having been paid by both sides, especially the British, during the war, and consequently there is no inducement for him to toil at a stamp. It has been suggested that to tax him would be a good way of rousing him from sluggishness. If he had to pay taxes, he would work to obtain the wherewithal. But this is a doubtful remedy. The immediately effective resource would be to import Chinese. Against that, however, strong objections are raised. The inevitable result, it is said, "would be to convert a splendid country, well-suited by nature to be the heritage of the white man, into a land of Asiatics and negroes, with a small white ruling class." *The Times* makes the following contribution to the solution of the problem:—

There is yet a third solution of the problem possible, a solution in some respects the most promising of all. It is that the white man himself should enter upon his heritage, and do much of the manual work hitherto done by the Kaffir. The reasons why he has not done it in the past are partly sentimental and partly economic. The climate does not forbid him to do hard labour, but, as in all lands which slavery has cursed, there is in South Africa a strong prejudice amongst free men against the kinds of labour formerly done by slaves. The comparatively high cost of white labour has also helped to exclude it from the mines. The white labourer costs nearly four times as much as the black, and on ordinary rough work he does only two or three times as much. It is said, however, that the superior intelligence of the white man makes it possible to organize and work a mine in which he is employed far more efficiently than a mine depending on raw Kaffir labour. The experiment is now being made on a very considerable scale, and the results, we are assured, have been distinctly satisfactory. Mr. Creswell, the manager of the Village Main Reef, has got the same amount of work done by 250 white men that was formerly done by 900 natives, and altogether there are now some 2,000 discharged Regulars and irregulars at work in the various mines. We need not dwell upon the advantage to South Africa of the change, if it can be maintained and extended. It would bring about, in the most natural and easy way, a great addition to the British working population of South Africa, directly by the influx of the labourers themselves, and indirectly by that of all the classes who minister to their wants. Mr. Chamberlain is fully sensible of its Imperial importance, and has declared that he "heartily wishes it success." Well he may, for it would make South Africa once for all a white man's country, and thus enable her to become what she cannot be until she is a white man's country—the sister and the peer of the other great self-governing States of the Empire.

KOREA.

The long agitation in favour of the elevation of Lady Om to the position of Empress of Korea has resulted successfully. The imperial favourite's ambition is achieved, a fact which reflects not unfavourably on her Sovereign's disposition. There is, of course, some talk about the possibility of the event's proving a source of political unrest, but, strange to say, no Japanese publicist seems much interested in considering the influence Her Majesty is likely to exercise in her new position. It is to be sincerely hoped that she will take for model the example of her lamented predecessor.

Many rumours are circulated about unrest in Söul fanned by a new Russian *aura popularis* and supposed to be temporarily favourable to the dominance of Muscovite influence in the Korean capital. Every one is tired of this continuous stream of chatter about the see-saw game of Russo-Japanese parties in the little empire. Incidents of the paltriest description are refracted from their normal position of obscurity by an atmosphere of mystery and agitation.

SHINCHOU AND BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

Very vigorous and peremptory steps are being taken to call the Chinese authorities of Hunan to account because a mob in Shinchou, under the influence of a cholera scare, murdered two missionaries. It is suggestive to read in this context an account of what happened among the Russians at Blagovestchensk last August:—

August 2 being the anniversary of the raising of the siege of Blagovestchensk by the Chinese, a *Te Deum* was sung at the Cathedral. This brought a considerable number of people to the church. After the service was over the people dispersed, and many of the lower class went into the taverns, where they discussed the cholera which was raging at the time. Soon numerous parties of drunken men began to leave the taverns and to make their way to the cholera hospital, creating a great disturbance. The rioters began to assault the medical and sanitary officers, chasing them through the streets and trying to release the cholera patients, whom they were conveying to the hospital. They even went so far as to attempt to destroy the hospital itself, the staff of which took to flight in order to escape the violence of the rabble. The Deputy-Governor did his utmost to get the rioters to disperse, at the same time giving orders that when cholera patients were taken to the hospital they should be escorted by police. As soon as the Deputy-Governor had retired the rioting was renewed, and at last it became necessary to call out troops, and order was eventually restored by 11 o'clock in the evening.

On the following day a company of troops was encamped near the cholera hospital, the public were forbidden to assemble in the streets, and to carry arms, and orders were given for the closing of all taverns. At the same time the authorities furnished explanations regarding the measures taken against the epidemic, in order to dispel the prejudices of the people. No fresh disturbances have taken place.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

With a view to celebrating the birthday of the Emperor in a brilliant fashion this year the Japanese Naval Authorities are reported to have commissioned the war-ships *Naniwa* and *Fuso*, now in Yokosuka, to come round to Yokohama to celebrate the event side-by-side with the British battleship *Goliath*, which entered this port on Oct. 29th. The *Goliath* will, unless the complications in China prevent, remain in harbour for over a week in order to take part in the celebration of King Edward's Birthday and Coronation on Nov. 8th. It is further stated that the Japanese war-ship *Kasagi* will be stationed in Kobe; the *Asahi* in Moji, and the *Iwate* in Nagasaki in connection with the celebration of the Emperor's birthday.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

It is stated that the Shanghai Branch of the China Association held a meeting on the 22nd instant for the purpose of discussing the Mackay Treaty. The conclusion reached was that if the provisions of the Treaty could be carried out with exact good faith, it would be a desirable arrangement; but that if each of the other Powers undertook to modify the document in accordance with special interests, the implementing of the compact would become hopeless. Hence the meeting resolved that the best course to be pursued at present was to devise means for giving effect to the Treaty. But what are these means? We have never had any faith in their efficacy. Besides, as Mr. Ku Hung-Ming told the public in a letter recently published in these columns, the abolition of *likin* is only nominal: its place will be taken by the consumption tax. Some kind of additional taxation seems inevitable for the purpose of meeting contingencies, and local officialdom finds no easier way of getting money than by means of an impost upon articles in daily use.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

Another office has been conferred on Viceroy Yuan. He is appointed acting Minister of Public Works, and, together with Mr. Wu Ting-fong, now Chinese Representative in Washington, is instructed to proceed with the negotiations for the new commercial treaty. These statements are taken from the telegraphic correspondence of the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun*. It is not uncommon in the Orient to defer summoning a skilled physician until the patient is in a parlous state. That seems to have been the course followed with regard to the treaty and Viceroy Yuan. The treaty is *in articulo*, and neither the Viceroy nor the adroit Minister can save its life.

It should be noted in this context that the Shanghai Branch of the China Association passed, on the 27th instant, a very guarded resolution about the Mackay treaty. By 53 votes to 45—not a very overwhelming majority—the meeting decided that if the Treaty could be faithfully carried out, and if ample guarantees could be obtained with reference to the consumption tax and the terminal tax, prior to ratification, the Association would approve the document. Is that an accurate rendering of the decision, we wonder. If so, the meeting showed a fine faculty for trimming.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Peking to the effect that the recent examinations for admission to the new Peking University were so severe that very few of the students from the provinces succeeded in passing, and it is thought probable that great difficulty will be experienced in inducing others to present themselves. The course adopted by the examiners is reported to be generally condemned.

There are now nearly eight hundred Chinese students in Tokyo and it is alleged that arrangements are being made for sending hither about 500 more from various parts of the country.

MR. UCHIDA.

The Japanese Representative in Peking is to leave Tientsin on the 2nd of November for a brief visit to Japan. During his absence from the Chinese capital Mr. Matsui, Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

MR. HERB.

It would appear that no doubt can be entertained any longer of Mr. Herb's having absconded without waiting for the result of the appeal lodged by the public procurator against the sentence of six months' imprisonment pronounced on him by the Kanagawa local court. Herb would apparently have been quite willing to undergo his punishment. In fact, his incarceration had already commenced. But the appeal of the public procurator, who considered the penalty too light for the offence, involved a delay during which Herb was released on bail. Several friends—notably among the Free Masons of Yokohama—are understood to have assisted in providing bail, and it is said that Herb gave a written engagement to the Swiss Consul, promising to remain and await the result of the appeal. Neither promises nor gratitude seems to have influenced him. A suspicion having been entertained that he had taken his departure, application was made to the police. They replied that he was sojourning at Nikko. But inquiries made some days later showed that the supposed Herb was a lady with four children. Of course the police were under no obligation to watch Herb during the period of his release on bail. He was perfectly free to remove himself to other climes if he chose to forfeit his recognisances and leave his friends in the lurch—which he did choose, apparently. It must be exceedingly painful to the man's Free-Mason assistants that their charity, the conspicuous virtue of the Craft, should have placed them in the unexpected position of seeming to connive at an evasion of justice. To such accidents, however, benevolence is always liable to expose those that practise it.

KELANTAN.

It was the Saigon correspondent of the Havas Agency that telegraphed, and re-telegraphed, a statement to the effect that 300 Sikhs had occupied Kelantan. The whole of the French press seem to have accepted the statement as unquestionably true, but to this moment its basis has not been discovered, unless it be the fact that the Sultan of Kelantan recently enlisted 30 Punjaubis to act as policemen in his capital. *The Times* says of the incident:—

> The State on which attention has thus suddenly been concentrated must be a *terra ignota* to almost all Englishmen save those who administer the Federated Malay States upon its borders. Flanked by its sister States of Trengganu and Kedah, it marches with both the protected States of Perak and Pahang. * * * For more than a century Siam has claimed there an uncertain suzerainty. This claim the Sultans of Kelantan seem to have consistently denied and resented, but some ten years ago Siam had the satisfaction of seeing the flag of the White Elephant flying at the mouth of the Kelantan river, and of putting a nominee ruler on the Throne. It is not denied that the Siamese protectorate thus established is no more than "a Gilbertian travesty" of the British administration which, in the hands of a series of able and devoted officials, has brought the neighbouring Federated States out of chaos to order and prosperity. The unrest and confusion of Siamese Malay are a serious impediment to the peace and well-being of our protectorate. But France may rest assured that we have no intention of trying to end this state of things by such a leap in the dark as the Havas Agency describes. Our interests in the Malay Peninsula are, as the more thoughtful French journals realize, considerable, and we attach to them the importance they deserve. We do not, however, design to ensure them by sudden aggression upon debateable territory. It cannot be impossible for France and England, while securing their due rights in the spheres in which they respectively predominate, to co-operate p eacefully in developing the great natural resources of Siam without taking steps of a menacing character.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Some interesting figures have been published in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation* with reference to judicial staffs and their emoluments in various countries. An impression had always prevailed that the number of judges in the United Kingdom was smaller than that in continental countries of Europe, but probably very few persons recognised how great the disparity is until the appearance of the article here referred to. It shows that for the whole United Kingdom there are only 464 salaried judges, or 0.86 per 100,000 inhabitants in the case of England. On the other hand, the figures for some of the countries of continental Europe are:—In Austria, 4,541, or 17.35 per 100,000; in Belgium, 546 or 8.03 per 100,000; in Denmark, 186, or 7.76; in France, 7,803, or 20.16; in Germany, 8,186, or 14.63; in Hungary, 2,658, or 13.79; in Italy, 3,645, or 11.37; in the Netherlands, 338, or 6.53; in Norway, 172, or 7.83; in Russia, 3,180; or 2.80; and in Sweden, 497, or 9.20. Some of the causes of the great discrepancy between the United Kingdom and other European countries are thus summed up by *The Times*:—

> One of them is the fact that work, which is here delegated to minor officials or performed automatically, is elsewhere kept in the hands of the Judges. Another potent cause is that stated in the article—the belief in this country in the one Judge system, while elsewhere, as a rule, there is required a *minimum* of three Judges. Even such of our Judges as have been "afraid to go alone into the dark," to quote Lord Westbury's famous sneer, would be embarrassed to find themselves a member of a Court of which eleven formed a quorum. Here no one would think of departing from the "one man system" in Courts of first instance; and, strange as it may seem to English lawyers, there is no marked inclination in other countries to abandon a principle which would in practice lead, it might be thought, to an attenuation of responsibility and would encourage nefficiency.

In the matter of emoluments the disparity is still more marked. "A single English Puisne Judge," says *The Times*, "with a salary of £5,000 a year, not to mention circuit allowances, is paid almost as much as the whole Judicial Bench of some of the smaller European countries."

> In Sweden for example, the remuneration of the Judges varies according to Dr. Georg Carlson, from a *minimum* of about £250 to a *maximum* of about £500; and that is liberal remuneration as compared with what is given in countries where Judges most abound. In Hungary the total remuneration for 2,658 "Royal Judges" was £490,600, or less than an average of about £150 for each. In Italy the Chief Presidents of the Corti di Cassazione receive £600, and the salaries of the minor Judges fall to £112. In France judicial officers corresponding more or less to our Lords of Appeal or Lords Justices receive salaries of £720, £1,000, and £1,200. In Norway and in Sweden the practice of remunerating Judges by means of fees is not wholly extinct; and, in the latter, some of them are required to pay their office expenses. It does not appear that this system, radically bad though it seems to be, is productive of the abuses which might be expect to flow from it. The author of the article is careful to point out that the figures are not conclusive as to the merits of the various systems described. But we cannot help observing that nothing in his survey is calculated to impair belief in the essential soundness of the English system. Certainly, to remunerate men who have in their hands the disposal of liberty and property only a little better than the village carpenter, to put great State officials in positions of poverty in comparison with that of merchants or bankers, is ill-advised economy, which will never, it is to be hoped, be imitated here.

Japan has 1,200 judges—the number varies slightly from year to year—or abont 3 per 100,000 of population; and their salaries are considerably less than those of Italian judges.

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THE UNION JACK.

What is the national flag of the British? The Royal Standard? Certainly not. The true, and only national flag would seem to be the Union Jack. So at any rate we gather from an article in *The Times* of Sept. 18th. There it is laid down that while the Red Ensign is prescribed by law as the symbol of the nationality of every British vessel at sea "not being a man-of-war or a vessel otherwise privileged to wear a different ensign," the national flag so-called is the Union Jack, which flies from the Victoria Tower while Parliament is sitting. As to the Royal Standard a letter is quoted from the Vicar of St. Michael's, Folkestone, to Lord Knollys stating that his congregation had spent £10 in buying such a flag, thinking that they would be able to fly it from the church tower as usual. The reply of His Majesty's Private Secretary was "that the Royal Standard, which is the King's personal flag, can only be hoisted at the Coronation. * * * I must remind you, however, that you can always fly the Union Jack."

The proper flag, then, for a British subject to fly in seasons of celebration is plainly the Union Jack. What is the Union Jack? It is a combination of the original flags of the three countries now consolidated into the United Kingdom. The original national flag of England was the Cross of St. George, a rectangular red cross on a white ground. The original national flag of Scotland was the Cross of St. Andrew, a diagonal white cross or saltire on a blue ground. The original national flag of Ireland, said to have been borrowed from the arms of the Geraldines, was a red saltire on a white ground. When James I. succeeded to the throne of England and thus united the two monarchies, the St. Andrew's Cross was adopted as the ground of the common national flag, the St. George's Cross being superposed upon it and the red cross having a uniform white margin to indicate the original ground of the English national flag. This, says *The Times*, was the original Union Jack which is thought by some to have been so called after the King, who frequently signed his name "Jacques." During the Commonwealth the Jack was retained, but an Irish harp was superposed at its centre. This was removed at the Restoration, as being for some reason or other, as Pepys records, "very offensive to the King." The Union Jack thereafter remained unchanged until 1801 when the Act of Union with Ireland brought the final change which gave us the present national flag. The Irish red saltire was then superposed on the Scottish white saltire. But, and this matter should be noted, the white margin of the Irish red cross was not made uniform throughout because that, on the analogy of the uniform margin of the English red cross would have indicated only the original white ground of the Irish saltire, and would thereby have obliterated the Scottish white saltire altogether, leaving only the blue ground in the angles to indicate the original national flag of Scotland. It was accordingly provided that in the two "cantons"—quarters of the flag nearest the staff—the upper white margin of the combined saltires should be much wider than the lower, this order being reversed in the two outer cantons. No Union Jack is properly constructed unless this arrangement is scrupulously respected, nor is any such flag properly proportioned, according to established usage and prescription unless the length or "fly" of the flag is twice as great as its height or "hoist."

This being the historical evolution of the Union Jack, it is contended with great show of reason that the Union Jack is and must be the only national flag properly so-called. As to its proper or improper use or display, the national pride in the national flag should suffice to regulate those matters, and it should be a reproach to every loyal and patriotic citizen not to know what is the national flag, what are its proper form and construction, and what is the proper use and symbolism of the several forms of it. Indeed *The Times* thinks that the form, construction, history and proper usage of the national flag might well be made a definite subject of teaching in every school in the Kingdom. "You can always fly the Union Jack" said the King's Private Secretary. To this it may be added that whether it is the Red Ensign or any other ensign recognised by authority does not much matter, but as the Union Jack is the national flag then that flag should be flown.

THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

The personnel of the arbitral tribunal in the house-tax dispute has now been determined. Japan is to be represented by Mr. Motono, and the other side—namely, France, Germany and England—by M. Louis Renault, who is a Minister Plenipotentiary, a Professor of the Faculty of Law in Paris and a Jurisconsult of the Department of Foreign Affairs. We can not doubt that M. Renault is an able man, thoroughly competent to discharge the duty now assigned to him. Nevertheless it is impossible to repress a feeling of disappointment that the foreign side in this affair should be represented by a citizen of the Power having conspicuously the smallest interests in Japan. There are 5,388 foreigners residing in Japan, exclusive of Chinese and Korean subjects whom this question does not affect. Among these are 2,247 British subjects, 586 Germans, 431 French, and 1,165 Americans—3,412 Anglo-Saxons against 431 French. Yet it is to a French member of The Hague Tribunal that the function of arbitrator is assigned. That is certainly not what might have been expected, Further, in the event of the arbitrators disagreeing, the King of Sweden is to be asked to appoint an umpire, and of course His Majesty will nominate M. d'Olivecrona, so that from first to last no Anglo-Saxon voice will be heard in the discussion. Effacements of that kind are not agreeable to either Americans or Englishmen, but we must console ourselves with the reflection that a sacrifice has been made on the altar of that great deity of diplomacy, the *entente cordiale*. It is at all events certain that justice will be done.

Friday, Oct. 31.

M. Louis Renault, who has been chosen to represent the European side on the arbitral tribunal of the house tax, is a jurisconsult of much eminence. His lectures on international law are said to be eagerly attended by students of that difficult subject, and to be marked by large research and great lucidity. His exceptional qualifications may therefore be regarded as a "set off" for the fact that he represents the country having the smallest material interests among the three Powers concerned. In another respect the choice of a French expert is fortunate; namely, that Mr. Motono, Japan's representative on the tribunal, is a finished French scholar, and that the two arbitrators will therefore be able to discuss the problem freely without the intervention of an interpreter.

BALL AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Buck gave a reception and dance at the Legation in Tokyo on the 27th instant in honour of Admiral Rodgers and the officers of the U.S. Squadron. About five hundred guests were present, including the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues in the Cabinet, Count Matsukata, Count Inouye, Viscount Aoki, Baron Sannomiya, the Foreign Chefs de Mission, the staffs of the Legations, and many officers of the American Navy. At about half-past nine His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu arrived together with Prince Fushimi and Prince and Princess Nashimoto, and dancing commenced immediately afterwards, being kept up with spirit until a late hour. Supper was served at eleven o'clock in a spacious marquee specially erected for the purpose, and erected so skilfully that its brilliantly lighted interior, festooned with flags and decorated tastefully, produced a fine effect. The party was in every respect a signal success, the arrangements of every kind being perfect, and the presence of so many naval officers contributed not only to the brilliancy of the scene but also to the vigour of the dancing.

Admiral Rodgers left Japan for San Francisco on Wednesday, his flagship the *New York*, having a tremendous send-off as she steamed down the bay.

THE KAISER AND LADY MACDONALD.

The Emperor of Germany has given another example of his graceful thoughtfulness. His Majesty has sent the Medal of the Red Cross to Lady MacDonald in recognition of the brave and untiring helpfulness shown by her ladyship throughout the siege of Peking. On the 25th instant, His Excellency Count Arco Valley, Major von Etzel, Dr. Baelz and Dr. Ohrt proceeded to the British Legation and presented the Medal to Lady MacDonald, who received it with indications of lively satisfaction. This Medal was instituted by the Emperor of Germany on October 1st 1898. It is a handsome cross having four crowns attached, and the letters

W.R. (Wilhelm Rex).
A.V. (Auguste Victoria).

On the back is the inscription :—

Fuer Verdienste um das Rothe Kreuz (for services to the Red Cross).

The ribbon of the Cross is red, black and white. His Imperial Majesty sent also to Lady MacDonald a broach to wear with the ribbon. It has the inscription "Peking." This, of course, is a special distinction. We may be permitted to append an extract from a despatch addressed by Lord Lansdowne to Sir Claude MacDonald and printed in the "Correspondence respecting Events at Peking," under date Feb., 10th, 1901 :—

I can not conclude this despatch without asking you to convey to Lady MacDonald the thanks of H.M.'s Government for her unceasing and devoted attention to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded. Her work, and that of the ladies who assisted her, have earned the lasting gratitude not only of those who benefited by her ministrations, but also of their relations in Europe, who were kept for so many weeks in a condition of the most painful anxiety and suspense.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Diet is to meet, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the 6th of December. There has not yet been any public proclamation of the fact, but our contemporary alleges that the Cabinet has already sought the Sovereign's sanction for that day.

Prince Konoye had a narrow escape on the 25th instant. As His Highness was driving home from the Gakushu-in to his official residence at Hibiya, the horses of his carriage, alarmed by a precipitate attempt on the part of the driver to avoid collision with a bicycle, became unmanageable and dashed the carriage against a gate. The driver and betto were somewhat seriously hurt, but the Prince escaped with only a shaking.

Mr. Arakawa, Japanese Consul-General in London, has sent a report which the *Jiji Shimpo* summarizes. It relates to the Yokohama Water-Works loan of 900,000 *yen*, undertaken by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company. The loan had been widely and skilfully advertized. It was placed on the London market on the 28th of July, the upset price of the six-per-cent. bonds being 98. Mr. Arakawa says that in two days the required amount was subscribed twice over, and that the average price obtained was about 102. Considering that the bonds were taken over by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company at 90, it is evident that a good profit has been realized. But of course the name of the house by which the bonds were offered counted for much in the public's estimate of the transaction.

The talk recently heard about Vladivostock being converted into a free port, seems to have no foundation whatever. Telegrams received from that place by Tokyo journals announce the publication of regulations which are to said to have received the sanction of the Minister of Finance on the occasion of his recent visit. The effect of these regulations is virtually to abolish the list of untaxed imports. Only a very few articles remain on the catalogue, and these must necessarily be articles destined for conveyance by railway into Manchuria. Russia might have made Vladivostock a commercial door to Manchuria, but evidently that is not her policy. Perhaps she intends that Dalny shall be the sole gate.

The recent tender for locomotives for the Imperial Government Railways, the result of which was mentioned in these columns at the time, derives additional interest from the fact that it was a species of international competition, five American firms and three German being among the tenderers. The contract—which amounts to over six hundred thousand *yen*—was secured by Messrs. Dubs and Company of Glasgow, through Messrs. Okura and Company of Tokyo.

Some journalistic incidents are amusing. Recently we published a short article about the four-and-sixpenny dollar of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's balance sheet. The article was copied, without acknowledgment, into the columns of the *Shanghai Daily Press*, and now we find it re-copied into the columns of the *Kobe Herald*, which duly credits it to the Shanghai journal!

The ancient city of Hamburg, on the Elbe, was the scene during the last week of September of the fifth conference of the International Maritime committee, which is labouring to secure uniform legislation in matters relating to navigation. Under ordinary conditions, remarks *Bradstreets*, such a gathering attracts little notice, but its conclusions are of high interest to the maritime world and to those concerned in commerce, of which navigation is a most important means and agent. The first fruit of the conference has been the adoption of a draft of a treaty embodying a uniform law dealing with questions of collision and salvage. Under this treaty the principle is recognized that there can be no claim to compensation where the collision is due to inevitable accident, and it is extended even to cases in which one vessel is at anchor. Where the fault is common the responsibility of each vessel is made proportionate to the gravity of the fault. Losses are to be recompensed in full. Compulsory pilotage is not to be pleaded in defence, and ships which have been in collision are bound to afford mutual assistance as far as circumstances permit. Finally, the right of action is barred only after two years. Some of these regulations will require modifications of the existing maritime system of some nations, but they are in the direction of an advance, and it is worth while to endeavour to secure their enactment.

When the Russo-Japanese Society was organized, its members unanimously voted that the honorary presidency of the Society should be offered to the Russian Representative in Tokyo. M. Iswolsky did not immediately accept the offer. He considered it necessary to refer the matter to St. Petersburg, whence having now received authorization, he has agreed to fill the proposed position. Tokyo journals publish a translation of M. Iswolsky's letter of acceptance. It is addressed to Viscount Enomoto, President of the Society, and we need scarcely add that it is couched in very courteous terms. In so far as the efforts of the Russo-Japanese Society contribute to the removal of unreasoning prejudices on the part of the Japanese people against Russia and on the part of the Russian people against Japan, it has the good wishes of all thinking men.

Another accident occurred on the afternoon of the 25th instant at the scene of the recent Kawasaki disaster. The bridge over the Rokugo not having been yet fully repaired, only one train can pass at a time. Arrangements have therefore been made for shunting the trains on either side of the bridge. Owing to a mistake of the pointsmen the up train from the Tokaido, being sent along the wrong line, collided with a down train from Tokyo. Happily both were moving at a very low rate of speed, so that little injury was done, only seven or eight persons being slightly wounded.

The fact that the present Russian Representative has been appointed to Copenhagen was unofficially announced some time ago, and the official confirmation has now been received. M. Iswolsky, during his comparatively brief period of service in Tokyo, has maintained the best traditions of Russian diplomacy; the traditions so well represented by his predecessors M. Davidow, M. Hitrovo and Baron Rosen. He has undoubtedly helped greatly to prise Japan out of the rut of unreasoning antipathy to Russia, and has demonstrated to some, at any rate, of her publicists that the two empires have a community of material interests. The *Nichi-Ro Kyokai* may be adduced as an outcome of this improved intelligence. Perhaps the ultimate efficacy of such education is open to doubt, but as to the educational duty of wise diplomatists there can be no manner of question, and M. Iswolsky has cleverly discharged that duty.

Following so soon after the example of courage and endurance offered by the heroes of the late mining disaster in the Forest of Dean, the death of Samuel Scott at Tyldesley, in Lancashire, says the *Globe*, will serve to emphasise the well-known pluck of the English miner. Twenty-four miners were being lowered down a coal-pit, when the engineer, Samuel Scott, was seized with an apoplectic fit. His whole thought was for the safety of his companions, and with a supreme effort he applied the brake and stopped the engines, thus saving the men from being dashed to pieces at the bottom of the shaft. Then he fell back, and in a few minutes was dead.

The accusations against Mr. Namura Shin, a public procurator, adopted son of Mr. Namura Taizo, formerly President of the Court of Cassation, have been definitely proved. He has therefore been removed from the public service, and his name has also been struck off the register of the Namura family, so that he is divorced at once from his profession and his wife. This affair has attracted a large share of public attention, and it is evident that great sympathy is felt with Mr. Namura Taizo. We think that still greater pity should be felt for the young wife of the disgraced procurator.

His Excellency M. Harmand arrived in Yokohama by the S.S. *Annam* on the 27th instant, and proceeded to Tokyo in the evening. M. Harmand will have a hearty welcome from Japanese and foreigners alike. He has had the good fortune to be absent from Japan during the time of the house-tax storm and stress, but he will doubtless be found in cordial accord with the wise and tactful course followed by Mr. Dubail. The latter leaves Tokyo on the 30th by the 6 p.m. train for Nagasaki *en route* for Peking, where we venture to predict for him signal success.

Lieut.-General Baron Hasegawa is to command the troops at the Birthday Review on the Aoyama parade ground on Monday next. It is to be hoped that the weather may be kinder than it has been of late years.

M. Dubail was received in farewell audience by the Emperor on the 22nd instant and by the Empress on the 23rd, in view of His Excellency's pending departure for Peking. The wisdom and tact that have marked M. Dubail's discharge of his diplomatic functions in Japan, cannot fail to insure for him solid success and for his country substantial advantages in the more complicated field of Peking politics.

Telegrams to the Shanghai papers give fuller particulars of the Somaliland affair than those that reached Japan by Reuter's cablegrams. A dispatch from Bombay under date of October 22nd said:—A sensation has been caused by the publication of letters from a member of Colonel Swayne's force written before the latest dispatches, stating that the force had had numerous fights, had lost most of its camels, was short of provisions, ammunition, and water, and altogether in a tight place. The native levies were funking, and the Mullah had captured two Maxims on the 12th of September. On the 23rd of October it was announced that the *Pester Lloyd* had received a letter from Karl Inger (with whom the Mad Mullah was reported to be in com-

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munication) showing that he was then in Budapest. On the following day Colonel Manning in addition to reporting the retirement of Colonel Swayne to Bohotle without being attacked said:—"The situation is consequently more satisfactory, but do not cancel orders for Punjab Regiment. All wounded doing excellently."

On the 25th October the *N.-C. Daily News* published the following despatch:—"The person who alleged that he had received letters from a member of Colonel Swayne's force, now avers that these letters were invented with the object of hoaxing the pro-Boer organs. The hoaxer is a London barrister, who says that he is heartily ashamed of himself."

No class of men are more appreciative of kindnesses shown to them or of work done on their behalf than are sailors. An instance of this was given on Thursday evening, when, at the close of a capital concert on board the U.S. Flagship *New York*, Mr. G. G. Brady was presented with a handsome smokers' set in solid silver, the service consisting of cigar box, cigarette box, match boxes, ash-trays etc., the whole being worth some five hundred dollars. The presentation was made by the Chief Boatswain on behalf of the officers and men of the *New York*, amid some of the heartiest cheers that have ever been heard on the warship. The cigar-box bears a suitable inscription.

No doubt we shall have, at some time or other, an accurate estimate of the numbers that actually took the field in support of the Boers. Meanwhile occasional statistics throw some light on the subject. Thus, with reference to rebels in Cape Colony alone, a recent return shows that 3,437 surrendered under the proclamation of June 11th; 3,554 were convicted under the Special Tribunals Act of 1900, and 2,434 are still awaiting trial. Here we have a total of 9,425, and it may be taken for granted that these were only a fraction of the number actually under arms in Cape Colony at the time when disaster after disaster overtook the British arms.

The *Italia Militare e Marina* records a singular accident which happened to some men of the 3rd Regiment of Italian Engineers who were engaged at Tivoli in inflating a balloon with hydrogen gas taken from cylinders. Lieut. E. Cianetti, who was in command, was holding the tube which connected one of the cylinders with the balloon when suddenly the gas ignited, and a tongue of flame some 30 feet long shot out from the cylinder, injuring several men with whom it came in contact. One of these has since died and another is not expected to recover. Lieut. Cianetti, fearing an explosion of the other gas cylinders, immediately ordered his men to withdraw, while he himself remained and threw some water over the cylinders in order to reduce their temperature and to extinguish the flame of burning gas, in both of which objects he was successful.

We have received from Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons a specimen of a "Royal Christmas Panel," specially prepared for Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. It very beautifully illustrates the achievements of modern collotypography and chromolithography. The design on the back is a cradle in a manger, containing the infant Jesus, upon whose head a sunbeam plays, while two doves of peace flutter in the path of the rays. On the front is a finely executed chromolithograph of St. John playing with a lamb, the *Agnus Dei*. The intention of the whole is to combine the two ideas of the birth of Christ and the restoration of peace. Under that aspect the panel is a marked success, and the excellence of the technique deserves highest praise.

We learn that Mr. J. H. Gubbins has been appointed to the relative rank of Secretary of Legation while retaining his position of Japanese Secretary in Tokyo. Sir Ernest Satow, when he served as Japanese Secretary, had the relative rank of Second Secretary of Legation, he being the first, if we remember aright, to enjoy that special distinction. The honour conferred on Mr. Gubbins is therefore quite without precedent, and every one will agree that it is well deserved. We are also happy to be able to state that Mr. Gubbins' return to Japan is expected about February of next year.

The Prince Imperial, who is now at the Hayama Detached Palace, is suffering from gastric trouble which may prevent him from being present at the Birthday Celebrations on the 3rd proximo. Doctors Hashimoto and Baelz proceeded to Hayama on the 30th instant to determine whether it would be prudent for the Prince to take the journey to Tokyo.

The *Official Gazette* announces that from 1st January next the rates for telegrams to Formosa will be 40 *sen* for a group of 15 *katakana* syllables, and an additional 10 *sen* for every increase of 5 syllables. The rate for telegrams in a foreign language will be 50 *sen* up to five words and 10 *sen* for every additional word.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Japanese Girls and Women, by ALICE MABEL BACON. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. Illustrated holiday edition.

It is over ten years since this book was first offered to the public, as its gifted authoress reminds us in her preface, and its circle of readers has been ever on the increase. Such a book needs no commendation at our hands, for the high position it has won is its by right of eminent perfection in the particular line of sociology which Miss Bacon has pursued. But we cannot refrain from extending our congratulations to the authoress at having found such a charming illustrator for her book as Mr. Takenouchi. His colour schemes are very dainty, while his imaginative qualities in the more formal black-and-white half-tone plates place him in the first rank among the members of his craft. He has made of *Japanese Girls and Women* a charming gift-book, enhancing its value very greatly. We take the liberty of quoting part of Miss Bacon's new preface. She says:—

* * * The work, as published before, was always, to its author's mind, unfinished; partly because a chapter on household customs, which was necessary for the completion of the plan had to be omitted for the reason that it could not be written in America; and partly because the illustrations desired to fill out the reader's conceptions of the subject matter could not be obtained without a personal visit to Japan.

These two defects have now been remedied. The chapter "Within the Home" contains the supplementary matter necessary to complete the picture of a Japanese woman's life. * * * * Besides the thorough revision of the whole book and the additions to each subject discussed of whatever was necessary to bring the discussion up to the times after ten years of change in a rapidly changing country, a final chapter has been added, in which the effort has been made to analyze the present conditions. From its nature, this chapter can be only a rapid survey of the progress of ten years.

The coloured illustrations are twelve in number while black and white plates and vignettes in the letterpress number nearly fifty. The Riverside Press of Cambridge has reason to be proud of this edition.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. Kruger's book, which will be published on November 15th, will be entitled "Kruger's Memoirs." The work will be published simultaneously in original Dutch by Nijhoff, of The Hague; the German edition by Lehmann, of Munich; and the English edition including the Colonies and America, by Fisher Unwin, of London. The book, which runs to about a hundred thousand words, is the story of Mr. Krüger's life, and extends to the conclusion of War, the Peace negotiations, and the ex-President's views on those events. The Raid is dealt with, and telegrams from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Rhodes, and Miss Flora Shaw are reproduced.

We have received by favour of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail Steamship Line a copy of the fifteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade for the years 1901-1902. It is an instructive record of the advance of a city which only a few years ago was a mere congeries of cabins but which is now one of the most important points in the Canadian Dominion. The illustrations are also most interesting giving as they do views of the harbour, the pier frontage, and of the various industrial enterprises that have sprung up in Vancouver, with other scenes peculiar to the district and country.

YACHTING.

Two races should have closed the season on Saturday but the weather deterred the 21-raters from going out and the cruising class had a fine pull before they could finish the course. Indeed, *Mosquito* gave up without rounding the Widow Buoy. Four boats got away in a heavy rain squall from the N.E. and such heavy weather favouring *Asagao*, which had only one reef tied down, she passed out of the harbour entrance some distance ahead. *Virginia*, close-reefed, came next, then *Molly* with a single reef in, and lastly *Mosquito* double-reefed. So thick was the weather that they could not be distinguished rounding the Lightship and both wind and rain lasted down the Widow Buoy, though the beam sea did not oppress them much. The trip back was wet and dirty but *Asagao*, once round the harbour entrance, came home in a hurry and finished far ahead.

The following are the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.
Molly	4.47.28
Mosquito	—
Asagao	4.16.35
Virginia	4.20.33

Asagao thus wins the first prize and *Virginia* the second.

The racing season will close on Saturday, 1st November, with the following race:—

21 raters:—Postponed race. Course No. 3, 10 Miles:—Start from an imaginary line between two flagboats opposite the French Hatoba, through the Harbour Entrance, around Honmoku Lightship (S.), around the Honmoku Widow Buoy (S.), around the Honmoku Lightship (P.), and back through the Harbour Entrance. Finish across starting line. Start at 2.15 p.m. Finish by 7 p.m. First and Second Prizes by the Club on Club time.

	Rating.	Club-time.
Mr. C. S. Averill's *Winsome*	21	allows.
Mr. H. Gunn's *Pele*	21	,,
Mr. J. H. Fertig's *Edna*	21	,,
Mr. C. B. Clausen's *Wettinge*	21	,,
Mr. E. Eddison's *Stella*	20½	1.36
Mr. P. R. Scott's *Yugao*	20	3.12
Mr. N. B. Morton's *Vixen*	19½	4.58
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson's *Nandeska*	19½	4.58
Mr. F. J. Hall's *Sodeska*	19½	4.58
Mr. W. C. Vaughan's *Puma*	18½	8.40
Mr. W. C. Vaughan's *Bonito*	17...	11.24

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THE SHANGHAI COMPLICATION.

A TELEGRAM to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Berlin throws some light on Germany's attitude towards the Shanghai question. The telegram quotes the *Algemeine Zeitung* as stating that France, Japan and England proposed the withdrawal of their garrisons on two conditions, first that all the Powers concerned should evacuate the place simultaneously; and, secondly, that if any Power subsequently sent troops, the others should be entitled to do so also. Germany, however, required a modification of the second of these conditions in the sense that China should pledge herself not to allow within the Yangtse Valley any operations of foreign troops or ships of war if such operations were opposed to the policy of the open door. It is added that the Chinese Government accepted Germany's modification.

Evidently Great Britain's avowed policy being the preservation of the open door, she could not consistently object to this alleged German modification. To be sure, it is somewhat incongruous that Germany, who is a declared exponent of the closed door policy in her own "sphere of interest," should assume the guardianship of the open-door principle in the sphere of other Powers. Still England would not cavil at Germany's assistance in maintaining the vital basis of her own Far-Eastern policy. The complications that have arisen are probably due altogether to China's diplomatic procedure. The German Government can not be taken to task for seeking to score off its own bat. It has certainly professed hitherto that in sending a garrison to Shanghai it was guided solely by cöoperative purposes, and that in keeping a garrison there, it was merely following the example of France, Japan and England. One may therefore contend, without doing any violence to the strict rules of justice, that when Germany makes the withdrawal of her garrison the occasion for independent negotiations with the Chinese, she steps out of the union of Powers in a manner sufficiently sudden to surprise them. But that is a point not convertible into a foundation for diplomatic remonstrance. It is always within the competence of a great Power to take certain liberties with its own conscience, at the expense solely of becoming subsequently an object of doubt to its quondam associates. Germany is bidding for nothing less than the hegemony of the Far East, and we can not but admire the courage and directness of her methods though we frankly admit their unwelcome character from the point of view of rival nations. What is to be said of China, however? We judge that Prince CHING has in this instance repeated his old device of simulated ignorance pending accomplished facts. Just as he blandly professed to know nothing whatever about a Manchurian convention though he was on the point of signing one, or had just signed it, so it would seem that he has now carefully concealed from England, France and Japan the arrangements he was making with Germany. If that be so, and we believe it to be so, the three Powers thus flouted have a most legitimate cause of grievance against China. She has no kind of right to make such discriminations. It is as though in every-day life one were to hold *A* in parley about a certain piece of business in which he had a legitimate interest, while negotiating secretly with *B* for its transaction. Governments can not be suffered to do such things. They place themselves thereby beyond the pale of civilized comity. And as for the diplomatic quality of the procedure, it belongs to the lowest grade, so far as we can see. China desires to attain a certain end. For its attainment the cöoperation of four foreign Powers is necessary. She deliberately antagonizes three of those Powers for the sake of placating the fourth. Perhaps Prince CHING argued with himself thus:—"With France, Japan and England there is no real difficulty. They will withdraw their garrisons at any moment. It is with Germany that I have to devise a working arrangement. She proposes a condition which I know to be in consonance with the avowed policy of England and Japan. Therefore I shall be safe in allowing Germany to assume the honour of the *deus ex machinâ* since the practical result will not be irksome to any one." Prince CHING may have reasoned in that way, if his intelligence is sufficiently shallow. But truly we doubt it. Truly we doubt whether in deliberately transferring the guardianship of the Yangtse Valley from Great Britain to Germany, even Prince CHING can have supposed that his manœuvres would be condoned. At any rate, if his Imperial Highness intends to plead moral and diplomatic obtuseness in extenuation of his strange procedure, he stands in need of some sharp medicine, which happily Sir ERNEST SATOW seems disposed to administer.

GERMANY IN SHANGHAI.

THE present development of the Shanghai question illustrates the value of assurance. Why should Germany be the Power to prescribe conditions for the evacuation of the settlement by its foreign garrisons? She is one of the latest figures on the Far Eastern stage. China can not be said to have known her, even by name, until some thirty years ago. In the days of VERBIEST and SCHAAL, two of the greatest men that ever visited this quarter of the world, Peking had a vague idea about the existence of a country called "Germania," but no Chinaman took any interest in it, nor did any one imagine that it would one day be found assuming the lead of all other Occidental Powers, not excluding England, which opened China by armed force to the world; France, which assisted in the later stages of the opening, and Russia whose geographical position gave her eminent importance. Prussia was among the "various smaller states" which applied for permission to participate in the privileges secured by Anglo-French exertions in 1860, and during five years after the signature of her convention in 1861, she was not allowed to have an envoy in Peking. When she did at length succeed in sending one, he took what is usually termed "a back seat," residing in a small house that now belongs to the British Legation precincts, and shaping his course steadily by the English compsas. After 1870, however, the *Tê-i-ch* (*Deutsch*), as the newly risen empire was called, began to demand attention, and from time to time incidents occurred which, had they been attentively considered, might have proved suggestive. Yet so shallowly did the Chinese dip into the future that, in 1890, the Viceroy of Canton publicly described the Germans as more submissive than the English and therefore to be preferred as military teachers. And preferred they were. Mr. CHESTER HOLCOMBE has described the results of the preference, but Mr. CHESTER HOLCOMBE'S descriptions often require a great deal of discounting. It seems a long time now since the days when Germans could be truly spoken of as "submissive." Kiaochou, the mailed fist, the campaign of 1900, the Anglo-German convention and certain minor incidents separate the present era very thoroughly from that comparatively recent past. Yet it is not by armed achievements that Germany has been able to assume a place of such eminence. Her tangible accomplishments in the Far East are small. Kiaochou stands easily at the head of the list, and it may fairly be doubted whether the average German regards Kiaochou with any satisfaction, or would be disposed to found upon it any claim for special consideration. Certainly we ourselves have never met a German who did not hold that the material gains accruing from the possession of Kiaochou are not outweighed by the injury that its seizure did to the reputation of his country's international morality. Yet the strong probability is that all the consequences, direct and indirect, of the step were fully weighed in Berlin before it was taken. Germany's foreign policy is nothing if not intelligent. She invariably pursues her purposes along the lines of least resistance, and if she sometimes uses means that invite criticism, the end generally justifies them. Her Far-Eastern diplomacy during the past few years has been remarkably clever. She appears to have gauged the situation exactly. It is a situation where certain forbearances may be confidently reckoned on—forbearances on England's part above all. England was at one time supreme in the Far East; *haud æquus aut secundus*. Whether at that time she would have allowed any other voice to be raised above her own in conference with China, is certainly questionable. But the comparative preponderance of her force has diminished. Her arm, it is true, has not grown feeble; it

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is stronger than ever. Other Powers, however, have developed so much muscle that the disparity between their capacity and that of Great Britain is no longer conspicuous. In the meanwhile, too, England has deliberately and avowedly divested her strength of aggressive or selfishly exclusive potentialities. She has pledged herself to maintain equality of privileges for all nations alike, and she has taken care that her own practice shall be consonant with that pledge. There has thus been created for any self-asserting Power a splendid opportunity to range itself in the same rank with Engiand. Everything is possible so long as no breach of treaty is involved. From the moment when England gave her assurance to the world that she eschewed every form of special advantage for herself, whether territorial or commercial or industrial, she ceased to have any "sphere of influence" in China. The term "sphere of influence" must have some significance. It is not a mere idle euphemism. French cartographists when they include Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung in their country's sphere; Mongolia and Manchuria in Russia's; Shantung in Germany's, and a petty area around Hongkong in England's, intend it to be clearly understood that within those areas the supremacy of France, Russia, Germany and England, respectively, is to be recognised in any emergency, and that there also each Power is to occupy the position of a residuary legatee in the event of the Chinese empire's demise. But England by her own professions is precluded from asserting any such claim to the Yangtse Valley, which was once universally recognised as her "sphere." Germany, therefore, appears to have deliberately mapped out for herself the policy of profiting by British self-effacement. In pursuance of that policy she interpreted the convention of 1899 as establishing her titles in the Yangtse Valley rather than as pledging her to assist in the preservation of China's integrity. In further pursuance of it she contrieved that the British troops should serve under a German Field Marshal in 1900. And in final pursuance of it she now requires that in consideration of the withdrawal of her garrison from Shanghai, the Yangtse Valley shall be reckoned as her "sphere of influence." For it is obvious that to that and nothing less do the conditions she proposes amount. They represent the recognised diplomatic formula which constitutes a "sphere." Of course in all this there is not on Germany's part the smallest evidence of friendliness towards England. With whatever amiable eyes we view her doings, it is impossible to mistake her determination to subvert British influence in China. So far as immediately untoward consequences are concerned, her sagacity is unerring. Nothing in her acts furnishes a pretext for serious remonstrance on England's side. But is it altogether wise that she should thus estrange Great Britain? The gain is very problematical. For France also is determined to set up a similar claim in the Yangtsze Valley, and thus the only result of Germany's procedure will be to overthrow England's prescriptive titles without securing their reversion for herself.

MR. GRIFFIS IN THE "INDEPENDENT."

THE Rev. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS has an article in the *Independent* of September 25th on the subject of the August Elections in Japan. He is taken to task by the *Kokumin Shimbun* for various erroneous statements. Some of these statements do not seem to be open to such severe criticism. For example, the *Kokumin* objects to Count ITAGAKI's being called the ROUSSEAU of Japan. Certainly the Japanese themselves do not apply that epithet to Count ITAGAKI; they use it of the late Mr. NAKAYE TOKUSUKE. Still many foreigners have been wont to speak thus of Count ITAGAKI. On the other hand, it is quite wrong to speak of Professor TAGUCHI as "one of the famous Kumamoto band first taught by Americans." Mr. TAGUCHI has nothing to do with Kumamoto, and Mr. GRIFFIS' allegation includes the additionally incorrect inference that the editor of the Japanese *Economist* is a Christian. He further says that Count ITAGAKI has "for years been a Christian Church Elder," which is news indeed; he adds that in the Count's mind "the only sure national stability is that broad-based upon the people's will," which is surely an incorrect analysis of the political views originally held by the Count; and he shows Mr. OOKA IKUZO—erroneously written Iooka, evidently a printer's error—as "leader of the *Seiyu-kai*." The *Kokumin* notes these mistakes and tells its readers that from such blunders the general character of Mr. GRIFFIS' article may be inferred. For our own part, however, we regard these points as quite insignificant compared with the following statements:—

> Now that Ito leads a preponderating party will Katsura and his diligent comrades step out? While we wait for the answer and hope for better things in Japanese finance, education and progress that means more than materialism and very bad morals, and which has caused something like paralysis in literature and high thinking, and for education something better than rice and dollars, let us look at the leaders and some of those who may become such.

We must frankly admit that owing to the peculiar construction of the above paragraph we are unable clearly to discern what it is that "means materialism and very bad morals"; what it is that has "caused something like paralysis in literature and high thinking"; and how it is that education in Japan is nothing better than "rice and dollars." But we suppose that it will be correct to interpret Mr. GRIFFIS as generally condemning Japanese finance, education and progress, under existing conditions, and as diagnosing a literary and philosophic paralysis. Perhaps he could prove some part of his indictment, but that it is so sweeping as to be seriously unjust, may not be denied by any close observer.

> General Katsura has no policy, and a strictly defined if not stalwart policy is what is needed for Japan if she is to hold her own in the fierce competition of the living nations that wish to dominate the dying ones and also the Pacific.

Does Mr. GRIFFIS know anything about Count KATSURA's policy? Has he had any opportunity of knowing? Our own observation forbids us to endorse the dictum that Count KATSURA has no policy. On the contrary, he seems to us to have a very clearly defined policy, and if Mr. GRIFFIS had paused to remember that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed by the KATSURA Cabinet, he might have written differently.

> Shimada Saburo * * assaulting by pen, lecture and legislation the social evil of Japan, one of the foulest blots on her good name.

In what respect is the social evil of Japan "one of the foulest blots on her good name"? Many worthy men of Mr. GRIFFIS' persuasion are accustomed to speak in the same strain, but the Japanese bid them look at home before they constitute themselves denouncers of things abroad. When a large subject has to be treated within the limits of a very brief article, the writer is tempted to become epigrammatic, and to sacrifice justice and truth on the altar of picturesqueness and pregnancy of diction. But we do not expect a man of Mr. GRIFFIS' reputation to yield to such temptations.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

THE programme of Japanese Naval expansion announced in *The Times* last summer appears to have been slightly modified by the Cabinet in preparing its final proposal for submission to the Diet next session. According to the news published by *The Times*, the total tonnage to be constructed was 150,000, and the period of construction was to be six years. But it has now been decided that the increment shall aggregate from 80,000 to 100,000 tons, and that the construction period shall be 10 years. Assuming the cost of a thousand tons to be one million *yen*, the sum allotted must be 100 millions approximately—105 millions is the total stated by the *Kokumin Shimbun*,—and if the work be spread over 10 years, the money required annually would be ten million *yen*. That sum will be furnished by the land tax if the Diet consents to continue the present rate unaltered. But the money will not become available until the fiscal year 1904-5, as the revenue derived from the tax in the last year of the quinquennial period is already appropriated for other purposes. Perhaps it should be here explained again that when the rate of the land tax was raised in 1899 from 2.5 per cent. of the assessed value of rural land to 3.3 per cent., the urban rate being at the same time raised to 5 per cent., the Diet imposed a limit of five years, ending on the 31st March, 1904, and the funds accruing from the increased impost were then and there assigned to a definite purpose. Hence it will not be until the year commencing April 1st, 1904, that the money—should the Diet consent to continue the tax as at present—can become available for purposes of naval increment. The Cabinet has cut its coat according to its cloth. This surplus revenue

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accruing from the land tax will just suffice to cover the outlays on account of the third programme of increment. The vessels to be built, it is said, are three line-of-battleships of 15,000 tons each, three first-class armoured cruisers of 10,000 tons each, and two second class cruisers of 5,000 tons each. That it will be observed, makes a total tonnage of 85,000, but presumably some smaller vessels are to be added. This scheme does not include anything on account of naval maintenance. But arrangements have already been made so that, from next year, a sum of 6½ million *yen* will be available annually as a maintenance fund, and consequently from 1904 Japan will spend 16½ millions yearly, in round figures, on the increase and maintenance of her fleet. It is not a large outlay, but it must be welcomed as an indication that she recognises the necessity of developing self-defensive strength commensurate, to some degree at all events, with the growth of foreign potentialities for attack. We may add that the Authorities are credited with the design of ordering the line-of-battle ships only abroad, and constructing the remainder in Japan.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* applauds the Cabinet's policy in this matter, but denies that the proposed construction can be properly called "naval increment;" it is rather of the nature of "naval maintenance." If all ships over 20 years of age, and all below the rank of unarmoured cruisers be deducted, the naval strength of the various Powers stands thus at present:—

Great Britain	709,900	tons.
France	281,524	,,
Russia	226,626	,,
Japan	145,077	,,
U.S. of America	143,860	,,
Germany	139,568	,,
Italy	124,953	,,

But nearly all the Powers enumerated in this list have laid down large programmes of expansion, so that, unless Japan follows their example, she will find herself occupying, a few years hence, not the fourth place on the list but the last. The following figures show what the fleets of the world will be in 1908, calculating them on the basis above indicated:—

NAVIES IN 1908.

Great Britain	990,000	tons.
France	480,000	,,
U.S. of America	300,000	,,
Russia	300,000	,,
Germany	220,000	,,
Italy	200,000	,,

Japan, if she remains with her present fleet of 145,077 tons, would then make a poor showing. Even though she adds 100,000 tons, she will scarcely keep abreast of the times if her construction period be 10 years. With good fortune, however, and good management, she may be able to divert a great part of her maintenance fund to purposes of building additional vessels.

The *Kokumin* and the *Asahi* applaud this programme, but the *Nippon*, true to its traditional views, holds that Japan can not afford such unproductive outlays, and that her business should be to develop her resources, not to augment her armaments. How comfortable it would be for Japan could she safely obey the *Nippon's* counsels?

SEA CUSTOMS, SEA WORDS, AND SEA SONGS.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY AT VAN SCHAICK HALL, BY MR. A. BELLAMY BROWN, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1902.

Times change and we change with them. The saying is as immemorial as the sea, so it is not surprising that many of the old customs of the sailor-folk which I am about to describe have passed away as completely as have the famous line-o'-battle ships—the wooden walls of old England—with which Nelson won his glorious victories. Yet on the whole there is a very close connection between the seamen of the present day, who mostly pursue their calling in steel-built steamers, and the old sea-dogs who knew of nothing finer on the face of the heaving waters than a full-rigged ship, homeward bound, with every stitch of canvas set. This connection is maintained by the traditions of the sea, those customs, superstitions, prejudices, songs and catch-phrases which one generation passes on as a sacred heritage to the next. To me, the descendant of a race of sailors with family traditions running back to the spacious days of good Queen Bess, it is little matter for wonder that many of the old customs of the sea die hard, while others are still surviving in all their pristine vigour. But to my subject. Sailors, though still among the most credulous of mortals, no longer object to going to sea on a Friday, as they did in my father's younger days, though many an aged mariner now snugly moored in the safe harbour of "Blanket Alley," still quotes the couplet,

Friday's sail
Always fail.

Do not the lordly P. and O. mail steamers leave Tilbury on their outward voyages on Friday? while other big lines have also pitched upon this day as a regular sailing date. Less than a hundred years ago the sailor always considered Sunday a lucky day on which to start a voyage; nowadays the practical owners of small coasting craft prefer to see their vessels leaving by the first tide on Sundays, for the simple reason that to do so saves them losing a day in loading or unloading, and so Jack has lost his faith in that day too, and any day of the week suits his convenience and serves his prejudices.

One of the oldest customs of the sea, but one which survives in a very attenuated form to-day, —and that principally on passenger ships—is that of welcoming Father Neptune when a ship crosses "the line." When fine old Sir Henry Keppel, the Father of the British Fleet—who, though ninety-three years of age can still come out and spend the winter at Singapore amid the scenes of his triumphs of sixty years back—when Keppel was a lad Father Neptune's Court was in the prime of its glory and we can read in the old seaman's racy story of his long career, "A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns," of how, as a little fellow, he was initiated into the mysteries of an equatorial shave. Yet his experiences were gentle fun compared with the custom of making a crew "free of the Tropics" on crossing the line as described in some verses written by J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., in 1750:—

"Why should the Muse the Tropic part omit,
Or Sailor's custom of observing it;
Where travellers, when first arrived, advance
To buy their freedom, sugar, rum, and nantz;
But if pale poverty the wight surround,
Or surly he refuse his quart and pound,
If he assert the hardship of his cause,
And rave of British rights and English laws;
With little form his slender plea they try,
Who must be moistened if his jury's dry.

Straight on a well poised pole is culprit swung,
His arms embrace the rope by which it's slung.
Aloft! they cry, and lo, aloft he's soar'd,
The highest mortal we survey on board;
But let his future fate inform us all,
The highest have the greatest height to fall.
Amain! they cry, and downward swift he slides,
Cuts the thin air, and wondering flood divides;
Again aloft, he does not long remain,
Alas! he rises but to fall again;
Thrice the blithe crew the diving miser see,
And the third plunge completely sets him free.

Joyous I yield my mulct, with this remark,
'I'll treat ten crews, ere I'll invite a shark'"

The present Prince of Wales, when touring the world recently in that gorgeous pleasure-ship the *Ophir*, received a visit from Father Neptune and his motley court as he crossed the line on the way to Australia. The heir to the British Throne was duly summoned to appear before His Majesty and was ducked ere he could escape. But, as I just now remarked, the sailor-man pure and simple, has dropped the practice entirely. Another old custom which may be said to have fallen into complete desuetude is the "burning of the dead horse." It flourished of course on sailing ships more than on steamers, and was unknown to the Navy. "The dead horse" typifies the one month's pay advanced to a seaman when he "signs articles" for a new voyage, and which, after twenty-eight days at sea, has been worked off. The *modus operandi* was somewhat as follows. An old cask was begged of the carpenter or the person in charge of the stores. This was covered with old tarred canvas and a tail and mane were manufactured out of swabs of oakum, while to make the thing complete a couple of bottles were stuck on either side to represent eyes. Then a procession was formed which perambulated the deck, generally in the second dog watch, to the sound of a dirge-like chanty. After the procession the horse was put up to auction, when the sailors indulged in an opportunity to exercise all the wit at their disposal. Finally a rope was passed round the horse and to the rude melody of a long-drawn-out chorus, it was pulled slowly to the foreyardarm. The chorus ran somewhat like this:—

Now, old horse, your time has come,
And we say so, for we know so!
Altho' many a race you've won,
Oh, poor old man!
You're going now to say goodbye
And we say so, for we know so,
Poor old horse, you're going to die.

This was repeated, with variations, as many times as possible until the "horse" reached the yardarm, where a hand was waiting to cut it adrift. As it plunged into the sea there can be no doubt that many a heart among the crew felt lighter knowing that at last pay had begun.

A hoary custom among seafaring men which will survive as long as men "go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters" is that which governs the approach to the bridge or poop. The officer of the watch, whether of man-of-war, or merchantman, on steamer or sailing-ship, on the bridge of one or the poop of the other, keeps to the weather side where he can feel the wind or weather upon his cheek, can sniff the land, or sight the coming squall. When the captain or senior officer comes on deck the officer of the watch walks to leeward, thus silently resigning the command to his superior, for the weather side is the side of honour. Any seaman who has been to sea a week always goes to the poop or bridge by the lee ladder, and woe betide the luckless youngster who does not quickly get into his head that invariable rule of the sea, that the weather gangways are for his superiors. Another usuance of the sea which has changed with the changing years was associated with the honours paid to, or claimed by, various personages as a mark of respect to themselves or to the country they represented. King Alfred, and later King Edgar, is said to have made the ships of other countries strike or lower their sails when passing the English war-vessels in the narrow seas around their island kingdom. King John enacted that

If the governor or commander of the King's Navie, in his naval expedition shall meet any ship whatsoever by sea, either laden or empty that shall refuse to strike their sails at the command of the King's governor or admiral or his lieutenant, but make resistance against them which belong to his fleet, that then they are to bee reputed enemies, and they may be taken, yea, and their ships and goods be confiscated as the goods of enemies.

This custom was vigorously enforced till about the Trafalgar period, when His Majesty's ships were enjoined by a new regulation not to strike their topsails, or take in their flags, "unless the foreigners have done so already, or do so at the same time." To-day "dipping the flag" is an act of courtesy; men-of-war do not do it to one

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another, but if merchant ships "dip" their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

On board His Majesty's ships a quaint custom prevails which calls for a remark here, and that is the salute to the quarter-deck when coming up from below or from over the side. This dates back to the time when on every ship was carried a small shrine of Our Lady of the Sea, and as the quarter deck was the holy of holies, the place of supreme authority, the shrine was always erected there. It was incumbent therefore for every one to salute Our Lady's shrine when he stepped upon that portion of the deck—and so strong is the force of inherited custom that it survives to this day though not one man in a thousand can tell you the real reason for it. The ceremony of relieving the wheel in a merchant ship is exactly what it has been for much longer than a hundred years, and it is of too practical utility, even with modern gear, to ever disappear. The new helmsman goes by the lee ladder to the bridge (or quarter-deck) then steps across to the weather side on to the wheel grating behind the steersman; as he takes the spokes of the wheel the man he is about to relieve states the course, "Sou'-West a half West." "Sou'-West a half West," the new man repeats, and the officer of the watch, who is standing near, thus ascertains that the course is correctly given and repeated. In a sailing ship, close-hauled, the words will be, "By the wind," or "Full and by," the first explains itself, the second means to keep the sails full and the ship as near as possible to her course. In steamers the course is now given in degrees as, "South four degrees East," and so forth. An old law of the sea which, I suppose, has greatly fallen into disuse nowadays, forbade the carrying of a knife to the wheel, as it interfered with the magnetic quality of the sensitive compass needles; while no old-time sailor would think of carrying a marlin-spike aloft without a hitch on the end of its lanyard, for a marlin-spike falling on deck would be a terrible weapon to encounter.

The order of precedence for Naval officers going aboard or departing from a ship, and the practice of hailing boats after night-fall date from the eighteenth century. The junior always goes into a boat before his senior, but always leaves it after him. The starboard gangway and the starboard side of the quarter-deck are always used by commissioned officers, while the starboard side of the poop (a word we derived from the Spanish navigators) is sacred to the Admiral should he be aboard. After dark all boats approaching one of His Majesty's ships are hailed, "Boat ahoy!" When a flag-officer is in the boat the reply is "Flag;" when it contains the captain of a ship, the name of the ship is given in response. Commissioned officers, if they are coming aboard, answer, "Aye, aye," but in every other case the reply is "No, no," and this whether the boat is bound for the ship or merely passing.

One of the oldest articles of use at sea is the boatswain's whistle. It was worn by distinguished naval officers in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but has long since fallen from that high estate; but it will disappear, I suppose, only on the day which Kipling sings of in "The last Chantey," when there shall be "no more sea." In the British Navy when the boatswain's mates are piping "all hands" every morning, they generally accompany their whistles with the verselet

> All hands, heave out,
> Heave out, heave out,
> Lash up and stow away.

While a variation runs:—

> Come, show a leg,
> Show a leg
> And not a Purser's stocking.

I wish I had the time to describe many another strange custom—strange that is to the landsman's way of thinking—but I must pass on to the next division of my subject: the queer words and expressions which proceed from the lips of sailors. Every calling, every profession, every trade, have their own peculiar words, but the words which belong to the sea are, to my way of thinking, the raciest of them all. You have often heard, I daresay, the expression "son of a sea-cook." It is invariably used with a most contemptuous inflection in the voice. But a hundred years ago the ship's cook in the Royal Navy was a most important personage indeed. Mr. Walter Jeffrey (to whom I am indebted for many of the facts set forth in this paper) has run across the following incident which occurred in 1815:—

"According to an established custom in the Navy when a ship is paid off no officer must quit the port or consider himself discharged until the pennant is struck, which can only be done by the cook as the last officer, at sunset, and should he be absent, no other person can perform the office however desirous the officers may be of taking their departure and although there may not be a single seaman or marine on board. A curious instance of this took place on the *Caledonia's* being paid off. When the time arrived for hauling down the pennant no cook could be found, from which cause the officers were under the necessity of waiting a day or two until he made his appearance."

A person for whom Jack has the greatest contempt is the man who shirks his fair share of work when hauling on a rope, and the bitterest word of derision he can use towards him is to call that man "a blooming sodjer." Jack rises to a high level of sarcastic wit at such an opportunity, as witness: "Pull, pull you blooming sodjer; pull! you couldn't pull weevils off a wet tarpaulin." A dead calm is often dubbed "a soldier's wind." On a wet night, when he has to turn out to take his watch, Jack often growls out, "Who'd sell a farm and go to sea?"—and although perhaps he is about to face a hurricane, he will let fly a whole gale of blasphemy at the head of the ship's boy who had inadvertently capsized water on to the place in the fo'c'stle where he desires to sit down when pulling on his sea boots. For then, says he, to be wet thus is to be wet all over. Talking of sarcasm reminds me of a retort reported of an able seaman who had been ordered to do something in a particularly dangerous part of the ship. A companion happened to suggest that he was glad it wasn't his job, whereupon Jack turned round and stayed any further discussion on the point by singing out, "Ah, I see you want my clothes." A forecastle definition of a drunken man is "two sheets in the wind and the other shivering;" another neat picture of slowness and indecision is conveyed to a nautical mind by the remark "that fellow is backing and filling like a billy-goat in stays"; while for defining what intense cold may mean it would be hard to beat" as cold as the top hank of a Greenlander's jib;" or for describing a badly fitting garment, "like a purser's shirt on a handspike, all over and touching nowhere." A coasting sailor I have heard spoken of as one whose deck promenade only affords space for "two turns round the galley and one round the long boat with a pull at the scuttle butt." "You call that water fresh," said the mate to a boy who had brought him some brackish water, "That fresh, why it is as salt as Lot's wife." Which calls to memory another saying connected with salt, "Why, he'd burn salt water." This is said by Jack of an incompetent cook, and a lower depth of contempt for a fellow mortal could not be plumbed. Talking of sailors' repartee, Kipling once overheard a stout corporal of marines shut off a conversation with a Yeoman of Signals with the remark:—"Here, you get up on to yer 'igh and 'aughty bridge and persecute yer perfession." But to return to the words which are redolent of the briny deep. Who has not heard of the "Handy-man" in South Africa who once found himself in charge of a working party of soldiers. They were hauling at something and Jack wanted them to slacken their pace a bit. Using a phrase of the sea, he sang out, "Handsomely, handsomely." But, alas! he was speaking Greek, so far as his hearers were concerned. The soldiers continued to pull as hard as ever, and so the command rang forth, "Belay there;" but that was no good, so he said, "'Vast heaving;" still he was misunderstood. "Oh easy all, your blooming idjiots" cried the Petty Officer in dispair; but Tommy still continued to haul for dear life. "Oh, what does yer mother say when she wants yer to stop," said the bewildered sailor at last, and the soldiers only then comprehended what was required of them. "Aye, aye sir," is still the seamanlike way of answering an officer and only the other day I heard on board one of the ships of His Majesty's Navy, a phrase Nelson would have understood. A lieutenant said, "Belay the steam cutter," and then, "Carry on the whaler," meaning that he had finished with the one but still required the other.

I said in my opening sentences that the sailor was still superstitious, despite the great changes that have come over his calling in these latter years. I wonder if the superstition is still prevalent among them, as it was in my father's days, that when old sailors die their spirits take on the likeness of an albatross? The men holding this strange belief had never heard of Coleridge's "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," but whenever anyone had the temerity to question them regarding it, they clung to their notion with all the tenacity of their calling and refused to have anything to do with catching or killing the beautiful bird which exercised such a baleful influence upon the hero of that wondrous poem. It is a beautiful idea anyway and characteristic of Jack's occasional intrusion into the realm of poesy.

The average sailor-man is sentimental at the core, and likes a rhyme and a song with the best of us, but he has a thorough-going contempt for the sailor songs which the landsmen sing. Even in the days when Dibdin was turning out a song a-week for the sailors of Portsmouth and the Three Towns it was but one in twenty, nay one in a hundred, which Jack would adopt and make free of the sea. "Tom Bowling," the "Arethusa," the "Battle of the Baltic"—they liked these and condescended to sing them, but "Ye Mariners of England," one of the most heroic poems in the English language, they condemned as "rot." Thomas Campbell wrote this fine piece of verse and I quote the first and last stanzas to emphasize Jack's choice of songs:

> Ye mariners of England!
> That guard our native seas;
> Whose flag has braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze!
> Your glorious standard launch again
> To match another foe!
> And sweep through the deep,
> While the stormy winds do blow;
> While the battle rages loud and long,
> And the stormy winds do blow.
>
> The meteor flag of England
> Shall yet terrific burn;
> Till danger's troubled night depart,
> And the star of peace return.
> Then, then, ye ocean warriors!
> Our song and feast shall flow
> To the fame of your name,
> When the storm has ceased to blow;
> When the fierce fight is heard no more,
> And the storm has ceased to blow.

Campbell was a landsman; perhaps that explains why Jack has such a contempt for this famous ballad. Now Captain Marryat was a man after Jack's own heart and he wrote a song of the sea which was at once adopted by the sailors both in and out of the royal service. I can well remember hearing it sung on my father's ship by a very old man amid the admiring approval of the whole fo'c'stle. Marryat's song ran thus:—

> The captain stood on the carronade: "First Luff," then says he,
> "Send all my merry men aft here, for they must list to me;
> I haven't the gift of the gab, my sons, because I'm bred to the sea;
> But that ship there's a Frenchy who means to fight with we.
> And odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
> I've fought 'gainst every odds—but I've gained the victory!
>
> "That ship there's a Frenchy, and if we don't take *she*,
> 'Tis a thousand bullets to one, that she will capture *we*;
> I haven't the gift of the gab, my boys, so each man to his gun;
> If she's not mine in half an hour, I'll flog each mother's son.
> For odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
> I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!"
>
> We fought for twenty minutes, when the Frenchman had enough;
> "I little thought," said he, "that your men were of such stuff;"

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Our captain took the Frenchman's sword, a low bow made him to *he*;
"I haven't the gift of the gab, mouseer, but polite I wish to be.
And odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds and I've gained the victory!"

Our captain sent for all of us: "My merry men," said he,
"I haven't the gift of the gab, my lads, but yet I thankful be!
You've done your duty handsomely; each man stood to his gun;
If you hadn't, you villains, as sure as day, I'd have flogged each mother's son.
For odds bobs, hammer and tongs, as long as I'm at sea,
I'll fight 'gainst every odds—and I'll gain the victory!

But the songs which are purely typical of the sea are those which go by the name of chanties. They are choruses which sprang up among the sailors themselves, being the outcome of their immediate wants in the way of melody. Usefulness to the matter in hand is their predominating virtue; beauty of music or literary form they can lay little claim to. They are peculiar to the merchant service, and while some of them go back to the time of the French wars, others sprang up after the civil war in America, the niggers in the New Orleans cotton trade teaching the lads of the sea how to make many a rattling good chorus lighten the burden of their work. One of the most famous chanties that I know begins:—

Ranzo was no sailor,
Ranzo, boys, Ranzo.
Ranzo was a tailor;
Ranzo, boys, Ranzo.
Ranzo joined the "Beauty"
Ranzo, boys, Ranzo,
And did not know his duty
Ranzo, boys, Ranzo.

And so on and so forth. The story runs to scores of verses, for it tells of the miseries of poor Ranzo in learning the way of the sea—a very hard way indeed for a luckless land-lubber to traverse on a deep-water ship—until he became "skipper of a China clipper." A chanty which evidently had a nigger for composer begins:—

I wish I was in Mobile Bay
Screwing cotton all the day.

And another has for chorus:—

Fare you well my bonny young gal
We're bound for the Rio Grand.

A favourite with old-timers of a generation back began:—

In the Blackball line I served my time;
Hurrah for the Blackball line!
O! rise and shine in the Blackball line.
Hurrah for the Blackball line!

A fine chanty hailing from American waters runs thus:—

Oh, Polly Brown, I love your daughter,
A 'way my rolling river:
Oh, Polly Brown, I long to hear you,
Across the wild Missouri.

Oh, Polly Brown, I love you dearly,
Away my rolling river!
My heart is yours or very nearly,
Ah, ah, we're bound away
'Cross the wide Missouri.

And who that has lived in sight of blue water has not heard of "Shanandore"? The usefulness of these songs, as Mr. Jeffrey observes, is in getting a long pull and a short pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. For instance, even landsmen can understand how at the word *haul* in this verse, every man puts his weight on the rope:—

Haul on the bowline, the fore and main-top bowline,
Haul on the bowline, the bowline, *haul!*
Haul on the bowline, oh bully for the bowline,
Haul on the bowline, the bowline, *haul.*

Here is a chanty that used to be always sung when the anchor was weighed for the homeward voyage:—

We are homeward bound to Liverpool town,
Good-bye, fare ye well,
Good-bye, fare ye well,
Get up, Jack, and let John sit down.
Good-bye, fare ye well,
We are homeward bound, good-bye, fare ye well.

A great favourite among the sailors of a past generation was

Old Stormy's dead and gone to rest;
To my ay ay, ay, Mister Storm Along,
When Stormy died I dug his grave
A-a-way, you Storm Along,

I dug his grave with a silver spade;
To my ay, ay, ay, Mister Storm Along!
And I lowered him down with a golden chain,
A a-way you Storm Along.

Into his grave so deep and wide
To my ay, ay, ay Mister Storm Along!

In quite another vein is the old North Country chanty:—

And its home, dearie home!
Oh, its home I want to be,
My topsails are hoisted
And I'm bound to sea;

For the oak and the ash
And the bonny birch tree
They are all growing green
In the North Countree

When last century was still in the prime of its middle-age, a chanty which arose during the Napoleonic wars was a special favourite on English clippers. It began:—

Boney was a warrior,
Away, a yah!

O Boney was a warrior
John Franzo swore

Boney went to Moscow,
Away, ah yah!

And so on for a mile or so with all the incidents that Jack could remember in the career of the "little Corporal." Sometimes the fo'c'stle hands used their chanty to convey a message to the "after guard," in this fashion:—

I thought I heard our Old Man say
He'd give us grog this very day,
So pull boys, pull.

If, however, it was apparent that the appeal was being made in vain, the chorus changed to:—

Then we'll hang the steward,
Hang boys, hang.

Then, in very much softer tones, would come:—

Then we'll hang the Old Man,
Hang boys, hang.

And finally at the top of their voices:—

Then we'll all hang together,
Hang boys, hang.

The Japanese have chanties which they use when warping out of port, or hoisting their heavy lumbering yard. I have not been able to secure any of these songs, however, though I have come across a fine fisherman's song in one of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's recent books. In this country, too, sailors also have the custom of vowing to present a yard, a mast, or a rudder to a particular deity if preserved through a storm; and at a seaport the sailors may be seen, dressed in their best, taking their offering to the temple, when they either redeem it from the priest; or leave it with him. In many sea-side temples, too, may be seen models of Japanese ships hanging from the roof, as in Brittany, Italy, and in some of the remote coasting villages of my own dear East Anglia—the votive offerings of sailors to the Power who rules the waves.

I have given you the chanties sung on leaving home, on starting the return voyage, and now I give one that used to be sung when the men were pumping out the ship, their last duty after making fast to the wharf, before being paid off. There is a considerable amount of humour in the verse, and as you will see Jack takes the opportunity of expressing his opinion of his officers in very plain language:—

Leave her, Johnny, leave her,
For the food is poor and the wages low,
And its time to leave her Johnny.

A hungry ship and a hungry crew,
Leave her, Johnny, leave her.

A hard captain and chief mate too,
Its time for us to leave her.

A chanty which contains more in it than meets the eye is one sung when furling a big sail. It runs

Way, hey, hey, Yah!
To pay Paddy Doyle for his boots

We'll tauten the bunt, and we'll furl, aye,
And pay Paddy Doyle for his boots.

Paddy Doyle, it should be explained, was a famous boarding-house master who invariably gave Jack out of an advance note a pair of sea-boots and nothing more. When the sailor was in bitter mood he remembered the transaction and longed for a day of reckoning. This same Paddy Doyle had a way of preparing men for the sea which was unique, if gossip may be trusted. The qualifications for an A.B. are, shortly, that he should be able to "hand, reef, and steer." Now Paddy was in the habit of finding waifs in the street and shipping them on outward bounders for a commission and the advance note. He prepared them thus:—He had a room in which they were taught the art of reefing and furling a sail by means of a blanket rigged across two sticks; they were taught to steer with a cart-wheel and their education was completed by making them walk three times round a table on which was placed a ram's horn. Paddy would then go before the shipping-master with a clear conscience and swear that the man had learnt to steer and furl—"had taken his trick at the wheel" as the sailors say—and had been three times round the Horn! My last chanty is a fine old English chorus which is known as "Blow the man down."

Oh, blow the man down, bullies,
Blow the man down;
Give us some time to blow the man down;
Blow the man down, you darling lie down.
Blow the man down for fair London town,
Give us some time to blow the man down.

To those who love the sea what a picture the twenty and odd verses of this chanty conjure up: the sea still heaving with the after effects of a heavy gale, the waves still running high, and the reefs just being shaken out of the bellying canvas as the good ship staggers along, and all hands hoisting topsails. Then a quick transition to a dead calm and the crew settle down to fishing. They secure a shark, a whale, a mackerel and a herring, all of which the Captain takes for his own use,—and is cursed accordingly—ere the breeze comes again to their aid.

One more sea-picture and I have done. Rudyard Kipling in "His Fleet in Being" has given a series of impressions of life on one of His Majesty's ships at the present day, which for accuracy and sharp-bitten precision cannot be beaten. He had dined one night at the Admiral's table and now proceeds to partake of a dinner in the Gunroom. His cicerone is a young Sub-Lieutenant and the yarn runneth:—

DINNER IN A GUNROOM.

"Well, now you've done that," said Twenty-one, "suppose you come and dine in a gunroom. I'll chaperone you to the best disciplined Gunroom in the Fleet. We'll show you." So we went, Twenty-one and me, to another huge battleship, precisely like the Admiral's; but this time Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants were invisible, or showed only as superior luminaries far along the decks. We dealt with nothing above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, and the greetings of that grade are cordial and warm. Down below—it was twice the size of our Wardroom—we found their Gunroom, which differs in appointments and fittings from everything Marryat conceived, but I think the old unquenchable spirit persists. Of the twenty odd inhabitants, a dozen at least were midshipman, and therefore, as Twenty-one explained, "didn't count." They talked among themselves in subdued, eager whispers, dropping into the meal as they came off duty. The senior Sub-Lieutenant (quite 19 years old) was responsible for the justly vaunted discipline, and it is no small thing to reduce to silence boys of 16 to 18, all full of natural and acquired deviltry. But it was done according to the custom of the Navy and the etiquette of the Gunroom, whose laws change not. Here the young Nelson learns to obey, in silence and at a run. He has been broken in on the *Britannia*, but the Gunroom gives him enduring polish. The Admiral knows a midshipman rather as the Almighty knows a blackbeetle; the Captain knows him as the Head of Harrow might know a babe in a perambulator; the First Lieutenant knows him as the Head of Games knows a fag in the Lower Third: but the Senior Sub-Lieutenant knows him as a brand to be snatched from the burning; and works him accordingly. In return, the midshipman patronises the Admiral, at a safe distance; is blandly superior to his Captain, also at a safe distance: sings time honoured lampoons about the First Lieutenant, at a very safe distance; but most strictly obeys the senior Sub-Lieutenant. For seven years, counting his time in the *Britannia*, he dresses at a chest and sleeps in a hammock, getting to know himself and his associates with that deadly stark intimacy that only

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flourishes in the Navy. There are no excuses in his service. He must not answer back; and he must do as he is told—not immediately, but sooner—much sooner. These are the years that weed out those that have mistaken their calling. The incompetents go home, and curse the Navy evermore. The virtuous stay on and learn to steal brass boiler-tubes for their boats: learn to smoke secretly in the fighting tops (they are forbidden tobacco till eighteen); fall into and out of all manner of tight places that require dexterity and a cheek of cold-drawn brass: pick up more than they learn under the Instructor from the talk of the warrant officers and men and the carefully watched mistakes of their elders; and when they reach commissioned rank impart their lore to their successors with a dirk scabbard. If "White Jacket" had not served before the mast, what a picture he might have given us of the Gunroom! It is at once a Republic and a Despotism. The Extreme Left and the unswerving Centre of old tradition. Individually it is always in hot water; collectively it can and does criticise with point and freedom anything and everything on its horizon, from Fleet manœuvres to the fit of an Instructor's collar. Pungent, merciless, indomitable is the Gunroom, but it preserves discipline. The Senior Sub-Lieutenant (one could not help thinking of O'Brien when he cured Peter of the sea sickness) stuck a fork into the equivalent for a beam overhead. Ere it ceased vibrating the midshipmen had gone, flitting like bats; had flung themselves backwards from their seats, and were through the door. "That's when we think the conversation might hurt their little morals," said my host. "But they can move much quicker than that. Make 'em do it again" said Twenty-one—a midshipman three years ago. "You're getting awfully slack, I think. What do you do when?"—he presented a contingency. "Oh! then we"—The sub-lieutenant described the course of action with minute particularity, adding, "Wouldn't you like to see it done?" Set it to my account that I saved somebody's darling from being butchered to make a gunroom's holiday. But the midshipmen have an asylum of their own in the schoolroom, where, I was assured, they were worked within an inch of their lives. The remnant seemed unusually healthy, for when we went out to visit a big smoking concert on the Flagship I caught glimpses of limber youths racketting in dumb show round their hammocks. Not being privileged to have speech with them, I asked Twenty-one what the "protective diplomacy" of Midshipmen might be. He gave me to understood that stirring a hornet's nest with the bare toe is as tame and pale beside too thoroughly irritating the junior members of the Gunroom. Had himself been concerned in such revolutions. "We get licked, of course" he concluded cheerfully, "but the seniors let us alone after that. Wasn't it a beautifully disciplined Mess, though."

I hope I have not wearied your patience with my yarns of the sea. The subject is so fascinating, so vast that the trouble is to keep a paper based upon it within reasonable limits. I have dwelt to-night principally upon the customs and songs of the sailor-men; you may permit me to return on another occasion and tell of some of the heroes, both of the Navy and the merchant service, who came to their fame by the sea. For

We have fed our sea for a thousand years,
And she calls us, still unfed,
Though there's never a wave of all her waves
But marks our English dead.
We have strawed our best to the weeds' unrest,
To the shark and the sheering gull.
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Lord God, we ha' paid in full!

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter XI.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

On the fall of Odawara, Hojo Ujimasa had to open his bowels, and his estates passed to Tokugawa Ieyasu, who, from this moment, became, after Hideyoshi, the most influential and powerful personage in Japan. Leo Gamo Ujisato, *daimyo* of Matsuzaki (Ise), received in reward for his exploits, at the siege of Odawara, the daimyate of Wakamatsu (Aizu), which Hideyoshi had just taken from Date, and which brought in a million *koku* of revenue. Thus Gamo took his place as one of the five greatest *daimyo* of Japan.(5)

Ota Nobuo, accused, rightly or wrongly, of having plotted with Hojo, was dispossessed of his dominions, and received in exchange a petty revenue of 20,000 *koku* only. In other words, he lost the provinces of Owari, Ise and Iga, which brought in 800,000 *koku*. At first he was entrusted to Gamo, then, after some time, he became attached to the household of Hideyoshi, where he passed henceforth his existence in enlivening his master's leisure, in executing martial dances, or in serving him with tea, arts in which it appears that he excelled.

While these things happened in Japan, Father Valignani meditated in the Indies on obtaining the revocation of the edict of Hideyoshi. Remaining at Goa in 1582, while the four ambassadors took the road to Europe, he followed with anxiety both the progress of the latter, and the political and religious evolution of Japan. The news of Hideyoshi's edict had struck him like a thunderbolt, and he resolved to go in person to seek the powerful Kwampaku, and explain to him how greatly he had been mistaken with regard to the intentions of the Christian preachers. The return of the ambassadors ought to give him an opportunity of carrying out this project. As in his capacity of Jesuit, Japan was shut to him, he wished to land there in an official character. Edward de Menesez, Viceroy of the Indies, was ready to second him in this enterprise, and conferred on him the title of special envoy of the Government of the Indies. He deputed him to thank Hideyoshi for the favours he had accorded to the Portuguese in general and the Religious in particular, and to beg a continuance of his high protection. The admission of a Religious into Hideyoshi's presence ought, according to the Japanese custom, to be equivalent to a return to favour, and the edict of banishment would be by the same fact revoked. This plan, cleverly conceived, was to succeed, at least in part.

On the first of April, 1588, Father Valignani left Goa, accompanied by the four ambassadors. On reaching Macao, he wrote to Hideyoshi to inform him of the mission with which he was charged, and to ask his permission to land in Japan. This humble manner of asking an audience flattered the vanity of Hideyoshi, who at once answered the Religious that his demand was granted. Upon this favourable answer, Valignani and his companions again continued their journey, and reached Nagasaki in July, 1590. All the town was in a state of excitement that day. The *daimyo* of Arima and Omura, the relatives of the ambassadors, and the Christians of the neighbourhood had gone thither, all eager to see the ambassadors, and to hear them tell of the marvels of the West. Great above all was the joy of the mothers to see again their sons, who had left them eight years before, at a time when they were little more than children, and who came back to them full-grown men.

While the ambassadors and their relatives gave themselves up to the joy they experienced at seeing one another again, after a long absence, Valignani addressed a new letter to Hideyoshi to notify him of his arrival at Nagasaki. As it had been arranged that the Christian *daimyo* should have nothing to do with this business, lest the suspicions of Hideyoshi might be aroused, it was Asano Nagamasa who was requested to conduct the negotiations between Hideyoshi and Valignani. Asano, a great friend of the Jesuits, and at the same time very much esteemed by Hideyoshi, of whom he was also the brother-in-law(6), in presenting this second missive to Hideyoshi, knew how to give so favourable a turn to this delicate affair, that Hideyoshi declared that he would not only receive in audience the envoy of the Viceroy of the Indies, but also the four ambassadors, who had returned from Europe. In spite of his great desire to attain the object of his voyage as speedily as possible, Valignani had still to wait for many long months before being able to present himself before Hideyoshi. The expedition against Hojo hardly allowed the latter time to occupy himself about this affair. Finally, when Hideyoshi had returned to Kyoto, Valignani fell dangerously ill. It was not till towards the middle of January, 1591, that he was able to leave Nagasaki. The four ambassadors and twelve of the leading Portuguese of Nagasaki, proceeded by sea to their destination, whilst Valignani, accompanied by the two Religious, Organtino and Mesquita and some Portuguese, made the voyage by land, as far as the straits of Shimonoseki.

Christians and Pagans showed the greatest desire to fête Father Valignani, during his voyage across Kiushu. Otomo Yoshimune, feeling the influence of this enthusiasm, sent him a long letter in which he avowed his errors, and asked pardon for his conduct towards the Christians. Father Valignani answered that, in memory of his father Sorin, he would forget the past. Nabeshima Katsushige, son of the *daimyo* of Saga, went a league to meet the Religious, guarded them for two days in his own residence, and, when they parted, he lent them his own horses as far as Kokura.(7)

Mori Yoshinari, the *daimyo* of this locality, was no less obliging: after having treated the travellers with all respect at his own expense, he had them sent to Shimonoseki, where the four ambassadors were already awaiting them.

From Shimonoseki the travellers went by sea to Murotsu, a port of the province of Harima. Ryusa, Konishi's father, and then governor of Sakai, had given orders to the governor of Murotsu to receive the ambassadors with all possible honour. As it was then near the new year, the *daimyo* passing through Murotsu, on their way to Kyoto, to pay their respects to Hideyoshi, all wished to see and hear the ambassadors. The most eager were Mori Terumoto, So Yoshitomo of Tsushima, and Kuroda Nagamasa. The latter, who was 23 years old, had just succeeded his father, Simon Yoshitaka, in the daimyate of Nakatsu. Baptized in haste and continually in arms ever after, the religious instruction of Nagamasa was of the most summary kind. It was only while listening to the accounts of the ambassadors, and above all on seeing their ardent faith, that he understood why his father had undertaken to convert him. Otomo Yoshimune, encouraged by the kindly answer of Valignani, also came to see the travellers. The exhortations of his cousin, Mancio Ito, made such an impression on him, that he promised to reconcile himself with God.

At Kyoto, however, where Hideyoshi had resolved to receive the ambassadors, the situation seemed to become complicated. The extreme susceptibility of the Kwampaku had been awakened by the great devotedness the different *daimyo* had shown towards Valignani and his companions. Nabeshima and Mori, who, in their capacity of Governors of Nagasaki, had flattered themselves that they would have the honour of introducing the embassy into Hideyoshi's presence, were immediately sent back to their domains. Asano, who could have occupied himself with this affair, without awakening suspicion, was then absent. Therefore Kuroda Yoshitaka dared to sound Hideyoshi, but the latter became infuriated, and declared to Kuroda that his intervention would spoil everything. And to give a reason for this declaration, Hideyoshi added that he disliked Kuroda on account of his religion, and that already, at the division of Kiushu, he would have given him a large portion, if he had not been a Christian.(8)

All was already thought to be lost, when, at Kuroda's request, Masuda Nagamori, *daimyo* of Koriyama (Yamato), undertook this difficult mission. He discharged it so well that Hideyoshi at length fixed the day on which he would receive the embassy. Thus, after waiting about two months in the port of Murotsu, the travellers set sail towards Osaka, where a crowd of Christians, among them Takayama Ukon, awaited the arrival of Father Valignani and his suite.

After staying three days at Osaka, the ambassadors got into the junks that Hidenaga, Hideyoshi's brother, had sent before them; and ascending the Yodogawa, they reached Toba, one league distant from Kyoto. There, horses and litters awaited them, and the next morning they made their solemn entry into the capital of Japan.

(5) They were: Tokugawa, Maeda, Mori, Uesugi, Gamo.

(6) Asano had married the younger sister of Mandokoro, Hideyoshi's wife.

(7) Hay, p. 124.

(8) Hay, p. 130.

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The Governor had the streets covered with sand and a double row of *samurai* kept back the curious crowd. It is sufficient to remember to what degree the Portuguese generally pushed the taste for luxury to get an idea of the splendour of the procession. At the head of it marched two Indians leading an Arab horse harnessed in European style: it was one of the numerous presents the Viceroy of the Indies had destined for Hideyoshi. Then came on foot several Portuguese and Japanese, the four ambassadors clad in their black velvet costumes, of which Pope Gregory XIII. had made them a present; Fathers Valignani, Organtino and Mesquita in litters; then the rest of the Portuguese, who brought up the rear. They had at first to stop at the palace, where Hideyoshi had lived before the building of the Juraku, and it was not until several days after that Hideyoshi received them at the Juraku itself.

On his side, the Kampaku had also displayed as much luxury as possible. Seated on his estrade and surrounded by all that Japan regarded as greatest, he received both the presents(9) of the Viceroy and Father Valignani's credentials. He also offered presents to all the members of the embassy and had a refection served for them. The embassy had visibly flattered Hideyoshi, he could not conceal the fact, and the rather stiff formalities of the ceremonial once at an end, he began to converse familiarly with Father Valignani and his companions. He especially questioned the Japanese on what they had seen in Europe. His questions were principally addressed to Mancio Ito, whom he never tired of interrogating about Europe, the Indies, and China. He even disclosed to Ito his intention of also seeing these two latter countries, which, he said, he would conquer, passing through Korea. He then declared that the foreign preachers had broken the authority of the bonzes in Japan, and that this was why they hated them so much. Finally, he informed Father Valignani that he could remain where he liked, while awaiting an opportunity to return to the Indies.

It was first at Kyoto that Valignani and his companions fixed their residence. For several days, visitors, eager to hear about the marvels of Europe, flowed in in great numbers. Maps of the world, terrestrial globes, clocks with bells and other curiosities from the West brought cries of admiration from all. The *daimyo*, encouraged by the absence of Hideyoshi, who, along with his cousin Kato Kiyomasa, had gone to visit his natal village of Nakamura, showed no less eagerness to visit the ambassadors. What struck them most of all, were the accounts the travellers gave on the subject of the Christian religion. It must be confessed that the four ambassadors spoke with so much conviction that they inflamed their auditors. Maeda Toshiie, *daimyo* of Kanazawa, already spoke of becoming a Christian, and So Yoshitomo, *daimyo* of Tsushima, still more convinced, wished to receive baptism before returning to his island. It is true that So had already, before this interview, some slight desire of embracing Christianity: he had been led up to this point by Konishi whose daughter he had married. The baptism of So took place in the strictest secrecy, lest Hideyoshi should be irritated, but, in his enthusiasm, So promised to make the whole island of Tsushima Christian, as soon as he had gone home (10).

When Hideyoshi had returned to Kyoto, Valignani communicated to him his intention of going to Nagasaki, to await there his orders. Hideyoshi acquiesced in this demand, but he insisted that Father Mesquita should remain at Kyoto, in order that he, Hideyoshi, might be able to send his answer through this Religious, when that answer would be ready. Valignani and the ambassadors embarked at once and sailed towards Nagasaki, passing by Hirado. Having reached this port, they went at first to Isabella, the widow of Anthony Koteda, and remained there three days. Thanks to Isabella, Valignani succeeded in having an interview with Mencia, daughter of Omura Sumitada, and wife of Matsura Hisanobu. Married at the age of 16 years into this family hostile to her religion, Mencia had severe trials to endure. Above all, since the death of her father, the situation had become so difficult, that she wrote to her brother, Yoshisaki, begging him to come and take her away. This extreme measure had put an end to her troubles, and Hisanobu, the husband of Mencia, permitted her to have her three children baptized and even promised that he would embrace her religion, once his father was dead. It was, then, a great consolation for this unfortunate woman to be able to receive in her house a priest, a pleasure of which she had been completely deprived for four years. As soon as she found herself in presence of Father Valignani, she burst into sobs and, as if transported by the ardent faith she had inherited from her father, she declared that she was ready to suffer even death itself rather than abandon her religion.

From Hirado, Valignani and the ambassadors went to Arima, where the *daimyo* Protasius Harunobu, although seriously ill, received them himself with great pomp. The letter as well as the presents of the Pope, consisting of a sword, a helmet and a relic of the Holy Cross, were with due solemnity placed in his hands. Thence the ambassadors directed their steps to Omura, where the same ceremony took place for the *daimyo* Sanchez Yoshisaki. Finally, they visited Otomo Yoshimune, and confided to him the presents, which the Pope had destined for his father Sorin.

After having acquitted themselves of their different missions, the ambassadors put into execution a resolution taken during their sojourn in Europe: to the great astonishment of all, they renounced the world and asked leave to enter the company of Jesus. Mancio Ito even induced his brother Justus, then 18 years of age, to follow his example(11). Thus, Father Valignani had formerly been mistaken in their regard: the honours that had been showered on them in Europe, had not turned their heads: on the contrary, they had been perfectly aware that these honours had been rendered them rather in their quality of new-converts, than in their quality of Japanese.

All these events had raised the courage of the Christians and, in view of the success of the embassy, they imagined that the edict of proscription was, if not revoked, at least forgotten. But, Nabeshima and Mori, the two Governors of Nagasaki, took upon themselves the task of dispelling this erroneous impression. Deeply wounded at the precipitate fashion in which Hideyoshi had obliged them to leave Kyoto, when they counted on being called upon to introduce the ambassadors to the Kwampaku, irritated also that Father Valignani as well as the four ambassadors should have forgotten them in the distribution of presents, they vented all their ill-feeling on the Jesuits and the Portuguese. First they spread the rumour that the mission of Valignani, as ambassador of the Indies, had been invented entirely, with the sole object of prolonging the stay of the Religious in Japan. They also added that since the arrival of Valignani, the Jesuits had taken on airs of liberty, and that the Christians assembled in the churches as before the edict of Hideyoshi. These rumours reached the ears of the Kwampaku who, in his anger, threatened to put all the Jesuits to death. It was then that Valignani wished to make all the Religious leave Japan, and go to one of the islands on the coast of China, until better times. But the *daimyo* of Arima, Omura and Amakusa, as well as the sons of Koteda, formally opposed this resolution, and offered the Jesuits retreats in their domains. On the advice of Konishi, Amakusa received the greater number of them, and it was from this moment that these isles became, as it were, the centre of Christian life in Japan. Besides the Nobles' College and the noviciate of the Company, the Jesuits transported thither the printing-press of the Society. From this Press came a number of works: a Latin Grammar with the rules in Japanese, a Latin-Portuguese-Japanese dictionary, the lives of the Saints, a catechism in the form of dialogues.

After having dealt this blow to the Jesuits, Nabeshima and Mori turned their attention to the Portuguese. Without the least pretext they seized upon a Portuguese ship, which had just entered the port of Nagasaki, and declared that the Kwampaku would retain all the gold in it and at the price it would please him to fix. Surprised at this strange proceeding, the Portuguese immediately sent one of their officers to Kyoto to complain directly to Hideyoshi. One can well imagine the fury of the latter, when he learned from this foreigner's mouth that two *daimyo* had, in his name, acted in so dishonest a manner. He immediately sent Asano to depose the two guilty men from their position of Governors, and to name in their place two citizens of the town of Nagasaki. As these latter were both Christians, the storm, ready to burst during a certain moment, seemed anew to be warded off. So much the more was this the case as, towards the same period, Maeda, the Governor of Kyoto, put the matter before Hideyoshi in so favourable a light, that the latter, after having made an enquiry into Valignani's mission, finally consented to answer the Viceroy of the Indies, and to send him presents. But in view of the small number of ships, which then left Japan, it was not until the month of October, 1592, that Valignani was able to return to the Indies. His departure was, so to say, unnoticed, for at this moment all Japan had its eyes turned towards Korea.

(9) An Arab horse, two swords, two arquebuses of recent invention, two tents of tapestry bordered with gold, a dagger and a field tent.

(10) Hay, p. 120.

(11) Hay, p. 156.

THE PEST IN YOKOHAMA.

Success has not crowned the courageous and drastic measures adopted by the local authorities in transferring to another quarter the whole of the inhabitants of the region where the pest had made its appearance. A fresh case is reported to have occurred in the newly settled district, and precautions of segregation and disinfection have been again adopted. It is not likely, we imagine, that any further migration of this section of the population will be considered necessary. Evidently the disease can not be left behind.

The following appeal has been issued from the Mayor's office in Yokohama:—More than 1,000 people now living in the isolated houses on the former Kanagawa fort are placed in a most unenviable situation. In consequence of their having come from the neighbourhood where cases of plague made their appearance they have been cut off from outside communication and are living in sheds barely sufficient to protect them from the elements. Moreover, their former houses will be burnt down in a few days and when they are discharged from their temporary shelter they will practically be deprived of means of subsistence. They are sacrificing their safety and interests for the sake of the 300,000 inhabitants of Yokohama, which owes its safety to these unfortunate people. It devolves on charitably-inclined residents to afford relief to these people. Any subscriptions, from 10 sen upward, will be received. Subscriptions should be sent to the Mayor's office (Shiyakusho). The Subscription list closes on the 15th November.

A sum of *yen* 50 has been collected among the officials of the Yokohama City Office on behalf of the unfortunate people at Kanagawa fort.

The City Authorities desire to acknowledge receipt of the following sums contributed in aid of the poor people evicted in connection with the outbreak of plague in Yokohama:—

	Yen.
F. Schroeder, Esq.	5
Imperial German Vice-Consul W. Hagen...	5
E. H. Hobart-Hampden, British Pro-Consul	15
China and Japan Trading Co.	100
H. Klingen, Esq., Netherlands Consul.....	25

It appears that the proposed burning-down of the houses in the isolated area at Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, can not be carried out, pending negotiations between the Authorities and the owners of the property. The buying prices fixed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose range from 28 to 8 *yen* for two-storied

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houses per *tsubo*, and 15 to 3 *yen* for bungalows, according to the condition of the buildings. The premises of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Horaiya hotel, and a few other large structures are excluded from this estimate.

The number of rats purchased by the Authorities up to Oct. 26th reached 28,028 altogether.

The second drawing of the rats lottery took place in the Yokohama Assembly Hall on the 27th with the following results:—First prize, 30 *yen*, for No. 9,931; second prizes, 10 *yen* each, by No. 2,981 and 4,521; third prizes, 5 *yen*, by four persons; fourth prizes, one *yen*, by ten persons; and fifth prizes, 50 *sen*, by 40 persons.

Having nearly concluded negotiations for buying the houses in the isolated area, the Yokohama City Authorities practically commenced on Oct. 29th the business of pulling down the buildings in Kaigan-dori and it is expected that the proposed burning will be carried out in the course of to-day. By way of precaution, a high wall of zinc plates will be erected between the isolated area and other portions of the city.

Mr. Homma Bunzo and the proprietor of the Horai-ya hotel in Kaigan-dori are the only persons who refused consent to the buying price proposed by the Authorities. On Oct. 28th a dead rat containing pest bacilli was discovered in the house of Mr. Homma.

The third drawing of the rats lottery will take place in the Assembly Hall this afternoon.

It may be added that the unfortunate people quarantined on Kanagawa fort were allowed outside on the 28th.

Having purchased over 10,000 rats in connexion with the outbreak of the pest, the Yokohama City Authorities held a drawing for prizes by means of a lottery in the City Assembly Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 23rd. One hundred ticket holders, representing citizens who had obtained tickets from the authorities in exchange for rats, were allowed to be present and watch the proceedings. The results of the drawing were as follows:—First prize, 30 *yen*, No. 2,513, the holder of which ticket is a man named Mr. Nitta Yozayemon, of No. 192, in the former Settlement; second prizes, ten *yen* each, 3,335 and 5,834. In addition to the above, third prizes of five *yen* were won by four persons; fourth prizes, one *yen*, by ten persons; and fifth prizes, 50 *sen*, by 40 persons. It may be added that the second drawing of the rats lottery will take place in the same place in a week or so.

As stated by us on Thursday, the proposed burning-down of the houses in the isolated area at Kaigan-dori was partly carried out on the afternoon of Oct. 30th under the direction of the Isezaki Police authorities, within whose jurisdiction the pest-affected district lies. At a quarter to 3 p.m., several houses, already pulled down, in the western portion of the isolated area were set on fire and continued burning until about half-past 3 o'clock, during which time the fire brigade attached to the Isezaki Police was on the scene, ready to prevent the spread of the flames. Fortunately nothing serious occurred. The neighbourhood of Kaigan-dori was for a time the scene of great excitement, large crowds of people having assembled thither from far and near to watch the fire. The business of reducing to ashes nearly all the houses in the area will be concluded by Nov. 2nd. Meanwhile a proposal has been made in official circles to rent free of charge houses on Kanagawa fort to the poor people for some time to come, in view of their means of sustenance having being taken from them through burning of their houses in Kaigan-dori. It is understood that the building of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Horai-ya hotel will be saved from destruction.

The Harbour Master of Kobe, Captain Fujii, invited a number of shipping men to his office a few days ago, said the *Kobe Herald* of Oct. 24th, and consulted with them as to the possibility of exterminating the rats on board their vessels. He pointed out to them that such work would materially assist the measures being taken on shore as a safeguard against the introduction of bubonic plague. Captain Fujii, also drew attention to the steam whistle nuisance. The steam whistle on some craft is used with unnecessary frequency and the duration of the blast is often unduly prolonged. He desired to see these things remedied. It was agreed that the practices referred to should be discontinued as much as possible. Captain Fujii tole those present at the meeting that he might have to draw up a regulation on the subject shortly.

FOOTBALL.

The football season began in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon in most depressing weather, rain falling throughout the whole time of play, alternating between a drenching downpour and a drizzle. But this did not dampen the spirits of the players one little bit. The first half was fairly even, and the home eleven managed to score one goal only. On change of ends a change came over the character of the encounter, the Naval men falling to pieces while the Y.C. and A.C., tumbling to each other's play, improved their combination and secured goal after goal, six in all, of which three were made by Strome. This is a promising beginning, but time will be needed to show how the new penalty rule will work, as well as to develope the individual qualities of the home players. Mr. J. H. Bathgate was umpire and the following were the teams:—

H.M.S. *Rambler*:—Artificier London, Goal; Assistant Engineer Paton, W. Smith, Backs; Lieutenant Ford, Writer A. Endacott, A.B. Gentles, Half-Backs; Paymaster Roe, Lieutenant Mackenzie, Ship's Steward A. Andrews, A.B. W. Blackman, Carpenter R. Cornish, Forwards.

Y. C. & A. C.:—J. Waddilove, Goal; G. C. Allcock, W. S. Moss, Backs; A. R. Firth, E. G. Fradgley, W. J. White, Half-Backs; K. Van R. Smith, H. W. Kilby, O. Strome, J. E. Moss, A. Hills, Forwards.

Referee:—Mr. J. H. Bathgate.

After the game a Captain and Vice-Captains of Football were elected. Mr. E. G. Fradgley was re-elected unanimously to the position he filled so well last year, while his *aides* will be Messrs. A. R. Firth and H. W. Kilby.

In view of the opening of the football season local players would do well to study the recent alterations in the Rules, of which we reproduce the following with reference to the infliction of the penalty:—

It is to the penalty kick that these alterations in the main relate, the new rules in connection with which make it necessary to rearrange the field in the vicinity of the goals.

Hitherto, the area within which the goal-keeper might not be charged, unless he was holding the ball or obstructing an opponent, was bounded by semi-circles defining six yards from the goal posts. In future these will disappear, and, instead of them, lines will be drawn six yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal lines, extending six yards into the field of play, and being joined together by a line drawn parallel to the goal line. The space thus bounded will be known as the "goal area."

It will be seen that it is somewhat larger than the space which it replaces, so that the goal-keeper's immunity from attack is slightly increased.

Then, instead of the line which used to be drawn right across the ground parallel to the goal line, and at a distance of 12 yards from it, and within which certain offences by the defending side were punished by the award of a penalty kick to their opponents, there will be a "penalty area," bounded by lines drawn 18 yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal lines, extending 18 yards into the field of play, and being joined together by a line drawn parallel with the goal-line.

Only when committed within this "penalty area" will a penalty kick be awarded for the offences of intentionally handling the ball, intentionally tripping, holding, pushing, or jumping at a player, or intentionally charging a player from behind. It will thus be seen that the penalty area is reduced in the direction of the touch lines, but extended in front of the goal, inside and centre players getting more protection, while those on the wings are left unprotected, except by the minor penalty of a free kick.

It is here that the new scheme may prove unsatisfactory; for a goal may be lost quite as much through the unfair tackling of a wing player as through a similar offence committed in midfield. Experience alone can show whether this objection is only theoretical or is a really serious one; and it will not be until players and referees have got thoroughly used to the new conditions that it will be possible to form a sound opinion as to their merits.

When a penalty kick has been awarded for an offence within the "penalty area" it will not be taken as at present. The laws of the game now provide that "a suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, twelve yards from the goal line.

This shall be the penalty kick mark. Then, when a kick is taken from the "penalty kick mark," all players, with the exception of the player taking the kick and the opposing goalkeeper, must be outside the "penalty area," while the opposing goalkeeper must keep within the "goal area."

It will be noticed that the old rule that players must be at least six yards behind the ball when the penalty kick is taken has been dropped; and that now, so long as they keep outside the "penalty area," they may be anywhere in front of the ball.

TOMMY ON THE VACANT SITUATION.

'Ow they cheered us at the station! 'Ow they photergraphed the train!
'Ow they whistled to the music of the band!
'Ow they wasted of their wishes that we'd *orl* come back again
To the blessing of Old England's 'appy land!

Ah! they'd given us a tickler; for our eager little lot
Of some thirty thousand wasn't nothink great:
Still we didn't fall to grumblin'—though them first few months was 'ot—
'Cos the Government was 'ardly up-ter-date.

But they fed us then, at orl events, and clothed us when they cood;
Lor! it seems a rummy go, but there it are,
Now we're 'ome again in England we've more trouble findin' food
Than when 'ard at work a-seeing froo the war!

Yet I think I twig a way of gettin' 'elp 'fore winter sets,
Which, in course, I may be wrong; but this I know:
If you want the State to heed yer, why the method of proceedyer,
Is to call and 'ave a conference wiv Joe!

Lor! it seems but only yesterday the orders come along
For to chuck our jobs and 'urry to the front;
Folkes was orl a-torkin' "Tommy"—he perwaded every song,—
An was kind enough to say' e "bore the brunt."

Was it but for the sake o'rhyming? Was it simply theatre kid
As indooced them author coves to sing our praise?
Was the managers a-makin' of a sorter bid
In the boodle as was lying in the craze?

Well, I knows a noble poit as worked 'ard to git us out,
And 'e blowed "the call" full nigh across the world;
But 'is pen 'ave rested idle since the transports put about—
Since the good old British battle-flag was furled.

Now we're 'ome agin and 'ungry though we've got no cause to blush.
Ah! the patriotic wave 'as 'ad its flow;
An alarm about our tippling's put the stop on Master Kipling,
And the only thing's a conference wiv Joe!

Oh, it makes yer 'art so 'appy when yer sees a ragin' crowd
What's a-cheerin' them as you was sent to beat!
And to feel as 'ow yer ruined for yer country does yer proud,
When yer badly wants a bit o' grub to eat!

Course, if Parlyment 'ave thanked yer in a reserlootion act,
It's a proof as 'ow yer work was done ter rights;
And you might grow fat upon it—live like fighting cocks, in fact—
If it wasn't quite so plagey cold o' nights.

When you've tramped froo 'arf a county beggin' but a simple job,
Wiv employers orl a whinin' "Trade forbids;"
And the poit wot I mentioned, 'it one nail on the nob—
Yus; 'e got it pat enough—there *is* the kids!

Still, I feel we've done wiv poits; they be useful at the start;
But the finish wants a MAN or two—what 'o!—
For our desolation's lorst in such as Mister Elfred Horstin,
And we'll 'AVE to *'ave a conference wiv Joe!*

Public Opinion.

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THE ASCENT OF KAIGANE SAN.

By Walter Weston, M.A., F.R.G.S., English Alpine Club.

The completion of the railway from Tokyo *via* Hachioji to Kofu, the capital of the Province of Koshu, in the spring of next year, will open up one of the most interesting and beautiful regions in the whole of Japan. A reference to the indispensable "Murray" readily shows that whether for the industrial and agricultural progress of its people, or for the varied and striking attractions of its scenery, this province, coterminous with Yamanashi Ken, exhibits a combination of characteristics hardly found in any other, excepting perhaps that of Shinshu, in the whole of the country. Silk, grapes, paper, are amongst the chief products of this region, and busy and flourishing as it already is, the progress and prosperity of its trade are bound to increase still more when the mountain-girt plain of Kofu and the radiating valleys around it are brought into closer communication with Tokyo and the sea. This will no doubt be still more the case when the proposed branch line between Hachioji and Yokohama becomes an accomplished fact.

It is, however, with the second and less material attractiveness of Koshu that the present paper proposes to deal. In half-a-day or so from Tokyo and Yokohama, the railway will land the traveller in search of the picturesque at the centre of things, and from Kofu he can in another day descend the rapids of the Fujikawa by boat and get back to Yokohama the same night. The romantic route to Mitake to the north, or that to the stately groves and temples of Minobu to the south, each has its own claim on time and attention. Whilst, far beyond the bounds of comparative civilisation, and rising dark and massive westwards, to a height of 10,000 feet and over, the great mountains of the Shirane San* range, and the bold granite cliffs culminating in the Komagatake of Koshu, offer experiences, to an energetic mountaineer, of unusual and romantic character. In size and grandeur these lofty peaks are second only to the granite giants of the Hida range, the "Alps of Japan."

It was with the hope of penetrating the innermost fastnesses of the secluded valleys, and climbing the highest summit of the Shirane San range, that the present writer took advantage of the improved weather at the end of August this year, and set out on the attainment of a hope long deferred. Leaving Yokohama at 10.50 a.m. on August 18th, and changing at Shinagawa and Shinjiku, the Hachioji line was joined at the last named station. Innovations and improvements of various kinds readily strike one after an absence of seven years, and of these the automatic telephones at stations here and there remind one that enterprise in Japan is by no means standing still. Perhaps a contradiction to this view, however, may be seen in the absolute refusal of some of the railway porters to take a tip! The fact, however explained, deserves to be recorded. At Hachioji, through a time table's treachery, I had a wait of 2 hours, which I spent in an interesting chat with a polite post-office shop-keeper, whilst his small child howled incessantly at the unusual sight of a foreign customer. Probably the writer who stated that in Japan "babies never cry," that flowers never smell, and birds have no song was a deaf person without a nose or ears. At any rate he—or she—was more epigrammatic than exact. From Hachioji the line traverses a tract of country of increasing interest and beauty. A few miles out, the valley of the Banyugawa is reached, and in the green hills through which it winds its way the engineers have found some of their hardest work cut out. Indeed the passage of the numerous tunnels near and under the Kobotoke-toge was like sliding through a gigantic flute. My first night's halt was made at Saruhashi, to reach which from Torizawa, the present terminus of the line from Hachioji to Kofu, involved a break-neck drive of 2½ miles in a *basha*, the most complimentary description of which is neatly furnished by "Murray" as a "carriage of the usual springless kind." The recent rains of many weeks had rendered the condition of the road worse than ever, and only the most reckless disregard of boulders washed bare of soil, and ruts worn half-a-wheel deep, enabled our sporting driver to accomplish his task. Here and there fires in the middle of the road lighted gangs of labourers at work, and then we had to descend and put our shoulders to the wheel, to haul and heave our crazy vehicle along. At Saruhashi the old picturesque "monkey bridge" has been replaced by one of more modern construction, crossing a picturesque ravine at the bottom of whose dark depths flow the green waters of the Katsuragawa. After a night disturbed as usual by the activity of the ubiquitous *pulex irritans*, I left at four on the following morning in a steady drizzle and another *basha*, foolishly imagining that this for myself and my baggage would be the quickest as well as cheapest means of progress. As a matter of fact it took 3½ hours to traverse the 9¼ miles to the foot of the Sasago-toge, and it was a relief whenever excuse offered to get down and walk.

For some miles the road, or what the rains had left of it, struggles up the valley of the Katsuragawa, as the Banyugawa is known in this neighbourhood, through a beautiful valley, passing on its left bank a picturesque wooded hill once crowned by the castle of Oyamada Bitchiu no Kami, whose master was the mighty warrior Takeda Shingen, lord of Koshu in the second half of the 16th century. Here and there, further on, a backward glance reveals a striking view of Fuji, whose summit is seen over the encircling hills to the south-west. The great mountain itself can be reached from Odzuki, four miles beyond Saruhashi, by following up the valley of the Katsuragawa for 15 miles towards its source. Here we take leave of that beautiful river, and join company with its tributary the Hanesakigawa. Frequent traces of the railway line are in evidence on one hand or the other, and by the time the line is open for traffic it will afford one of the most beautiful routes of travel within reasonable reach of the capital. Great was our relief when the *basha* pulled up at Kuronota at 10.15, and we took a glad farewell of the crazy turn-out. The whole concern, like most of its class, was of the most makeshift kind—the horse a bag of bones, almost held together by its hide, the harness a mere web of odds and ends of ropes, straps, and strings—in fact, it may fairly be said that nothing was stable about it at all, except the smell. After half an hour's halt for food and obtaining a coolie to carry my baggage over the Sasago-toge I left at 10.45, together with a Japanese Inland Revenue officer with whom I had made friends in the *basha*, and who proved an interesting and agreeable companion. He however damped my hopes considerably by stating that though he lived near Kofu he knew of no one who had ever ascended Kaigane San, and that he was quite sure the summit was unattainable. Indeed, it is surprising how little seems to be known about this great mountain, either by Japanese or foreigners. In the papers dealing with travel and exploration by Naumann, Rein, etc., no information, beyond mere passing reference to distant views, is given. The only source at all serviceable that I could find is the statement in "Murray" that it is "said to be" accessible from a secluded valley two days' journey from Kofu, but no precise notice indicating an actual ascent by foreigners is recorded. This uncertainty therefore lent an additional flavour of interest to the expedition, and none the less so from delightful memories of past experiences on summer holidays in the wild solitudes of Hida and Etchu.

From Kuronota (2,200 ft.) to the top of the Sasago pass (3,500 ft.) proved a stiff walk of 1¼ hours, nearly all prospect of the romantic surroundings being, unhappily, shut out by persistent mist and drizzling rain. Just outside the village we passed the mouth of the great tunnel opened last July, the longest of the kind in Japan. It is a fine piece of engineering and its more than 3 miles of hard work reflects great credit on the native staff responsible for its execution. A cool breeze greeted us as we rose into the narrow cleft that marks the top of the pass, and soon the clouds began to disperse, the sun came out genially, and in the distance the dark mountain masses that wall in the fertile plain of Kofu rose imposingly. Half an hour brought us to the village of Komakai, but we had to wait longer than that before we could get a *basha* to take us to Katsunuma, the terminus of the Kofu tramway line. Of the speed of this new conveyance however we had no cause to complain: it was a good road, downhill, the driver in good spirits, the horse, oddly enough, in as good condition as the road, and a wild rush of 30 minutes covered the intervening 4 miles. Up a lateral valley on the right we saw the works of the line where it issues from the Kofu end of the Sasago tunnel, and already the enterprise seems to be bringing increased custom to the hamlets by the way. At Katsunuma we came into the grape-growing district, for which industry the province of Koshu has gained a considerable reputation, and wine is said to be now made in increasing quantity. A quaint and agreeable sweetmeat is made at Kofu called *tsuki no shizuku*, ("moon drops"), consisting of ripe grapes covered with an icing of sugar. A dainty box of these was made for me on the spot, the inside packing being a sort of coarse meal, without which the summer heat readily melts the sugar into an oozy shapeless mass. The early crop of grapes, in August, is of an acid sort, quite cheap, while the best and sweetest come on in late September.

The ten miles of tramway took us in an hour and forty minutes across the eastern half of the great amphitheatre of the Kofu plain to the town itself, which is watered by the stream whose broad white beds of smooth granite boulders spread a vast network in every direction. The volume of water, in the summer time, is inconsiderable, and the wide channels are curiously disproportionate to the narrowness of the currents they inclose, and only after heavy rains, or the melting of winter's snows, is there any depth of water to be found. Still as "all roads lead to Rome" so the drainage of this region ultimately concentrates in the great Fujikawa, by which at present most of the traffic between this plain and the cities of the coast is carried down. An interesting question for the near future will be the effect on this carrying trade of the opening of the new railway lines by which much of it is bound to be diverted. The boat fares, at any rate from Kajikawa, are likely to be reduced, though the present regulation charge of 5 *yen* is not excessive, considering the time and labour involved in the return journey. Just before reaching Kofu at 4.15 p.m. some excitement was caused amongst our tightly packed mass of passengers by the disappearance of two mild looking individuals in plain clothes who proved to be detectives on the track of a fugitive gambler, and enquiry revealed that an hour before we got to Katsunuma that person had murdered a constable in the act of arresting him.

At Kofu I left the tram, which, by the way, runs on beyond for 11 miles to Kajikazawa, and put up for the night at the Yonekura inn in Yanagimachi. A lovely prospect of far-off Fuji to the S.E. and of Shiranesan, and Komagatake to the west, greeted me from my bedroom balcony. In view of a week in the wilds, I sought out the "European style" restaurant which once I visited as the "Choyotei," but which is now known as "Kairotei" and was pleased to find that the change of name had not altered the character of its cooking, and I was able to fortify myself, as once I did 8 years ago, with the best of "Chikkin Katsuretsu" and jam omelettes delicious to a degree. The landlord of my inn was agreeable and polite, a marked contrast to a number of his guests in the persons of a quartette of Chinese silk merchants, whose insolent boorishness evidently rendered them unusually unwelcome visitors. My host added to his civility the important advantage of useful information on the object of my journey, for I learned from him not only the route to my base of operations, but also the name of the headman of that village, from whom, said he, "you can surely get the help you will need for your expedition."

* Not to be confounded with the two much lower, but more familiar, peaks at Ikao and Nikko, respectively, the latter of which has been showing recent signs of fresh activity.

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By way of gaining time next morning I left in a *jinrikisha* with two men for the first stage of my journey towards Kaiganesan, and crossed the western half of the plain to the village of Arino, 9 miles away. Apart from the carriage of baggage the ride had no advantage in point of speed, as it took 3 hours, though the road was on the whole good and nearly level all the way. The men, however, were poor goers and natural disinclination was accentuated by a warm morning and little shade. A lovely view of Fuji, looking at us over the southern mountain barrier of the sunlit plain, arrested attention as we crossed the broad bed of the Arakawa by a wooden bridge on the outskirts of the town. Further on, the still longer structure spanning the Kamanashi-gawa showed signs of damage from the recent rains, and it quaked considerably as we rattled slowly across. Arino was at length reached at 11.30, and the coolies, duly paid off, settled down to a 2 hours snore. The existence of such a charming inn as the Taigakuro at Arino was a complete surprise, and for a resting place after roughing it in the adjoining mountains, its cool quiet with excellent food and civil attention would render it almost perfection. It lies almost under the shadow of the outposts of Shiranesan and Komagatake, westwards, whilst eastwards rise the shoulders of Fuji beyond the intervening hills. Meat, chicken, eggs, and fish are to be had, and as a special treat I was offered a curious compound called "coffee," consisting of a sort of dried coffee dregs enclosed in a casing of sugar. Good roads lead north and south, the former joining the Koshu-kaido near Nirasaki, and the latter, in 10 miles, reaching Kajikazawa, for the Fujikawa voyage. A willing coolie soon appeared and at 2-15 we set off for Ashiyasu-mura, 4 miles away, the hamlet from which I had at length decided to attempt my climb. Half an hour's trudge westwards across the sun-scorched margin of the plain brought us to a curious natural gateway in the hills, where the wide mountain stream has burst the intervening barrier to join the Kamanashigawa on its way to the Pacific. Though marked Midai-gawa on the maps, it is known locally as the Chokushigawa and there are even other variations from that. The hillsides here are starred with lilies, white or orange, and pinks abound. Close to the little village of Komaba, just inside the great mountain gateway on the river's right bank, stands a small isolated fever-hospital, showing that progressive ideas are marching even further afield in Japan than one had suspected. Happily at present this is closed for want of patients. Lofty tree-clad hills rose dark on either hand above the broad pebbly river bed, and closed the prospect before us as we advanced, until at length the valley narrowed, and a turn to the right brought us in view of the three or four scattered hamlets of Ashiyasu-mura, collectively known until some years ago as Ashikura. These are perched high above the left bank of the torrent, some of the dark cottages clinging only with difficulty to rocky ledges, half hidden in forest shade. It was distance, however, that lent much of its enchantment to their view, for their most striking features can neither be photographed nor adequately described—their squalor and their smells.

Wending our way to the little group of cottages known as Kozori, where the Soncho or headman of Ashiyasu-mura lives, we were soon directed to his house, the biggest, best, and cleanest in the valley, near which stands his newly built *yakuba*, or office for the transaction of local business. Mr. Natori Unyichi, the Soncho, himself was out, but I was courteously received by his son, who with many apologies for the "filthy accommodation" of the house, and their entire ignorance of foreign ways, since, he explained, "we have never entertained a foreigner before," begged me to come in, and assured me that if I would overlook their deficiencies they would do their best to entertain and help me. All this was done with a dignified courtesy that was in itself worth coming far to find. By and by his father arrived and on hearing of my quest, promised to find me some hunters to act as porters, and as far as possible, to guide me on the climb. No foreigner, he said, had ever made the ascent of Kaigane, though two parties had reached the second and lower peak of Shirane-san, called Ai-no-take, from Narada, the next village in the valley of the Hayakawa, some 12 miles lower down. As the way, he added, to the foot of Kaigane, was unusually long and rough, and the upper part of the peak could only be climbed if we could find our own way, the men would have to go slowly, for all of which he hoped I would be indulgent, a suggestion to which I readily consented. Later on my hostess came to attend to my wants, and produced some eggs, a muscular chicken, rice, etc., and then I felt I was "in clover" indeed. Finally one by one the three hunters appeared to pay their respects, and as I lay down that night it was with intense satisfaction that at any rate I had at last before me a fair chance of a trial of strength with the finest peak between Fuji and the "Japanese Alps."

In spite of those perfumes with which a night in the best rooms of an ordinary Japanese dwelling are usually associated, together with a heavy downpour of rain, I managed to sleep better than usual under such circumstances. My Jaeger sleeping-bag, assisted by copious libations of "Keating," effectually baffled my greatest *bête noir*, nor did the entry of a hungry dog, whose footmarks were pointed out by my astonished hostess when she woke me up at daylight, disturb me. Probably the animal was unaccustomed to foreign food for none of my stores were touched.

By 6.30 a.m. I had repacked my baggage and distributed it between my trio of hunters, who carried it on the wooden frames known as *yaseuma*, (lit: "scraggy horses"), identical in form with those so familiar in the Alps. A pleasant little company they were, good-tempered, cheerful, and willing always. I made their acquaintance with interest, and parted from them with real regret. The youngest, Masao, was a keen fisherman, only 19, but astonishingly strong for his years. Shimidzu, the next, a bright active fellow of 44, with the agility of a cat and with muscles of steel; and lastly the Ojisan, a cheery old fellow of 61, whose quaint dialect and dry humour turned out a continual source of amusement. All worked their hardest and more than deserved the *yen* a day each which the Soncho had himself suggested as their pay.

The thunderstorm overnight had cleared the air and a brilliant morning greeted us as we walked up the valley, westwards, on the left bank of the river, through the dirty straggling cottages that dot its steeply shelving slopes. From a cloudless sky above, the sun's rays made us feel forcibly the disadvantages of starting a climb with one's back towards the east, and the absence of shade soon begot a fervent wish that the earth for the present would take to turning in the other direction. Mists rising from the valley were soon dispelled, and every feature in the landscape, stood out in the clearest outline imaginable. Our track soon left the main path, which leads over the river bed to the Narada-toge (5,120 ft.) a picturesque pass through a romantic gorge in the upper valley of the Hayakawa, to Narada. From all accounts the expedition must be unusually interesting, and more practicable now than when years ago it was first made known in the encyclopaedic pages of "Murray." The track is said to have been improved, and the resources, in food and accomodation, are now considerably less scanty than in the days when such "luxuries" as rice, etc. were almost unknown. At 7 o'clock we had to halt for Shimidzu, who had gone to forage for an extra supply of eggs, and while admiring a fine torrent across the valley leaping in a few bounds down a depth of nearly 1000 feet, I became the centre of a gaping crowd of filthy, curious-eyed, halfclad or naked children who had never seen a foreigner before, truly by them well-called *gwaikokujin* "an outside countries man." With all their squalor and ignorance—though education is improving even in these remote parts—these rustics are well mannered and honest, and I can quite believe the practice, which a well known Japanese scholar tells me of, is, or was, frequently in vogue in some of the country districts. *Waraji* (straw sandals) he said, are frequently made by individuals who instead of exposing them in an open shop window, simply hang them up outside their "front-door," with a little section of bamboo to receive the farthing or so that any chance wayfarer may care to pay, as he takes a pair and passes on.

At Kutsuzawa, at 7 30, my men asked me to wait while they went to pray for protection and guidance on our expedition at a little wayside shrine they called "Myo-cho-ji." The guardian of this, a pale delicate looking person, who lived close by, proved very civil, and brought me out cakes and tea and chatted pleasantly about my climb. But it was with the greatest difficulty I could induce him to receive the smallest trifle as *chadai* (tea money), for his surprise at the offer was as great as it was sincere. Crossing the little headland on which Kutsuzawa is perched, we dropped down into the torrent bed of the Kanayamazawa, known also, locally, as the Midzukuchi-gawa, and then rounded the foot of the opposite spur into a deep valley that thrusts itself right up into the heart of a great mass of densely wooded hills forming the supporting buttresses of the eastern wall of Yakushi-dake, a peak some 8,000 feet high to the south of Ho-ozan and Jizo-dake, of which great ridge it forms a part. This valley is called Sone-daira, or in the local dialect, Shone-daira, and our track, after traversing the thinly cultivated floor at its lower end, gradually rose on its left slopes until it entered the forest that clothes them to their highest ridges. Clouds had now begun to gather and shut out a prospect that must at other times be very fine, over the plain of Kofu with its network of broad river beds whose now attenuated streams converge into the Fujikawa far to the south, and beyond and above all towards the splendid purple cone of Fuji streaked here and there with long gullies filled with snow. At 10.30 we halted for half an hour at a height of 5,700 feet (3,300 feet above Ashiyasu) at a tiny spring called by my men Shimidzu Yokote, where we had "second breakfast," and gathered large quantities of wild raspberries of enormous size, as well as of a small red berry called *gumi*. Beyond this the track became extremely rough, being little more than a precipitous timber slide, and we had a stiff pull till the crest of the ridge was gained at 6,500 feet, and a fine view greeted us of the lower slopes of Shiranesan, densely wooded, rising beyond the deep valley of the Norokawa far below. Unfortunately clouds hid the actual summits of Nodori and Ai-no-taki, the central and southern peaks of the range, and Kaigane, for which we are making, the northerly and loftiest of the three, is from this point invisible. Once on the ridge the angle eased off, and the narrow track climbed through bamboo grass and firs, along the crest for an hour, until at a height of 7,200 feet the top of the Tsuyetake—, or Tsuyutatetoge, was gained, where three tiny wooden shrines stand on a bank in a little clearing in the forest.

Here we halted for an hour, as the men, especially the oji-san, were a good deal tired with the rough five hours' scramble in the heat. The view of Kaigane from here, they said, is very fine, but clouds entirely hid it from our view. Leaving the pass at 1.15 p.m. we descended the north western angle of the junction of our ridge with a buttress that supports its western side, and in half an hour found ourselves at a rough woodcutters' shed called Kiri-yake. Half way down to it a rough track diverges northwards and rejoins the main ridge, ultimately reaching the summit of Ho-o-zan after a scramble of nearly 3 *ri*—a matter of some 4 or 5 hours. The descent from here to the bed of Norokawa was unusually steep, and took 3 hours, a fair share of which, however, was spent in rests largely for the sake of our cheerful patriarch. Sometimes it was down a slope of such an angle that one wondered how the trees could maintain their footing in security, for that was much more than hob-nailed boots could do with comfort, on slippery rocks and still more slippery roots. Occasionally we had to take to the rocky bed of a dried-up mountain torrent, which was still worse. Further on the slope was scarred by a huge landslip, where, as one of the negro conductors on the C.P.R. once said to a friend of mine "a good deal of the scenery had come down," and where one had a singular disposition to do so oneself more often

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than was agreeable. Indeed the inferiority of nailed boots, for work in these regions, to the native straw sandals, was impressed upon me in frequent and painful ways, and though I tried some improvised ones tied under my climbing boots, the nails so quickly knocked them to pieces, that the advantage was of a very temporary kind. Eventually, however, by scrambling, slipping, and glissading we emerged from the forest, so tantalizing dense that very little view is gained, and took to the rocks on the left bank of the Norokawa, at 4.45 p.m, and at a height of 4,100 feet, or 3,100 feet below the pass.

Mindful of the fact that in these deep valleys daylight dies young, and that the hardest work was yet before us, we lost no time in applying ourselves to the ascent of the torrent, either by the broken rocks on its bank, or over the huge smooth boulders washed by the deep clear waters whose roar had reached us 3,000 feet above. Here and there some really excellent climbing was afforded, when we were compelled to cross the face of steep smooth rocks at an angle of 60° and more. Convenient cracks offered good hold, however, and we progressed much after the manner of the "crack-climbers" in the Badminton classic on "Mountaineering." Occasionally the nature of the rocks drove us out of the torrent bed into the forest above, where we had to hew or push our way through the dense undergrowth and trees, a disagreeable reminder of a characteristic feature of the lower slopes of most of the peaks in the Canadian Rockies. In this way the time passed quickly, and twilight came down suddenly as at 7 o'clock we gained more open ground on the left bank, and found a small rough shelter in the forest where the men suggested we should halt for the night. Wishing to make our start, however, from as near as possible to the base of our peak, I felt this would be unwise, and as the shelter was so inferior, I decided to make a push for the further hut, about three quarters of a mile beyond. With difficulty therefore we struggled on, until by 7.30 it was quite dark and no light was ours but the stars that spangled the narrow strip of sky overhead. Further progress under the circumstances was impossible, and we had come to a standstill in despair, when I luckily remembered that in my rücksack I had my folding Alpine lantern, the faithful friend of many climbs. To the great delight of the hunters this was produced and lighted, and by its aid we managed to negotiate in safety the last half mile of our way. But even with its aid I can still scarcely understand how the huge boulders and broken rocks, the deep pools and the swirling torrent that had to be forded from side to side were passed. At any rate, by 8.30 p.m. we reached our goal, and pushing our way through the dense tangle of undergrowth and thorny shrubs we found ourselves in a circular clearing some dozen yards in diameter, and the same distance from the torrent bed. The Hirokawa Koya, as the shelter is called, from its position in an unusually wide part of the Norokawa, was by no means the cabin my imagination had constructed. It simply consisted of a rough shelter of cryptomeria bark, about 20 feet long, 12 feet wide and 7 feet high. The front was quite open, and in the middle was hung a tough creeper for suspending the iron cooking pots used by the hunters or woodcutters who are the only tenants of the spot from one year's end to another. These latter come to fell pine trees (*hinoki*) out of which are made the *shaku* or wooden ladles commonly used in Japanese houses. The trees, when laid low, being too bulky for transport in such difficult country, are sliced into strips about two feet long, half a foot wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, and left to season before being tied up in bundles and carried off for manufacture. The hut on our arrival was apparently tenantless but the saws, knives, and whet-stones stowed away and in good condition showed it had not been long deserted. A piece of coarse matting, a chamois skin, and a bit of pine bark served as a bed, and with some straw and my rücksack for a pillow, and my sleeping-bag for bed clothes, the prospect of a bivouac far from smells and fleas was by no means disagreeable. While the men were making a fire, which they always did with astonishing ease and quickness, I had a "tub" at a tiny spring in the middle of the clearing, and by the time I had made my cocoa (and kicked it over) and made my toast, they had broiled half a score of trout which I had bought from some passing fishermen at the beginning of our struggle up the stream 4 hours before. How delightful that dinner was, after the 13 hours and more of really hard work, as we lay by the fire, thankful for its cheerful blaze and warmth, and talked over the incidents of the day's scramble, and the prospects of that on the morrow. The result of our talk was that as the latter was likely to prove just as long and a great deal more difficult, I decided to give the men a rest, and postpone our start to the following day, an arrangement they accepted with considerable satisfaction; so we put out the lantern, heaped more spluttering pine branches on the glowing embers of our dying fire and went to bed. This last operation merely consisted of turning over just where one lay. A few moments' repose, however, effectually showed that my description of the hut as tenantless on our arrival was disagreeably inaccurate. Cheered by the warmth of the fire no less than ourselves, numerous fleas awoke to an unwelcome activity, and we were quickly compelled to follow their example. Why these creatures are so ubiquitous I cannot understand, but in shelters even as high up as 9,000 feet and over in these mountains they abound, and one of their chief joys is a home in the heaps of shavings inseparable from the wood cutters' huts. By spreading a large sheet of oiled paper under my sleeping bag, however, and surrounding myself with a cordon of Keating's insect powder I managed for once to keep them fairly well at bay, and few if any that managed to hop into the magic circle lived to hop out and tell the tale. My men, however, from their accounts next day seemed to have been less fortunate, and their experience suggested a reversed rendering of a well known proverb, since their strange bed fellows made them acquainted with misery indeed.

The night was not very cold, in spite of our height (5,200 feet) and our secluded shade, the thermometer outside only going down to 56° F., and except when some one stirred either to feed the fire, or after feeding the fleas, nothing was heard but the ceaseless roaring of the torrent through the trees, and a comfortable night with plenty of sleep was our reward for the toils of the day. The next day was one of delightful laziness, two of the men going off to fish whilst the oji-san kept me company at the hut. While I mended tattered garments, read, wrote, or bathed, he made *shaku*, or with improvised weapons practised archery with considerable dexterity and delight. Close at hand we found the great wild raspberries in plenty, and these with fresh trout formed an agreeable addition to our larder. From the men I found that besides the ascent of Kaigane two other interesting expeditions are practicable from this hut. Southwards the Norokawa valley can be descended to Narada, where the torrent's name has changed to Hayakawa—"the rushing river": northwards one may ascend it to a saddle between Senjôgadake on the west, and Komagatake on the east, from which a rough track leads to a cluster of huts called "Sangenyade" on the way to Takato in Shinshu. Either route will involve hard work, and the latter, which is the longer and steeper will take a good day to accomplish I was glad to get this news, as for a good many years past it has been commonly supposed that former passes across this range have become impracticable and the one or two attempts made seem to have failed. Had I been able to spare the time Shimidzu, who was very keen about it, would himself have led me over into Shinshu, so there seems no doubt as to the practicability of his route.

We were early to bed on Friday night, thoroughly rested, and by way of ensuring an early start I gave Shimidzu my watch overnight with instructions to call me at 4 o'clock for a start as soon as daylight had dawned It was still pitch dark when an apologetic voice roused me and I looked up and saw his cheerful boyish face beaming in the firelight with a consciousness of duty faithfully fulfilled. My appreciation was a little cooled however when I took my watch and found the hour was a quarter to three! But time passed quickly with preparations for breakfast and for getting off, and the first paling of the dark strip of sky above us was no sooner seen than we were on the move. As the oji-san, from the frequency and duration of the rests he always seemed to need, was hardly equal to such a severe and continuous climb of uncertain length as we had in store, I decided to leave him to his archery and *shaku* making, and with the other two, as lightly laden as possible, at 4.40 a.m. my long anticipated climb began. Heavy dews came down in showers from every leaf disturbed as we pushed our way from the clearing to the river-bed and turned, northwards, up the stream for some 200 yards until we found it possible to cross it by fording at its shallowest but widest point. It was from this spot on the eastern (or true left) bank that we got our first clear view of our peak and the general direction of our way of approach to it. Due west, as we look across the valley, a deep ravine, called Okamba, runs up from the bed of the Norokawa clear into the heart of Kaigane-san. The lower half of this ravine forms the channel of a wild torrent born in the snows that fill an enormous gully which higher up loses itself in the great precipices, 2,000 feet high or more, forming the eastern face of the mountain. These precipices culminate in the grey triangular summit for which we were aiming. The view was very grand, of glittering snowslopes and heavy cliffs vignetted in a foreground of the densely wooded slopes, that form the eastern buttresses of this the loftiest peak in the range of Shirane-san, and nearly the highest, apart from Fuji, of all the summits of this land of mountains. In answer to my query as to the practicability of ascending by this ravine, with its snows and cliffs, Shimidzu and Masao both laughed an unqualified negative. It would be hard enough to get up the way that had been found before, they said, but this would be impossible without wings. We little realized then what necessity can accomplish when put to the test.

After crossing the Norokawa we took to the steep slopes on the left bank of the Okamba ravine, and began a rough scramble through the dense vegetation so characteristic of this region. At one time we had to haul ourselves up a slippery staircase of tangled tree-roots, and at another to climb or leap from boulder to boulder, more slippery still, in the precipitous bed of one of the various torrents that seam the hillside. This went on for nearly an hour until at length we reached the scattered remains of a little ruined shrine built some 30 years ago by a former *Soncho* of Ashiyasu-mura to facilitate the ascent of Kaigane San, and induce climbers to give it their attention. Such hopes were never realized, few but an occasional hunter ever making the attempt, and the erection soon fell into disuse and decay. Its altitude is nearly 6,500 feet, or 1300 above the river bed. Near this we came across some beautiful white anemones and a rich scarlet Lychnis the men called *gampi*. Half an hour higher up, at 7,200 feet, through an opening of the forest, on the left, a fine view was framed in the snow slopes further up the ravine and of the rugged precipices that rise above them to the summit of Kaigane. The slopes again steepened, all signs of a track disappeared, and for over two hours the work was of the hardest character.

At one time we had to fight and hew our way for an hour or more through a dense tangle of shrubs and creepers, over the decaying remains of a fallen forest, chiefly of silver birch trees, overgrown with slippery moss, a task which demanded unusual perseverance and strength. At nine o'clock we quitted the upper limit of the forest, and with relief found ourselves emerging into a fresher, freer air. But the hard work was not over until we had surmounted the final obstacle of a belt of *haimatsu* (creeping pine) of enormous size, and so dense that we had literally to climb from branch to branch over it before landing on the bare rock ridge of the northern arête. Here we left behind us the buttress by which we had been ascending for the past 4 hours, and turned southwards for the final climb to the summit, that

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now rose over 2,500 feet above us on our left. The view to the northwest towards the great peaks of the Hida-Shinshu range, the "Japanese Alps," was unfortunately obscured by clouds, but Komagatake, due north, and Ho-o-zan, northeast, raised their dazzling granite cliffs like great walls of snow, above the extraordinarily densely wooded slopes on the opposite side of the Norokawa valley. The actual top of Ho-o-zan is formed by two gigantic blocks of granite, the highest point of which, Shimidzu said, had never been reached. Once on the main arête the work became both easier and more interesting, and after 20 minutes halt for lunch, we faced the finish of our task. This involved the ascent of a narrow ridge descending in broken rocky slopes, on the right, of moderate gradient, but falling down, on the left, in the great cliffs which had so frequently won our admiration from below.

In sheltered nooks and crevices I found a great variety of Alpine plants, but unfortunately the collection I made was lost before I could get it home for identification. The last 1,000 feet of the climb was very interesting, and though not difficult when judged by Alpine standards afforded some excellent practice in surmounting or traversing an occasional "gendarme," or rock tower 50 feet or so in height. To our great disappointment we became enveloped in mist before the top could be gained, and when, exactly at 11 o'clock, we reached the highest point, no view was to be had: once more, with my usual illfortune on these Japanese peaks, I "viewed the mist, but missed the view."

In our exposed position at this altitude, 10,337 feet, with no prospect to detain us, we only spent half an hour before turning to descend. Here I photographed my two companions by the little shattered wooden shrine enclosed in a cairn, in which I left a record of our ascent, and brought away a specimen of the highest rock, and a stray votive offering in the form of a miniature wooden sword inscribed with the donor's name. At 11.30, filled with satisfaction at our success, we began to retrace our steps and for half an hour descended quickly along the north arête. Then Shimidzu, a true sportsman to the bone, espied a ptarmigan away on the left and at once began to stalk the bird, which forthwith disappeared. Seeing it pop up still further off, I borrowed his gun, and in a few minutes my first "bag" on a Japanese hill side numbered three of the "thunder-birds" (*raicho*) I had often seen but never gone after. Working back towards the ridge alone, I waited some time before the men rejoined me, but before long the clouds once more enveloped us. Not recognizing the ground I called a council of war, and finally both had to confess they didn't know where they were. From time to time we went on a little and then sat down for the clouds to lift and give us our bearings. From my compass I gained a general idea of our position, but our experiences in the forest on the ascent made us hesitate to make for it until we could see our proper line of descent. As a matter of fact we must have gone too far down the west side of the north arête before we discovered our mistake, and in retracing our steps ascended too near the summit before turning down eastwards, on the side of the Okamba ravine. The discovery of the error, without in the least knowing how to set it right, took the steam completely out of the men, who, though as strong and willing as could be wished as long as a way could be seen, were completely at a loss when it had to be worked out afresh. It was a disagreeably pertinent illustration of the Japanese proverb that *shika wo ou ryoshi wa yama wo mizu*—"the hunter who is chasing the deer doesn't look at the mountain"—certainly, as I think Sam Weller says, we found that the "point of the moral lies in its application," and the recognition of the fact that we were undeniably in a fix found expression in prolonged and painful silence, more particularly as there was clearly not the slightest prospect of the clouds lifting to release us from it. After a while, as both my men seemed incapable of suggesting any feasible route, I determined to attempt the descent of the cliffs, the edge of which in our wanderings we found we had approached, though in what part we could not tell, for the mist blotted out all our surroundings excepting for a few yards ahead. In spite of the emphatic negative to my morning's question as to their practicability, I believed, from what I had observed, that they were not impossible, and if only the snow could be reached, the rest would be comparatively easy. To gain this, however, we had to find our way down 2,000 feet of a great rock wall, shaped like an inverted fan, and divided into a number of gullies separated from each other by rocky ribs, but all converging into a common centre at the head of the Okamba ravine. At the highest point this wall is quite vertical but we managed to traverse, from a point somewhere below the actual summit, diagonally to a lower point where it was more broken and less steep. For the next four hours the work was the hardest I have experienced in any of my Japanese scrambles, and I should have been very sorry to have to face it with companions of less pluck and endurance than Shimidzu and Masao proved to possess. For the purposes of comparison, I should consider it about equal to the descent of the Matterhorn from the "shoulder" to the lower Swiss hut, and distinctly harder than that of the Eiger to the Rothstock. Our route simply involved a series of zigzags down the various intervening ribs, direct descent being practicable for a certain distance until cut off (*abgeschnitten*, as Swiss climbers say) by a vertical pitch of smooth rock which forced us on to the rib, right or left, or to cross over it into the gully parallel on the chance of being able to turn the obstruction. Great care was needed on account of the looseness of the rocks. Moving, however, with every caution, we made steady progress, and I could not help being struck with the cat-like agility and sure-footedness of my companions, whose *waraji* were exactly suited for the work At about 4.30 o'clock after 3½ hours of entremely hard work the slope eased off, and as we were now clearing the lower level of the clouds, we saw gleaming far below us the long slopes of snow that filled the narrowing ravine. A cry of relief came from Shimidzu at the welcome prospect, *go anshin de gozarimasu*, "be at your august ease"—whereat we promptly sat down and made a hearty meal, for we had touched no food for five hours or more, and the strain had been unusually severe. Down the broken rocks we then hurried to the snow slopes, and for once—the only occasion in the whole of the expedition—in the matter of foot-gear I had, so to speak, the "upper hand." Down the first slope I had the most delightful of glissades, while my hunters picked their way less rapidly by the rocks at the side of the gully. On the second occasion, after they rejoined me, I cut steps with my ice-axe and we went on together. The snowslopes were succeeded by a tedious descent down the huge boulders of the torrent bed, the only alternative to which was an occasional struggle through the undergrowth of thorny bushes and thickly interlacing creepers on either hand, with frequent tumbles into the hidden channels of small torrents feeding the main stream. At length dusk drew on, and again mindful of the short twilight before us, we strained every nerve to reach the bottom of the ravine, where only the bed of the Norokawa separated us from our headquarters, by nightfall. Our race against time however, proved a losing one, and as I now began to have difficulty in seeing my footholds on the slippery, waterworn rocks I felt it would be incurring too great a risk to go on. Accordingly I decided to halt for the night in the most likely spot, which luckily turned out to be not half a dozen yards from where we stood. As the men both knew the way down and had not my difficulty of defective vision, I let Masao, the younger, go on to the hut, which he hoped to reach in about an hour, while Shimidzu volunteered to keep me company. The place I had chosen turned out an admirable one for a bivouac. At an altitude of about 7,000 feet a wedge of rock some 15 feet high, with a curious crack in its base, gave excellent shelter from possible rain, while water unlimited flowed a dozen feet away. The cool night breeze blowing down the valley was warded off by a screen of alder branches which Shimidzu cleverly arranged for me, and a warm fire of pine branches was burning cheerily within five minutes of striking the match. A sweater and an alpine cape for wraps, and my rücksack over my feet, gave all the extra warmth needed during the night, and a tolerable mattrass was made from a liberal supply of leaves. Fortunately I had followed my usual plan of starting out with a good deal more food than I expected to eat, so there was no danger of starvation. Water was easily boiled in a small biscuit tin, and with fragments of chocolate I concocted a soul-satisfying drink before retiring to rest. As we were in the middle of the evening meal, we were pleasantly surprised by the reappearance of Masao, bringing with him the oji-san and my alpine lantern. The good old man had grown alarmed at our non-arrival, and insisted on coming up to see how I was. But so agreeable was the situation that I had no desire to descend the torrent by lantern light, and declined their invitation to conduct me safely back to the hut. They therefore borrowed the lantern for their own downward journey and with many polite greetings turned and retraced their steps. Shimidzu and I made ourselves snug for the night and in a very few minutes were fast asleep. Slumber was only broken by the onset of cold as the fire died down and had to be fed afresh. Drowsy as one was, the beauty of the night and the interest of our situation could not but impress themselves on one's imagination at such moments. The blazing fire lighted up Shimidzu's honest, kindly face as he sat against a dark background all the gloomier for the light. Above the ceaseless roaring of the torrent rose the steep wooded hills that hem in the Okamba ravine, and one by one the stars came out with a splendour unknown to our northern latitudes at home. Presently rose a brilliant moon from behind the serrated ridge in front of us, in itself almost a sufficient light had we cared to make our way homewards with its aid. The whole scene brought back vividly Bret Harte's lines on "Dickens in Camp:"

> "Above the pines the moon was slowly drifting,
> The river sang below:
> The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting
> Their minarets of snow.
> The roaring camp fire, with rude humour, painted
> The ruddy tints of health
> On...face and form."

Soon after breakfast the next morning Masao once more appeared, and at 7 o'clock we left bivouac and plunged into the horrid forest tangle on the left bank of the torrent. Half an hour of hard struggling with the usual obstacles enabled us to traverse the near side of the buttress by which we had previously ascended, and to reach the apology for a track then employed. By 8 o'clock we were down at the bed of the Norokawa which we forded close to the hut, and at 8.30 we were enjoying its shelter once more. Bathing, sleeping, fishing, and reading, filled the rest of that day, and the following morning, brilliantly fine, saw us on the march shortly after 5 o'clock. The journey down the river was done in about 2½ hours, the distance being called by my men "about 3 *ri*." I had now a better chance of observing the details of the valley, and noticed several good camping places on the way. The best of these, called Ishimido, we met with just half-way between Hirokawa and the point where the Norokawa valley is left behind, and consists of a fine rock cave well situated in a level opening in the forest about a hundred yards from the stream. Near by the hunters pointed out a great rock rising above the water, on the top of which grows a quantity of *iwatake* ("rock-mushroom"), a kind of fungus much esteemed by many Japanese. We left the river bed at 8 o'clock and a steady ascent of 3 hours took us up to the wood cutters' sheds at Kiriyake where we halted for half an hour for lunch, the flea infested shavings not inviting a longer stay. The top of the Tsuyutate-toge was reached at 12.15, from which a steady trudge of 3½ hours took us to Ashiyasu-mura again. The descent of the steep, slippery timber slides was more trying even than the ascent, while the distant prospect was more overclouded than ever. The smells as we drew near the cultivated valley were appalling to a degree. Just before reaching the Soncho's house I met Mrs. Natori herself with her youngest

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little boy, evidently off to pay an afternoon call, but she insisted on turning back to see my wants attended to. Masao and I got in shortly before 4 p.m., 11 hours after the start, or nearly 3 hours quicker than the journey out. The ojisan who was quite tired out, and Shimidzu, arrived an hour later. Every one gave us the kindest of welcomes, and seemed genuinely interested in our success. News of the attempt, they said, had got into the Kofu papers, but whether any account of the climb followed I have not heard. After a night somewhat disturbed by the usual combination of smells, heat, and fleas, I took my leave, amidst a chorus of kindly greetings, first photographing a family group, the father, mother, and five children, at the main entrance to the house. Masao I sent on to execute a commission at Kofu, whilst Shimidzu came with me to carry my baggage on to Kajikazawa, a walk of about 14 miles. The day was heavy and close, and as we passed through Arino and across the flat sun-smitten Kofu plain, the heat was almost overpowering, and one longed for the cooling springs and snows of Shiranesan again. After many halts for rest we entered the busy, picturesquely placed village exactly at noon and repaired to the Konaya inn, to whose host Mr. Natori had spontaneously written a letter on my behalf. An excellent Japanese dinner was given me, including the most delicious carp imaginable, and I early retired in anticipation of a start at daylight on my journey down the Fujikawa to the sea. To the normal infliction of heat, smells, fleas and mosquitoes, was now added the crowning misery of noisy neighbours, quarrelling over a bargain, in which the chief part was taken by a middle-aged woman of repulsive appearance and astonishingly raucous voice. The dispute was sustained until nearly midnight and resumed at about 3 o'clock the following morning. At 4.15 a.m. I was up, went down to the landing stage on the right bank of the Fujikawa, where at the office of the boat company I paid my 5 *yen* for a *kaikiri* (private boat), as far as Iwabuchi on the Tokaido Railway, a distance of some 50 miles. I was conducted to the starting point by Masao and Shimidzu, and the anxiety of the latter for my comfort was quite touching, as he begged the boatmen to take especial care on the journey down. I was genuinely sorry to part with the good fellows, who had served me with a faithfulness and care that could not have been excelled. As my crew of three men and a boy, small but very strong, pushed off at 5.30 a.m. amidst a duet of farewells, I was surprised at the sudden appearance of a fifth individual who sprinted down to the bank and leaped in just as we got under way. Thinking he was an additional boatman for the sake of speed, for I was anxious to get to Iwabuchi as soon after midday as possible, I said nothing, but it transpired that he was a relative of the captain of the craft, and had begged from him a passage four-fifths of the way at my expense. However he helped to serve as ballast, and kept quiet, sleeping nearly the whole of the voyage, and I raised no objection to his presence. The dull, grey morning, after threatening rain, changed its mind and turned out hot and fine, and I succeeded in getting some "snap-shots" of passing craft, and other objects of interest by the way. A great addition to the comfort of the journey was one of Silver's light folding camp chairs which I was now using for the first time, and which in bivouac or native inns had proved a perfect boon. Folding up about the size and shape of a Japanese umbrella, and very little heavier, it affords constant relief and rest. Having started without my breakfast at the inn, the omission was made good at leisure in the most agreeable surroundings. At the junction of the Hayakawa with our river, where a wide tongue of granite boulders bends its course into a semicircular bow, a halt was made to take on board extra ballast in the shape of a dozen big stones. Beyond Tsuribashi, where once the track of the boats passed under a curious bridge, a course now forbidden on account of the dangerous rapid there, we passed by some very remarkable hexagonal columns of andesite, one of the most curious objects of the whole trip. As the steersman remarked, they resembled nothing so much as a great pile of railway sleepers, laid on end on the river's right bank. As we drew near Iwabuchi the current widened and flowed with slackened speed, a fact for which I had presently good reason to be thankful; for as we were passing from the river along a sort of canal to the landing stage I happened to be engaged in folding up my chair, when a crash was heard and amidst excited shouts from the boatmen I found myself in turn folded up in the midst of the fragments of the frame supporting the awning spread over the boat. A long punting pole behind me had been carelessly allowed to project in such a way as to catch the first bridge we had to pass under, and as it was swept back it crashed through the frame, with which I immediately became involved. With a particularly sharp spar stabbing me in the back, the situation was awkward and painful, as I could not get free without help, which the men were at first too excited to give.

Eventually I was extricated and exactly at noon, 6½ hours from the start, I stepped ashore, received a rude demand in attempted English for "Canal-money,' and I knew I was on the track of "civilisation" once more! An hour's rest at Iwabuchi ended with the arrival of the uptrain to Tokyo, and my expedition to Shirane-san was at an end.

"Jucundi acti labores."

"The mountains seem to have been built for the human race, as at once their schools and cathedrals: full of treasures of illuminated manuscript for the scholar, kindly in simple lessons for the worker, quiet in pale cloisters for the thinker, glorious in holiness for the worshipper."—JOHN RUSKIN. ("Modern Painters," Vol. IV.).

LAW CASES.

SHIMADA v. FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. Shimada Chujiro, of No. 16 Nichome, Onoyecho, Yokohama, against Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co., No. 6, Yokohama, claiming recovery of a cheque amounting to *yen* 163.80 and payment of *yen* 418.50 damages. Mr. Fujiwara appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Seki for the defendants.

Mr. Fujiwara said that on March 14th this year his client made a contract with the defendants for the purchase of 31 boxes of Madras indigo at the rate of *yen* 105 per 100 *kin* of Japanese weight, on condition that the articles should be handed over to the plaintiff within 15 days from the date of the contract, namely by March 29th. On the 24th of the same month the plaintiff sent a *banto* of the Hara-tetsu Unsoten, a forwarding agency in Yokohama, to the defendants' office and asked for delivery of one box out of the 31, the cheque above referred to being presented to the defendants for the purpose. The defendants, however, refused to accede to this demand and accordingly the plaintiff broke the contract at once. Counsel further stated that no sooner had the above contract for 31 boxes been effected than the plaintiff made an arrangement with Mr. Tsubaki Hyozo, of Osaka, for the sale of 31 boxes of Madras indigo at the rate of *yen* 115 per 100 *kin*, to be delivered to Osaka not later than March 31st this year. Owing to the breach of contract on the part of the defendants the plaintiff failed to fulfill the agreement with Mr. Tsubaki, thus incuring damages to the extent of *yen* 418.50.

Mr. Seki denied the statements made by plaintiff's Counsel, with the exception of those with regard to the cheque and the signing of the contract, and said that the cheque received from the plaintiff had been dishonoured. He added that the cheque was given to the defendants as bargain money and that in accordance with Art. 549 of the Commercial Law the plaintiff's action against the defendants was illegal.

Mr. Fujiwara then applied to the Court for permission to examine as witnesses Mr. Kikukawa Tomogoro, manager of the Hara-tetsu Unso-ten, of Yokohama, and Mr. Tsubaki Hyozo, of Osaka, asking that the examination of the latter should be made by the Osaka Authorities and that the result should be sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. The Court granted the application, though Mr. Seki entered a protest.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

An action brought by Mr. M. Pors, representative of Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., No. 8, Kobe, against the Shimpo Kan Company, of Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, came on for hearing on Oct. 23rd in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho. The claim was for recovery of *yen* 50,000 which had been advanced, together with damages to the amount of *yen* 6,397.55 for breach of contract. It appeared from the petition that the money was advanced on condition that defendants should deliver 200 tons of copper to be produced from his mine during and after August at *yen* 3 below the market price. Defendants broke this contract, hence the action. The case was not defended and judgment was given in default, execution to be given on the deposit of *yen* 10,000.

BRETEL v. JOVANSEN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday afternoon, before Judge Naruse, was heard an action brought by Mrs. Rachel Bretel against Mr. Adophe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Yokohama, asking that the latter be made to recognize that their marriage was illegal.

Messrs. Ohashi and Otsuka appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ideura for defendant.

Mr. Ohashi said that the marriage of plaintiff and defendant was illegal from the law's point of view. It was true that the marriage ceremony was conducted at a church in Stockholm, but all the other important steps attending a marriage were neglected to be taken by the defendant.

Mr. Ideura said that he should like to know for what reason the plaintiff insisted that the marriage was illegal.

Mr. Ohashi replied that as the parties failed to take the necessary steps their marriage could not be recognized as legal.

Mr. Ideura said it was very strange that the plaintiff had filed the present suit against the defendant in her maiden name of Rachal Bretel, instead of entering it as Mrr. Jovansen. Apparently she was an independent lady and in view of this fact the suit filed by her could not be recognized. In other words, she had no proper right to sue the defendant. He further stated that it was unnecessary for plaintiff to bring such a claim against the defendant if she herself regarded the marriage as illegal.

Mr. Ohashi said that defendant held that the marriage was legal and that was the reason why his client carried the matter before the Court.

Mr. Ideura said that defendant would like to present to the Court their marriage certificate as evidence but it was in the hands of plaintiff. In consequence, he asked the Court that the plaintiff be ordered to produce the certificate.

Mr. Ohashi said that no such certificate was in the possession of his client.

Mr. Ideura stated that he believed that the certificate was in the custody of Mr. Litchfield, a British barrister of Yokohama.

Mr. Ohashi applied to the Court to examine Mr. Gielen, formerly Vice-Consul of Denmark at Yokohama, to ascertain whether or not the marriage of the parties was illegal. This was granted, although Mr. Ideura entered a protest.

The case was adjourned until Oct. 31st at 1 p.m.

JONES v. BENNEY.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Hasegawa, was heard an action brought by Mr. E. B. Jones, No. 179, House and Estate Agent, against Mr. C. T. Benney, manager of Cobb & Co., No. 37, Yokohama. Plaintiff claimed *yen* 20 damages alleged to have been occasioned through a carriage accident, which occurred on June 28th this year in front of No. 61, Main Street.

Mr. Ideura appeared for the plaintiff and defendant appeared in person.

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Mr. Ideura stated that on the day mentioned a collision took place between a *jinrikisha* in which plaintiff was riding and a carriage belonging to defendant, resulting in the destruction of the *jinrikisha*. The plaintiff was thrown to the ground. Counsel consented that the driver of the carriage was to blame for the occurrecce.

Defendant, through the Court interpreter, said that Matsuda Tatsunosuke, the *betto*, who was in charge of the carriage, was employed by Mrs. Hall and not by the defendant at that time. He further stated that on or about April or May this year he discharged the *betto*, who had thereafter remained in the service of Mrs. Hall. The carriage was owned by the latter at the time of the collision. Under the circumstances, he was not responsible or the consequences of the accident.

Mr. Ideura applied to the Court for permission to examine as witness Mrs. Hall. This was granted.

The proceedings were adjourned until Nov. 5th.

THE NAIGAI BOYEKI KAISHA v. EYTON & PRATT.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday morning, an action brought by Mr. Yagi Shimbei, the representative of the Naigai Boyeki Kaisha, No. 89, Gochome, Ota-machi, Yokohama, against Mr. J. L. O. Eyton, of Messrs. Eyton and Pratt, No. 77, Yokohama came up for hearing before Judge Hasegawa. Mr. Sato appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Yano for the defendants.

The plaintiffs claims the delivery of 13,350 cartridges in exchange for *yen* 52.

Mr. Sato stated that on May 15th this year when an auction took place in the auction room of the plaintiff the articles above referred to were purchased by a Mr. Ikeda on behalf of the plaintiffs for *yen* 52. Subseyuently the plaintiffs demanded of the defendants for the delivery of the articles, but the latter refused to accede to the demand on the plea that the articles were purchased by Mr. Ikeda and not by Mr. Yagi.

Mr. Ikeda was then examined as a witness. In reply to the Judge's questions, the witness said that he purchased the articles on behalf of Mr. Yagi, who dispatched the witness to the defendants' auction room for the purpose.

Mr. Yano contended that the orticles were purchased in the name of Mr. Ikeda, the witness, and therefore the defendants would not acquisce in the claim of the plaintiffs.

The case was adjoined until Nov. 5th.

A PILOT CASE.

Judgment in default was given in the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, by Judge Yasuda, on Oct. 27th in the case of Mr. J. Feichney, an American subject, living in Moto-machi Nichome Yokohama, who had lodged an appeal against a decision rendered by the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Sept. 20th this year when he was ordered to pay a fine of *yen* 50 on a charge of having pilotted without a license the Austrian steamer *Zoir*. The Court rejected the appeal and the decision of the lower tribunal is upheld.

MOGI v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Tanuma, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. Y. Mogi, of the Mogi Shoten, Nichome, Bentendori, Yokohama, against Mr. C. R. Allen, No. 31, in the former Settlement, claiming 75.90 with six per cent. interest from July this year until the execution of judgment.

It was arranged, however, to settle the matter privately.

SUMI v. VANTINE & CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho at noon on Wednesday, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. Sumi Rikichi, of Osaka, against Messrs. Vantine & Co., No. 268, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 8,550.050 damages for non-delivery of certain bicycles.

Mr. Hioki appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Masujima for the defendants.

Mr. Ikegami, dealer in bicycles, of No. 3, Itchome, Tokiwacho, Yokohama, was examined as a witness. In response to the Judge's questions, he said that the price of a Peeress bicycle in May, 1901, was about *yen* 75 on the wholesale market of Yokohama, while the retail price ranged from 80 to 85 *yen*.

Mr. Masujima asked witness at what establishment he purchased the Peeress bicycles.

Witness replied that he purchased two bicycles of that type from Messrs. Vantine & Co.

Mr. Hioki said it was the defendants who first disregarded the contract, and he repeated his former statement that his client made a contract with defendants in 1900 for the supply of 400 Peeress bicycles at the rate of *yen* 45.50 per machine, with a proviso that the plaintiff might take delivery of the articles in lots to suit himself. payment being made in cash whenever delivery was effected. The contract further provided that plaintiff should take delivery of the whole shipment by the end of September last year. Out of the 400, the plaintiff received 100 bicycles up to March 26th last year and paid *yen* 4,595.50 for them. On May 28th, 1901, plaintiff asked defendants for the delivery of 10 more bicycles, but his request was rejected on the ground that plaintiff had failed to make payment in due time as provided in the contract. But plaintiff had paid in cash without delay whenever he received the bicycles from the defendants, it being arranged in the contract that the payment must be made within a certain time after the delivery of each lot. It was true that there was ten days' delay on the part of the plaintiff in effecting payment for the last lot received on May 16th. This was the only instance of delay throughout the transactions but it was not remarkably behind time in view of the fact that plaintiff resided in Osaka. Continuing, Counsel for plaintiff stated that quite apart from the transactions in Peeress bicycles there was another transaction between plaintiff and defendants. The refusal on the part of the defendants to deliver ten more bicycles as above stated was apparently the outcome of the last affair. By referring to Art. 541 of the Commercial Code, Mr. Hioki said that the breach of a portion of the contract was held to be a violation of the whole and in view of this, plaintiff claimed from defendants payment of *yen* 8,550,050 damages for the remaining 300 machines.

Mr. Masujima said that it was scarcely necessary for him to state that plaintiff broke the contract. The contract provided that payment should be made in cash promptly according to the usage of defendants. It was noticeable that plaintiff went on gradually to neglect making prompt payments; for instance, there was a delay of seven days on one occasion, nine days on another, and 18 days on a third. Under the circumstances, the defendants refused to supply further bicycles in accordance with the contract.

The Court announced that judgment would be given on Oct. 31st.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

This case (involving a charge of adultery) which it was expected would be resumed in the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning has been postponed owing to the non-appearance of Reginald George Hopkins, who was prevented by illness from attending the Court. The next hearing will take place about Nov. 7th.

SARDA v. BOISREGON.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Oct. 7th, brought by Mr. P. Sarda, No. 84, against Mr. A. Boisregon, legal representative of Messrs. R. Chauvin & Co, No. 250, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 368.465 with five per cent. interest from March 28th, 1901, until the execution of judgment. Mr. Ishiwara appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for the defendant.

Mr. Ishiwara said that the building on lot No. 179, which the defendant left on July 31st, 1901, was rented to defendant by the predecessor of plaintiff. This was about 12 years ago.

The Judge asked Mr. Ishimura whether he knew the name of the predecessor.

Mr. Ishiwara replied that he did not know who the person was. At any rate, continued Counsel, plaintiff has been the owner of the building since 1901. He then applied to the Court for permission to appoint an expert to make an examination of the building in order to see whether the work done by defendant was proper or not. He further mentioned several persons including carpenters and others, who might be examined as witnesses.

The Judge suggested, at this stage, that Counsel might settle the matter privately.

Mr. Akiyama, while thanking the Judge for his advice, said that there was no hope of the case being arranged out of Court, Mr. Sarda not being a man to accede to such a proposal. He asked the Court to summon as witnesses Mr. Bieber, of Messrs. Bieber & Co., and also a Japanese carpenter named Tsuda Urakichi, both of whom were connected with the affair.

The Court, after a short consultation, announced that the witnesses named by Mr. Akiyama should first be examined.

The case was adjourned until Nov. 20th at 10 a.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Japanese Coronation Squadron, the *Asama* and *Takasago*, arrived at Singapore from England, on Oct. 28th.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Korea*, hence on the 18th instant for San Francisco direct, arrived at that port on the 28th, making the passage in 10 days and 15 hours.

According to recent statements made by the British Government in the House of Commons the Russo-British negotiations about Afghanistan are very unfavourable.

Captain J. Rattenbury, of the China and Manila S. S. Co., and formerly of the Empress line, died in hospital at Hongkong on the 16th inst., leaving a widow and two children.

The launch of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Harusame* (Spring Rain), built at the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Yard, was expected to take place there on the afternoon of Oct. 30th.

The N.Y-K. steamer *Idzumi Maru*, Capt. Yagi, which left here on Oct. 25th for Bombay, is reported ashore in the Inland Sea some six miles from Onomichi. Assistance has been sent to her from Kobe.

The *Bangkok Times* understands that Mr. Ralph Paget is coming to Bangkok as H.B.M. *Chargé d' Affaires*, and is expected to arrive next month. Mr. Paget has had Far Eastern experience, having been in Tokyo for over five years from 1893 to 1899.

The sailing-vessel *No. 1 Chishima Maru* (70 tons), belonging to Mr. Aoki Ko, M.P. representing Tochigi Prefecture, is reported to be missing. Having returned lately from the seas off Korea, where she had engaged in fishing, the vessel left Hagino-hama for Yokohama on Oct. 4th but has never been heard of since. Mr. Aoki applied to the Naval Authorities on the 27th to institute a search for the missing vessel.

About 9 p.m. on Oct. 28th a fight took place in a saloon at No. 187, in the former Settlement, Yokohama, between the master of the house and three visitors. As a result, the master was injured on his left ear while one of the visitors had his head injured more or less seriously. They were all taken to the Kagacho Police Station the following day for examination as to the cause of the struggle. It appears that the visitors called at the saloon for the purpose of seeing a certain Russian. Not finding him there they became angry and "went for" the saloon-keeper.

Mrs. Wilson, an American citizen, died at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, on Tuesday evening after a short illness. The deceased lady was with her son, who has been travelling around the world for his health. Mrs. Wilson, says the *Kobe Herald*, was the grandmother of the Secretary of the United States Legation in Tokyo, now on his way to America on leave of absence. The de-

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ceased lady's maiden name was Sarah Ann Mairs. She was born at Steuben-ville, Ohio, about the year 1827 and was the wife of the late Mr. John Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pa, formerly medical inspector and surgeon in the U. S. A. and for many years U.S. Consul at Brussels and Antwerp, Belgium. The body is to be embalmed and taken to the United States.

We acknowledge receipt from the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs of a copy of the Statistical Returns of Trade for the various ports of China for the second quarter of 1902. It contains the usual tables and particulars as movements in the Customs service, which of course must be of interest to the very great number of persons now involved directly and indirectly in this vast institution. These returns give the total receipts as Haekwan Taels 7,992,394. In the corresponding quarter of 1901, the total was Hk. Taels 6,440,160, and in 1900 Hk. Taels 6,385,595. The collection at Shanghai amounted to Hk. Taels 3,086,964 as compared with Hk. Taels 2,046,209 last year; at Canton Hk. Taels 699,844 compared with Hk. Taels 529,871 in the corresponding quarter last year. The statistics show improvement in North China, and a falling off in the Yangtse Valley and Southern Coast Ports.

The *Kobe Herald* says Mr. Walter Pietzcker, son of the late Mr. Federick Pietzcker of Hamburg, was married on Wednesday morning to Miss Cecilia Esdale, daughter of Mrs. Esdale, of Kobe. The civil ceremony took place at 10 o'clock at the German Consulate where Mr. Krien, the Consul, officiated. Count Bernstoff and Mr, John Schaumann signed the marriage certificate as witnesses. The religious ceremony was held in All Saints' Church at 11 o'clock and a number of people were present. The Rev. G. H. Davis officiated and Count Bernstoff acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Pietzcker left by the midday train for Kioto, carrying with them the good wishes of all their friends. At the German Legation in Tokyo, Dr. Fuehr, assistant German Consul in Kobe, was married on Saturday last to Miss Helen Marion Smart of Savannah, U.S.A. Dr. and Mrs. Fuehr are spending their honeymoon at Kyoto.

Among the exports from Yokohama is *momen-chijimi* (a kind of cotton crepe) which is chiefly sent to Hongkong, China, India, America, Hawaii, Korea, and the Philippines. The value of the export amounts to a little over *yen* 300,000 a year. It is a pity, says the *Yokohama Shimpo*, that the figures are so low and the business makes no remarkable progress, in spite of there being many markets for it. This discouraging condition is apparently due to the fact that the trade is at present in the hands of Chinese merchants. Below is a table showing the quantity and value of the article exported during late years :—

	tan	*yen.*
1897	373,181	377,103
1898	313,566	315,925
1899	395,159	388,748
1900	381,143	370,774
1901	405,061	380,395

It is with much regret we (*Kobe Herald*) announce the death of Mr. J. R. Elliott, a very old resident of the port. Mr. Elliott has been in a weak state of health for some years but not until a comparatively recent date did his condition occasion anxiety. He succumbed on Monday night at 11.30 o'clock, the cause of death being diabetes. The deceased gentleman came out to Japan in 1872, to join Messrs. Alt and Co., of Nagasaki, and subsequently on the firm opening at this port in the name of Hunt, Hellyer and Co., he came to Kobe. Mr. Hunt, head of the firm of Hunt & Co., is a cousin of Mr. Elliott. After serving the old firm of Hunt, Hellyer & Co. for some years Mr. Elliott joined Messrs. Hellyer & Co., with whom he remained until he retired from business life entirely, which was in 1898, we believe.

According to the annual shipping report of the Marine Department of Canada, the Dominion stands eighth in point of ownership of vessel tonnage among the nations of the earth, leading Spain, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Turkey and other countries. Britain heads the list, with United States second, then Germany, Norway, France, Italy, Russia and Canada. Following are the comparative figures in net tonnage :—

*British	10,304,338	Canadian	664,413
American	2,318,876	Swedish	607,862
German	2,106,885	Spanish	561,661
Norwegian	1,393,096	Japanese	510,175
French	961,250	Dutch	451,940
Italian	947,079	Danish	387,727
Russian	850,695	Grecian	320,705

*Including Canada and the colonies.

The report shows that the total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on December 31st, 1901, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 6,792, measuring 664,483 tons register tonnage, being a gain of fifty-seven vessels and an increase of 4,949 tons register as compared with 1900. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 2,177, with a gross tonnage of 297,421 tons. Assuming the average value to be $30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on December 31st would be $19,934,490. The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion of Canada during the last year was 335, measuring 34,481 tons register tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at $15 per ton, it gives a total value of $1,551,645 for new vessels.

The semi-annual dividend of the Bank of England was declared on the 18th September, and this fact calls to mind that the annual rate of 10 per cent. has been maintained since 1896. This ratio is within 2 per cent. of the highest rate paid by the bank during the nineteenth century. The highest rate was the 12 per cent. paid from 1804 to 1806 inclusive, during the unsettlement of the Napoleonic wars. The next highest was the 10 per cent. maintained during the later Napoleonic unsettlement—the rate then holding from 1807 to 1822; the 10 per cent. rate adopted during the panic period of 1857-58; 10 per cent. declared in the year when the American Civil War broke out in 1861, a later rise to 11 per cent. in 1864 and to 11¾ per cent. in 1866, the year of the Overend-Gurney panic; 10 per cent. in 1873 and 1874; 10½ per cent. in 1870, the year of the English harvest failure, and 11 per cent. the year following the "Baring panic" of 1890. Except for these years and the years nearest to them, the dividend rate has rather uniformly ruled around 9 per cent. or lower. The continuance of the 10 per cent. dividend during the last few years has been due to the profits consequent on the active money market of the Boer war period. Thus it would seem that the bank's best years for profits have been periods of war, crop failures, or "panics." Perhaps it is not generally known that the bank's dividends in recent years have been above the average paid in the eighteenth century, despite the fact that in 1719 19 per cent. was paid; in 1709 16 per cent., and in 1706 18¼ per cent. Between 1719 and the end of the century the highest annual dividend was 7½ per cent., and for the ten years 1753-63 4½ per cent. It has never paid as small a dividend as that since 1763, the lowest rate of the past century being 7 per cent. The record dividend was 27½ per cent., in 1697, the second year of its existence. But the next year it paid only 7 per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE AND OCCIDENTALS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In the very interesting resumé in your issue of 27th of Dr. Kinoshita's paper in the *Kokumin Shimbun* on "The Future of Chinese Education," it is said that there is no single point of contact between China and the West. "No common ground on which Chinese and Occidentals can meet, we know of none" are the words employed. I believe it is to be found—if we go high enough. I have noticed with great interest, in attempting to translate Confucius' works into modern style English that the principal word in the "analects" (Koshis Rongo)—namely "virtue"—is in essence the same as the central idea in the word "Christian." The word "virtue" which is in Chinese 德, in Japanese *toku*, seems to have in it meanings "kindness" (or gentleness) and "uprightness" (or honesty). The early Christians were supposed to be followers of Christos, sometimes written Chrestos (the word has the same pronunciation in Greek (χριστὸς and χρηστὸς): and the meaning of Chrestos is exactly the same, namely kind, upright. If we search we may therefore find the common ground for East and West at this point; at least, so it seems to me.

Yours truly, HOWARD SWAN.

Tokyo, October 27th, 1902.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders of the Oriental Hotel, Ld., at the Eleventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Oriental Hotel on Thursday, 30th October, 1902 :—

The Directors now have the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1902.

The total nett earnings in Working Account amount to *yen* 68,889.98, showing a gross profit of *yen* 40,011.57. After writing off *yen* 17,000.00 for depreciation, and deducting *yen* 3,560.00, Interim Dividend paid on 15th May, 1902, there remains for distribution a balance of *yen* 19,451.57 which it is proposed to apply as follows :—

	Yen.
Final Dividend : *yen* 3.50 on 1424 Ordinary Shares	4,984.00
Dividend : *yen* 8 % on Preference Shares.	5,472,00
Dividend *yen* 37.50 each on 80 Founders' Shares	2,960.00
To Reserve Account	6,035.57
	19,451.57

The Company's property has been maintained in an efficient manner, and eight additional rooms have been added to the accommodation of the Hotel.

At the last Annual General Meeting, a resolution was passed confirming the Directors in their proposal to abandon the scheme of the construction of a branch Hotel at Kioto. At an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 24th January, 1902, it was resolved, in consequence of the foregoing resolution, to reduce the Capital of the Company. By reason of certain legal formalities to be performed in Hongkong, the reduction of Capital cannot be carried out until an order from the Supreme Court has been obtained.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Asiatic Association was held at the United States Consulate General on Friday, when the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year :—

N. F. Smith, President; B. C. Howard, Vice-President; G. H. Scidmore, Secretary; W. L. Merriman, Treasurer. Executive Committee; J. W. Copmann, E. S. Booth, G. W. Bramhall, F. H. Ziegfeld, D. H. Blake, E. W. Frazar, J. H. Jewett.

The following resolution was also passed :—

Resolved, that in the death of Jonas Mendelson, the American Asiatic Association in Japan, and also the foreign community of Yokohama, have met with an irreparable loss.

His modest and retiring nature; his domestic tastes and devotion; his integrity and uprightness as a man of business; his conservatism and sound judgment as a counseller in public affairs, won for him the highest respect of both neighbours and colleagues; his kindness and charitable disposition made him a valued friend to all who had an intimate acquaintance with him.

In the work of the Executive Committee of this Association he was active, earnest and intelligent—his judgment always sound and reliable.

While we deeply mourn our great loss in no longer having the benefit of his wise counsel, and genial presence with us, we do not forget the greater loss his family has sustained, and we reverently commend them to that One, who alone can give consolation in the hour of sorrow.

Resolved :—That the foregoing be entered in the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

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THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

The following accounts for the half-year ending September 30th have been printed and circulated for the information of shareholders:—

During the period included in these accounts, the former Y. U. C. buildings have been renovated and furnished, adding 27 fine rooms to the Company's establishment.

The cost of new furniture, amounting to *yen* 10,000 has been added to Furniture Account, and appears as an asset; but sums of *yen* 3,500 and *yen* 1,500, disbursed for Repairs and Improvements, and new linen, etc. have been debited to Working Account. *Yen* 1,000 has been paid to Mr. Josiah Conder for his services in preparing plans and specifications for the proposed new buildings. In addition to above mentioned items, *yen* 3,506.17 has been written off various accounts, particulars of which appear in Profit and Loss Account. From the balance remaining, *yen* 13,307.16, it has been decided to declare an interim dividend of Four *yen* per share, which will absorb *yen* 7,400, and to carry forward *yen* 5,907.16 to credit of new account.

Dividend warrants will be issued on the 1st Nov.

HENRY C. LITCHFIELD, Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

DR.	Yen.
To Firing and Lighting	3,344.85
To Fire Insurance	2,079.44
To Washing	459.75
To Salaries and Wages	9,355.75
To Repairs and Improvements	3,654.85
To Taxes	192.50
To Stores and Provisions	21,722.47
To General Expenses	4,905.98
To Interest	837.87
To Interest on New Property	3,015.88
To Architect's Fee	1,000.00
To Balance	17,286.11
	67,855.45
CR.	
By Gross Receipts	67,855.45
	67,855.45

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

H. & S. Banking Corporation	2,895.17
Buildings	66,000.00
Furniture	45,000.00
Ground	100,000 00
Stock	5,278.58
Sundry Debtors	7,448.53
New Property	91,000.00
Steam Launch	7,000.00
Cash	690.15
	325,312.61
Capital	185,000,00
Loan	30,000.00
Sundry Creditors	5,745.45
Unclaimed Dividends	260.00
H. & S. Bank, New Property Account	91,000.00
Profit and Loss	13,307.16
	325,312.61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
To Balance from 31st March 1902	472.78
To Sundry Accounts written off	583.28
To Amount written off Buildings	500.00
To Amount written off Furniture	1,346.41
To Amount written off New Property	715.49
To Amount written off Steam Launch	360.99
Balance	13,307.16
	17,286.11
CR.	
By Balance from Working Account	17,286.11
	17,286.11

I have compared the Books and Vouchers of the Company and find the accompanying statement to be in accordance therewith.

J. COX EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, October 24th, 1902.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

1.—The COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than 3 races 10lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5. winner yen 250, Second Horse 50 yen. One Mile.

Tenryu, Eleve I, Fourree, The Orb, Faule Grete, Ojisama, Madge, Tasmanian.

2.—The SHIMOSA CUP, for Subscription Country-Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Half a Mile.

Kiyokawa, Le Gone, Nicup, Tsukigase, Komatsu, Shitaka, Alster, Ping-pong, Miss May.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Five Furlongs.

Trust Not, Kachikawa, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Sakura, Tonegawa, Bambina, Sanyo, Cameo, Margherita, Uhlenhorst, Elbe, Peking, Cloudy, Mantis, Lady May, Thistle, Shamrock, Suzon.

4.—The ALL-AGED STAKES, for all Horses; weight for Age; Subscription Horses of 1899-1902 Spring that have not won more than 5 races allowed 7lb.; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250. One Mile.

Arakawa (late Hawfinch), Saikio, Lady, The Coronet, Imperial Mistral II, May Crown.

5.—The SYDNEY CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901 and Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than 3 races 10lb. extra; an allowance of 3lb. for Spring Horses of 1902 that have not won a race; winner of race No. 1 excluded; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Temper, Try Again (late Kirin), Tenryu, Eleve I., Fourree, Tamagawa, The Orb, Fujikawa, Desdemona, Figaro (late Hayabusa), Tokai, Faule Grete, Madge, Ojosama, The Beetle, Friefly, Patsie, Hope, Yamato, Tasmanian.

6.—The MANDARIN CUP, for all China Ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the committee before the meeting and approved by them; weight as per scale; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second pony yen 50. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Hayakawa, Etourdi, Standard Rose (late Hayakoma), Oicada (late May-be), Sunrise, Max William (late Coronation), McMorse.

7.—The NARITA STAKES, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winner of race No. 2 excluded; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. Five Furlongs.

Kiyokawa, Le Gone, Niicup, Tsukigase, Komatsu, Shitaka, Alster. Ping-pong, Miss May, Leek.

8.—The NEW SOUTH WALES STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; winner of race No. 3 excluded; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. One Mile and a Furlong.

Trust Not, Kachikawa, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Sakura, Tonegawa, Bambina, Sanyo, Cameo, Margherita, Elbe, Uhlenhorst, Peking, Cloudy, Mantis, Lady May, Rose, Suzon.

9.—The BRISBANE CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 1 race, for 2 races or more 7lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. One Mile.

Temper, Try Again, Tamagawa, Fujikawa, Figaro, The Beetle, Firefly, Patsie, I.O.U., Hope, Yamato, Amazon (late Sans Espoir).

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

1.—The CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Company); for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter, that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by horses the *bona fide* property of same owner or owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Horse will receive the added money; weight 145lb.; winners 7lb. extra; Entrance, yen 10. One Mile.

Temper, Tenryu, Eleve I., Figaro.

2.—The MIRA STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winner of race No. 9 First day excluded, winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 1 race, 7lb. extra for 2 or more; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Temper, Try Again, Tamagawa, Fujikawa, Desdemona, Figaro, Tokai, The Beetle, Firefly, Patsie, I. O. U., Hope, Yamato, Amazon.

3.—The COLONIAL STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Mile and a Quarter.

Trust Not, Kachikawa, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Sakura, Tonegawa, Sanyo, Cameo, Margherita, Uhlenhorst, Elbe, Peking, Cloudy, Mantis, Lady May, Rose, Suzon.

4.—The NIPPON DERBY, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at meeting 3lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. Five Furlongs.

Kiyokawa, Le Gone, Niicup, Tsukigase, Komatsu, Shita, Alster, Ping-pong, Miss May, Leek.

5.—The TIENTSIN CUP, Handicap, for China Ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the committee before the meeting, and approved by them; Entrance, yen 5. One Mile.

Hayakawa, Etouri, Standard Rose, Cicada, Sunrise, Max Willem, McMorse.

6.—The TOKIO STAKES, Handicap, for All-Comers. Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. Mile and a Quarter.

Arakawa, Fourree, Saikio, Faule Grete, Madge, Lady, The Coronet, The Beetle, Imperial Mistral II, May Crown.

7.—The YOKOHAMA PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 2 races, 7lb. extra for more than 2; winners at meeting 3lb. extra. Entrance yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. Mile and a Furlong.

Temper, Try Again, Tamagawa, Fujikawa, Desdemona, Figaro, Tokai, The Beetle, Firefly, Patsie, I.O.U., Hope.

8.—The NEGISHI CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901; weight for age; winners of 3 races, at date of entry 5lb. extra; of more than 3 races, 10lb. extra; winners at meeting to carry an additional 5lb.; winner yen 250. Mile and a Half.

Fourree, The Orb, Faule Grete, Ojosama, Madge, Tasmanian.

9.—The MELBOURNE STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners of 1 race at meeting 5lb. extra, of 2 or more aces 7lb. extra. Entrance yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Trust Not, Kachikawa, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Sakura, Tonegawa, Bambina, Sanyo, Cameo, Margherita, Uhlenhorst, Elbe, Peking, Cloudy, Mantis, Lady May, Thistle, Shamrock, Suzon.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

1.—The PRIX DES HARAS, Handicap, for all Subscription Horses entered at the Meeting, Australian and Country Breds, (1902 Subscription Country Breds excluded), a forced entry of 10 yen—non-starters half forfeit, Handicap weights to be published at close of second day. Winner yen 300, Second Horse yen 100. Third Horse yen 50. One Mile.

Temper, Try Again, Tenryu, Trust Not, Kachikawa, Eleve I, Fourree, Ma Mie, Saikio, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamagawa, Sakura, The Orb, Fujikawa, Tonegawa, Desdemona, Bambina, Figaro, Tokai, Sanyo, Cameo, Faule Grete, Margherita, Uhlenhorst, Elbe, Peking, Ojosama, Madge, The Coronet, Cloudy, The Beetle, Firefly, Mantis, Patsie, Lady May, I.O.U., Rose, Thistle, Shamrock, Hope, Suzon, Tasmanian, Yamato, Amazon.

2.—The QUEENSLAND PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902, and Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one race, 7lb. extra for 2 or more! winners at meeting of one race 5lb. extra, of 2 races excluded; an additional 3lb. allowance for Autumn Subscription Horses that have not won 2 Races; Entrance, yen 5. Winner yen 250, Second Horse yen 50, Third Horse yen 25. One Mile.

Try Again, Temper, Trust Not, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamagawa, Sakura, Fujikawa, Desdemona, Bambiana, Figaro, Tokai, Sanyo, Margherita, Uhlenhorst, Elbe, Cloudy, The Beetle, Firefly, Patsie Lady May, I. O. U., Hope, Suzon, Yamato, Amazon.

3.—The PEKING CUP, Handicap, for all China ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them; Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Pony yen 50. Mile and a Quarter.

Hayakawa, Etourdi, Standard Rose, Cicada, Sunrise, Max Willem, McMorse.

4.—The OLD SUBSCIPTION CHAMPIONS for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900 and 1901; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the meeting of 1 race yen 10, of 2 races yen 20, and of more than 2 races yen 40. Optional to beaten horses at an entrance of yen 25. Winner yen 500. Mile and a Quarter.

5.—The "All 1092" CHAMPIONS, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1902; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the meeting of yen 10 for 1 race; yen 20 for 2 races; yen 40 for more than 2 races; optional to beaten horses at an Entrance fee of yen 25. Winnor yen 500. Mile and a Quarter.

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6.—The Atl-Comers Handicap, for all Horses; Entrance yen 5; Weights to be published at conclusion of second day's racing, winner yen 300, Second Horse yen 100. Mile and a Half.

Arakawa, Saikio, Madge, Lady, The Coronet, The Beetle, Imperial Mistral II, May Crown. Suzon, Tasmanian.

7.—The Nippon Solace, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902, that have started during the meeting and won a race; weight for Age. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Horse yen 50. Half a Mile.

Kiyokawa, La Gone, Niicup, Tsukigase, Komatsu, Shitaka, Alster, Ping-pong, Miss May, Leek.

8.—The Consolation Race, for Australian Subscription horses of Spring, 1902, that have started and not won a race during the meeting; weight for Age. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Horse yen 50. One Mile.

Temper, Try Again, Tamagawa, Fujikawa, Desdemona, Figaro, Tokai, The Beetle, Firefly, Patsie, I. O. U., Hope, Yamato, Amazon.

9.—The Subscription Solace, for Australian Subscription horses of Autumn, 1902, that have started and not won a race during the meeting; weight for age; Entrance yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. One Mile.

Trust Not, Kachikawa, Ma Mie, Azuma, Melbourne, Sydney, Sakura, Tonegawa, Bambina, Sanyo, Cameo, Margherita, Uhlenhost, Elbe, Peking, Cloudy, Mantis, Lady May, Rose, Thistle, Shamrock, Suzon.

TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR 1901.

We extract the following from the report of Mr. A. E. Wileman on the trade of Hakodate:—The total value of the foreign trade of Hakodate for the year 1901 amounted to £484,597, and shows a decrease of £34,348 when compared with the figures for 1900, which were £518,945. The actual shrinkage in the total value of the foreign trade, however, is only £24,348, as the adoption of a lower rate of exchange for the conversion of Japanese currency into sterling is responsible for an apparent decrease of £10,000. The rate of exchange used for the year 1900 was 2s. 0½d., whilst that employed for the present report is 2s. The foreign export trade for the year has expanded by £31,347, owing chiefly to increased exports of dried fish, sulphur and seaweeds. On the other hand the foreign import trade has decreased during the year by £65,695. The primary cause of the decrease in the annual foreign trade is due to the conspicuons falling-off in exports to, and imports from Russian Asia.

Work on the Hakodate dry dock is progressing steadily, and it will probably be ready for use in the month of November, 1902.

Muroran is rapidly assuming increased importance as a coaling port, especially for steamers on the Trans-Pacific route navigating between North America and Siberian and North China ports, Hongkong, Singapore and Manila. It is the custom now for many of these steamers to coal at Muroran instead of at Moji, and to pass through the Straits of Tsugaru and the Sea of Japan instead of by the Pacific Coast of Japan and the Inland Sea. The route *via* the Tsugaru Straits, to which Muroran lies in convenient proximity, is for such steamers the shortest and most direct, and by adopting it they avoid the intricate and dangerous navigation of the Inland Sea.

Muroran was opened for the first time as a special port of export in 1894. During that year only three foreign steamers, of a total tonnage of 3,332 tons, entered. During 1901 89 foreign steamers, of total tonnage of 190,921 tons, and one sailing ship of 63 tons, entered, so that rapid progress has been made by the port during the last eight years. Seven Japanese steamers of 6,005 ton are not included in the foregoing figures for 1901.

Muroran harbour is the third largest port in Japan, being easy of access. It affords first-class anchorage for large vessels, and is well fitted for large operations of trade. It is claimed to be capable of accommodating simultaneously 38 vessels of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. Hakodate ranks as the first harbour of Japan and can accommodate 109 vessels of the same tonnage.

In the west harbour extensive works of land reclamation have been completed by the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company, and a large new pier is in course of construction.

Otaru does not show such satisfactory signs of progress in foreign shipping as Muroran, only 20 foreign steamers of a tonnage of 24,076 tons having entered and cleared in the course of the year. The total value of foreign trade has decreased 30 per cent. since 1900, owing mainly to a decrease in the import of marine produce from Saghalien, and in the export of railway sleepers to North China. A rescue station has been opened at Otaru by the Lifeboat Association during the past year, and a Bill has been passed in the Imperial Diet providing for the improvement of the harbour, which is likely to become very important when the Russian system of Trans-Asian railways is completed. Extensive works of dredging, land reclamation and construction of docks and piers have been commenced and will be completed in four years. The construction of a breakwater has also been commenced, and will involve the outlay of £218,000, the payment of which will be extended over a period of 10 years. The harbour of Otaru ranks fourth in Japan, and is capable of accommodating simultaneously 28 vessels of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons.

Placer Mining.—The Hokkaido placer mining output for the northern district for 1901 is estimated to be about 10,000 ozs., valued at £32,000; 10 to 15 oz. pieces have frequently been cleaned up, and the gold found in this section would average up very well for size with that obtained in California in the earlier periods. Diggers are now working in a systematical manner, and have more or less adopted the methods of American placer diggers introduced by several foreigners in 1900. Whereas in that year it was the rule for everyone to work for himself, last year they found it to be their advantage to combine into small companies and work sections thoroughly, with, it need hardly be said, better results. Several new districts have been opened during 1901, and the prospects look bright for a further development in this kind of mining.

The diggers complain of the restrictions placed upon their work by the authorities, by the Placer Mining Law—namely, in closing the lower reaches of the rivers after Aug. 30, for the protection of the fishing industry. Owing to this not more than three months in the year are available for work. The driest months are September, October, and November, during which period the law permits no mining to be done in the placer areas.

The upper parts of all rivers have paid to work, and the supposition is that, providing the law allowed the lower reaches to be worked all the year round, good results would be obtained therefrom. Of course, it should be understood that only Japanese subjects have the right to engage in mining for gold. Sand mines, as these places are termed, cannot be legally owned or worked by foreigners, and a special clause to this effect appears in the mining law.

Quartz.—The placer fields extend for some 20 square miles, and, as all the gold so far discovered is of a local origin, the inhabitants have great hopes of some day developing good paying quartz ledges in the surrounding hills in which the rivers have their sources. Lack of the necessary capital alone has prevented them from prospecting away from the rivers.

Sealing Fleet.—The sealing season off the Japan coast during the year 1901 was marked by a slight decrease in the average number of skins taken per ship, owing to an increase in the number of the sealing fleet, but the total catch for the year was larger than in 1900. The feature of the year's hunting was the catch of the schooner *Kaiwo-Maru*, of Tokyo. This vessel found seals off the coast of Korea and Siberia, and in the short space of 15 days succeeded in taking 642 skins of superior quality. Seals have been seen at various times in the Japan Sea, but this is the first time they have been hunted there. The new grounds are supposed to hold more seals, and practically the whole sealing fleet for this year (1902) has sailed for the purpose of hunting there.

Railways.—The present total length of the railways belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company open to traffic is 212 miles. This enterprising company contemplates the construction of two new lines with the object of opening up the coal mines of Mukawa and Rumoye, which have hitherto remained unworked. The Mukawa Railway will run from Momijiyama, on the Yubari line, to Kanayama, in Ishikari, a distance of 38 miles. It will connect at Kanayama with the Government line, and will have a branch line two miles in length.

The Rumoye Railway will run from Fukagawa, in Ishikari, situated on the Government railway, to the port of Rumoye, in Teshio, a distance of 29 miles. The cost of construction of the Rumoye Railway will be about £5,500 per mile.

There seems some prospect that the prosecution of the work on the Kanson Railway, which is to connect the ports of Otaru and Hakodate, *via* Oshoro, Oshamambe, and Mori, will be vigorously carried on now that the financial difficulties, which have for so long impeded its rapid progress, have at last been removed by the grant of a Government subsidy. The sum of £124,650, or £800 per mile, has been voted by the Diet in aid of the construction of this line, which is to be 155 miles 66 chains in length. Of this amount £14,740 is payable as subsidy for the financial year 1902-03, on condition that a distance of 18 miles 34 chains is completed during the year. The subsidy will be paid on each section as soon as it is in working condition. The whole railway will probably be completed in three and a half years' time.

The total mileage of both Government and private railways combined is 366 miles, 212 miles of which are due to private enterprise. According to the present Government railway programme for the construction of a trunk line, 598 miles will be in operation in the Hokkaido within the next eight years.

The total amount of coal sold by the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company during 1901 was 803,599 tons, an increase of 250,630 tons on the previous year. The company proposes to increase its capital by £600,000, to be devoted to the increase of rolling stock, improvement of lines and stations, development of mines, the manufacture of coke and to other purposes. Funds being also still required for new enterprises, it contemplates issuing debentures to the amount of £730,000, which are to be employed in building the Mukawa and Rumoye Railways, in opening the mines situated in the districts through which the railways will run, and in constructing new steamers. The Board of Directors have decided to build two large steamers specially adapted for coal carrying purposes, which shall run from the Hokkaido to Hongkong and Singapore.

The latest report compiled by competent mining engineers estimates the workable quantity of coal in the company's mines, both opened and unopened, to be:—Opened, 252,349,000 tons; unopened, 122,408,200 tons; total, 374,757,200 tons.

Population.—The total population of the Hokkaido during 1901 was 1,020,000. In 1869 it was 58,467; in 1879, 219,466; in 1889, 388,142; in 1899, 922,508. The foreign resident population of the Consular district for 1901 was 161.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

London, October 24.

One hundred Soudanese and one hundred Sikhs are leaving Mombasa for Berbera (the chief town of the Somaliland protectorate).

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

The British Consul-General at Hankow has demanded the execution of the military official immediately responsible for the death of the missionaries in Hunan and the adequate punishment of other officials.

COLONEL SWAYNE'S FORCE.

Later.

Colonel Swayne's force arrived safely at Bothotle. Manning telegraphs from Berbera on the 22nd of October that the force retired unattacked. The situation is more satisfactory and the wounded are doing well.

GERMANY AND THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

London, Oct. 24.

The Times correspondent in Peking says that Germany's conditions for the evacuation of Shanghai intimate that Germany will participate in any reoccupation and stipulates that China must not grant any other Power preferential, political, military, maritime or economic advantages in the Yangtze valley nor the right to occupy any point commanding the river. The French Government has made similar conditions, omitting, however, the word "economic."

ENGLISH POLITICS.

London, October 25.

The Irishmen in the House of Commons appear to be following a scheme of studied obstructionism and disorder.

Later.

The bulk of both sittings on the 23rd was occupied by different devices.

The Government organs are increasingly exasperated and say that the state of affairs is a public nuisance which must be stopped.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

The Committee of the French Miners in connexion with the Strike have informed M. Combes, Premier, that they will accept arbitration.

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THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Reuter understands that the British objection to the Franco-German condition as to the evacuation of Shanghai is based upon the fact that the stipulations based upon the forbidding of preferential aduantages refer to the Yangtsz and not to the whole of China.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

London, Oct. 26.

Their Majesties made a State Progress through London. The weather was fine. The Lord Mayor received them at Temple Bar. Luncheon was served at the Guild Hall.

Their Majesties traversed the main streets on the south of the Thames, returning to Buckingham Palace.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

London, October 27.

A Thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's yesterday, when the ritual was specially arranged to suit the occasion, being though short, still of the most solemn and impressive character.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

The strike riots and the losses therefrom are causing concern in France.

KING AND KAISER.

Their Majesties the King and Queen entertain the Kaiser and a number of other royalties at Windsor about November 8th.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

London, Oct. 28.

It is officially stated that Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to South Africa towards the end of November in order to examine the problems presented by the termination of the War and the settlement of affairs in the new colonies. His visit is universally approved of. It is believed that this visit is the forerunner of visits to other colomes.

TURKISH AGGRESSION.

London, Oct. 29.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Minister at Constantinople, has complained to the Porte with reference to violations of the Aden frontier by Turkish troops, and has added that if these are continued Indian troops will be requisitioned.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The Boer Generals only collected £32,000 sterling in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany.

JAPANESE OFEICERS DECORATED.

Later.

The *London Gazette* states that General Fukushima and Admiral Ijuin have been appointed Commanders, and Colonel Shiba a Companion of the Bath.

IRISH TROUBLES.

Owing to the importation of unusual quantities of arms and cartridges into Ireland the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a warning notice to local mannfacturers.

THE IRISH LEADERS.

London, October 30.

The bulk of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons have suddenly returned to Ireland to note the progress of the land agitation, a few remaining for the purpose of watching events.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, Oct. 24.

A decree institutes the post of Secretary-General of the Government of Indo-China, and M. Boulloche has been named to the new office.

The cable from Saigon to Pontianak has been contracted for.

There is a strike of coal-miners at Marseilles, Calais and Dunkerque.

A direct service has been organized by the Messageries Maritimes between Hongkong and Haiphong. The cost of a return ticket is 75 dollars.

(Recieved in Tokyo.)

CHINA.

The resignation of the Governor of Chekiang having been accepted, he will be succeeded by Nieh, Governor of Anhui.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

SOMALILAND.

London, Oct. 23.

The report that Maxim guns were captured from the British force by the Somali tribes is contradicted. The survivors of Colonel Swayne's troops have safely arrived at Bothotle.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the *Sviet* writes in congratulatory terms of the arrival at Port Arthur of the additional fleet in command of Rear-Admiral Stalkerberg. The same paper remarks that Japanese diplomatists will be obliged to decide future questions as desired by Russia, now that the Russian squadron in the Far East has become stronger than the Japanese navy.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

London, Oct. 24.

The *Novoye Vremya* publishes a telegram from Seoul to the effect that highwaymen, among whom are many Japanese, are plundering the people in the southern parts of Korea. The paper urges that this state of things should be made a pretext for Russia to interfere in Korean affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Captain of a British warship reports that the rebels in Venezuela have been victorious.

SOMALILAND.

Two battalions have left Bombay for Somaliland to reinforce Colonel Swayne's expedition.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, October 22.

The Times publishes a report from Dr. Morrison, its Peking correspondent, stating that Russia had accomplished her object of concentrating along the Manchurian railway her troops stationed in various parts of Manchuria and occupying important strategic positions, thereby disregarding her promise to withdraw from Manchuria.

THE SAMOA AFFAIR.

The King of Sweden, the arbitrator in the Samoa question, has decided in favour of Germany.

N.B.—England, Germany and the United States are concerned in this affair.

ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

Anarchists attempted to assassinate President Loubet, in the Elysee Palace, but their plot was discovered last night.

THE JAPANESE BONDS.

The demand for new five per cent. Japanese bonds still continues and the bonds are firm on the London market.

THE KING.

London, Oct. 27.

The King, who was seated on horseback, inspected the Guards and various other Regiments, who have just returned from South Africa, to-day. There was much popular rejoicing.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The British Government contemplates constructing 27 war ships. The number of men-of-war now under construction totals 75, including 11 battle-ships and 20 armoured cruisers.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, proceeds to South Africa in November in order to examine on the spot various problems in the new colonies.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

London, Oct. 23.

The *Times* asserts that Russia's evacuation of Manchuria simply means the concentration of the Russian army along the railway which commands every city and road of importance in Manchuria.

Russia acquired Manchuria by a judicious mixture of diplomacy and finance, and is rapidly acquiring North Persia by similar means. Moreover, she is apparently seeking to try the same means in Afghanistan.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

London, Oct. 24.

M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the French Chamber, has stated that France will withdraw her troops from Shanghai if the other Powers will withdraw theirs, but reserves the right to land troops at the port if the other Powers subsequently see fit to do so.

THE TRADE OF THE YANGTSE.

The *Berlina Post* says that Germany considers the Yangtse now, as formerly, must be open to the trade of all nations, no Power being endowed with special advantages.

M. DE WITTE'S TOUR.

The Russian papers state that the tour of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, is for the purpose of inspecting Vladivostok and Dalny.

Vladivostok wants a modification of the Customs duties, and eeven million roubles is needed by Dalny, as since the breakwater was built the port is not free from ice.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

London, Oct. 28.

It is expected that the cable from the island of Fanning in the North Pacific to the Fiji Islands Islands will be completed by November 1st.

The British and American cable-ships will then co-operate to lay the American cable to the Philippines, which, it is expected, will be finished before July 4th next year.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The *New York Herald's* poll states that the election prospects give 200 Republicans and 171 Democrats, 15 being doubtful.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

London, Oct. 29.

Lloyd's representative at Auckland (New Zealand) reports that the steamship *Ventnor*, from Wellington for Hongkong, with coal, has struck a rock and foundered. Her crew was saved.

[The *Ventnor* was a steel screw steamer of 3,961 registered tonnage, built at Glasgow in 1901 and owned by the Ventnor Steamship Co. (Gow, Harrison & Co.). She was under the command of Captain H. G. Ferry.]

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

London viâ Bombay, Oct. 19.

Mr. Balfour yesterday accepted an amendment giving the local educational authorities absolute control of the public monies appropriated to educational purposes, thus securing popular control of secular education in the voluntary schools.

BRITISH BONDHOLDERS AND THE CHINESE RAILWAY.

Tientsin, Oct. 20.

Mr. Ed. Cousins, agent of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has been officially appointed to represent the bondholders on the Board of Administration of of the Chinese Imperial Railway.

MILITARY NEWS.

London viâ Bombay, Oct. 20.

General Oliphant succeeds General Trotter on the 1st of January next in the command of the Home district.

THE REPRESSION OF THE MAD MULLAH.

London via Bombay, Oct. 21.

Colonel Swayne's dispatch with reference to the recent fighting mentions that the Mad Mullah is in communication with a certain Austrian ex-officer named Karl Inger.

In the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government deeply regretted the loss of life in Somaliland and the possible consequences of the retirement of the British force, but had every confidence in Colonel Swayne. It is possible that the campaign will be longer and more difficult than was anticipated.

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BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Oct. 25th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,556,301
Amount of convertible notes issued	188,018,117
Government deposits	13,670,800
General deposits	9,570,890
Exchange liability	18,425,000
Total	258,240,535
CR.	
Discount notes	21,723,353
Foreign discount notes	9,829,702
Treasury loan to Government	21,000,000
Temporary „ „	26,500,000
General loans	35,426,942
Exchange liability	1,622,432
Government bonds	49,743,041
Property	2,704,560
Bullion and Specie	88,690,463
Total	258,240,535

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week :—

Amount of convertible notes	186,396,379
Bullion and Specie :—	
Gold	87,219,276
Silver	—
Total	87,219,276
Securities :—	
Government bonds	34,502,519
Finance Department notes	1,955,900
Government notes	47,333,333
Security notes	2,271,176
Commercial notes	13,114,175
Total	99,177,103

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	538,267	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	1,342,721	—
Government deposits	343,615	—
General deposits	9,533,938	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	Peru 1	Tu Nov. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China 2	Th Nov. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleiades 3	Th Nov. 6
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 4	F. Nov. 7
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 5	F Nov. 7
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gera	Sa. Nov. 8
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle 6	Su Nov. 9
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 7	M Nov. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Sydney	Tu. Nov. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th Nov. 13
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu Nov. 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th Nov. 27

1 Left San Francisco on the 1 th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 28th ult.
3 Left Shanghai on the 30th ult.
4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 21st ult.
5 Left Vancouver on the 21st ult.
6 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 23rd ult.
7 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Nov. 1
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. Nov. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu Nov. 4
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th Nov. 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th Nov. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th Nov. 6
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	F Nov 7
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa Nov. 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	M. Nov 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M Nov. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov 14
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	Sa Nov 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa Nov 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu Nov. 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa Nov. 22
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 22

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. MacMillan, 23rd Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 24th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Volute, British steamer, 2,599, Abbet, 24th Oct.,—Singapore, 9th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, 22nd Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. Stevensen, 25th Oct.,—London via ports, 17th Aug., General.—Jardine, Mathoson & Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 25th Oct.,—Portland, Or., 29th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 25th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th Oct., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, Rasevich, 26th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, and Hongkong 19th Oct., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 26th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 5th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizu, 26th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 25th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 26th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, 20th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 26th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 27th Oct.,—Kobe, 25th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Annam, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 27th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 26th Oct.,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, T. Kuwahara, 27th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 27th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 26th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, 18th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 28th Oct.,—Hakodate via Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rohilla Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,216, Toyoshima, 28th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 28th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 17th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 28th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, 18th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Goliath (28 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Capt. Anderson, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, 27th Oct.

Serbia, German steamer, 2,377, Brehmer, 29th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, 28th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 30th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 24th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 24th Oct.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, F. W. Horton, 25th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 25th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Mvaru, Japanese steamer 1,556, K. Nobeta, 27th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Border Knight, British steamer, 2,392, W. F. Splatt, 26th Oct.,—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 27th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 27th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. Stevenson, 27th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Kuwahara, 27th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 27th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Java, British steamer, 2,733, G. W. Gordon, 28th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 28th Oct.,—Hakodate via Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, Rasevich, 28th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, T. Kuwahara, 28th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 29th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 29th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 29th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New York (24), U.S. flagship, 8,200, Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, 29th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 29th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 29th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 30th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Muramatsu, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Volute, British steamer, 2,599, Abbet, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Kobe :—Mr. and Mrs. O. Aug, Mr. F. Baird Reid, Mr. James B. Hartley, Mr. S. D. Tata, Mr. Lavangia, Rev. C. B. Mosley, and Mr. R. J. Kirby, in cabin; Mr. Sato, Mr. Fukubori, Mr. Masuda, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 23 Japanese, and 9 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. W. Hunt, Rev. J. L. Gordino, Mr. L. V. Holzmeister, Mr. B. F. Hamersley, Mr. A. T. Rutter, Mrs. A. T. Rutter, Miss B. Rutter, Mr. R. N. Goschwind, Mrs. R. N. Goschwind, Dr. A. T. Kekeler, Mr. C. Clifford, Mr. W. H. McGowan, Mr. C. Nishimura, Mr. S. Uyemura, Mr. N. P. Hamlin, Miss G. L. Hamlin, Mr. M. Komatsu, Miss G. G. Whitehead, Miss E. Wood, Mr. R. Harper, Mrs. R. Harper, Master A. Harper, and Dr. S. Kobayashi, in cabin. For Kobe :—Mrs. I. H Correll, Master Eugene Correll, Master Irvine Correll, Miss Florence Correll, and Miss Ethel Correll, in cabin. For Nagasaki :—Rev. W. G. Gran, Mrs. W. G. Gran, and Miss H. Robbins, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mrs. A. E. Hodde, Rev. Jno. Wherry, Miss N. L. Poster, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. A. R. Tenney, Miss Ruth Tenney, Mrs. A. Buckley, Mr. G. A. Buchanan, Mrs. G. Hopkins, and Mrs. E. Harrison, in cabin. For Hongkong :—Prof. C. D. Wannamaker, Mrs. L. Chapman, Mrs. C. Oakes, Mr. F. A. Seymour, Mrs. G. Harris, and Mr. J. W. Brown, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tacoma*, from Victoria, B.C., to Hongkong :—Miss Hewett, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen* from Hamburg and Bremen via ports :—Mr. Lissegang, Dr. M. Schmidt,

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. T. Smedly, Miss Smedly, Mr. W. Roehr, Colonel Graf, Mr. von Schlippenback, Mr. P. Nissle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stacker, Mr. A. Husche, Mr. G. Sale, Mr. Leo Koenig, Mr. Paul Dollfus, Mr. Carl Trobitius, Mrs. R. Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. K. Hornskin, Mr. von den Kirboom, Mr. R. Laidler, Mr. Lo Sing Sang, Miss K. Gagewski, Miss Lindner, Miss Klawitz, Mr. Halling, Mr. Lausen, and Mr. Ettlin, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Annam*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Harmand, Mr. Campiguon, Mrs. Campignon, Mr. A. Campignon, Mrs. Borel, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodgeon. Mr. Leishmann, Mr. Edelberg, Mr. Garran, Mr. Dayaw, Mr. Merecki, and Mr. Brunschwig, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. L. D. Adam and servant, Mrs. C. A. Goor, Mr. Eliot Snow, Mr. J. W. Childs and Rev. A. S. Hawkesworth in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. L. Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge, Mr. P. J. Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Marion Beveridge, Miss Phyllis Beveridge, Mr. W. S. Edwards, Mr. J. M. Dathrop. Mr. W. W. McGregory, Mrs. McGregory, Mr. W. S. Reamer, Mrs. E. L. Wakeman and Mr. Geo. M. White in cabin.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. Browne, in cabin; 142 Chinese, and 3 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. P. S. Bomus, Mr. Lo Heem Ting, Miss J. Stewart Hogg, Capt. K. L. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Yanes, Miss Welburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mr. Duncan Glass, Mr. Albert Yost, Mr. Thomas L. Hartigan, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Mrs. A. Woolley, Mrs. R. E. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kershaw, Capt. Pittsburg, and Mrs. C. E. Mayers, in cabin; 3, in intermediate. For Vancouver:—Capt. Clapham, R.A., Mr. Louis G. Seligman, Mr. Theo. Fuchs, Rev. Albert Bealer, Dr. H. J. Watson and servant, Mr. E. Edwards, R.N., Miss J. Adams, Miss Ah-mae Wong, Mr. J. J. Racine, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Evans, in cabin; 11, in intermediate; 355, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. C. Bouman, Rev. F. C. Briggs, Mrs. F. C. Briggs, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. T. A. Buchanan, Mrs. A. Buckley, Mrs. L. Chapman, Rev. I. H. Correll, Mrs. I. H. Correll, Miss Florence Correll, Miss Ethel Correll, Master Eugene Correll, Mr. Irwine C. Correll, Rev. W. G. Gram, Mrs. W. G. Gram, Mrs. J. A. Duncan, Miss M. L. Forster, Mr. H. S. Godfrey, Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, Mr. S. Hara, Mrs. Geo. Harris, Mrs. E. Harrison, Mrs. C. E. Hopkins, Capt. P. A. Jensen, Mr. S. Kurosawa, Rev. H. Loomis, Mrs. D. Morton, Rev. C. B. Moseley, Mrs. C. Oakes, Mr. C. C. Osborne, Miss H. Robbins, Mr. J. R. Roys, Mrs. J. R. Roys, Mr. E. W. Rutler, Mr. F. A. Seymour, Mrs. A. E. Tenney, Miss Ruth Teeny, Miss Edith Tenney, Prof. O. D. Wannamaker and Rev. Jno. Wherry in cabin.

Per Austrian steamer *Marquis Bacquehem*, for Trieste via ports:—Col. H. Wessel, and Consul-General Ottensen, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. S. Acheson, Mr. G. Aoki, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, Mrs. J. L. Beveridge, Mr. P. J. Beveridge, Mrs. P. J. Beveridge, Miss Marion Beveridge, Miss Phyllis Beveridge, Mr. W. S. Edwards, Mrs. M. S. Elliott, Jr., Mr. P. R. Forbes. Dr. K. Haida, Mrs. K. Haida, Mr. B. L. Henderson, Mr. Jno. M. Lathrop, Gen. H. B. McCall, Mrs. H. B. McCall, Mr. W. W. McGregory, Mrs. W. W. McGregory, Mrs. Milne, Mr. W. S. Reamer, Capt. V. E. Russell, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. G. Stevenson, Mr. K. J. Stevenson, Master B. C. Terry, Mrs. E. L. Wakeman, Mr. Geo. M. White, and Miss A. J. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Lieut.-General T. Kuroki, Capt. T. Tsurumi, Mr. E. C. Jeffery, Mr. F. B. Abenheim, Capt. S. Uyehara, Capt. K. Koidzumi, Mrs. Koidzumi and 2 children, Mr. E. I. Manenkoff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick, Lieut. T. Masuda, and Mr. Baird Reid, in cabin; Mr. A. Howe, Mr. H. Nozawa, Mr. Chin Shi Sho, and Mr. Chin, in second class; 39, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Java*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 170 bales; Waste Silk 303 bales.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Tacoma*, Capt. A. Dixon, reports:—Sailed from Tacoma on Oct. 4th and from Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 5th; crossed the meridian on Oct. 16th, and arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 26th. Experienced bad weather throughout.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	894	4,136	—	10	—	5,040
Kobe	200	1,572	281	—	—	2,053
Yokohama...	418	2,472	50	—	—	2,940
Total ...	1,512	8,180	331	10	—	10,033

SILK.

	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total Bales.
Hongkong	194	.....	—	194
Shanghai	—	.....	—	—
Yokohama	164	.....	—	164
Total	358	.....	—	358

BIRTH.

On the 24th October, at 6.15 p.m., at No. 55/56, Bluff, the wife of the Swiss Consul-General, Dr. RITTER, of a Son.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is no special feature to report in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

In metals there is very little doing.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

There is a fair business and quotations are unchanged.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market is moderately active.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.40 to 5.45
Brown Manila	5.10 to 6.45
Brown Daitong...	4.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.60 to 6.60
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 7.30
White Refined	8.40 to 10.40

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been rather less doing this week. The market closes quiet. It is reported that about half of the heavy settlements of last week are not yet inspected and passed. Some lines show a slight advance in quotations, but with a quiet market dealers would probably be current, in view of the considerable stock still on hand.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Y.	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

Quotations are unaltered but sellers are current, and here and there slight concessions have been made.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

Market continues moderately active but no change to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 30.

London silver and China sterling quotations have undergone no alteration, whilst local rates have kept steady for some days, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of China* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 11/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾ @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜ @ 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½ @ 9
Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	18¼% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	19¾% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	90*
— Private 10 days' sight	91½*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ 1/8
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾ @ 7/8
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	23⅜

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON TOTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 30.

Kirin Breweries have been purchased at *yen* 150. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Oriental Hotels, buyers at *yen* 120.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & L. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150 Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

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TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE. SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 31.

Yesterday's total transactions were 5,640 shares.

MORNING. Oct.	Nov.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Oct.	Nov.
75.70	76.15	Nippon Railway ...	—	76.00
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
56.40	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
43.65	44.65	Kansai Railway ...	—	44.10
57.60	58.00	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	—
79.60	80.35	Tanko Railway.....	—	80.05
—	39.90	Tanko R'way, new..	—	39.90
24.30	24.60	Tobu Railway	—	—
57.50	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
8.05	8.05	Boso Railway	—	—
25.20	25.40	Narita Railway	—	25.40
—	8.90	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
20.90	21.00	Kioto Railway	—	21.05
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
114.60	115.95	Tokio Electric Car..	—	—
—	75.65	Tokio Ele. Car, new	—	75.80
—	37.30	Tokio Electric Ra'y.	—	37.00
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
—	80.00	Nippon Yusen	—	79 85
31.40	31.60	Toyo Kisen	—	31.50
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
26.60	26.75	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	26.70
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
82.00	82.40	Tokio Gas Co.	—	82.20
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
56.80	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
24.75	25.20	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
142.80	144.10	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	—	144.10

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 889.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN American Manufacturer of Sporting Goods, such as Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Golf Suits, Shooting Blouses, Turners' Suits, Tights, etc., which are finding a very large market all over the world, would like to engage sole representatives for the larger cities in Japan.

October 25th, 1902. 14ins.

BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

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August 16th, 1902. 13

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Yokohama, October 31.

Engine and Iron Works have been done at *yen* 115. Oriental Hotels are wanted. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Helm Bros., a few shares might be had at *yen* 43.50.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited.....	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited	740	100	12	R've 25,535.18	½ 31.8.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1901	475 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd...	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	44 S.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS : ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PLAGUE is increasing in Mysore. It is of a virulent type and prevails in the planting district of Kadur.

THE *Asama* and *Takasago* arrived at Bangkok on Nov. 2nd from England on their way to Yokosuka.

THE accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected this month. She has already three sons and one daughter.

A CHILIAN Consulate-General will shortly be opened in Yokohama, the Consul-General, M. Anjel C. Espejo, having lately arrived from Chili.

A RAID was made the other evening by the Bluff Police authorities upon a gang of gamblers who had established themselves in the vacant premises of the former Maples Hotel. Of the ten present only two escaped.

THE launch of the third class cruiser *Niitaka*, which has been built at the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Yard, will take place there about Nov. 15th. The Empress will, it is said, honour the occasion with her presence.

FIRE took place at Nagai-mura, Miura district, Sagami province, early on the morning of Oct. 31st, resulting in the destruction of 93 houses. No lives were lost. The fire originated in live ashes thrown outside a fisherman's house.

A JAPANESE paper says that the Government is about to raise a domestic loan to the extent of about two millions in the next fiscal year. The sum will be applied to various undertakings. The paper adds that the Formosan Bank and the Treasury will in all probability be asked to take up the loan.

WITH reference to the recent railway accident at Kawasaki Bridge, a Tokyo journal states that the Railway Authorities have agreed to pay compensation of *yen* 4,978 to consignors and others whose interests were affected. The greater portion of the freight destroyed on that occasion was rice, and there were also quantities of *sake*, cotton cloth and miscellaneous goods.

A GOLD vein was lately discovered in Tsukui-district, Kanagawa Prefecture. Messrs. Nakajima Zennosuke of Sanchome, Irifunecho, Kyobashi, and Takahashi Toro, of Tsukishimacho, Tokyo, are also reported to have applied to the Kanagawa Authorities for permission to work a gold mine in Aikawa-mura, Aiko district, Kanagawa Prefecture, the area of which extends over 461,018 *tsubo*. The latter was also discovered quite recently.

THE Indian merchants, 17 in number, in Yokohama, have under contemplation the organization of an Indo-Japanese Club in Tokyo. They are reported to have already obtained a sum of over *yen* 1,000 for the scheme, including *yen* 625 subscribed by Indians and *yen* 500 by a Japanese. Their main object is, while affording accommodation to Indian students and tourists, to promote closer relations between the two peoples.

THE second conference of tea merchants throughout the country will take place in Shizuoka on or about Nov. 15th when draft regulations relating to a proposed syndicate, compiled by a committee appointed for the purpose, will be presented for discussion. A Japanese journal reports that though the nature of the regulations is still quite unknown to outsiders, the committee seems to have decided that the export of tea should hereafter be made under only one trade mark.

IT is reported from Tanashi, a village in Kita Toshima district, Tokyo fu, that shortly after 1 a.m. on Nov. 1st Kaneko Totaro, a lad 18 years old, armed with a dagger, entered the house occupied by Kawashima Tsuru, a woman, and attacked two women, one aged 21 and the other 47 years, inflicting severe injuries on their heads, faces and breasts. The assailant then cut his own throat, but not mortally. He was at once arrested by the local police. The affair is the outcome of some love troubles.

THE Emperor of Germany has been pleased to present a decoration of the Order of the Red Cross to Mr. Seki Michitaka, a Japanese in the service of the German Legation in Tokyo, in recognition of thirty years' service in the Legation. The ceremony of presenting the decoration took place in the Legation on Nov. 1st in the presence of a large number of personages, including Dr. Baelz, officials of the Foreign Office, German residents in Tokyo and others. During the proceedings, His Excellency Count Arco-Valley spoke in most flattering terms of Mr. Seki, who responded suitably. A few years ago Mr. Seki received a similar honour from the present Tzar. It is stated that he has served seven Ministers during thirty years.

THE *Asahi* reports that the Niigata Custom House will shortly be abolished and thenceforward the port will have only a branch. In consequence of this change, the provinces of Echigo. Uzen and Sado which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Niigata Customs, are to be transferred to the Yokohama Customs; the provinces of Wakasa, Echizen, Noto, Kaga and Etchu are to be transferred to the Osaka Customs, and the province of Ugo to the Hakodate Customs.

THE promoters of the Yokohama Electric Car Company sent in a petition to the Kanagawa Prefectural Office on Oct. 31st, asking the authorities for permission to lay rails on the small gauge system and that the instructions of the Home Minister issued to the company in connection with the undertaking should not apply for the period of five years after the construction of the line on that system. The official instructions provide that in case the company contemplates laying a single line its width must be six feet and in case of a double line eight feet.

IN view of the commencement of the manœuvres in Kyushu, Field-Marshal Prince Komatsu will leave Shimbashi on Nov. 6th for the scene. Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Chief of the General Staff Office, Baron Kiyoura, Minister of Justice, and others started for Kyushu on the 4th. General Count Katsura, Prime Minister, and Colonel Muraki, Chief aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, left Tokyo on the 5th. Traffic on the Tokaido Railway is at present very brisk in connection with the manœuvres, especially in respect to the transportation of horses, etc., to the scene of the operations.

MAJOR ISHII TADATOSHI, Commander of the Tenth Regiment of Artillery, Himeji, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself with his sword on Oct. 30th in the precincts of the Angyo-ji temple, in Innumi district, where his troops had arrived the previous day in connection with route marching. The officer was taken to the military hospital attached to the Tenth Army Division for treatment, but is not expected to recover. The rash act is believed to be due to severe criticisms by his superiors with regard to his methods of drill.

ONE of the undertakings the Japanese Government is bent on bringing to a successful issue is the glass industry, of which there is no large factory in the country. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has under contemplation a scheme to grant a State subsidy of *yen* 500,000, spread over four successive years, for the encouragement of the industry and has obtained the consent of the Treasury. A bill to the above effect will therefore be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Diet for approval. According to Tokyo papers, the sums assigned for the purpose will be defrayed as follows :—*yen* 60,000 in the 36th fiscal year (1903-4), *yen* 138,000 in the 37th fiscal year, *yen* 138,000 in the 38th fiscal year and *yen* 164,000 in the 39th fiscal year. There is a scheme on foot for establishing a glass factory in Osaka with a capital of one million *yen*. Among the promoters are Baron Sihbusawa, Messrs. Okura, Asano, and others. It is stated that the projectors do not expect that any dividend will be declared by the concern for at least four years.

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POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Rumour has something to say about the political situation. Marquis Ito returned to Tokyo on the 31st of October and paid long visits to Count Katsura and Marquis Yamagata. It is stated that the Prime Minister had signified his desire to meet the Marquis and his intention of proceeding to Oiso for the purpose. But Marquis Ito replied that as he himself contemplated an immediate return to Tokyo, he should call on Count Katsura. Both the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi* allege that the object of this meeting was to discuss the question of naval increment and the land tax. The former journal, however, informs its readers that Count Katsura has now made his first communication to Marquis Ito on this subject. In other words, instead of consulting the Marquis beforehand, the Cabinet adopted a certain line of important policy, and thereafter annouuced its intention to the Marquis. The latter is thus placed in a very difficult situation, being "scissored" between, on the one hand, his desire to assist the Cabinet and on the other the difficulty of controlling the *Seiyu-kai*, a majority of whom are virtually pledged to vote for restoring the land tax to its former rate. Indeed the *Asahi* affirms that this course has been adopted by the Cabinet expressly to embarrass Marquis Ito. How extremely shallow the *Asahi* must think its readers! As if any ordinarily intelligent observer of Count Katsura's eminently tactful methods could suspect him of such blundering and wasteful recklessness.

Meanwhile an important decision has been taken by the preparations committee of the Tokyo branch of the Progressists. On the 31st ultimo the Committee met at the Progressists' office, and passed the following resolutions, as guides to the Party's action in the Diet:—

1. That party cabinets must be established and due effect given to the mandates of public opinion.
2. That administrative reorganization and financial reform must be carried out.
3. That the continuance of the increased rate of land tax must be strenuously opposed.
4. That naval increment not consistent with the country's financial resources must be condemned.
5. That steps must be taken to develop Japan's commerce in Eastern Asia.

These resolutions indicate an attitude of frank opposition to the Cabinet. At the same time, there is said to be agitation among the *Seiyu-kai* politicians, who think that the time has come for them also to adopt a definite line; but whether their ideas tend towards opposing or supporting the Cabinet, there are as yet no means of ascertaining. They will be influenced, however, by the resolutions of the Progressists. A certain line of action is not rendered more attractive by the approval of politicians towards whom one is habitually inimical.

At the same time, conferences are taking place between the Prime Minister and representatives of the House of Peers at the latter's request. Count Katsura is said to have disclosed to the representatives as much of the Cabinet's policy as etiquette permitted, and they, in turn, have submitted this information to the various sections of the Peers. Subsequently another interview with the Premier will be sought.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

It seems to be agreed by good authorities that the Prime Minister has communicated to Marquis Ito the Cabinet's resolution with reference to the land tax and naval increment.

The *Asahi Shimbun* speaks in detail of this matter, and expresses the opinion that whereas Marquis Ito finds himself confronted by a dilemma having for horns his old friendship with the statesmen representing the Katsura Cabinet and his duty to his new political party, the Cabinet is similarly embarrassed between its relations with the House of Peers and its desire to placate Marquis Ito. Thus if, before deciding upon its programme, the Ministry had consulted Marquis Ito, it would have found the Peers in opposition; whereas by adopting a hard-and-fast line without seeking Marquis Ito's advice and approval, it antagonizes the *Seiyu-kai*. We do not attach so much inportance as the *Asahi* does to these analyses. Unquestionably a very delicate situation exists in Japanese politics to-day, but those that have to manipulate it recognise its nature and are not likely to make any mistake. Marquis Ito most assuredly will not sacrifice national expediency to party considerations. Under his direction the *Seiyu-kai* will regard measures not men, and that, after all, is what the country wants. Neither can we readily accept the theory that the House of Peers is implacably hostile to Marquis Ito. The great statesman used to have his stronghold there, and things have not changed so radically that all his some-time friends and supporters are now to be counted enemies.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Although the Progressists are understood to have fully determined in favour of adopting a policy of opposition to the Cabinet, they are evidently in some doubt as to the expediency of immediately announcing their resolve. At a meeting of the Standing Committee on the 4th instant they appointed a committee of investigation, and passed a resolution to defer any public statement until the assembly of a general meeting on the 4th of next month.

On the other hand the tongue of rumour continues to be very busy about the relations between the Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen. Even a journal like the *Jimmin* publishes stories of the wildest description. The sum of the matter is that nothing definite is known and foreign outlookers must possess their souls in patience.

Friday, Nov. 7.

All the sensational rumours recently put into circulation about the relations between Marquis Ito and the Cabinet, and between the latter and the political parties are dissipated by an interview with Count Katsura published in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Count Katsura, as might have been expected, ridicules the tales about his solicitations to sundry "Elder Statesmen" for their intervention with Marquis Ito, and about the latter's having thrown over the Cabinet. The sum of what has happened is that the Prime Minister explained clearly to Marquis Ito the Cabinet's views, and that the Marquis promised to give the matter his full consideration. It is not anticipated that any further step will be taken until after the Court returns from the manœuvres, which, of course, will be attended by Count Katsura and the Minister of State for War. On the eve of every Diet's assembly the air is filled with fabricated stories and sensational predictions. At present the situation is sufficiently interesting to sharpen the inventive faculties of the newsmongers, for the Ministry has pledged itself to an important programme which it can not put into practice without the assistance of a political party that has no desire to keep the Cabinet in office. But although there have been some indications that the *Seiyu-kai* is not inclined to pass the naval-increment bill so long as continuance of the increased land tax is an inevitable corollary, the truth seems to be that the Party has not yet reached any decision, and that its attitude will not be finally decided until some time shall have elapsed.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 1.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Shanghai says that Great Britain seems to contemplate a very imposing naval demonstration in the Yangtse. Ships are leaving Wei-hai-wei to join in the display, and six have been ordered to proceed with all despatch from Hongkong. Admiral Bridge is at Shanghai, and so are the four vessels originally directed to go to Hankow. It would seem from all this that the demonstration points to more than the Shinchou trouble, and we need scarcely say that the air in full of rumours, one very confident assertion being that the removal of the British garrison from Shanghai has now been postponed indefinitely. Under the same circumstances a few years ago England would certainly have seized this occasion to offer to her rivals a practical demonstration that her influence in the Yangtse Valley altogether eclipses theirs. But she has tied her own hands with international declarations which furnish convenient weapons to Powers enjoying greater freedom of action and less hampered by public opinion.

Berlin, according to an *Asahi* cablegram, finds that the Mackay Treaty contains few articles capable of being carried into operation. Therefore the document does not seem worth supporting. That is precisely the attitude that we expected from Germany. In fact, the probable destiny of the Mackay Treaty will be to illustrate the impossibility of independent negotiations between China and any important European Power. Nothing more cumbrous and inconvenient can be conceived in the shape of an instrument of negotiation than a congeries of States such as that which dealt with Chinese affairs in 1901. But the most partial success is, after all, better than total failure. What becomes daily more evident is that the whole Chinese problem defies the wit of man unless a radical change of conditions be effected. If China is not to have a paramount voice in arranging her own destiny, the chorus of countries now dictating terms to her will ultimately harmonize into her death song.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the Japanese authorities have been invited by the Governor (or Mayor) of Dalny to inform subjects of this Empire that, at the approaching land auction in Dalny, ninety-nine-yaers leases will be sold to them in any part of the Settlement.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Mr. Kano Jingoro's opinion of China, where he recently spent some months, is that to know the Chinese is a matter of immense difficulty. The more carefully he inquired of men supposed to be versed in the country's affairs, the more perplexed he became. Even the information furnished by Sir Robert Hart, who is nominally a great authority, increased rather than diminished his confusion of mind. His ultimate conviction, however, seems to be that China must go slowly in the matter of

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reform. The structure of society depends upon the preservation of methods and customs that have the sanction of antiquity and the *cachet* of long practice. To fill the people's heads with new ideas would be to incur a large risk of catastrophe. Certainly the deadlock of immovable conservatism must be removed. But it may not be replaced by the rushing radicalism of Japan. China must break away gradually and slowly from her past. It has bequeathed to her a great deal that is eminently useful from administrative and social points of view. If she throws away the old before getting in the new, there will be chaos. Education, as will naturally be expected, is the theme upon which Mr. Kano mainly dilates. He insists that general education is the great need of the ancient empire. Elementary schools, not middle schools or high schools, are what the nation wants. That is certainly a deliberate method of beginning. What we doubt is whether China, as a national entity, will find time to complete such a programme.

It is stated that a movement is on foot in Peking to procure the appointment of a Governor of Chili. Hitherto there has been no Governor but only a Viceroy, Chili being one of the very few single-province Viceroyalties of China. But now the idea is to have a Governor also, and to choose him from the ranks of the Manchu statesmen, for the sake of preserving the balance of power. Yung Lu is said to be the head and front of this movement. Very likely.. Evidently its direct effect would be to greatly curtail the authority and capacity of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, who is probabiy proving himself a reformer too vigorous and earnest for the time-servers in Peking. Yuan is now absent from his post. He has received 40 days' leave to perform his mother's obsequies. In that interval his enemies are active. Unfortunate China!

Viceroy Chang desires that the negotiations for a revised commercial treaty should be temporarily suspended. He himself is fully occupied with the affairs of his new Viceroyalty at Nanking, and Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed commissioner, is still in Washington. The Chinese commissioners have approached the Japanese in that sense.

———

Mr. Wang has been definitely appointed to discharge the duties of inspector of Chinese education in Japan. Our readers probably remember that Wang was a member of the staff of Prince Ching (junior) by whom the advisability of appointing an inspector was recommended to the Throne.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, arrived at Tientsin *en route* for Japan on the 31st ultimo. He was to leave Taku by the *Tategami Maru* on the 2nd instant.

———

Germany is said to be constructing several gunboats specially designed for service on China's inland waters.

It has been decided that there shall be no crossing of the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Chemulpo lines. This will involve a slight additional outlay which the company owning the former road will defray. Apparently the roads will run parallel for a distance of two miles. But the intelligence is somewhat confused.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the complication between Great Britain and China was settled on the 2nd instant by the Chinese Government's agreeing to punish the Chi-hsien and six other minor officials of Shin-chou. Every one anticipated this termination of the trouble. The story of the affair aptly illustrates some comments penned by the *Asahi Shimbun* on the difference between Russo-Chinese and Anglo-Chinese relations. Russia's intercourse with China is scarcely ever disturbed by petty sources of friction. She is happily enabled to discuss large issues only, and her achievements are proportionately striking. In England's case, her widely expanded commerce and her ubiquitous missionary enterprise create innumerable points of impact. She is a perpetual thorn in China's side, and although the latter may have, and probably has, entire confidence in the non-aggressive character of British policy, she unquestionally finds her relations with Russia far less embarrassing and troublesome. That is a prominent feature of the programme that fate seems to have devised for the Far East. Russia's vast shadow moves slowly and steadily southward with all the silence and smoothness of a shadow. England's attempted self-restraint is a noisy, truculent business, causing much more offence and giving far more annoyance than the fateful sweep of the big Northern Power's advance. It results that while Russia accomplishes great coups without seeming to antagonise China, England appears to be in a ceaseless fracas which produces nothing but bitter memories and fresh stores of umbrage.

News from China says that the German wharf at Kichou near Hankow, has been destroyed by a mob of men interested in the success of a neighbouring wharf. The telegram (*Asahi*) adds that this is supposed to have something to do with the question of the Yangtse Valley, but it is difficult to see how that theory can be maintained. The incident, as reported, appears to be simply an outcome of business rivalry.

Later news confirms the latter view. The rioters consisted entirely of rival workmen. No lives were lost, for though some of the Chinese labourers at the German wharf were driven into the river, their rescue was effected without disaster. The latest news is that the German authorities show a disposition to make political capital out of this affair, but it is plain that no reliance can be placed on such vague rumours. Certainly the greatest danger that threatens China is trouble of any kind with Germany, for the Kaiser and his statesmen are not troubled with any mood of toleration towards the decaying empire.

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Thursday, Nov. 6.

A correspondent sends to *The Times* the following account of the damage recently suffered by the German railway in Shantung:—

"The recent rains have done considerable damage to the Shan-tung railway; the line has been completely interrupted for over a week, and is now working with difficulty on sideways and with interruptions, passengers having to dismount at several places and ferry across rivers where bridges have given way or are unsafe. The chief damage was done between Kiao-chau and Kaomi, and Kaomi and Wei-hsien. Many kilometres of the dam have been washed away there, altogether in some 20 places; bridges costing some £50,000, and supposed to last for ever, have been underwashed because of bad foundations, and, in consequence, some of the pillars have inclined considerably. The people also and their houses and crops have suffered severely. In the Hachi, a low-lying district to the west of Kaomi, four villages have disappeared almost entirely, and a number of lives are reported to be lost, the water having risen to a height of about ten feet. The railway people gave it out that in the memory of the oldest inhabitant no such downpour had occurred; that nothing could have withstood such a torrent and such a volume of water; that the railway dam had been a blessing and godsend to the poor people who were able to save their lives on the dam; newspaper articles were let off in the local papers magnifying the occurrence into a catastrophe of such exceptional violence and destruction that nothing had ever occurred like it before, &c., and a subscription list was circulated for the relief of the sufferers.

"The Chinese story is very different. Such downpours are of frequent occurrence, and the people are prepared for them. In the first year of the German occupation (1891) there was an equally heavy downpour, but it did little damage, because the water could run off and the villages were protected by high wall. Now the water cannot run off because the railway dam has not sufficient outlets. When the dam was built, three years ago, the people protested, and when their protests were not listened to they proceed to take it down. The railway then asked for help and the Kiao-chau Goverment sent an expedition which made short work. A number of people were killed, and as a punishment the people were forced to take down their village walls. The Chinese declare that if the railway company had built the oulets they asked for three years ago neither the people nor the railway would have suffered on this occasion; nor would there have been riot and bloodshed three years ago, and the German Government would have had no need to keep a battalion of troops there, and build barracks for them at Kiao-chau and Kaomi costing some £300,000 to £400,000. That the Chinese are in the right is proved by the fact that the railway company is now going to make the outlets, as soon as the weather permits. The Government, who have acted *bona fide* throughout, must feel very small."

If this account be trustworthy, it constitutes another instance of the many grievances that the Chinese people may justly urge against foreigners. We do not suggest that the Germans are to be blamed more than any other nationals. What we say is that if an impartial historian had to tell the tale of China's foreign relations, the faults would not be all on one side.

Professor Tomizu has concluded his travels in Mongolia, and, according to a telegram in the *Asahi Shimbun*, has obtained information which confirms his often expressed opinion that it will be necessary to expel Russia from Manchuria. Professor Tomizu, if we may judge from his communications to the *International Law Magazine* (*Kokusaiho Zasshi*) and to the *Sun* (*Taiyo*), is much too intelligent to have expressed such crude views. The public regards him as an unqualified "Jingo," and Jingo-like he does good rather than harm, for the open expression of extravagant doctrines is an excellent antidote to their general acceptance. We are confident, however, that the Professor does not propose to undertake the task of driving Russia from Manchuria until Russia herself supplies a pretext. Big wars are not commenced in that airy fashion. And the strength of Russia's position in Manchuria is precisely that it offers no pretext. She can gradually and quietly mass troops along the border, or along the railway lines, or in the Liaotung Peninsula, without allowing any step of the process to become alarmingly salient. That is the kind of patient game she knows well how to play. Who is going to take her by the throat and engage in a deadly struggle with her about undemonstrable wrongs?

Friday, Nov. 7.

We mentioned in a previous issue that the Treasury was said to have decided on asking the Diet to sanction the establishment of a Chino-Japanese Bank. Tokyo journals state that the project is now mature. Apparently the intention is to provide an instrument for rendering special assistance to this country's trade with Japan, but one exceptional feature of the programme is that the Bank would grant loans for a

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long period on the security of real estate, for which branch of business there is supposed to be considerable opening. Our contemporaries observe that British merchants have the assistance of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Russian merchants can apply to the Russo-Chinese Bank. But Japanese merchants have no such facility. The new institution would have a capital of 15 million *yen*, and the Treasury, in addition to guaranteeing interest on the paid up capital, would subscribe for a certain number of shares.

It is reported from Peking that the inhabitants of Shinchou are much excited about the imperial decree ordering the execution of two military officers at the instance of the British Government. The people are said to have organized a meeting and made arrangements for subscribing money with the view of getting the death penalty commuted for a fine. These facts having been telegraphed to Peking, the Foreign Office has communicated them to Sir Ernest Satow, who shows a disposition to sympathise with the Chinese officials in their dilemma, and has addressed his Government on the subject. Possibly the capital sentence will be modified, a result greatly to be desired, since for every Chinaman whom such proceedings might be expected to deter from outrages against foreigners, there would probably be a hundred whose anti-foreign feeling would be greatly embittered.

Manchuria is known in China as "the three Eastern Provinces," and for administrative purposes it is divided into three mutually independent parts. The Chinese Government is now said to entertain the intention of uniting two of the three provinces into one, leaving Mukden's case for subsequent consideration, since that city is the cradle of the Manchu dynasty and consequently deserves special treatment. The projected change is not to be effected until after the withdrawal of the Russian forces. Therefore it may still be a distant affair.

It is said that marked success has attended the operations of the printing office established in Shanghai last July by Mr. Yamada, a former member of the Diet, and other Japanese. The projectors were influenced by the considerations that although excellent arrangements exist already for doing printing in foreign style, no office has hitherto devoted itself mainly to ideographic printing. Whether that analysis be right or wrong, the new enterprise is reported to be flourishing. It is now about to issue a periodical called the *Dairiku Zasshi*.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Wu Tingfong, Chinese Representative in Washington, has been nominated a commissioner for the revision of China's commercial treaties. Tokyo journals state that Mr. Wu will return from America by way of Japan, and that he will spend about a week in this country.

TOKYO FINANCE.

In our last issue we stated that the Tokyo City Assembly had sanctioned a proposal of the City Improvements Committee to substitute a regular finite system of works for the fortuitious method hitherto pursued, and that the new programme would take the form of twenty years' operations at a cost of a million *yen* annually. It now appears that this will require the raising of additional revenue. At present the City is spending six hundred thousand *yen* approximately on improvements. The exact figures, as given by the *Asahi Shimbun*, are :—

	Yen.
Land Rate	269,747
Business Tax ($\frac{1}{10}$ of normal amount)	23,435
Miscellaneous Tax	126,195
House Tax	54,806
Rents of land	153,672
Total	627,855

In order to bring this sum to the requisite figure, it is proposed to raise additional taxes thus :—

Business Tax ($\frac{4}{10}$ of national rate)	366,544
Tax on communications (by rail)	54,133
Total	420,677

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has approved this programme; other leading journals keep silence. The question has direct interest for very few foreigners, yet we may be permitted to observe that the temper of the citizens of Tokyo is not of the common description. They quietly submit to defray out of their yearly income the cost of improvements which can scarcely be completed during the lifetime of the present generation, and which will be enjoyed chiefly by succeeding generations. According to all the recognised principles of finance, some part —the greater part, indeed—of such a burden should be placed on the shoulders of posterity. In other words, the City should proceed by the method of loan, each generation taking its share in the duty of paying interest and gradually wiping out the debt. That is not Tokyo's idea, however. It raises a million *yen* annually in the form of taxes, and defrays all outlays completely as they arise. A hundred thousand pounds is a petty sum, it must be confessed, when the community contributing numbers a million and a half of persons. That is not the point, however. What seems wrong and unjust is that the whole weight of this outlay should be imposed on one generation. Besides, there is another aspect of the affair Every candid observer must confess that no future generation of Tokyo citizens is at all likely to carry out its public works so badly as the present generation. There are some marvels to be witnessed in the streets. At the present moment the municipality's engineers are engaged laying an aqueduct which discharges into the Moat at Tameike and runs thence along Tani-machi. About half a mile of this aqueduct has been constructed in a period of over a year. Was anything of the kind every heard of previously? During a whole year the tradesmen living on either side of the street traversed by this aqueduct have been inhaling atmosphere tainted with foul smells from upturned mud; have been seriously injured in their business, and have seen the highway virtually blocked. We doubt whether any other city in the world can show a record of such magnificent tardiness, such splendid indifference to the comfort, hygiene and material interest of its citizens. Why should a generation capable of such blundering hasten to assume the function of planning and carrying out extensive city improvements? Why not wait until time, in its charity, may produce a race of men more cognizant of their public duties and more competent to discharge them?

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

It is stated that the Crown Prince of Siam will arrive in Japan about the middle of December. His coming will be simultaneous with that of a special envoy from Siam to Japan, who will travel in Siam's largest man-of-war, a three thousand-ton cruiser built in Scotland. The following particulars relating to the young Prince are taken from an essay by Mr. Hamilton King, American Minister at Bangkok, published in the *Independent* of Sept. 25th :—

His Royal Highness, Maha Vajarivudh, the Crown Prince of Siam, was born on January 1st, 1881, and on the death of his elder brother was proclaimed successor and Crown Prince on January 16th, 1895. He has been in England since 1894, and during his eight years has been engaged in study, at first under a private master, later at Sandhurst College and later still at Oxford University. During his stay at Sandhurst College, which he left at the breaking out of the South African War, he pursued his military studies with so good results that he now holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the army. He developed a decided taste for history during his stay at Oxford, and has written a little volume on "The War of the Polish Succession," which has been very favourably mentioned.

Since his twenty-first birthday His Royal Highness has been busy visiting the principal cities of England and the Continent, where he is receiving every attention, and at St. Petersburg he was met by the Czarowitch. He is a handsome, well-balanced, thoughtful young man, accepting these attentions with a dignity that becomes his station and with no attempt at display. Indeed, he is taking this entire journey quite as seriously as he did his years at college and the university, and pursues it as part of his preparation for life. He is an excellent English scholar, has a pretty manner in speaking and has been very happy of expression in the respon es he has made before numerous boards of trade and other assemblies.

The Crown Prince will pass through America this Fall on his way to Siam, visiting the United States in October. The itinerary at this time of writing is not yet determined, but in all probability he will take in Washington and a number of the leading cities between New York and San Francisco. He will be accompanied by a small suite and undertakes the journey with the idea of adding to his knowledge of the world. In this young Prince there is nothing of the curious or the strange. He comes as a student of men and of institutions, and will return to his fatherland, it is said, to take up his round of daily duties in perhaps the busiest office connected with the Government. His progress has been followed with great pride by his father, who now wishes to have his son introduced to the practical workings of the machinery of the Home Government before the responsibilities of the sovereign are placed upon him.

The following review of "The War of the Polish Succession," by His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Siam (London, T. Fisher Unwin), may not be without interest in this connection as a side light upon the character of the author :

This little volume does not claim to be the result of independent research, or to add anything new to our knowledge of the historical episode with which it deals. But it testifies to a wide and intelligent study of recognized authorities; and it is a clear and helpful exposition of the successive phases of the incident—the election to the Polish Crown at the death of Augustus II. in 1733; the siege of Danzig; the Spanish conquest of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and the Rhine campaign. The book is primarily intended for those of the author's fellow-students at Oxford, who are reading for the history "School," and to them it will doubtless prove serviceable. As a concise summary of events it may also be of profit to those who, for other purposes or other reasons, are interested in the affairs of Europe during the eighteenth century.

THE BUDGET.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the Budget proper for next year, as approved by the Cabinet, shows a revenue of 253 million *yen* and an expenditure of 257 millions. There are supplementary budgets, however, dealing with a revenue of 3½ millions and an expenditure of 5 millions, so that, on the whole, a tolerably exact balance results.

From the same authority we learn that the new enterprises included in next year's Budget are, first, custom-house works at Kobe, involving a total outlay of 3½ million *yen*, spread over several years; secondly, various riverine works, requiring an expenditure of 800,000 *yen*, all in one year; thirdly, census expenses, 450,000 *yen*; fourthly, a subsidy of 500,000 *yen* to sheet-glass manufacture;

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fifthly, extension of telephones, 1,450,000 *yen*; and, sixthly, various outlays on account of sugar refinery, the erection of an industrial school in Sendai, the organization of an industrial and commercial bureau, a subsidy for the St. Louis exhibition, &c., the whole amounting to 5½ millions. It is further stated that the Cabinet contemplates greater expedition in carrying out the various public works in Formosa, and that an additional appropriation will be sought on that account.

The Foreign Office's appropriation is said to amount to 6½ million *yen* and to include allowances for establishing four new consulates and nine honorary consulates, all in China and Korea. In the Judicial Department's section there is an appropriation of 108,000 *yen* for the purpose of increasing the salaries of judicial officials, and there is also a provision for adding eighty to the present number of registration offices; for improving jails (140,000 *yen*), and for building new jails in Akita, Yamanashi, Otsu and Mito.

Concerning the reductions of 9,900,000 *yen* said to have been effected in the budgetary expenditures, the *Yomiuri* gives the items thus:—

	Yen.
Postponement of Railway Construction ...	6,000,000
Postponement of Army and Navy Works.	1,400,000
Sale of lands	1,200,000
Sale of Hiroshima mines	140,000
Amendment of the Tariff (*ad valorem*) ...	500,000
Changes in the Army and Navy Expansion	240,000
Reductions in expenses of Departments...	400,000

These reductions, however, are more nominal than real. In the matter of railways, for example, while a saving of six millions is effected by postponing works of the old programme, a new scheme involving outlays of 106 millions, spread over a number of years, is introduced.

Among the bills to be submitted the most important are, one relating to the Law of Bankruptcy, having for its object the better protection of creditors; one relating to the establishment of a Chino-Japanese bank; one relating to amendment of banking regulations, and, finally, several measures submitted to the last Diet but not passed.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUMANIAN JEWS.

The Washington Government is now being assailed by the organs of Clerical and Conservative opinion in Germany. America's idea is that the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin should take concerted action on behalf of the Jews, whose position in Rumania is such that they enjoy neither the rights of subjects nor the protection of aliens, and are discriminated against so that even to earn their bread by honest work is difficult. America, not being herself a signatory of the Berlin Treaty, laboured under some disqualification as an initiator of any movement in the above sense. She addressed a circular to the Powers, but failed to elicit any answer except from Great Britain, who responded earnestly, making the circular the basis of a note from herself to her Berlin co-signatories. Some of the leading German journals sympathise with the United States' movement. But others seek to throw the Monroe doctrine in Washington's face; an obviously inconsequential rejoinder, as the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* observes, since America merely asks the signatories of the Berlin Treaty to do what she would herself be ready to undertake at their instance in the case of any of the republics on her continent. The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes correspondence bidding the Americans look at home before they air their charity abroad, and suggesting that their own treatment of the Filipinos and the negroes disqualifies them to champion the Jews. It is easy to see that dread exists of the extension of such interference. Its scope might easily be made to embrace the treatment of the Finns in Russia and of the Poles in Prussia. But the German Government is not likely to offer any opposition to the consummation of America's purpose. Whatever may be its sentiments towards Rumania, it will obey the dictates of justice and humanity. As to those sentiments, the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* analyses them thus:—

The Imperial Government undoubtedly takes a very friendly interest in the fortunes of Rumania. Not only is the ruler of that country, King Charles, like the heir presumptive, a scion of the Catholic Sigmaringen branch of the Hohenzollerns; there has also been for some years a well-founded belief that Rumania may be reckoned upon as a kind of satellite of the Triple Alliance in the event of serious complications in Eastern Europe. Among those who suspect that the interests of Germany in Constantinople and in Asia Minor have ceased to be purely commercial the opinion prevails that Rumania, its railway system, and its important new harbour of Kustendji, are regarded in Berlin as stages on the best and quickest route which is at present available in all eventualities for an express service between the German capital and Constantinople. The predilections of the German Government are thus strongly on the side of its actual or potential ally. Bismarckian traditions, moreover, are strongly opposed to German interference in the domestic affairs of other European States, especially where pleas of humanity are urged. The same traditions are, if not actually Anti-Semitic, at least far from being friendly towards the Jews as such.

LEGAL DELAYS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* devote leading articles to the necessity of freeing judicial procedure from some of the impediments that disfigure it at present. Reference is specially made to the lower tribunals, where the process of instituting a case is so troublesome that people will suffer almost anything rather than become litigants. One of the complaints made is that the laws are variously interpreted; but evidently that is a matter remediable by time alone, for when different courts are required to interpret codified laws unillustrated by precedents, varieties of view are inevitable. As to the delays of the law, however, there are obviously valid reasons to complain, for out of 138,000 civil suits instituted in the year 1900, only 78,000 were settled within 10 days, the remainder requiring periods that sometimes reached 2 years. It would appear that something of the delay is due to insufficiency of judicial staff, for statistics show that during the same year (1900), there were 424,000 cases, civil and criminal, and since there are only 418 judges, it is evident that each judge must have disposed of an average of 3 cases daily in order to get through the work. However, the Government is said to have drafted a bill which will furnish some relief. It is called *Saibansho Kosei-ho Kaisei-an*, or "bill for amending the system of collegiate courts." The principal reforms embodied in the bill are:—(1) That whereas district courts—the lowest form of tribunal—are not now empowered to deal with civil suits involving a sum of over 100 *yen*, that limit will be increased to 300 *yen*. (2) That the number of judges forming a collegiate court will be diminished. Thus whereas 5 now constitute a bench in an appeal court, the future quorum will be 3, and in the case of the Court of Cassation the number will be reduced from 7 to 5. (3) In the third place, the method of appeal will be simplified, so that a local court will be the appeal tribunal for a district court, and all other appeals will be carried to the Court of Cassation, appeal courts being abolished altogether. (4) Finally, whereas the courts have hitherto taken a recess from the 11th of July to the 10th of September, there will be no recess at all hereafter.

The *Jiji Shimpo* enters with much minuteness into the various delays that occur owing to superfluities of procedure. It is well known to every reader of Japanese history that formalism is one of the nation's most salient characteristics, and doubtless in view of that fact smoothness and rapidity in the transaction of business are difficult to attain.

A FACTORIES BILL.

The Government is said to have completed the draft of a bill for the better regulation of the employment of labour. Many things have indicated the necessity of such legislation, especially the recent affair in Saitama prefecture where the managers of a cotton-spinning mill had to be severely punished by a law court for their brutality to factory girls. It is stated, however, that the authorities recognise the necessity of proceeding deliberately in this matter, so as not to interfere too abruptly with national customs. They are said to hold that a period of about ten years will be required before completely satisfactory laws can be enacted.

Among the principal provisions of the proposed bill, the following are the most important:—(1) The law shall be applicable to factories where at least 30 hands are employed. (2) Children under eleven years of age shall not serve as apprentices. (3) Females, whatever their age, and males of less than sixteen, shall not be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (4) Females of whatever age and males of less than sixteen shall not be required to work for more than 14 hours daily in a first-class factory and more than 15 in a second-class. This distinction between first-class and second-class factories is to be subsequently determined. As to the great length of working hours sanctioned by the bill, the point to be noted is that in these matters traditional custom must be respected. After five years it is contemplated to amend the law in the sense of reducing the hours in first-class factories to 13 and those in second-class to 14, which times will again be reduced to 12 and 13 hours respectively at the end of 10 years. There are also various provisions relating to the relief of workpeople. Thus, employers are required to provide medical treatment for sick apprentices and to allow them at least one half of their wages in the event of illness lasting longer than 5 days; should an apprentice be disabled or crippled in the discharge of his duties, two years' pay must be given to him, with a total limit of 250 *yen*. If death results from injuries, 20 *yen* must be paid for funeral expenses, and a sum representing 1½ years' wages, with a limit of 200 *yen*, must be paid to the family.

These provisions will convey an idea of the nature of the bill without entering into further details. The drafters of the measure are said to be sensible that it is very far from being a completely satisfactory law, but they recognise the advisability of avoiding haste.

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THE SALVATION ARMY'S SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

The Salvation Army announces a self-denial week from November 1st to November 8th, and the funds thus obtained will be applied to the maintenance and extension of missionary and social operations. For the information of readers who take an interest in philanthropic enterprises, we append an extract from the Army's last report:—

The following figures give an idea, though an imperfect one, of our present operations.

Field Operations.

No. Corps and Outposts	33
„ Officers (wholly employed)	82
„ Open air meetings during year	2,930
„ Attendance at indoor meetings during year	82,000
„ "Toki-no-Koye" fortnightly circulation	10,500

Ex-prisoners Home.—During the year a very satisfactory work has been accomplished.

No. Inmates at beginning of year	38
„ New Inmates admitted	67
„ Passed out satisfactory	53
„ Passed out unsatisfactory	17
„ Now in Home	35

Rescue Work.—Two years ago in connection with the opening of our Rescue Home in Tokyo a special number of the "Toki-no-Koye" was published that began the "Free Cessation" agitation resulting in the issue of the Imperial Ordinance making it possible for any girl to leave the licensed quarter and give up this life when she chose to do so.

Licensed Prostitutes.—The decrease in the number of licensed women since the issue of this Ordinance has reached the remarkable number of 12,000 or 25 per cent.

Unlicensed Prostitutes.—It is very satisfactory to find that there has been a corresponding decrease in this direction, the number of convictions for illegal prostitution having decreased 20 per cent.

The takings and the number of visitors to the licensed quarters have tremendously decreased. In Tokyo and Nagoya, the number of guests decreased 20 per cent. while in Kyoto and other parts the decrease was much greater.

Our Rescue Home.—A great deal of our work has been in assisting girls to secure their liberty and restoring them to their friends but steady helpful work has also been done in connection with the Home.

No. Received in the Home	64
„ Sent to situations and friends	19
„ Married	24
„ Unsatisfactory	4
„ Doubtful	7
„ Present Inmates	10

Naval and Mercantile Home Yokohama.—The following figures will give, though inadequately, what has been accomplished in connection with the Home during the year:—

No. of meals supplied	20,774
„ of Beds supplied	4,780
Persons for whom we found employment	80
Sent out of Port for the Consular authorities and the Charity Organization Society	138
Services conducted at the Home, on board ship, Teas, etc.	174
Attendances at these	7,250

MUNICIPAL FACTS.

There appeared in the columns of *The Times* during September a series of remarkable essays on "Municipal Socialism." Eleven of them had been published up to the date of our most recent advices. One fact indisputably established by them is that money-making enterprises carried on by municipalities do not make money. There is mismanagement, there is indifference to economy and there is want of efficient supervision. Another fact demonstrated is the apathy of rate-payers: they pay big taxes and give themselves little if any concern about the manner of their contributions' expenditure. One would not have expected that of Englishmen, but it is evidently true.

In the tenth of these essays the affairs of the metropolitan borough of Poplar are discussed. Poplar has a population of some 170,000. It contains the East and West India Docks, the Millwall Docks and some of the largest and most important industrial undertakings in London. Yet its mayor is one "Will Crooks," a cooper by trade, who occupies a house rated at £11 a year. Among the members of the borough council over which "Will Crooks" presides are a labourer at an iron foundry who earns £1 a week; a labourer at a chemical works; a gas stoker; a bricklayer and so on. Thus thoroughly have the influences of Labour established their control in Poplar. These are the kind of men to whom is entrusted the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of municipal money. Naturally they make a conspicuous bungle of the whole business.

The story of the borough under this sort of management contains many interesting particulars. Two years ago, an electric lighting installation was laid down at a cost of two hundred thousand pounds, with borrowed money. It is a comparative failure. Very few people patronise it, and apparently the light has the same tendency as that formerly observed in Tokyo and Yokohama—it goes out suddenly at inconvenient moments. Then there is a newly constructed public bath which cost eleven thousand pounds. But the people will not use it. The boys prefer to bathe in the Thames in summer and to abstain from bathing in the winter, and the grown-ups "go to bed dirty year in and year out." The same borough has a second bath-house, erected at a cost of £11,285, and a third which required an initial expenditure of £42,000 and now involves an outlay of £3,000 annually. Baths and electric lights do not appeal to the people of Poplar.

But the provision for the poor is the most remarkable feature of Poplar municipal administration. New schools for the children of the lower orders are being erected at a cost of £200,000. "They will have swimming baths, gymmasium, farm, and other attractions of which even an ordinary first-class boarding school could not boast, so that the children of the poor will be far better off than the children of most of the rate-payers who will bear the cost." Expenditures on account of relief are even more extravagant. They absorb one half of the total revenue, their annual burden to the rate-payers being £118,046. That figure deserves to be contemplated by Tokyo taxpayers, who groan at the idea of expending a hundred thousand pounds annually on the improvement of a city of a million and a half of inhabitants. Poplar, with its 170,000 persons, lavishes a greater sum upon the relief of its poor alone. But Poplar is an example of reckless wastefulness. It shows something of the abuses resulting from the regimen of Socialism directed by Labour.

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

Baron Shibusawa has been required to follow the custom now prevalent in his country. He has submitted to be interviewed and to have publicity given to his views about the nations visited by him during his six months' tour. Half a year is a brief period for forming an estimate of several peoples, but the opinions of a man like Shibusawa are always worthy of attention. He seems to have found America's prosperity very striking. Everything was booming. The sources of such vigour are to be sought, he thinks, first in the extraordinary natural resources of the country and in the series of plentiful harvests furnished by recent years; secondly, in the dash and enterprise of the people, who know how to press good fortune to the utmost limits of its capacity. Yet the whole vast affair appears to have suggested to Mr. Shibusawa something of the inflated-bubble character. Where the pace is so tremendous a collision with adversity must have shattering effects. All the system of trusts and speculative transations wore an overdone aspect, and he carried away from the splendid country a latent sense of instability. Passing to England, he saw conservatism and caution that contrasted palpably with the feverish radicalism beyond the Atlantic. London docks were still equipped with old-fashioned appliances, and Sheffield was working with carefully tended, semi-obsolete machines. There was palpable lagging behind the times in the field of manufacturing industry. But in the making of arms and munitions of war England ranged far ahead of the United States. There could not be any comparison between the two. On the whole, Baron Shibusawa would rather see his country adopt the British model as the less perilous. Concerning Germany he has words of praise only. We infer that he found there the happy mean between the breathless rush of America and the conservative deliberation of England. Above all, the difference of mercantile manners in Germany and England forced itself on his attention. The German was all politeness and anxiety to oblige; the Englishman was reserved and indifferent. As for France, the Baron appears to have been received there with very scant courtesy. He has not described his Paris experiences in detail, but he says significantly that nothing else could have been reasonably expected of a nation which regards the Anglo-Japanese alliance as directed against a Power with which the French are closely associated. An almost uniformly unpleasant experience of the Baron's was in connexion with his country's financial credit in Europe. French banks which have large connexions with the Far East were emphatically skeptical as to Japan's credit, and German economists betrayed a similar mood. This distrust was less marked in England, though even there few persons ventured to speak with unqualified confidence of Japanese finance.

The Baron arrived in Tokyo at 10.48 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. Several hundreds of prominent men had assembled at Shimbashi to meet him. He was greeted first by Count Inouye, and he subsequently spent some time with the latter statesman at a restaurant before proceeding to his own home.

KOREA.

It is now denied that the Lady Wong (or Om) has been made Empress of Korea, as was reported by recent telegrams. The time, it is said, has not arrived for the step. She has merely received an additional title—one more ideograph prefixed to her former title,—the ideograph for "honourable." That is different, decidedly.

Mr. Cho Pyong-sik has been definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul. It will be remembered that his temporary nomination to that post for the purpose of receiving Mr. Waeber and Prince Cyril was recently announced. Cho is a very old man. It was he that came to Japan last year on a special mission of a somewhat extravagant nature. His policy is said to be markedly pro-Russian.

A serious fire occurred in the Japanese settlement at Fusan on the night of the 4th instant at 10 o'clock. From 300 to 400 houses were destroyed and the total loss is estimated at a million *yen*.

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"THE TEMPLES OF THE ORIENT AND THEIR MESSAGE."

In "Clear Round" Mr. E. A. Gordon familiarized his readers with an essentially analytical method of book-craft. He set down a multitude of pretty, suggestive and often recondite thoughts, but he made no attempt to synthesise them. The same habit of mind is displayed in his latest work "The Temples of the Orient." It is a congeries of fragmentary conceptions. They display remarkably wide research and extensive knowledge of the eschatology of various peoples in ancient times, but one lays down the book with a feeling of regret that the author did not add a summary indicating the general conclusions deducible from such a mass of particulars. There is indeed a historical summary, and it has immense interest. Within the space of ten pages the author catalogues the salient events in the history of the Sumerian Nipur, from the seventh millennium before Christ until the twentieth century of our own era when the "cradle of the great primitive faith" was disinterred by an American expedition under Peters, Hilprecht and Haynes. The world has yet to learn much about the results of that disinterment. Among the objects unearthed is the library of the College of E-Kur, consisting of twenty-five thousand volumes written on unbaked bricks. Much time will be needed to decipher the contents of the cuniform records, which are supposed to cover the whole "theological, astronomical, scientific, linguistic and mathematical knowledge of the days prior to Abraham." But enough has been read to show how vain is the current belief about the date of the creation and about ancient history in general. Mr. Gordon gives a short and valuable synopsis of Nipur's story, but his book would have gained much from a synthesis of the miscellany of facts it embodies. Of course the broad purpose of his researches is plain enough. He seeks to show that from everlasting to everlasting there has been but one God in the creed of humanity, and that we bow the knee to-day before the throne where the Semites worshipped ten thousand years ago. It is a fascinatingly interesting study. In Sumêr, Egypt and Palestine, as these modern researches show them to us, we make vivid acquaintance with "our fathers of old," learning at one moment about the university of An, where Moses and Herodotus studied; at another that when the Jews entered upon their exile in Babylon they were a "reckless, lawless, godless populace," but when they returned to Canaan they had been "transformed into a band of Puritans."

There are many passing allusions to Japan and her religion in this remarkable work. The author finds similarities between *Shinto* and the faith of Nipur, and he asks whether the Japanese creed may not have been derived from the primitive worship of Sin, upon whose mountain of Horeb the tables of the Law were given to Moses. The *torii* also has suggestions for him. Our theory of the *torii* is evidently incomplete. It is not enough to know that it represents the perch of the cocks collected by the deities in order that their crowing might deceive the Sun Goddess. There must be a great deal more to explain. Mr. Gordon notes that the Egyptian soul-emblem was a human-headed bird resting upon the temple gateways and that the cock is the "Bird of Resurrection." He thinks, also, that the Shamanism of the Turko-Tartar tribes, the Koreans, the Ainu and the Japanese connects them with the Ikkado-Sumerians — the "black-headed race" of the hymns to Ia, Nardesk and Sin. That is a large inference—one among many. After all, the intelligence of the human race, however variously it may be affected by circumstances, can not always produce dissimilar offspring. Among its children, born at whatsoever remote epochs and under whatsoever different conditions, there must be some family likenesses. Accidental resemblances may become dangerous guides. Viewed by enthusiastic eyes they assume extravagant significance. Such a thought occurs to us occasionally when reading "The Temples of the Orient." Yet we should strongly advise others to read it. It forces one to think. Did the Egyptians carry their studies as far as bacteriology, for example? Their symbol of pestilence was a mouse, and one of the latest discoveries of modern savants is that the rat is the great transmitter of bacilli. Perhaps we are only getting back to where our forefathers stood, instead of leaving them in remote regions of uncivilized ignorance. Uneasy suggestions of that kind will force themselves upon the attention of every reader of "Temples of the Orient."

THE NAVAL INCREMENT QUESTION.

Our readers must have observed that a discrepancy of three million *yen* exists in the statements made by various newspapers about the sum to be devoted by the Treasury to purposes of naval increment, some journals putting the amount at 11¾ million *yen*, others estimating it at 8½ millions. The explanation of this difference is somewhat complicated. Count Matsukata's original scheme—submitted to the Diet in the 1899-1900 session—contemplated an increase of the land-tax rate from 2½ to 4 per cent. all round, that is to say, in urban and rural districts alike. But the Diet, unwilling to make a permanent change, modified the Minister's proposal in the sense that rural lands should pay 3⅓ per cent. and urban lands 5 per cent.; that the change should be limited to five years, and that, simultaneously, certain readjustments of taxable values should be made. The revenue derivable from the above two increments would have totalled 11¾ million *yen*. But the accompanying readjustment involved a loss of 3¼ millions, so that the net result to the Treasury was an additional income of 8½ millions for five years. This action on the part of the Diet provoked much criticism at the time. For it will be perceived that, by way of compensation for giving to the Government a quinquennial increase, the House of Representatives manœuvred so as to secure a permanent reduction of 3¼ millions for the tax-payer at the end of the five-years period, inasmuch as the re-adjustment of taxable valuation would be perpetual whereas the tax-rate would revert to its original figure. Now if the Government obtains the Diet's consent next session to continue the levy of the land tax on its present basis and to devote the proceeds to naval increment, the sum actually available for the latter purpose will be only 8½ million *yen*. It is here that the question comes in—will the Government ask the Diet to appropriate for the Navy the gross sum accruing from the increased land tax, or only the net sum remaining after the loss of 3¼ millions on account of re-assessment is deducted? That is what appears uncertain. If the gross sum be appropriated, it will obviously be necessary that the Treasury should find some other source for meeting the deficit of 3¼ millions resulting from re-assessment. Or, to put the matter differently, the money devoted yearly to purposes of naval increment will include a special appropriation of 3¼ millions independently of the land-tax increment. We can not undertake to say what is the present idea of the Cabinet on this point.

TAX ON DOGS.

The Tokyo Municipality has proposed and obtained the City Assembly's consent to a tax of one *yen* per head annually on dogs. It is estimated that the tax will yield 3,000 *yen*. That is a remarkable assumption. It is based on the hypothesis that only one family in every thousand keeps a dog in Tokyo. We should have inferred from sound and appearance that one family in every ten nourishes a canine pet.

There are symptoms that the citizens are becoming weary of the present method of carrying on the scheme of "City Improvement." Hitherto the plan has been very extensive, but its accomplishment depended on accident. When a fire occurred, the streets in the devastated area were widened; but as fires do not occur with any regularity, it resulted that the process of improvement assumed a patchwork character, at once unsightly and inconvenient. The Improvements Committee has therefore resolved to change the system and to set about the work in a definite and orderly manner, devoting 19,998,226 *yen* to it, and completing it in a period of 20 years. Surely anything that will accelerate the present methods must be welcomed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Russian newspapers are said (*Asahi* telegram) to be agreed in urging that the Afghanistan problem must be settled definitely. What is the matter with Afghanistan after all? Can not it be left alone? We have always wished that it could be erased from the map as an independent kingdom, and that the frontiers of England and Russia might be conterminous in Central Asia. But British statesmen, who certainly understand the motives of their own action, prefer the existence of a semi-civilized buffer State, capable of becoming at any moment a sharp thorn in the side of either of its neighbours. Russia apparently thinks the present moment opportune for opening the question. Otherwise her newspapers would not be suffered to speak so strongly.

General Sakuma's retirement is owing to ill-health. He has been ailing for a long time, and has been obliged to leave the duties of his office undischarged. He retires at his own request, and it is thought that his successor in the inspectorship of the central districts will be General Kuroki, now inspector of the western districts.

The Cabinet has promulgated certain changes which are believed to be a part of a general programme of administrative reform. It would be merely confusing to attempt any analysis of the measure at this stage. The only salient feature is a reduction of the official personnel—especially in the department of the tobacco monopoly—, which results in an economy of 40,000 *yen* annually. The total saving effected is 9 million *yen*, but a large portion of this does not belong to the realm of administrative reform, being simply a result of postponement or adjustment of public works.

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It is characteristic of the German people to-day that their energy of intellect and their confidence in their destiny thrust them into the van of many important enterprises. They are now taking the lead in matters relating to the establishment of an universal system of wireless telegraphy. The Marconi Company and Lloyds having concluded an arrangement which threatened to give them a monopoly of the system, Germany steps forward with a declaration that such a monopoly would be commercially and politically objectionable. She has invited England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary and the United States to arrange for a meeting of delegates who shall prepare a programme for an international conference, in order to draft a convention settling conditions for the establishment of wireless telegraph stations. The invitation is said to have elicited a favourable response.

The Republic of Guatemala, in Central America, was established on March 21, 1847, and has an area of 48,290 English square miles. Of the 1,574,340 souls which form the population 60 per cent. are pure Indians. The soil in general is exceedingly fertile, the most important crop being coffee. The largest of these plantations were in the hands of Germans, and despite a heavy export duty the trade was continually growing. Santa Maria mentioned in our cablegram is, we presume, the railway junction of that name.

On the 2nd instant a religious ceremony of some importance took place in Tokyo. Portions of the bones of twenty thousand soldiers who had lost their lives in the war of 1894-5, were transported from Kyoto for special interment in a newly erected mortuary shrine, called the *Chiurei-do*, within the precincts of Gokoku Temple in the Koishikawa suburb of the capital. The car containing the relics was, of course, very magnificently decorated, and a large concourse of priests accompanied it, as well as the friends and relatives of the deceased together with about a hundred soldiers in uniform who had fought in the war. As the procession was passing the front of the French Legation, the carriage of His Excellency M. Harmand was about to issue from the gate, but the driver reined back his horses at the instance of the directors of the procession and awaited an opportunity to pass. Seeing, as he supposed, that the path was clear, he attempted to proceed. But this action being resented by the crowd, some disturbance occurred. As to its extent we can not speak with certainty. The accounts vary much. But no one seems to have suffered any injury, and M. Harmand appears to have treated the matter with good-humoured tolerance. Due apologies were tendered by the Authorities.

The fine new building of the Mitsui has been finished. The work of construction began in 1896, and the edifice now constitutes one of the most imposing structures in the capital. It stands in the neighbourhood of the Bank of Japan and covers an area of 770 *tsubo*, in a compound of 2,720 *tsubo*. There is an underground story and four above ground, so that the employment of a lift is necessary. All the operations—banking, mining, trade and general business—are to have their headquarters in this building. On the 10th instant there will be a grand opening ceremony and from the 17th the officers will commence business.

The Emperor has been pleased to confer the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun on Mr. Okura Kihachiro, in consideration of his munificent services in the cause of education.

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN TOKYO.

Owing to the inclement weather which prevailed on the 1st and 2nd instant, the Birthday review on the 3rd was abandoned as the state of the ground would have greatly impeded the evolutions of troops. This is exactly what happened last year.

The Imperial Levee took place at 11 a.m. and was largely attended. Subsequently three hundred and eighty persons had the honour of lunching with His Majesty in the Phœnix Hall. Unfortunately the Crown Prince was unable to be present owing to indisposition.

In the evening the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura, entertained at dinner the Representatives of Foreign Powers and other distinguished personages. Subsequently His Excellency repaired to the Imperial Hotel where, assisted by Viscountess Tanaka, he did the honours at the Birthday Ball. The invitations issued this year numbered twenty-six hundred in all, namely, nineteen hundred to Japanese and seven hundred to foreigners. About twelve hundred of the *invités* attended. In view of this large assemblage the dimensions of the supper marquee were increased from the usual 130 *tsubo* to 160 *tsubo* (12,966 square feet), and even in its enlarged form it barely sufficed to accommodate the guests. Imperialism was represented by Prince and Princess Komatsu (junior), Prince and Princess Kacho, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, and Prince and Princess Kanin. Additional eclat was lent to the occasion by the presence of several foreign officers now visiting Japan for the purpose of attending the autumn manœuvres. The decorations were exceptionally beautiful and of entirely novel conception, the main feature being huge bouquets in the form of *Kusu-dama*, suspended at regular intervals on the walls and corruscating with points of electric light. Some special method of organization seems to have been adopted with regard to refreshments, so that, this part of the entertainment being kept entirely independent of the ball room, the latter escaped the pressure of the crowds which on all previous occasions rendered dancing virtually impossible until after supper. Similar skill marked the arrangements in the matter of vehicles. A double entrance was contrived, so that the occupants of carriages and *jinrikisha* took different routes yet arrived simultaneously at the entrance to the reception salon. Moreover all the usual confusion and difficulty in procuring one's conveyance at the time of departure was completely obviated. In all these respects the ball was a model entertainment. The science of organization could not have been carried further, and Mr. Yoshida of the Foreign Office, who is chiefly responsible for such matters, must be congratulated on having reached the limits of good arrangement. The Imperial guests remained until supper at half-past eleven, and dancing subsequently continued until past one o'clock. On the whole no entertainment so successful in every feature had ever previously been witnessed in Tokyo. The only subject of regret was that indisposition prevented Baroness Komura from being present.

At the banquet given by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs covers were laid for thirty-four persons. The health of the Emperor was proposed by His Excellency M. Harmand, who, on his return from Europe, becomes *Doyen* of the Corps Diplomatique.

His Majesty's speech at the Levee in the forenoon was, as usual, of the briefest description—a short expression of welcome to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and of his own subjects. It was translated into French by Baron Sannomiya. The Prime Minister, Count Katsura, replied on behalf of the Cabinet in almost equally brief terms. His Excellency M. Harmand also confined himself to a very few words. As Dean of the Corps Diplomatic he expressed his own and his colleagues' profound appreciation of the gracious welcome given to them by the Emperor. His Majesty remained with his guests until 12.40 p.m.

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, the Empress held a Drawing Room at which the Princess Imperial and the Princesses of the Blood were present.

YOKOHAMA.

In Yokohama the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty the Emperor was generally observed as a holiday. The banks were all closed and most houses of business put up their shutters and hung out their flags. Also it may safely be said that all Bluff residents owning a flag hoisted it. Many people had gone into the country on Friday and Saturday and many more followed on Sunday and Monday morning. Those who were fortunate enough to get away early were not favoured with very good weather for it rained more or less all the time till early on Monday morning. Afterwards, however, the skies cleared and nothing better could have been wished for—at any rate along the coast.

Governor Sufu received residents at the Prefectural Office between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the warships in port, the British battleship *Goliath*, the U.S. battleship *Kentucky*, and the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa*. Practically all the ships in harbour flew the contents of their flag lockers, and such of the yachts as own a set of signal bunting displayed it. The weather remained dry throughout the day. In the evening the warships were beautifully illuminated, their outlines being marked out with electric lights. The *Kentucky*, specially, made a fine show, having in addition, a couple of flags, one at her bow and the other at her stern, most effectively traced in the colours appropriate to the ensign and the jack.

YACHTING.

The twice-postponed race of the 21-raters was brought off on Monday and resulted in victory for *Winsome* which had a long lead coming up from the Widow Buoy, though *Pele* closed up considerably after they rounded the Lightship. The breeze was light from the eastward.

The corrected times were as follow :—

	h.m.s.
Winsome	4.22.05
Pele	4.24.12
Stella	4.25.05
Vixen	4.35.40

Winsome therefore takes first and *Pele* second prize.

FOOTBALL.

A game of football was played on Monday between a scratch team representing Yokohama and an eleven from the *Goliath*. In the first half the latter scored two goals and the former one; in the second half both sides pressed hard but failed to score. The visitors touched their opponents' cross-bar several times and ten minutes before time was called Kilby, on a centring kick by Firth, had an easy shot for goal which unfortunately rose over the bar, merely grazing it. The visitors therefore won.

The following was the local team :—

W. J. Waddilove	Goal.
A. W. S. Austen, N. G. Maitland	Backs.
A. R. Firth, W. J. White, F. Pollard	Half Backs.
W. R. Ford, A. W. Read, H. W. Kilby, W. Graham, F. O. Stuart	Forwards.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

With a view to the utilization of the Siberian Railway for the transport of mails from Japan to Europe, the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce has been in correspondence with the Department of Communications in Tokyo, and the information obtained is that, though the Department is making investigations into the facilities offered by the Siberian Railway for the transmission of mails from Japan to Europe, it is impossible at present to say when that route will be availed of for the purpose.

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THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

ON November 3rd the Japanese nation and foreigners in Japan joined in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the EMPEROR's birthday. It is not likely that any foreign journals will emulate their Japanese contemporaries in penning eulogies of HIS MAJESTY's wisdom and virtues. The Japanese habit in this matter is a little hyperbolical from an Occidental standpoint, but the etiquette that inspires it being fully understood, we have no occasion to be critical and need only offer an apology for speaking ourselves in a lower strain of applause. Unquestionably applause is well deserved. We do not pretend to estimate the moral qualities of HIS MAJESTY as compared with those of the world's renowned rulers in the past or in the present. Happily for Japan her polity is so ordered that few opportunities offer for a direct display of beneficent sagacity or injurious unwisdom on the part of her Sovereign. To the general onlooker, therefore, few indications are procurable for weighing the force of the Imperial ability as a factor of statecraft. There are two things, however, that thrust themselves upon the attention of every observer. They are HIS MAJESTY's unfailing display of prudent confidence and his untiring exercise of tactful charity. In the former respect he closely resembles the great WILLIAM of Germany. Both rulers seem to have been endowed with the same instinctive appreciation of ability in others, and the same deeply sagacious capacity of self-effacement in the presence of competent instruments. The forger of that fine machine, the modern German empire, showed his imperial aptitude most conspicuously in his choice of agents and in the fullness of the trust he reposed in them. During the thirty-six years of his reign the EMPEROR MUTSUHITO has shown the same faculties of insight and faith. It was HIS MAJESTY's great good fortune, and the great good fortune of his country, that he succeeded to the throne at the very dawn of the "era of enlightenment." Had it been necessary for his father KÔMEI to cross the bridge between the old and the new, the effort of breaking away from the traditions of the past, which had received the sanction of HIS MAJESTY's own practice, might have proved too great and would certainly have shocked the sense of congruity in some sections of his subjects. But KÔMEI passed away from the scene of storm, struggle and confusion just as the country had to choose between remaining in the shadow of the old or passing into the light of the new, and it was comparatively easy for his successor, then (1866) in his fourteenth year, to identify himself intimately with the changes of the time, and to enter unreservedly the path indicated by the singularly daring and brilliant band of youthful *samurai* who undertook to wield their country's destiny in the years of *Gwanji* and *Keiwo*. Since then the EMPEROR has never made a mistake in his choice of instruments. Perhaps we should in justice attribute something of his eclectic penetration to the educating influence of that same band of *samurai*. But the faculty to receive instruction is a not less important element of moral greatness than the capacity to utilize it. If HIS MAJESTY's judgment had ever been obscured by favoritism or swayed by prejudice, Japan's unswerving progress must have suffered a check. But he has never erred. He has always had the courage of his confidence. That is saying a great deal when we remember through what a welter of changes Japan has passed during the *Meiji* era, and how variously the shifting elements of the scene must have presented themselves to the eyes of men responsible for the evolution of ultimate order. Side by side with this fine sagacity of perception and courage of trustfulness HIS MAJESTY and his gracious Consort have strengthened their hold upon the people's hearts and deepened the admiration of onlooking nations by the exercise of a very beautiful and thoughtful charity. The career of the EMPRESS, indeed, has been one long round of benevolence. HER MAJESTY's sole occupation is to discharge her Imperial duties and to practise mercy. We know of no life that has shed from a high place a brighter light of kindly sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of others. The EMPEROR's avocations of statecraft necessarily limit the time he may devote to the exercise of active charity, but none of the temptations of autocracy has ever interfered with his munificent ministrations to the needs of his people, great and small alike. That is a very fair and admirable record, and we speak in the best interests not of Japan alone but of humanity in general when we express a hope that many years may yet remain of such a reign.

OSAKA AND ITS GAS WORKS.

WE have received from the Mayor of Osaka a lengthy statement of the position taken by him with regard to the question of the gas works. Perhaps the fairest way to deal with this presentation of the case for the Osaka citizens, is to set down the cardinal points of the Mayor's contention—or, at least, the points which seem to us to be cardinal.

1. The instructions issued by the Governor of Osaka to the Gas Company did not constitute anything in the nature of a concession. On the 18th of February, 1896, the promoters of the Gas Company addressed a petition to the Governor of Osaka of which the gist was that, as the Company would have to lay iron pipes in the streets and other places in Osaka city for the purposes of a gas supply, permission to do so was requested. On the 1st of July of the same year the Governor of Osaka replied favourably to this application, and prescribing certain conditions which must be observed by the Company. The first was that permission to carry out the work must be duly sought; that plans, specifications and drawings must be furnished, and that, prior to seeking such permission, the views of the Mayor of Osaka must be consulted. The fourteenth of the conditions was couched in the following terms: —"After the laying of gas-pipes, it shall be competent for the City authorities to order pipes to be moved to a different place, or to be removed altogether, at the Company's charges, should such a course appear necessary in the public interests.

Evidently the above did not amount to more than recognition by the Administration. It merely guaranteed the Gas Company against official opposition to its enterprise as a whole (*gas-jigyo sono mono ni tsuite zettai ni kobamaru osore naki ni todomaru nari.*)

2. The Governor of Osaka has no power to grant a concession for gas works. There are no rules enabling him to do anything of the kind. Neither is there any necessity for a company to obtain official permission for an enterprise which any Japanese subject is free to undertake. However, even though permission were obtained from the Governor, it would not confer any right to use the streets of the city. The duty of repairing and preserving the streets devolves almost wholly upon the Municipality, the Governor's function being merely that of superintendence. A departmental ordinance issued by the Home Office on the 22nd of May, 1891, and numbered 462, makes this point quite clear. It shows that streets, embankments, and rows of trees, being constructed or planted at the charges of the local commuue, fall under its control, subject only to the Governor's sanction. This ordinance is the basis of a city's competence with regard to such objects.

3. The Company consequently having no acquired rights nor having obtained any special privilege, is at any moment liable to have the Governor's sanction revoked should such sanction be held to operate injuriously to the public interests.

4. Since without using the streets the Company can not carry out its enterprise, it follows that the practicability of the enterprise depends upon obtaining permission to use the streets, and, consequently, that competence to permit the enterprise being vested in the City, the City has the right to demand compensation. This right is quite independent of the Governor's instructions given to the Company. When the Company, as a result of the Governor's instructions, approaches the Municipality for purposes of consultation, it is within the power of the Municipality to require that leave shall be sought for using the streets, and to demand some consideration for granting such leave.

5. The Company seeks to maintain that inasmuch as it obtained, at the close of last year, permission from the Municipality to use a part of the streets, it has therefore the right to use all. Such a contention is an

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attempt to make a partial privilege the basis of a complete usurpation.

6. What the Municipality demands is :—

1. That the Municipality's sanction must be obtained before fixing or changing the scale of charges for gas.
2. That gas required for public purposes shall be supplied at reduced rates.
3. That at the end of a fixed term of years the city shall have the right to buy up the works.
4. That a portion of the gross earnings shall be paid to the city.
5. That a portion of the net earnings shall be paid to the city.

It has been objected that these last two conditions should not be simultaneously imposed. The Municipality's reply is that it demands a portion of the gross earnings by way of tax for laying pipes in the streets —the charge being quite independent of the Company's profit or loss—; and that it demands a portion of the net profits in consideration of granting to the Company a monopoly of the gas supply.

The above are the main arguments advanced by the Osaka Municipality in defence of the position taken by it. They amount to claiming that the Gas Company must of necessity obtain the Municipality's consent; that it has not yet obtained it, and that the Municipality is entitled to compensation for granting consent.

THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

OF course the idea of evacuating Shanghai has passed from the range of immediate probabilities. Germany, who was for a time the hesitating Power, is now understood to allege that since she has secured what she wants with regard to the open door in the Yangtse Valley, she will readily withdraw her garrison—when the other Powers do so. Germany does not perpetrate international jests or we should be tempted to suspect her of practical joking in this matter. For, in the first place, what need was there, what conceivable need, of seeking or obtaining from China any guarantee as to the open door in the Yangtze Valley? By what Power was the permanence of the open door threatened? Within what Power's "sphere of influence" did the Yangtze Valley fall? Within England's sphere, of course. What follows then? Here we have Germany who, ever since the opening of China by British arms, has carried on trade with that empire under the British ægis; Germany whose subjects have enjoyed in British colonies or British settlements exactly the same degree of liberty and the same measure of privilege as British subjects themselves, here we have this very Germany virtually avowing the necessity of obtaining from China a pledge that no part of the Yangtse Valley shall be closed at England's dictation! A pledge from China, be it observed. How is China to implement any such promise? Germany with Kiaochow in her possession ought to be able to answer the question. Those doings of hers in November, 1897, should teach her clearly what competence China possesses to resist the seizure of her territory or the partial closing of it to the outside world, as the Berlin Government has sought to close the *hinterland* of Kiaochow. Germany knows that many years must pass before she can menace China by any display of force comparable with that which England could now array in the Far East. Yet Germany, having achieved Kiaochow with her own small strength, now requires China to guarantee that no similar achievement shall be permitted to England's immensely greater strength! Can it be called anything but a huge jest? We delight in Germany's assurance. It is magnificent, and we do not grudge it any of the successes it accomplishes. But we do wish that it could be exercised in a manner less wantonly costly to England's *amour propre*. Does Germany care a row of pins about England's friendship? We think she does, and we know that her friendship is a matter of much moment to England. But Berlin's manœuvres are a terrible strain on the kindliest sentiments.

As for China in this matter, the latest telegrams indicate that she did exactly what we suggested some time ago as not improbable. Prince CHING deliberately threw dust in Sir ERNEST SATOW's eyes. In answer to Sir ERNEST the PRINCE declared that Germany was not asking for anything inimical to British interests. Then, on the afternoon of the same day, the Prince formally acceded to Germany's propositions. Perhaps His Highness did not intend to practise any deceit. Perhaps his intelligence did not suffice to penetrate the true import of such doings. But whether it was his folly or his crime, he ceases to be a possible *vis-à-vis* for any responsible British diplomatist.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

WE observe that our comments on the composition of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the house tax have been curiously misconstrued by our local contemporaries. One newspaper charges us with racial prejudice because we expressed disappointment that no Anglo-Saxon representative would take part in the proceedings, and another seeks to suggest that we had in our mind some jurisconsult who would have been unlikely to render judgment in favour of the anti-tax side. Such imputation of motives and prejudices is so hackneyed as to be wearisome. Our own choice in the matter would have been, in the first place, SIR EDWARD FRY. We should have liked to see him chosen for two reasons. The first is that we entertain a traditional predilection for seeing England represented on a tribunal which has the function of dealing with a question that concerns British interests. It is emphatically unusual, if not unprecedented, that in a matter where British subjects have so much more at stake than the subjects or citizens of any other Power, Great Britain should be judicially effaced. The second reason is that, whether owing to racial prejudice or impartial observation, we have come to regard British and American judges as the only judges in the world who adjudicate in absolute independence of executive influences. The principle of completely segregating the judiciary and the executive is admitted by all nations, but whether it receives genuinely practical recognition outside England and the United States of America, is open to great question. Sir EDWARD FRY might have been depended on to arrive at a conclusion based solely on the merits of the case, without the slightest concession to favour, affection, or official relation. We have nothing to say against M. RENAULT. Indeed, in an article which our critics, with characteristic ingenousness, ignore, we have paid a tribute to the distinguished Frenchman's high qualities and acknowledged his aptitude for the task now to be discharged by him. Yet we confess to an old-fashioned preference for Anglo-Saxon judges, and to a prejudice, which happily has not yet become old-fashioned, for the presence of British representatives on tribunals to which decisions about British interests are entrusted. If it be claimed that Sir EDWARD FRY could not have been trusted to render a decision entirely unbiassed or entirely in accord with the merits of the case, or if it be claimed that to prefer him is to show a desire for Japan's success, then we freely admit our own prejudice and partiality. Apart from these questions of personnel we venture to think that the whole arrangement is ill-advised. A much more satisfactory course, in our opinion, would have been the selection of a single arbitrator, such as the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who would have approached the question with an absolutely independent mind, and who would have brought to its solution the highest juridical qualifications. That Japan would have agreed to such an arrangement there can not be the least doubt. Her representative on the arbitral tribunal has now nominated as his first choice for the position of umpire, Mr. JUSTICE FULLER, of the Supreme Court of the United States. That alone is sufficient to show the good will entertained by Japan and her desire for justice, nothing more and nothing less.

THE SHINCHOU AFFAIR.

FULLER information about the Shinchou complications shows that in deference to the uncompromising attitude taken by England through her Representative, Sir ERNEST SATOW, the Chinese Government has issued a decree condemning two of the principal local military officers to death, and permanently depriving several civil officials of their posts. This drastic measure will terminate the incident. England's demands have been fully satisfied.

Evidently without full knowledge of the information in the possession of Sir ERNEST SATOW, it is impossible to criticise this incident intelligently. The local troops in

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China are proverbially inefficient. Virtually the only function they are expected to discharge is that of assisting the civil officials to preserve order. But, so far as experience goes, they never do assist until assistance comes too late to be of any value. There is, however, one aspect of this matter that can not fail to present itself to any thoughtful person. If the foreign public is ignorant of the exact reasons that have led to the execution of two high Chinese officers, the Chinese public also must be ignorant. That signifies a great deal. It signifies that men holding important military positions are to be decapitated in deference to a foreign demand without any form of public trial. It may be assumed, with reasonable probability, that such an incident does not shock the sense of justice in China as sharply as it would shock it in an Anglo-Saxon country. But some sense of hardship and arbitrariness must be produced. Most profoundly is it to be desired that foreign relations with China could be turned into a more civilized groove. The most that could possibly be demanded by one European Power of another, or of Japan, in connexion with an incident like that of Shinchou, would be that the officers charged with criminal negligence should be duly tried and punished in accordance with the judgment of a native tribunal. But in China Foreign Governments constitute themselves at once accusers and judges. Be the Chinese people ever so careless about the course of justice—and we have no right to suppose them careless—they can not fail to perceive this difference and to resent it. Possibly we are adopting the most efficient method of securing the lives and properties of British subjects when we demand, *viâ* naval demonstrations, the execution of Chinese officials who are suspected of failure to utilize fully their resources of protection. Nothing of the kind is done anywhere else, however, and there can be mistake about the resentment it must create among the Chinese. Is there no possibility of organizing some kind of mixed tribunal for the trial of such cases?

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

IT has been a matter of the most lively interest to military men in England to observe how far, if at all, the experiences gained in South Africa would be taken as suggesting the expediency of tactical changes in France and Germany. British Generals learned in Natal, in the Transvaal and in the Free State that in the face of modern weapons of precision troops fighting under topographical and climatic conditions such as those existing in South Africa, must refrain from front attacks and must approach an enemy's position in order so loose that, without extraordinary discipline and intelligence on the part of the men, their cohesion disappears altogether. Not until these lessons had been mastered and carried into practice did success attend the attacks of the British. Therefore the recent German manœuvres were watched with great curiosity. We alluded to this subject more than once in previous issues, noting the criticism of some American experts, who pointed out that no troops, advancing to the attack in the formation still maintained by the Germans, could hope to cross the "zone of shambles;" and noting also the somewhat fantastic retort of Mr. POULTENY BIGELOW, who maintained that what foreign oulookers are allowed to see in Germany is not the genuine manœuvres, but a kind of theatrical display, specially designed to delight the crowd and deceive the critic. *The Times* special correspondent treats the matter very differently. He puts forward a point which is very apt to be ignored, namely:—

All the great Continental nations can afford to lose men; yet the losses in a single big engagement in the war of 1870 would have crippled the then existing British Army practically out of all reckoning as an armed force; consequently the Continental expert does not look upon the economics of war from quite the same standpoint as we do ourselves. When the military expert, strategist or tactician, has millions of men at his disposal in Germany—over four millions—it can be readily understood that he faces the problem of war in a spirit far removed from that of the man who has not 50,000 men to lose. And this I think is the point which we in our criticisms are rather inclined to forget. The gaining of any given object at a sacrifice of 25,000 men in a single engagement is an end no British general would ever contemplate. Consequently, when we see in mimic war a manœuvre attempted which would, if successful, cripple us to the end of the campaign, and perhaps plunge us on the morrow into disaster, we shudder and say "this not war." For us it would not be war, but for others it may be the best expedient that they could employ. We know that big turning movements like Lord Roberts's battle at Diamond Hill in June, 1900, when carried out upon the humane system, take two to three days to be brought to a satisfactory issue. In Europe, with its network of railways and telegraphs and its giant supports and reserves within reach, it will not be often that a general will have sufficient time to follow the procedure which I have called the "humane system." His first consideration then will be the "glory and honour of his arms," and his second, true to the Napoleonic maxim, "the safety and preservation of his men."

It may be gathered from the above that German tacticians have not thought it necessary to modify their methods in deference to South Africa, and that the correspondent offers an intelligent explanation of their conservatism. But such an inference would be too sweeping. The Germans have made some changes, though only of a partial nature. No account could be more lucid than that given in the columns of the great journal:—

How far the formation of attack in which at present the Continental armies are trained will be possible when adequately covered by scientific fire support is, of course, still problematical. We have little in the loose formations of the South African war to give us a satisfactory parallel. Paardeberg and Modder River failed as attacks pressed home; Elandslaagte, Talana, Pieters Hill, and Vaalkranz, on the other hand, were successful. Pieters Hill would perhaps give the nearest parallel, as the artillery support was terrific and of the nature which the Continental soldier believes to be necessary, while the defence was the most stubborn offered by the Boers. Yet it was an attack carried through by lines of extended men. Personally I am of the opinion that there is a limit to the extent of shambles that men can be induced to cross; therefore I confidently condemn the system of infantry attack practised in the French army at the present movement. But the German infantry attack formation is looser and more adaptable than that of the French to the conditions we believe to be the only formations possible in view of the modern development of arms of precision. When a German company prepares for attack, one section only is extended, unless special orders are received to extend more, and the remaining sections, formed in line of column, follow as support at a distance varying according to circumstances, the principle being that the support must be close enough to reinforce the firing line in proper time. The German company consists on a war footing of 250 men. I have made this explanatory foreword lest any one may have been led to believe from a perusal of the previous articles that a complete metamorphosis has taken place in the field training of the German Army as a result of the lessons taught by the South African war. This, of course, is not the case, but the Germans, who are a progressive race, have qualified their existing theories by adapting to some degree certain obvious lessons to whch other of the Continental armies still shut their eyes.

I find on turning to some existing records of past German manœuvres that a distinguished British officer wrote in 1897:—

"It was impossible for onlookers to have had better opportunities of studying the German system of attack than were presented to us at this most interesting mimic battle. The preliminary stages of the attack, like our own, are carried out by the firing and supporting lines of infantry in single rank at intervals varying according to circumstances; the reserves were, however, retained in close order, and even in company columns. The German regulations are framed upon the rule that 'close order is the basis of all things, and that the principle always in view is to keep the men in close formation as long as possible, preferring to lose a few men rather than to let their commands get out of hand a moment sooner than necessary.' This principle is carried to such an extent that on many occasions it was observed that companies were kept in company columns at effective artillery, and even at decisive infantry, ranges. The idea is consistently observed that everything should be sacrificed, even human life, to the steady cohesive discipline upon the field of battle."

Now if this was true in 1897, when the British observer had not his present knowledge of the effective and decisive ranges of artillery and infantry fire, it may also be said that to a great extent it was true of the manœuvres in 1902. There is, however, a considerable difference between the German and the French training; while the former have realized that much that takes place at their manœuvres would be impracticable in war, the latter stedfastly refuse to believe in the "stopping power" of any fire at the ranges which have effectually stopped British troops. The German methods throughout passess that elasticity which will enable them readily to conform to the dictates of bullet and shell, while this cannot be said of the French. After the use to which I have seen German infantry put existing ground cover when moving to the attack I should be loth to condemn the practicability of their training simply because I have also seen reserves in mass pushed up to within easy rifle range of the enemy and columns marching undeployed under heavy artillery fire. Similar sights have been witnessed this year upon our own manœuvre grounds. And I still maintain, as I have tried to show earlier in this article, that the question of the right tactics to be employed in Europe is still an open one. What proved absolutely impossible under the abnormal conditions of open, featureless country and marvellous atmosphere in South Africa may be suited to the nature of the conditions when armies are called upon to meet in hostile operation in Europe.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The serious troubles and complications in the ranks of the most powerful Buddhist sect in Japan have been frequently referred to in a casual manner in these columns, but no connected history of the whole of the Higashi Hongwanji affair has been given. Such a history we find ready to hand in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which we shall now proceed to reproduce in an abbreviated form. It was in the year 1872 that the heads of the Shin sect decided that it would be well to call into existence a body of councillors and to give them the exclusive control of all the temples belonging to the sect and all business arrangements. Among the men chosen to be members of this Buddhist Cabinet were two very strong-minded and resourceful men, Atsumi Keiyen and Ishikawa Shuntai. It was not long before the relations of these men to each other became strained, ending in the bitterest enmity. Most of the after-troubles of the sect have originated with one or other of these men, who in the desire to outdo each other have sacrificed all the higher interests of the body over whom in an evil hour they were called upon to preside. When the Council was first-formed the debts of the 本山, *honzan*, or head-temple of the sect, amounted to 800,000 *yen*, but in the course of seven or eight years the liabilities of the

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temple had increased to about 1,200,000 *yen*, and, moreover, few people knew what had become of all this money. In order to make his position more unassailable Ishikawa was taking steps to get himself appointed sub-abbot and was conferring with his supporters about this when Atsumi, who had got wind of the affair, appeared on the scene and accused Ishikawa of treachery. This led to a fight. Ishikawa being the assailant, was tried and condemned to imprisonment. This involved a severance of his connection with the sect. Shinohara, who was the business manager (*shitsuji*) at the time, finding the finances of the sect in a hopeless mess, threw up his post. This was early in the year 1882. At that time the control of the affairs of the sect was in the hands of Atsumi Keiyen and Chō Yenritsu; but, as the result of plotting on the part of Ishikawa's faction, these two men fell out. Atsumi resigned and shortly after Chō did the same, and joined hands with Ishikawa in stirring up an agitation against the opposite faction, on which agitation they spent 80,000 *yen*. When the sect had, through the roguery and corruption of the managers of its business, run itself into debt to the amount of 2,500,000 *yen*, in the year 1883, Prince Iwakura interfered and requested Count Inoue to take steps to reform the existing abuses. Count Inoue assembled the heads of the rival factions before the Chief-Abbot and made them solemnly swear that they would cease their ungodly strife and labour for the good of the sect. Atsumi and Chō were placed at the head of affairs again. But they had not been in office long before it was discovered that they had run the temple in for a new debt of 80,000 *yen* in an unscrupulous manner. They were turned out of office. Count Inoue now created an auditing bureau in the sect, but it seems to have effected little good, for in 1885 the debts of the temple had reached no less than 3,300,000 *yen*. It was in this year, however, that the tide turned and the fortunes of the sect began to improve. Atsumi, through the help of Count Matsukata, succeeded in borrowing money from the Mitsui Bank, by means of which the temple's debts were considerably reduced, so that a few years later, in 1893, they stood at 1,800,000 *yen*. Atsumi seems to have won the confidence of the whole sect during the 4 or 5 years that preceded that date. He established a number of schools and built the great Hongwanji temple afresh. To Atsumi belonged the credit of restoring the sect to financial prosperity and of largely reinstating it in the people's favour at that time. Then came the China-Japan war, which affected the Shin Shū in many ways. A large number of priests acted as chaplains to the troops and their expenses had to be paid by the sect. Then the contributions from the temples at this time fell off considerably, so that in the year 1896 we find the sect had run itself into debt again to the amount of 380,000 *yen*. Ishikawa welcomed this state of affairs as affording him an opportunity of regaining power. So his faction brought the following charges against Atsumi's administration: (1) That the priests had been converted into sceptics by over-education; (2) that the finances of the sect were in disorder; (3) that the Chief-Abbot's conduct (for which according to Japanese notions Atsumi was in a measure responsible) was a disgrace to the sect. On the first two charges Atsumi did more than hold his own against his opponents, but to the third accusation he could make no adequate reply, seeing that it stated a fact which he could not deny. So he resigned. In January 1898 Ōtani Shōyen (a relation of the Chief-Abbot) was created Head of the Business Bureau of the Sect, and he at once invited Ishikawa to sit at the Council Board as of old. This was the signal for Atsumi to retire. The policy of the sect at once changed. Ishikawa was as anxious to spend as Atsumi had been to retrench and husband resources, and he at once began launching out in a most reckless manner. He despatched priests to Korea and to China. He laid out a large amount of money over the conveyance of the Siamese relics to Japan; but he spent a still more prodigious sum on obstructing the Government's Religions' Bill in the Diet. He borrowed right and left until in 1900 the debts of the temple had again accumulated to the amount of 2,000,000 *yen*. As a means of raising further sums in 1901 he began to go around to the branch temples armed with the Chief-Abbot's autograph, which commanded the adherents of the sect to subscribe. But by this time Ishikawa's dishonesty had become generally known and, instead of receiving money, at Nagoya, he was assaulted with angry questions, which failing to answer, he had to flee from the place. This led to his resignation. Atsumi at once resumed office, but he found the finances of the sect in a terrible state. The debts of the temple stood at 2,480,000 *yen*. Besides this sum 190,000 *yen* was missing, money that had been entrusted to the temple for a special purpose; debentures had been issued amounting to 220,000 *yen*, and there was a sum of 550,000 *yen* that could not be accounted for. (It is thought that this sum was expended on the agitation against the Religions' Bill). In order once again to replenish the empty coffers, Atsumi was empowered by the Chief-Abbot to collect money, but at the same time reports of the discovery of further debts were continually circulated and the mass of the adherents of the sect had lost all confidence in the men who had piloted the vessel on to the rocks so frequently. The only hope now lies in the carrying out of the proposal of Dr. Nanjō and others to the effect that on no consideration is either of the two great rivals, Atsumi and Ishikawa, to be allowed any power again. That through a series of years the most powerful religious sect in the country should have been kept in a constant state of ferment by the mad jealousy and unscrupulousness of two men is hardly credible, but such is the case. Perhaps there are few countries in the world where this would have been allowed to happen.

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For the information of those who may be interested in the subject we may mention that in No. 9 of the *Shigaku Kai* (the Historical World) there is an article penned by Mr. Abe Hidesuke entitled "The Ōsaka war and Christianity." Under the heading of "*The Christian Daimyō*" so much has been written in these columns of late on the relations of Hideyoshi and Ieyasu to Christianity, that we refrain from reproducing even in an epitomized form what Mr. Abe has to say on this and kindred subjects. His view is that the policy of both Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, as well as of Nobunaga, towards Christianity was solely guided by political considerations of various kinds and by the desire to neutralize the enormous power wielded by the Buddhists priests at that time. Mr. Abe says that in 1577 the Christian converts numbered 300,000. He publishes a list of foreign and Japanese works which he has consulted on this subject. The Japanese list is as follows:—The *Nagasaki Sōsho* (叢書); Vol. II. of the *Sumpu* (駿府) *Seijiroku*; the 藩翰譜, *Hankanpu*; the *Dainihonshi* (History of Japan); the *Gwaiban Tsūsho*; the *Buhen* (武邊) *Sōho*; the *Yetsu, To, Ga, Sanshūshi* (三州志); the *Ishikawa Bunsho* and the *Dainihon Shiryō* (史料). The foreign list of books contains one written by a Chinaman, Chang, called 東西洋考 *Tōzaiyōkō*.

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In the *Chūo Kōron* Dr. Katō Hiroyuki is stating his views on religion at great length. The essay is still unfinished, but we give the purport of what has already appeared under the headings of the learned philosopher. (1) *Is preaching (Bnddhist) simply a means of increasing the number of the superstitious*?—It would seem so. There was a time when Buddhism was sincerely believed in by men of rank and character including ministers of state and even emperors, but during the Tokugawa era as far as the educated classes were concerned, Confucianism took its place and the priests found that there was nothing for them to do. They passed their time in idleness till the arrival of Christian missionaries aroused them at the beginning of the Meiji era. They have talked much about reform, but nobody sees much sign of its being carried into practice. They seem to have sunk to the level of mere religious traders, who by the temples they erect and the use of images and chanting of prayers obtain enough money to live on. (2) *Christianity and young people*; *Buddhism and old people*.—Taken as a religion it has always seemed to me that Buddhism is deeper than Christianity, but as an influence over the lives of men there is no comparison between the two creeds. Though Christianity has lost ground in Europe and America in modern times, it still wields enormous power in the West and is of great use to society. But it is hard to see what useful function Japanese Buddhism fulfils here. While young Japanese are naturally attracted by Christianity, Buddhism, has to be content with ignorant old men and women who are willing to pay for guidance to a paradise in which they still believe. (3) *The evil of mixing up religion and learning*.—There are some people who in discussing these subjects do nothing but play fast and loose with the meaning of words. When I speak of religion being necessary or not necessary, I do not mean by religion philosophy nor religion as a mere subject of study taken up by a specialist for learned purposes, but I mean religion as a faith, a guide, and an authority. To me it seems that taken in this sense religion is not needed by the educated, but only by the uneducated (*Gu naru mono ni wa hitsuyō, dōri wo shirite oru mono ni wa muyō*). Taken as a branch of learning, like philosoply, which in many respects it resembles, religion may interest certain minds, but this fact is not to be adduced as a proof of the necessity of religion. Those who are only attracted to religion on account of its connection with philosophy may find what they want in Buddhism, but in the Christian Bible they will find religion only. (4) *To say that anything that a man believes in is his religion is a mistake*.—Since I am known to dislike religion, people often say to me, "Whatever you believe, that is your religion. It makes no difference whether the belief is scientific, philosophical, or what not." If the term religion be used in such a loose sense, then anything and everything in the world can be made out to be connected with religion. By religion I mean the recognised historical creeds like Buddhism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. (5) *The reform of Buddhism is not to be effected by any number of conferences*.—A whole lot of scholars come together and talk grandly about revising the Buddhist creed by substituting one doctrine for another, and the like. All this will do no good whatever. There is only one thing that can revive faith in Buddhism and that is the production of a worthy set of teachers and preachers. As for the doctrines, they had better be allowed to remain as they are.

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Some of the Tōkyō newspapers, after their usual practice of turning mole-heaps into mountains, have attached far too much importance to the Greek Church Kōjimachi affair alluded to in these columns some little time ago. The *Seikyō Shimpō*, which being a Greek Church organ is no doubt in possession of the most reliable information on the subject, writes about it in the following terms: The Kōjimachi Church sent in a request to Bishop Nicolai for the removal of their pastor, alleging that he had misappropriated money and that he had shown himself unsuitable for the post he filled in other ways. Bishop Nicolai, on investigating the affair, found that there had been no misappropriation of money and informed the Christians that he could see no reason for changing the pastor. There were some, however, who persisted in agitating for his removal, stating that there were only seven households in favour of his retention and no less then 107 households who wished him to go. But on the matter being further investigated it was found that there were 98 households in favour of keeping him and 94 households who wished to get rid of him. Bishop Nicolai urged the minority to yield to the majority or to subscribe towards the support of another pastor for themselves. A most just decision. It was a very small affair, and was entirely misrepresented by the newspapers.

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In the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* Mr. Hachiman writes on "The Necessity of having rules for Christian Pastors." He says that all kinds of irregular and improper practices are carried on by certain Christian pastors and that no steps are

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taken by churches to deal with these cases. Among pastors, says Mr. Hachiman, there are some who take up all kinds of secular work in order to make money. Some trade either directly or indirectly, and there have been cases of absolute dishonestly and even of adultery committed by pastors.* A case occurred in a certain church a short time ago in which a candidate for a pastor's place came forward and informed the church that the previous pastor had been guilty of adultery, and then asked to be appointed in his place, which was done. There was another case in which a pastor was unable to attend to his duties on account of drunkenness. Though it is true that most churches deal with serious cases of this kind, the practice of allowing pastors to take part in business of various sorts seems to be pretty general. And as regards dishonesty, not long ago a pastor who had resigned his office in order to engage in mining said to me, "If I fail in this enterprise, it will be owing to having become the dupe of a certain pastor of my acquaintance." Then mentioning the name of another pastor he said, "He has laid his hands on two or three thousand *yen* by deceiving those who were associated with him in a certain mining business." In 1900 there were more than five pastors engaged in secular business, and among them there was one who was guilty of fraud. These all belonged to the Nihon Kirisutokyōkai; but in other sects there are no doubt instances of the same kind of thing. The number of pastors occupied in teaching in schools is innumerable. And this private work (*naishoku*) of theirs is regarded by them as more important than their work as pastors. This is no doubt partly the result of the increased cost of living and the like, but at the same time it indicates a lack of whole-hearted devotion in the men who have entered the ministry of the church, and hence calls for attention from those who are responsible for order and discipline in the churches.

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A leading article in the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* discusses in the following terms the general state and the prospects of Christianity in this country. It seems to be a characteristic of all things mental that at first they should awaken great interest and even be received with enthusiam, but that gradually zeal for them should be succeeded by indifference. Such is the history of Christianity in this country. Those who twenty-years ago were confident of its success are now cast down by observing how many unfavourable symptoms there are. What is the cause of the decline of religious fervour? It seems to me that one great reason of the change that has come over the Christian Church is the fact that in late years the attention of believers has been centred on methods and organisation rather than on the state of the heart. The erection of churches, the establishment of endowment funds for this or that charity, the opening up of new mission stations, the preparation of better reports of work done, and the like, are the subjects that absorb the attention of the churches. We do not say that these things are unimportant, but only that undue importance has been attached to them. They have been exalted into a substitute for Christian zeal and heart devotion. To show how the idea of reliance on money as the chief thing required to make Christianity a success prevails, we may mention that a little time ago a minister who resigned his office to go into business was asked why he left the ministry at such a busy time. He replied that he wished to make 20,000 *yen*, and that after he had done that he purposed resuming evangelistic work, showing how little of the spirit of Christ he had really imbibed; he was not prepared to forsake all things and follow Christ. The general movement in favour of building finer churches is not to our minds a healthy sign. The human heart needs setting in order to make it a suitable dwelling for the Divine presence: "Ye are the temple of God."

* Since in Japanese in many cases there is no distinction between the singular and plural, it is only right to say that Mr. Hachiman's words may be translated "A Case." But Mr. Hachiman's whole language conveys the impression that the evil he speaks of is not confined to single instances.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Commenting on the connection of the General Election held in August with Christianity the *Maishū Shinshi* says:—The retirement from the religious world of a man with such antecedents, such learning, such reputation, such popularity as Mr. Yokoi Tokio is like the setting of some great planet with whose perpetual brightness we have become familiar. The following eight professing Christians were chosen as members of the Diet:—Shimada Saburō, Takenokoshi Yosaburō, Ozaki Yukio, Tsuda Kitao, Ishikuro Kanichirō, Itō Shunsuke, Nemoto Sei, and Kataoka Kenkichi. The first three cannot be regarded as real Christians, though their names still stand on Church rolls. The names of the Christians in the First Diet were Kataoka Kenkichi, Nakajima Nobuyuki, Nakamura Eisuke, Katō Katsuya, Yuasa Jirō, Ebara Soroku and Tachi-ishi Ki. Then the *Maishū Shinshi*, after referring to the five last names on the list of elected Christians, says, *Shikāshite kono go nin mo yoku sensaku seba, shin ni Kirisutokyō to taru mono wa tada ichi nin ni sugizu*: "On a thorough scrutiny of these five men, we find that only one of them is a real Christian."

* * *

It will be remembered that last year a great stir was caused by the publication and circulation by the Home Office of a translation of a Russian work entitled, "The Evils of Representative Government." It seems that a translation of this book has been appearing in the *Seikyō Shimpō*, and that sympathisers with the agitation against the action of the Home Office among the Greek Church converts have been condemning the magazine for giving publicity to views that are considered to be subversive of existing laws and institutions in Japan. To these fault-finders the *Seikyō Shimpō* says:—We are no politicians and have no connection with politics. Among our converts there are Imperialists, socialists, and what not. The fact that we have published a translation of a work that holds up to scorn the abuses attendant on representative government is not to be regarded as an indication that we endorse all that the author of the work asserts. It surely can do no harm to representative government to have its abuses exposed; we should say that nothing could be more desirable than to know the dangers which attend such a system of government. The fact is that we Japanese are far too easily excited over such matters. We are too apt to think that because certain parts of a man's teaching is admired that therefore everything he writes must be accepted as gospel truth. The same kind of agitation is taking place about Nietsche's writings. It is a case with many thoughtless people of all Nietsche or no Nietsche, and many people denounce translators of his works as men who imperil the very foundations of morality. To infer that because we publish translations of the above-named book in this magazine that therefore we sympathize with those who wish to go back to the monachical despotism which representative government has replaced and would feign see the constitution suspended, is quite absurd. We are not so foolish as to advocate any such course. In following in the wake of the Home Office our object is a very different one from that of this Department.*

* * *

The *Fukuin Shimpō* quotes from a speech made by Mr. Wu Ju-lung, the Chinese educationist, on the subject of the worship of the image of Confucius in various schools. Mr. Wu is represented as having said that the enforcement of this rule even in the case of foreigners has prevented many missionaries and others from accepting posts as teachers. Mr. Wu went on to say that unless this difficulty could be got over the enlightenment of China by educational means would be seriously hindered. The *Fukuin Shimpō* asks whether the same difficulty does not exist here, alluding evidently to the bowing to the Emperor's picture, which takes place occasionally in all government and in some private schools, and it goes on to inquire whether ancestor-worship such as is universally practised in this country is not out of keeping with the civilisation that Japan professes to have accepted. The reform of China, says the organ we are quoting, must begin with the mind of the ordinary Chinaman and must consist of an eradication of fundamental errors like that of the worship of such sages as Confucius and Mencius. Though in the case of the picture of the Emperor to which we bow, the Mombushō has been careful to explain that the act of bowing is in no sense religious worship, in China the image of Confucius is undoubtedly worshipped. The practice ought to be abolished forthwith. It will be remembered that, when at the beginning of the Meiji era the notion that the Shōguns had unjustly usurped Imperial power began to take possession of the minds of leading *samurai*, an ardent Royalist cut off the head of the statue erected in honour of Ashikaga Takauji, regarding him as the progenitor of the Tokugawa Shōguns, or as the originator of the dual form of government. If we could see in China sufficient zeal to culminate in the decapitation of the image of Confucius, we should begin to think that the awakening of the nation was near at hand. Confucius was, as it were, the incarnation of Chinese conservative thought and China will never escape from its thraldom till she ceases to worship the great sage.

* The *Fukuin Shimpō*, under the heading "Divinity Students and Their Occupations," writes as follows:—According to a report issued by the Meiji Gakuin, called *Meiji Gakuin Shingakubu ichiran*, between the 11th and 35th year of Meiji the Divinity graduates numbered 155; 131 of these having graduated in a regular manner from the main school (正科), 8 being quasi-graduates of the same school, 13 being regular graduates of a separate department (別科); and 3 quasi-graduates of a separate department. Out of the above total of 155 those who became pastors or evangelists numbered 85; 11 died; and the other 59 entered various secular callings.

According to a report of the Dōshisha Dimity Students drawn up by Mr. Hachihama the total number of graduates in 24 years—from the 12th year of Meiji to the 35th vin was 159. The following table shows the subsequent occupations of these students.

Occupations, &c.	Main School.	Proportions.	Separate Department.	Proportions.
Evangelists and pastors.	16	2.28	40	4.24
School-teachers	21	3.21	14	2.15
Officials	1	0.22	1	0.06
Journalists	1	0.32	1	0.06
Students	6	0.91	4	0.42
Business-men	12	1.54	19	2.20
Died	6	0.91	12	1.26
Subsequent careers unknown	2	0.32	3	0.30*
Totals	65	—	94	—

Thus it is seen, proceeds the *Fukuin Shimpō*, that out of 159 Divinity students no less than 85 went off to other occupations. Mr. Hachihama says that he considers that each student cost during 4 years of their college life 480 *yen*; so that 160 would cost 76,800 *yen*. If only those 56 who actually followed the profession for which they were educated be considered, then each of them cost 1,370 *yen*, and if to the money spent on the students that laid out on the teachers be added, a sum of some 140,000 *yen*, it turns out that every pastor or evangelist produced has cost about 3,870 *yen*. *Kore, odorokubeki arisama nari*; is the *Fukuin Shimpō's* comment on the above figures.

* * *

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has just published a new book entitled *Rinri to Shūkyō to no Kwankei* (The Relation of Religion to Ethics.) It covers 164 pages and sells at 40 *sen* per copy. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's views on religion have been

* We are not sure that it has been proved that the Home Department's action was rightly interpreted by the politicians who attacked it so fiercely. Many of the abuses of representative government dealt with in the work in question actually exist in Japan and it is reasonable to suppose that the correction of these simply was the object of the Department in circulating a translation of they book, and that they did not aim a blow at representative government.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* We have given the figures as they stand in the *Fukuin Shimpō*, but the decimals are all out. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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so frequently stated in various forms in these Summaries that a lengthy review of this new work is unnecessary. Though Dr. Inoue writes much on religion, judging from what we read in the various magazines on his views, we should say that among scholars there are few who approve of his theory. As a writer on philosophy, Dr. Inoue has been of immense service to his country, but as Dr. Katō Hiroyuki and others have repeatedly pointed out, on religious subjects he is on the wrong track. In his recent work, a copy of which he has been kind enough to send us, he elaborates the theory that it is possible in this twentieth century for scholars to construct a creed that shall satisfy all ordinary requirements and form a suitable basis for ethics, for he has always argued that ethics does need some kind of religious basis. He says that it is high time that such a creed was constructed in this country, and he tries to show how the thing should be set about. The work is divided into eight chapters, of which the following are the headings:—Chap. I. Introduction. II. Erroneous Views of Writers on Ethics. III. Erroneous Views of Writers on Religion. IV. The Basis of Ethics. V. The Basis of Religion. VI. Religion and Morality VII. A Religion founded on Ideas, that is an Ideal Religion. VIII. The conclusion reached. A supplement follows, entitled. "My Views on the Future of Religion." In Chapter VII. Dr. Inoue gives it as his opinion that Japanese are eminently qualified and furthermore appointed by Heaven to harmonize European and Asiatic thought. He thinks that Europeans have much to learn from Asiatics, specially in the ethical line. In the same chapter he prepounds the view that Buddhism and Christianity are reconcilable and that it lies with the Japanese to set about uniting them. In the supplement Dr. Inoue dwells much on the defects of all existing religions and advises the State to do all it can to prevent their propagation in schools, while he urges the necessity of finding a substitute for them. With Dr. Inoue all religion and all morality is subjective. He contends that the lives of all the great teachers of religion have shown this beyond a doubt, though in each case their doctrines have been perverted by later generations. On p. 164 he says *Seijin* (聖人) *no oshiye wa hikkyō shimpō* (心法) *nari, sunawachi kono kokoro no uchi ni kanzuru tokoro wo moto to shite, tatsuru mono nari. Dōtoku no kiso wa kono kokoro no uchi ni kanzuru tokoro ni aru nari.*

* * *

Under the title "The Religious World of the Future," the *Keisei* expresses itself as follow: Three things are specially needed to make religion a success at the present time. I. A number of broad-minded, sharp-witted men of character who are endowed with a philosophic spirit. II. Teachers who can apply the truths of religion to men's various needs and who can make religion intelligible to ordinary people. III. Men who can convert religion into a stimulus that shall further the progress of every good work. Under these headings Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, for he is evidently the writer of the article, says I. The old theology is of no use. The arbitrary assumption that Christianity has a monopoly of truth can no longer be entertained. In future it will prove highly important to the success of religion that its representatives should bring its doctrines into harmony with man's experience and general views of human life. I am a believer in Christianity, but in a Christianity that progresses with the progress of the world. In the possibility of constructing a new creed by blending elements derived from various sources I do not believe. A religion must have an historical past; but, though the same in name the Christianity of the twentieth century is not in many important particulars the same as the Christianity of the second century. Those theologians who do nothing but proclaim Church doctrines that are nearly 2,000 years old are to be regarded with pity and scorn. It is not to be supposed that Christ revealed all the truth that he knew to his ignorant and dull-witted disciples. Did he not tell them as much when he said:—"I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." Were not his disciples always misunderstanding him? How was it possible that he could disclose to them the deeper truths of religion? To realise that there are fields of truth outside Christ's teaching, as Mr. Ebina Danjō seems to have done, is most essential in a teacher of religion. II. Theology is quite unintelligible to ordinary people. We want a number of men, like Messrs. Honda Yōichi and Miyagawa Tsuneteru, who are capable of making religion interesting to ordinary folks by the use of illustrations, comparissions and the like. Above all it is desirable that the running down of other creeds should be avoided People who do this are supposed to be very zealous Christians, but this is a practice that has been carefully avoided by successful evangelists like Moody. III. Religion must not be confined to the cloister and the hermit's cell. It must figure in all the great reform movements of each successive age; as in the past it took a leading part in bringing about the abolition of the slave trade, the overthrow of various forms of unjust despotism and in the cleaning of the world's many Augean stables.

THE DOLL SHOW.

An exhibition of Dolls on such a scale as that devised and organized by Mrs. McWilliams and her assistants, Mrs. Mollison and Mrs. Baker, is quite a novel undertaking for Yokohama, yet the show which opened on Thursday and continued till Friday evening, with its adjuncts, side-shows, decorations, etc., was presented to the public complete in every respect—as if its promoters were accustomed to carry through that sort of undertaking every day of their lives. Apart of course from its attractions the affair owes much of its success to the fact that its object is of a charitable nature, the proceeds being intended to aid the orphan children in the Convent. Naturally the preparations for this event have been going on for some time, yet it seems marvellous that even months of ingenious designing and delicate handiwork could have produced such figures as many of those on view at the Public Hall. It is a pity, therefore that owing to the fact that prizes are to be given by vote we are unable to mention the names of those who dressed the most conspicuously effective creations, for, human nature being what it is even in the matter of dolls, such mention might influence votes. But there is this consoling reflection that those who win prizes may flatter themselves that they have won on their merits.

The show occupied both large hall and vestibule, the dolls being arranged on tables in the centre of the former. The vestibule, which is very tastefully decorated with evergreens, is given up to the uses of various stalls, which may without offence be styled side-shows. There is a Cushion Stall, presided over by Mrs. Read and Miss Ross, which are to be disposed of by a lottery in which every subscriber will get a prize. There are 175 cushions of all hues and shapes, and the stand along which they are ranged and heaped up in multicoloured variety makes a very brave show indeed. Confronting the cushions there is a Fish Pond in which people are supposed to fish—and do fish with more or less glittering results. Miss Mabel Sharp and Mr. S. Wheeler promote the efforts of those who would angle,—and collect the fees. A Boys' Bran Pie faces a Girls' Bran Pie, and both are under the auspices of Miss Waddilove and Mr. Lammert. It is a lucrative enterprise, the Bran Pie business. An Aunt Sally of sorts is engineered by Miss Trixie Sharp and Mr. Bathgate. These complete the list of industries carried on in the vestibule, and if any one should entertain the thought that his visit to, say, the Fish Pond has not resulted in such a catch as he might have expected, he may be advised to wait till he gets inside among the Palmists and Picture Galleries. If they do not satisfy him nothing will.

In the large hall between the entrance doors is the flower Stall of Mrs. Mollison which, apart altogether from its capacity of adding to the treasury, is a very charming and effective decorative adjunct of the show. In attending to those who desire to patronise this fairy-like kiosk Mrs. Mollison is assisted by Mrs. Schmid, Misses Page, Miss Baker, Misses Strome, Mrs. Happer, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Mollison and Miss McWilliams. Turning from the Flower Stall the visitor is brought to the Lemonade and Punch Stall, a neatly decorated stand where Mrs. Hubbard dispenses lemonade and punch to thirsty sight-seers; and in the opposite corner Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Skrimshire preside over an irresistibly inviting Refreshment Stall Passing up the hall and for the time ignoring the crowds of dolls clamouring for attention one reaches the stage, whence it is seen that the hall is most effectively if not lavishly decorated, chiefly with evergreens of which many festoons and chains depend from the roof. There are four stalls all handsomely and brightly fitted up; of these two have been noted. There remains the Candy Stall, at which Mrs. E. C. Davis, Miss Rogers, and Miss Poole dispense at a price to persons on their way to the adjacent "Cosmopolitan Museum of Art," where it is understood sweet things greatly alleviate the enjoyment with which the pictures, statuary, and portraits are viewed. This Museum, on its merits, seems to call for some comment, but perhaps the less said about it the better. In the opposite corner is a Fancy Stall which pilgrims to the Hindu Palmist (close by in a grotto off the stage) have to pass. Thus they are enabled (by the assistance of Miss Florence Bramhall, or Miss Sybil Howard, or Miss Leslie McWilliams) to invest in large quantities of fancy work at prices which compare very favourably (comparatively) with those of the Prognosticator to whose fancy work they are about to subject themselves. The Palmist's den is gaily fitted up in colours; a brass censer hanging above the door threatens the head of the visitor and a red electric lamp sheds a discouraging glare upon him. The furniture consists of a lounge with cushions for two and a weapon which might be described as a yataghan, but is more probably a kris, rests upon a stool turned upside down to show that it is not engaged. Of the Palmist and the fortunes which he tells the less said the better.

Of course the Dolls are the main feature of, indeed they *are*, the show, but really it is impossible to do more than mention a few of them. There are three hundred: groups of small dolls and crowds of larger dolls, with the quite big dolls standing in commanding places here and there. At the ends of tables dolls in variegated dresses smile sweetly and uncritically at one another, and all seem sublimely oblivious of the circumstance that the Queen of Holland (scale: about two inches to the foot) splendidly attired, promenades her particular table with much dignity and eight young ladies all dressed in various costumes to represent the different states of the Netherlands. It is neither bold nor hazardous to assert that Her Majesty of Holland will receive more than a few votes. Another lady who will doubtless attract more attention from the public than from her neighbours is the Countess of Exeter, a blonde lady of fine presence and a most beautiful garnet-ruby-claret robe which must have cost something. On her head she carries a coronet; behind her streams the purple glory of her train and a gauzy tulle veil; lace of the filmiest kind edges her, all made by the hand that costumed her,—and she is largely trimmed with white fur. With clothes such as she has on the Countess ought to be a warm favourite. This lady and the Queen of Holland will enjoy the sensation of being raffled for, as also will San Toy, a beautiful figure exactly representing the dress worn by Mrs. Mollison in the play of that name. To be raffled also is a battle scene in South Africa. There are other prominent dolls which can barely be mentioned—for instance Madame de Sevres; an Andalusian dancer, and a personage of somewhat large proportions very handsomely attired in a costume which we should hesitate to give a name to. But there are some of the smaller dolls which will doubtless claim attention especially from lady visitors. Many of them are most beautifully dressed, and these not in all cases the most gaudily covered figures. Had

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it been possible to give the names of some at any rate doubtless more interest would attach to a description of them; as it is the chief feature of the show, the Dolls, have probably been accorded disproportionately scant notice.

It remains to be said that the show opened at 2.30 p.m. and that a capital business was done during the afternoon, the band of the *Kentucky* playing a number of selections.

A Promenade Concert was given, on Thursday evening which was largely attended. An additional attraction was the appearance of young ladies infancy dress.

The following was the programme :—

1. Overture..... "Martha" .....Flotow.
The Orchestra.
2. Song ..... ——
Mr. Atkinson.
3. Selection..... .. "Florodora" .....L. Stuart.
The Orchestra.
4. Ballad..... "Sally in our Alley" .....Carey.
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
5. Intermezzo..."Cavalleria Rusticana"...Mascagni.
The Orchestra.
6. Scena....."The Picanninnies"...from "The Runaway Girl."
Messrs. McChesney and Thorn.
7. Mexican Serenade ..."La Paloma" ...C. Yeadrir.
The Orchestra.
8. Duet.....from "Lily of Killarney" .....Benedict.
Messrs. N. G. Maitland and Atkinson.
9. Comic Song ..... ——
Mr. G. G. Brady.
10. Hungarian Dance.....Brahm.
The Orchestra.

FOOTBALL.

THE NAVY VERSUS Y. C. AND A. C.

The Rugby match between officers from H.M.S. *Goliath* and *Rambler* and a fifteen of the Y.C. and A.C., originally arranged for Saturday last, but postponed owing to rain, came off on Thursday afternoon in delightful autumnal weather. Yokohama began by pressing the visitors well into their territory, and keeping them there, the Navy three-quarters never getting a chance to break away. After fifteen minutes of play S. Wheeler—who played a splendid game all through—scored a try which F. O. Stuart failed to convert, the angle being awkward. Then the Navy woke up and tried to equalize but in this they were unsuccessful up to half-time, though once or twice Yokohama were hard pressed. The great fault on both sides was in passing, the men hanging on to the ball too long, but of course allowance must be made for the lack of practise of the players at the very beginning of the season. On change of ends, with the wind very slightly in their favour, the visitors made a vigorous attack on the home lines, McKinley getting away with the leather time and again, to be stopped at the critical moment by Mitchell or the three-quarters. At length McKinley got the chance to equalise, after a tricky little bit of play; Aldrich took the kick, but failed to make a goal. After this the pace grew warm, both sides doing their best to notch another point, and the leather travelled rapidly up and down and across the ground, while the passing on both sides noticeably improved. From a "scrum" in centre field, S. Wheeler secured the ball and dodging all his opponents in a capital run along the right wing he secured the second try for his side, amid loud applause. Time was getting short but this only seemed to rouse the energies of the players, the game getting more exciting as it drew to its close. A "scrum" right on the goal line almost resulted in another touch-down by Yokohama; but then the whistle blew, leaving the home side victors by two tries to one.

The game was very interesting to watch and Wheeler covered himself glory; Mitchell at back made a very favourable impression, while F. O. Stuart, K. F. Crawford and H. E. Hayward were active. Among the Naval men, McKinley and Aldrich did meritoriously.

Mr. J. H Bathgate was referee.

NOTES FROM NEGISHI.

As we are now within measurable distance of the Race Meeting a few lines devoted to the condition and prospects of the probable competitors may be of interest to sporting readers.

I may preface my remarks by noting that the much-discussed "starting gate" is fixed up and now on view at the furlong post, though it will not be in evidence at this meeting. The Committee, I think, are acting wisely in postponing its use till the Spring as it will be necessary to include the practice of starting by this gate in the training curriculum if satisfactory results are to be looked for.

In the "All-comers" class we have two new importations Lady and Imperial Mistral II, though I do not think either will beat Hawfinch or May Crown. The other competitors are The Coronet and the veteran country-bred Saikio, both, I note, under new ownership.

May Crown is being given far too lenient a preparation to suit my fancy, but Arakawa, late Hawfinch, is doing well and though pessimists point to his weak back and predict a breakdown, I am of opinion that in the hands of his painstaking trainer he will beat all-comers on the first day, this race being scale weight whereas the remainder are handicaps.

The next class, Subscription Australians of 1900-1901, brings us to a lot of old favourites :—Faule Grete, Fourree, Madge, Ojosama, Tasmanian, The Orb, Tenryu, and Eleve I. With one exception all are completing a satisfactory preparation, the exception being Faule Grete who has been off colour recently but is well again now. I expect to see the best racing and closest finishes take place amongst this select crowd, and at present I incline to Faule Grete up to one mile and to Madge for longer distances.

Subscription Walers of Spring 1902.—Fujikawa is not showing anything like the form she exhibited in the Spring. She gallops short and seems to have lost all her old vim. and under her penalties for previous victories I expect her to be well beaten by several. Patsie has made rapid strides since May last and is sure to be returned a winner. Beetle and Desdemona will give their supporters a good run for their money and these complete the list of likely winners.

Amongst the new Subscription Walers are a number of useful animals and the majority have taken kindly to the game. With griffins, however, many changes may be expected during the next ten days and I shall at present leave them severely alone.

After a lapse of four years the Committee have secured another lot of country breds. There are ten in this class and they promise good racing, but like the new walers changes will occur, so I shall not waste time over them now. A peculiarity of these youngsters is that eight out of the ten are greys.

This brings us to the last class. China Pony racing has been gradually dying out, and now but seven animals are left. Three races only are given to them, one a ¾ mile scale weight and two handicaps—all for amateur riders. Under their old names most of them are well-known,—Aberdeen, Sunrise, MacMorse, May-be, Standard Rose, and MaxWillem, with the little known Etourdi. For the ¾ mile on the first day Sunrise looks a veritable snip, and if not too heavily weighted will make a bold bid for victory in the handicaps. Aberdeen is bound to receive special attention from the handicapper owing to his excellent performances in the Spring, but even then, given that he is fit and well, he will be a hard nut to crack. MacMorse is another popular Pony that is remarkably fresh and well, but his owner fears to commence the indispensable fast work owing to the pony having a weak leg. May-be is dead lame, and the remainder I have no liking for. Q.

Ishida Kokichi, a clerk in the service of the Osaka Post Office, was arrested on Nov. 5th on a charge of having stolen a cheque for *yen* 80, which he extracted from a registered letter posted at that office to be remitted to a point in Kyushu.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Despite the counter attraction of the Bachelor's Ball, there was a crowded attendance at the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The paper by the President on "Sea Customs, Sea Words, and Sea Songs," was well received. The musical portion of the programme was particularly charming. Miss Orth's pianoforte solo won hearty applause, and Mons. P. Launay received a warm welcome on his reappearance on the public platform, from which he has been absent too long. His first song was of his own composition, to a setting by Gangloff, and it proved a most delightful *chanson*; his second was Gounod's pretty "Medje." Mr. Brady's recitation and Mr. Hayward's song both partook of a nautical character and were loudly applauded. Mrs. James Walter brought a delightful evening to a close with two very beautiful songs. She was in splendid voice and richly deserved the praise awarded. The full programme was as follows :—

Part I.

Paper...."Sea Customs, Sea Words and Sea Songs."
Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.

Part II.

1—Pianoforte Solo.."La Truite" .....Schubert.
Miss Orth.
2—Songs....."O mes Réves d'Amour".....Gangloff.
"Medjé" .....Gounod.
Mons. P. Launay.
3—Recitations....."The Lifeboat".....G. R. Sims.
"Uncle Podger".....J. K. Jerome.
Mr. G. G. Brady.
4—Songs...(1) "At Thy Casement" Meyer-Helmund.
(2) "Love is Spring" .....Herbert.
Mrs. James Walter.
5—Song....."The Skipper's Flag".....O. Barri.
Mr. H. E. Hayward.

THE PLAGUE.

The business of burning the houses in the isolated area at Yokohama was resumed on the afternoon of Oct. 31st when some 30 buildings in the central portion of the area were reduced to ashes. In contrast to the previous occasion, there was no excitement, nor was there a large crowd of spectators.

Another case of pest was reported on Oct. 30th on Kanagawa fort, the victim being a seaman named Saito Sankichi who formerly lived at No. 20, Gochome, Kaigan-dori. The patient was at once taken to the Manji hospital.

The burning of houses in the isolated area at Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, was resumed on the afternoon of Nov. 1st despite the downpour of rain. Great difficulty was experienced in the matter of setting fire to the debris, but by the use of kerosene oil the task was finally accomplished with success, resulting in the burning of thirty houses. So far as we can learn, nearly all the houses in the pest-affected district have been purchased by the Authorities for *yen* 27,061, at the rate of *yen* 11.60 per *tsubo*. The negotiations between the Authorities and the owners of the Horai-ya hotel and a few other premises are still dragging on owing to a difference in the prices proposed by either side, but the matter will be settled in some way or other in a few days. The proprietor of the Horai-ya has proposed to give up his premises for *yen* 9,500, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, originally demanded *yen* 18,000, (but reduced the amount to *yen* 9,000) for the destruction of its buildings, while the purchase price offered by the City Authorities is *yen* 3,415. The rats captured in the isolated area up to the end of October numbered 495, of which six were found to contain pest bacilli. From Oct. 9th to the 31st of the same month rats purchased by the Authorities outside the area numbered 51,081 and no bacilli were discovered in any of them. The fourth drawing of the rat lottery will take place in the Assembly Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 4th.

A case of pest is reported to have broken out in the harbour of Sakade Ayauta district, Kagawa Prefecture. It appears that the victim was a member of the crew of a vessel now lying in that

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harbour and that he succumbed to the malady on Nov. 2nd on board the ship. The local authorities have adopted strict sanitary measures against the spread of the plague.

The business of burning houses in the isolated area, Yokohama, was resumed on Nov. 5th and continued throughout the day. On the previous day two coolies, while at work, were badly injured by falling debris and taken to the nearest hospital.

The burning of houses at Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, was resumed shortly after 9 a.m. on Nov. 4th and occupied the whole of the afternoon. The business will be concluded by Nov. 6th when all the buildings in the isolated area are expected to be reduced to ashes. No fresh case of pest has been reported.

The burning of houses in the isolated area at Yokohama was resumed on the morning of November 6th under the direction of the Isezaki Police. Nearly all the houses have been demolished and reduced to ashes, and only some 20 houses now remain untouched, including the building of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Horai-ya, etc. On the 5th the unfortunate people at the Kanagawa fort were all released, after undergoing thorough disinfection, with the exception of about 60 persons who are still obliged to remain on the fort owing to the fact that a case of pest has recently appeared in premises occupied by them. With regard to a consignment of over 1,500 piculs of raw cotton stored in the godown at No. 20, Gochome, Kaigan-dori, it has been arranged between the Authorities and the Mitsui Bussan and several other consignees that the goods will be taken out and conveyed to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection, the expenses arising therefrom being borne by the consignees. Upward of *yen* 1,000 is said to be required for the purpose. About 500 piculs had been taken to Nagahama up to Nov. 6th. The fourth drawing of the rats lottery took place in the Assembly Hall on the 5th with the following results:—First prize, *yen* 30, by No. 1,268; second prizes, *yen* 10 each, by Nos. 9,760 and 1,009; third prizes, *yen* 5 each, by four persons, etc.

The City Authorities desire to acknowledge receipt of the following sums contributed in aid of the poor people evicted in connection with the outbreak of plague in Yokohama:—

	Yen.
F. Schroeder, Esq.	5
Imperial German Vice-Consul W. Hagen...	10
E. H. Hobart-Hampden, British Pro-Consul	15
China and Japan Trading Co.	100
H. Klingen, Esq., Netherlands Consul.....	25
Ferris Seminary	25
Marquis C. Nembrini de Gonzaga.....	10
Pierre Bure, Consul-General de Belgique...	10

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The British barque *Aberystwith Castle*, Capt. F. Nilsson, arrived at the Yokohama quarantine station late on Saturday night, being towed from Cape Sagami by the new tug belonging to the Yokohama Dock Company.

This vessel left Palelee, Celebes Island, on Sept. 21st en route to Humboldt Bay, California; but on Oct 14th, when about 150 miles off the Japan coast she encountered a severe typhoon, during which storm the vessel lost her fore yard; all topmasts, yards, sails and rigging were carried away, leaving the vessel nearly a wreck. Captain Nilsson deserves much praise for bringing his ship to this port, while in her present condition.

The British steamer *James Brand* arrived in Hongkong on Oct. 22nd with the German steamer *Tai Lee* in tow, having picked that vessel up 500 miles from port. The *James Brand* left Shanghai on Oct. 12th for Samboe (Singapore), and on her way south experienced the customary north-east monsoon. When in lat. 14.22 N. long. 122.43 E. on Oct. 18th, she picked up the *Tai Lee* disabled, with over 600 Chinese passengers on board. The master of the German steamer stated that he wanted to be towed to Hongkong. Ropes were accordingly run away and towing hawsers were connected. A fresh monsoon was blowing at the time. On Oct. 19th the towing hawsers parted and with much difficulty were re-connected after seven hours' work. Owing to the heavy sea that was running, while this operation was being carried out, lines had to be made fast to each ship to keep them in position. On the following day the *James Brand's* patent steering-gear gave out, and the engines had to be eased and the ship put under hand gear while the necessary repairs were carried out. This was successfully accomplished in the end, and both vessels arrived without further mishap in Hongkong after five days' towing, a distance of 500 miles.

News was received here this morning (said the *Kobe Herald* of Oct. 30th) of the stranding of the N.Y.K. steamer *Idzumi Maru* which left here for Bombay via ports yesterday. The accident happened at Sasajima near the entrance to Onomichi in the Northern Passage of the Inland Sea at 8 o'clock last night. Mr. Shimamura, a Vice-Manager of the company's local office, left for the scene by train early this afternoon. The *Yejo Maru* with Mr. Paxton, Superintending Engineer, and salvage apparatus left here for the scene of the disaster at 4 o'clock. It is believed that the ship struck a submerged rock. Unfortunately the accident occurred at or near high water. It is however expected that the ship will be refloated soon. The vessel, we learn from Mr. Yatsui, Manager of the office at this port, is only slightly damaged. The cargo is reported to be uninjured.

The scene of the accident is not far from where the U.S. steamer *Morgan City* was wrecked.

THE LATE MR. R. T. HEAD.

There was a widespread feeling of regret in the Colony, says the *China Mail* of October 27, when it became known that Mr. Robert Trevelyan Head, of the firm of Messrs. Erich Georg and Co., had died at the Peak Hospital on Saturday night. Mr. Head was one of the best known young men in the Colony, and his urbanity and never-failing good spirits made him a general favourite in a wide circle of friends, civil, naval and military. The son of an Exeter solicitor, Mr. Head was educated at Rugby School, and came out to the East in 1888. After being with Messrs Cornes and Co., Kobe, for four years, he joined the Kobe office of Messrs Dodwell, Carlill and Co., and four years later became an assistant to Mr. W. H. Gill. In 1898, he came to Hongkong, and remained in the employ of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co. until the early months of this year, when he became associated with Messrs E. Georg and Co. as a share, shipping and general broker. In 1892, he went north with the Peking Legation Relief Expedition as one of Reuter's correspondents, and a bad attack of dysentery while in North China so undermined his constitution that he had never been in robust health since then. His geniality never deserted him, however, and his cheery hail as he affixed the Japanese term "san" to his friends' names was ever a welcome one. It is little more than a week since he was about the city, and few knew that he was seriously ill till a day or so before his death, which was due to liver complaint complicated with malaria.

LAW CASES.

NAKAMURA v. SINGLETON, BENDA & CO.

In the Yohohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. Nakamura Shingoro, of Nichome, Masagocho, Yokohama, against Messrs. Singleton, Benda & Co., No. 96, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 120.

Mr. Sekijima appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Takahashi for defendants.

Mr. Sekijima said that the sum claimed by his client was for salary for August and September last year.

Mr. Takahashi said that on August 31st last year plaintiff was dismissed from the employment of defendants on condition that *yen* 60, the salary for the month of August, should be paid him. Defendants, however discovered that the plaintiff, while in their service had committed certain dishonest actions with the result that the business of defendants was considerably affected. Under the circumstances, defendants filed a suit against plaintiff in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho some time ago. The Court found Nakamura guilty. Not satisfied with this verdict Nakamura appealed and the matter is now before the Tokyo Appeal Court.

It was arranged to summon as witness Yamaguchi Rui, a Japanese woman, who knew the circumstances of the case. The proceedings were adjourned until Nov. 12th.

BRETEL v. JOVANSEN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday afternoon, before Judge Kano, was resumed the hearing of the action, adjourned from Oct. 27th, brought by Mrs. Rachel Bretel (Mrs. Jovansen) against Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Yokohama, asking that the latter be made to recognize the invalidity of their marriage.

Messrs. Onashi and Otsuka appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ideura for the defendant.

As arranged at the previous sitting Mr. H. Victor Gielen, formerly Vice-Consul of Denmark in Yokohama, was examined as a witness. In response to the Judge's questions, witness said he was formerly Danish Vice-Consul in Yokohama.

The Judge—Have you ever been asked by Mrs. Jovansen and Mr. Jovansen to ascertain whether their marriage was legal or not.—Yes, I have. But I could not gather sufficient evidence to enable me to pronounce their marriage legal.

The Judge—Which of the parties applied to you first?—Well, Mr. Jovansen, the defendant, came to the Danish Consulate in April this year and asked me to have Mrs. Jovansen registered as a Danish subject. I could not accede to this request owing to the lack of sufficient proofs.

The Judge—On what point did you reject his request?—Because of the absence of official documents necessary to prove a marriage. Mr. Jovansen, the defendant, was registered as a Dane in the Danish Consulate, Yokohama.

The Judge—Have you ever been applied to by the plaintiff, Mrs. Jovansen, to register her as a Danish subject? And when?—On the same day Mrs. Jovansen applied for the registration; it was in the middle of April this year. But her application was rejected as stated above.

The Judge—According to the law of Denmark, what steps are necessary for a couple to establish the validity of their marriage?—Well, they are numerous. I can't tell exactly unless I refer to my books.

Mr. Ideura to witness—Was the marriage certificate between the parties ever shown to you?—Mrs. Jovansen showed me a copy of the marriage certificate either at the end of May or the beginning of June. This was in connection with her application for registration.

The Judge—You have that copy yourself?—I only saw a copy of the certificate said to have been obtained at Stockholm, but the official process necessary to complete the marriage was neglected by the parties.

The Judge—Supposing that a lady was married to a Dane can she become a Danish subject in accordance with the law of Denmark?—Yes, if the marriage is properly conducted.

Mrs. Jovansen was next examined. Replying to the Judge's questions, she said that she sought the opinion of Mr. Litchfield in regard to this case and her marriage certificate was the only document handed over to him. She had nothing else. She said that the certificate was afterwards lost.

Mr. Ideura said that if this was the case he should like to apply to the church in Copenhagen to obtain a copy of the marriage certificate and he asked for a postponement of the case for a few months.

It was, however, arranged to refer to a copy of the marriage certificate now in the hands of Judge Danno, who has charge of the other case in which the parties are concerned.

The Judge finally announced that the Court would make further investigations into the statements of plaintiff and defendant.

The proceedings were adjourned until Nov. 12th at 1 p.m.

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CLAUSEN v. KOMOR.

In the same Court on Friday, before Judge Kano, the suit brought by Mr. Carl Briand Clausen, No. 66, in the former Settlement, against Mr. Seigfried Komor, No. 213, Bluff, Yokohama, was resumed. The plaintiff claims *yen* 1,231.71 said to be balance of a bill for repair of the building occupied by defendant.

Mr. Ohashi appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sato for the defendant.

Mr. Ohashi said the fact that the bill of costs was larger than the original contract provided for was due to an alteration being made in the first design, a new plan differing from the original having been adopted in compliance with defendant's request.

The Court announced that Judge Naruse would proceed to the scene and inspect the state of things in a day or two.

Mr. Sato said his client had made no such contract as stated by plaintiff and moreover the condition of the building was not in strict conformity with the second design.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*, after the Court had arranged to summon as witness Yamamoto Kanesaki, who had been concerned in the work.

THE HIOGO INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho, on Oct. 30th before Judge Suyenaga, the hearing, adjourned from the 23rd Oct. was resumed of the action brought by Messrs. Hiramori and Takatsu against Mr. C. J. Hall, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hiogo International Hospital, and the other trustees, for the surrender of the ground on which the Hospital building stands. Letters were put in showing that the attention of the trustees had been called to the necessity of renewing the lease at an increased rent and also correspondence to prove that the contract had really been renewed. Discussion arose as to whether the Hospital was a juridical person and the case was adjourned pending an interlocutory judgment on the point.

CLAIM FOR WASHING.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Oct. 30th a claim for *yen* 8 875, for washing, brought by a Japanese against Mr. A. N. Hansell was tried. Plaintiff prayed the Court for an order for the amount claimed, with costs. He stated that he washed 315 articles for defendant up to the 23rd June last. The charge agreed to was 2.5 *sen* per piece. Defendant refused to pay the amount, alleging discrepancies in the count of articles and demanding return of a table-cloth, which plaintiff declared had been duly delivered. The case was adjourned for the evidence of plaintiff's amah.

"JAPAN DAILY ADVERTISER" v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Kato was heard an action brought by the *Japan Daily Advertiser*, No. 74, against Mr. George Allen, of the Oriental and Occidental Trading Company, No. 31, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 143 alleged to be an advertising charge. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and defendant attended in person.

The Judge asked the defendant why he had not engaged Counsel, intimating that the arguments in the Court must be in the Japanese language according to the requirements of Japanese law. Defendant replied that he should like to conduct the case through a Court interpreter. This, however, was not granted by the Judge, who said the interpreters of the Court were not at the disposal of either plaintiff or defendant. The proceedings were adjourned until Nov. 15th at 10 a.m.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Kato, was resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, against the Club Hotel, Yokohama, claiming over *yen* 18,000 damages alleged to be due through his sudden dismissal from the post of manager. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendants Mr. Hattori acted as interpreter.

Mrs. Rachel Bretel Jovansen was examined as a witness.

As soon as the witness was called before the Bench, Mr. Ideura raised a protest against her examination contending that in view of her having filed a suit against the plaintiff to recognize the invalidity of their marriage her statements as a witness could not be admitted, in this case.

Mr. Sawada said that the plaintiff's Counsel had no right to raise any such protest.

The Judge announced that the examination of Mrs. R. B. Jovansen as a witness would be proceeded with.

In reply to questions from the Bench, the witness said—I am now a guest of the Club Hotel and have no occupation at present, having been disengaged from the post of matron of the Hotel last month. I am a French subject. I married Mr. A. Jovansen on March 20th, 1890, and have since lived with him. We stayed in England for 12 years.

The Judge—While in London, what profession did Mr. Jovansen pursue?—He was waiter at various hotels for many years and finally became the manager of the Hotel Metropole, London, in 1899. He served in that capacity for one year and five or six months. I always lived with him. He left the Hotel Metropole on Sept. 22nd, 1900.

The Judge—For what reason did he retire from that service?—He was not clever enough to manage a big hotel. He was forced to resign his post. I know the reason for it.

Having been asked by the Judge to speak more particularly, she said—He was dismissed because he was immoral. For instance, on one occasion a gentleman, with two daughters, was staying at the Hotel Metropole. He (Mr. Jovansen) insulted one of the daughter, aged 14 years, with the result that she was taken ill. Nor was this all. He had immoral relations with every female servant in the Hotel. The above facts were made known to me by others and I think they are true He never kept a staff for more than a week or so. An intimation from the girls whom he insulted was subsequently received by the Board of Directors of the Hotel and I actually saw the letter myself.

Kirigaya Tetsu, a Japanese amah attached to Mrs. Clyde, was next examined as a witness. She stated that she was employed by Mrs. Clyde from Dec. 1st last year to May 31st this year. When she was first engaged by Mrs. Clyde the latter was staying in the Club Hotel. The foreign lady subsequently leased a house at No. 133, on the Bluff. Among the visitors to No. 133 were Hopkins, a gentleman named Smith, and a few others. Mrs. Jovansen was among the lady visitors.

The case was adjourned until Nov. 18th at 2 p.m.

MIZUTANI v. SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the same Court on Tuesday afternoon, the suit brought by Mr. Mizutani, of Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, against the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama, was resumed before Judge Kato. Plaintiff claims from defendants recovery of one thousand *yen*, paid as bargain money, with six per cent. interest from April 1st this year until execution of judgment.

Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendants.

Mr. Ideura said that the dispute between the parties referred to the speed of machines driven by foot, and not by the application of either electricity or steam. Prior to the action being brought against the defendants the plaintiff approached them and expressed a desire to the effect that he would like to take delivery of the 20 sewing machines at a discount of 30 per cent., but the defendants proposed to make a discount of 1½ per cent. only. Under the circumstances, the matter could not be settled privately.

Mr. Akiyama contended that his clients had not made any such proposal in the affair. On the contrary, the plaintiff was the first to come and propose to take delivery of the articles at discount rates.

Mr. Ideura said Sugimoto Shokichi, formerly an employé of the defendants, was responsible for the signing of the contract, for he told the plaintiff that the machine could develop a speed of 1,200 stiches per minute. The plaintiff broke the contract in accordance with Art. 543 of the Commercial Law.

Mr. Akiyama then brought a counterclaim against the plaintiff. He asked the Court that Mr. Mizutani be ordered to pay *yen* 2,800 with six per cent. interest from March 17th this year and also storage at the rate of three *yen* 24 sen per month. He said that the contract was not yet formally broken and in view of this it was unreasonable for Mr. Mizutani to claim recovery of *yen* 1,000, which was paid as bargain money to the Singer Manufacturing Company when the contract was signed. That the machine could develop a speed of 1,200 stitches was not entered in the contract, the matter being only mentioned in a supplementary note attached to the contract. This was apparently due to the fact that his clients had made an explanation as to the capacity of the machine and not paid much attention to enter it in the transaction.

Judgment was reserved until Nov. 8th at 1 p.m.

SUMI v. VANTINE & CO.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Oct. 31st, by Judge Kano, in the case of Mr. Sumi Rikichi, of Osaka against Messrs. Vantine & Co., No. 268, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 8,550.050 being damages for non-delivery of 300 Peeress bicycles. Defendants were ordered to pay to plaintiff *yen* 3,000 of the 8,550.050 claimed, nine-tenths of the costs of the case to be borne by defendants and the remaining one-tenth by plaintiff.

Particulars of the above case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Oct. 30th.

JONES v. BENNEY.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. E. B. Jones, No. 179, sued Mr. C. T. Benney, No. 37, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 20, which was expected to be resumed on Nov. 5th in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of Judge Hasegawa.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

There were hopes at the beginning of the year that the autumn would see the completion and publication of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone." But Mr. Morley has found the sorting and arrangement of Mr. Gladstone's papers an even heavier task than he had anticipated. In Messrs. Macmillan's announcements for the autumn there is no mention of the Gladstone biography.

The latest of the new volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (A. and C. Black) covers the ground between "Glarus" and "Jutland." It is strong, like all its predecessors, in elaborate treatises. There is, for example, an account of Japan which extends to 93 double-columned pages. This is a most valuable contribution, the work of four authors chosen for their special erudition, among them being Capt. Brinkley.

Tolstoy celebrated during September the fiftieth anniversary of his public appearance as an author. In September 1852, the Ssowvemennik" (the *Contemporary*) printed the earliest of the vivid autobiographical sketches of his boyhood. His friends have made great efforts to secure a dramatic celebration of the "Tolstoy Literary Jubilee," as they name it, and have obtained leave for the performance of "The Fruits of Intelligence" at the St. Petersburg Court Theatre.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* claims to have discovered a "key to *Jane Eyre*." Some key was necessary, he considers, because *Jane Eyre* "had as its motive a consideration born of male experience regarding the difficulties of the marriage question where lunacy was concetned. The genius of Charlotte Brontë has been proved, on every side, to be constructive and not creative." This key the writer claims to have found in "a little work on Craven in 'six letters to a friend in India,' printed and published in 1838 from Skipton,

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Yorkshire." The book in question was written by Frederic Montagu of Lincoln's Inn, a grandson of John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich.

Book titles are gradually getting used up. A few years ago Mr. Percy White, with his "Passionate Pilgrim," unconsciously annexed the name of one of Mr. Henry James's best known short stories, and on apologising received a kindly note of indemnity. Now Mr. Marion Crawford is to give us "Cecilia" as his autumn novel. This is a story of modern Rome. But barely five years ago Mr. Stanley V. Makower published a novel called "Cecilia," which was a story, if memory serves, of Emilienbad.

A correspondent of the *Dial* gives the very curious history of the barbarous word "sockdologer," which is an Americanism for the finishing stroke in a fist-fight. The word, it seems, is a ludicrous transposition of the vocal elements of the word *doxology*. Some wag noticed that the singing of the doxology dissolved the worshipping concourse, the purpose of the assembling being fulfilled; if the purpose was a fight, the finishing blow dissolved the ring of spectators and abetters. He avoided the possible irreverence of a direct comparison of the different meetings by a comical metathesis of the sounds of *d* and *s*, as the Yankee farmer invoked the use of a stout needle upon the object of his wrath instead of pronouncing an eternal doom. "Sockdologer" answered the purpose as well as the more solemn word.

Says Mrs. Campbell Praed in her latest book, "My Australian Girlhood":—

"Words fail for painting the loneliness of the Australian bush. Mile after mile of primeval forest; interminable vistas of melancholy gum-trees; ravines, along the sides of which the long-bladed grass grows rankly; level, untimbered plains alternating with undulating tracts of pasture, here and there broken by steep gully, stony ridge, or dried-up creek. All wild and utterly desolate; all the same monotonous grey colouring, except where the wattle, when in blossom, shows patches of feathery gold or a belt of scrub lies green, glossy, and impenetrable. I know nothing so strange in its way, as to travel for days through endless gum-forest. . . Often, a laughing jackass, the kingfisher of Australia, is perched in the fork of a bough shrilling its devilish merriment, or an iguana will be dragging its unwieldly length up the trunk—a land crocodile which seems antediluvian too; as does a kangaroo which may be starting upon a series of eccentric boundings, its uneven legs and and long tail flapping in the air, with, perhaps, a baby marsupial peeping from its pouch. And talking of antediluvian animals, is there anything more curious than a platypus, which has fur like a seal, a bill like a duck, and which lays eggs and nurses its young, when they are hatched, with the milk of its breasts? Naturalists say that the platypus represents a very early stage of mammalian evolution. Yes, indeed, the bush seems a kind of primeval survival, and like nothing else in the known world."

Mr. Greenwood has reprinted the articles on London Police Courts which he contributed during several years to the *Daily Telegraph*. Though dealing at times with scenes that leave one very sad, the book is relieved with many humourous episodes. For instance, some of the matrimonial tangles which the magistrate is called upon to untie relieve the tedium of the day considerably. "Your worship, I have married a wrong un!" says an applicant, and proceeds to explain in reply to the magistrate's questions:

"When we were courting and talking about getting married, we agreed, among other things, that she was always to get up first and make the kettle boil while I toasted the bacon."

"And does she now insist on toasting the bacon while you attend to the kettle?"

"No, your worship. She flatly refuses to do either the one or the other."

"What does she do, then?"

"She lies abed while I get my own breakfast, and, when I tell her to get up, she threatens to do all manner of things to me."

Inside of a minute the magistrate—it was Mr. D'Eyncourt—had given the solution and called the next applicant. Here is another glimpse, which relieves the long procession of battered wives who want protection but "do not want to hurt him." "Please, your worship, I want Jacob Zulinski bound over," began an applicant.

"Ah, but, my worship, it lays this 'ere way:—It's Esther I'm sweet on, and Rachel—that's her sister—she says if I don't marry her I sha'n't marry anybody, and her brother takes her part and sez the same. He said it no longer ago than last night. 'If you want to marry into our family,' he sez, 'you've got to marry Rachel, and if you conterdick me, I'll knock your bloomin' head off.' And," added the young man dolefully, "he's a fighting man—that's the worst of it."

A late and interesting sidelight on the character of Edgar Allan Poe is afforded by an interview with Mr. Alexander T. Crane, who was for eighteen months Edgar Allan Poe's office boy. It was published recently in *The Sunday World Herald* of Omaha. Mr. Crane is in his seventy-third year, and lives in Harrison County, Iowa. He says that Poe was the "gentlest, truest, tenderest, and knightliest" man he ever knew, and he was his "boyish idol, just as his memory is the pride and glory" of his declining years. When Mr. Crane was sixteen years old he secured the place of office boy and mailing clerk of *The Broadway Journal*, of which Poe was editor. He says that "Poe was a quiet man about the office, but was uniformly kind and courteous to every one, and with congenial company he would grow cheerful and even playful." The poet came to the office at 9 in the morning and staid until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, working during that time steadily and methodically. Mr. Crane once wrote a poem while working for Poe which he submitted to him, and which the poet advised him to send to the editor of *The Youth's Cabinet*, who published it. The old man is very indignant when he recalls how biographers detracted and defamed his idol. He says that Poe was a gentleman in every sense of the word, that "he was honest, generous, kind, and true," and that, although he tried to drown his sorrows in the cup, "he could never have been anything but a gentle, tender, lovable man, a thousand times to be pitied, but never to be condemned." Mr. Crane does not agree with Poe's biographers that the poet sold the manuscript of his "Raven" for ten dollars to buy medicine and food for his wife, because Poe came into the office of the *Broadway Journal* one day in winter with the actor, Murdock, and called all the employés to his desk to hear the great elocutionist read his first poem, and in the next issue of the *Journal* the "Raven" was given the place of honour.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter XII.

The expedition to Korea.—Hideyoshi resigns the office of Kwampaku and takes the title of Taiko.—Organization of Hideyoshi's army.—Konishi and Kato invade Korea. Konishi's success.—Kato's march. The Taiko goes to Nagoya.—Why he did not cross to Korea, and the consequences—Spanish delegation.—Tsutsui's baptism.—Reverses in Korea.

The war, which Hideyoshi waged for seven years on the peaceful Koreans, ought to be considered as one of those unjust aggressions, sufficiently numerous in the history of nations, where brute force succeeds in crushing a little people, who only ask permission to live tranquilly at home. In following the details of this war, one observes with a certain satisfaction that the aggressor received in it, in homely English phrase, more kicks than half-pence, and that he was obliged to abandon the conflict, exhausted if not conquered.

To know well the alleged reasons which led to this expedition, one must go back for several years. Hideyoshi, who had for a long time past dreamt of a descent in Korea and thence upon China and even as far as the Indies, had, during his stay in Kiushu (1587), ordered So Yoshitomo, *daimyo* of Tsushima, to send one of his vassals to the Court of Seoul, to ask why the Koreans no longer sent any embassy to Japan, as was the case in the time of the Ashikaga Shogun. The Koreans had at first excused themselves, protesting that voyages by sea were dangerous for them, reputed to be indifferent seamen. This too naive modesty greatly irritated Hideyoshi, and in the succeeding spring, he ordered So to go himself to declare war on the King of Korea, if the embassy were not sent at once. This threat had its effect, and in the month of April, 1590, the King of Korea sent a numerous embassy to Hideyoshi. Received with great pomp at Kyoto, the embassy returned to Korea loaded with presents, and at the same time convinced that the Japanese army would not delay in following its steps. In dismissing the embassy, Hideyoshi declared to it that he counted on the assistance of the Koreans to make war on China. As soon, therefore, as the ambassadors returned home, they pressed their countrymen to rebuild their fortresses, nearly all in a dilapidated condition, to manufacture arms, and to hold themselves in readiness for all eventualities.

Meanwhile, no one in Japan was ignorant of the hostile intentions Hideyoshi entertained towards the Koreans and the Chinese. For years he used to speak, to whoever cared to listen to him, of the conquest of these two nations. The Jesuits, even the Portuguese merchants themselves, had received his confidences on this subject, as well as the demand for European vessels to carry out this enterprise. The official declaration was not to take place, however, till the 13th of February, 1592. On this day, the *daimyo* met at Kyoto to congratulate the Kwampaku, on the occasion of the new year,(12) and the latter announced to them that he had decided to cross over to Korea, to invade thence China and to become Emperor of that country. To cut short all contradiction, he threatened with death anyone who would oppose his will.(13) He also gave orders to the *daimyo* to make their preparations, and to meet without delay at Nagoya, a little village to the north of the province of Hizen, the port of which was to serve as a rendezvous for the army destined for this expedition. Hideyoshi was himself to lead the expedition, and with this intention he abdicated the dignity of *Kwampaku* in favour of Hashiba Hidetsugu, his nephew, whom he had just adopted as his son. Then he took the title of Taiko, a title reserved for the *Kwampaku* who had resigned that charge. It is especially under this name of Taiko, or Taikosama, Lord Taiko, that Hideyoshi is known in the annals of the Religious, and that he will be henceforth designated in this study.

In spite, however, of the great enthusiasm that the Taiko had at first shown to put himself at the head of the Japanese army, nothing came of it: he named Ukita Hideie, *daimyo* of Okayama (Bizen), commander-in-chief. Masuda Nagamori, Ishida Mitsunari and Otani Yoshitaka formed his staff. The effective force of the army, divided into ten divisions, amounted to 130,000 men, a figure which some historians raise to 200,000, sometimes even to 500,000. The fleet, properly so-called, composed of simple junks, such as one still sees at present in the country, manned by 9,000 sailors, was confided to Kuki Yoshitaka, *daimyo* of Toba (Shima). Entirely null both as to its intrinsic value, and as to the services it rendered, during this expedition, this fleet was to sustain defeat after defeat.

It remained to choose, among the ten divisions, the van-guard, in all times considered as a post of honour, and consequently eagerly sought after. Two chiefs, equally intrepid and equally agreeable to the Taiko, disputed for this honour; Konishi Yukinaga and Kato Kiyomasa. In order to create no jealousy, the Taiko named both of them. There were then two van-guards, which were to lead by turns: while one rested for a day, the other marched. Konishi was to leave Nagoya first and to inform Kato when he had reached Korea.

In the first days of May, 1592, the division commanded by Konishi left Japan. It numbered 18,000 men, nearly all Christians. It was led by the *daimyo*, So, Arima, Omura, Goto, Amakusa and Matsura Shigenobu, the only *daimyo* who was not a Christian. Naito Yukiyasu, the ex-*daimyo* of Kameyama, and his son Thomas, Lord of Umemi and vassal of Konishi, were also in this first-division. A thousand transport junks, furnished by all the *daimyo* whose domains were situated on the coast, transported them with their arms and baggage and a great number

(12) Old calendar.
(13) Hideyoshi-fu, vol. II.

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of coolies to Korea. Thanks to So's men, who were accustomed to the sea and knew the course perfectly, Konishi arrived in two days at Fusan, the first Korean fortress. After an obstinate resistance, this place was taken. The Korean general and his soldiers were made prisoners, and the latter were placed as rowers on the junks, or employed as coolies. The cannons and the arquebuses of the Japanese so frightened the Koreans, unaccustomed to these new engines, that they abandoned to the enemy several other places, without even offering the least resistance. Besides, the Koreans, being wretched soldiers, and in no way prepared for war, could not face an enemy superior in numbers, in armament, and in courage. Moreover the Korean army existed on paper only: for the great majority of the soldiers were dispensed from answering the royal summons, under the pretext that they were sick, or in mourning. (14)

Kato, who had remained at Tsushima to await Konishi's message, began to lose patience. He was convinced that Konishi, in no wise desirous of sharing his first victories with a hated rival, designedly delayed to send him a courier. And, being unable to restrain his impatience any longer, he set sail. On account of contrary winds, he did not reach Fusan until four days after. He at once set off in pursuit of Konishi, who went ahead with the rapidity of a hurricane. When at length he overtook him, the two rivals frankly confessed to each other that any cooperative action between them was impossible, and resolved to gain Seoul each by a different road. From this moment there was a wild race between the two generals to decide which would reach the capital first. Although Konishi had left Kato to choose the road he would take, the latter, being completely ignorant of the topography of the country, progressed but slowly, and, when he arrived at Seoul, he learned with regret that his rival had already possessed himself of it. However, Konishi himself had arrived too late: the King and all his Court had just left the capital, and had gone to take refuge in China. Konishi pursued the fugitives, but when he reached Pyen-yang, the last Korean fortress, they had already crossed the Chinese frontier.

Korea was conquered, and it only remained for the Japanese army, who had followed without delay the two van-guards, to occupy it. Konishi, encamped at Pyen-yang, sent in great haste a message to Ukita, the general-in-chief, inviting the latter to join him without delay, in order to continue the victorious race to the very heart of China. Despite this urgent request of Konishi, for whom Ukita Hideie had more than friendship, the latter did not dare to accept his invitation: the Taiko had ordered him to first establish his head-quarters at Seoul, and there to await further instructions. It was also for this same reason that the other generals decided to establish their camps in the conquered provinces. Kuroda Nagamasa, general of the Third Division, camped with Otomo Yoshimune, in the nearest station to Konishi. He had 12,000 men under his orders, a contingent of which Otomo had furnished one half. Kato, to whom had fallen the occupation of Orankai, a province situated in the north of Korea, on the limits of Manchuria, had gone thither with Nabeshima and 20,000 men. Kato was certainly an intrepid warrior, but between that and attributing to him, as does Japanese history, innumerable brilliant victories and extraordinary deeds, there is a vast difference. Whilst the Korean annals scarcely mention the resistance, that the inhabitants of this province made to Kato, the Japanese accounts represent this latter as the great hero of the Korean expedition. In these accounts everything is of a marvellous character, from the taking of two sons of a concubine of the King, whom a traitor had delivered into the hands of Kato for money (15), to the surname of "Kishokwan" "demon general," which the Koreans are alleged to have given him. The latter, frightened at the horrible masks which the Japanese warriors generally wore, called them all demons. Kato was not the only one to get this nickname although, according to tradition, his grinning mask caused real terror among the simple peasants of Orankai.

But, to be impartial, it must be confessed that none of the Japanese generals, not even Konishi, the conqueror of Fusan, of Seoul and of Pyen-yang had an opportunity to reap many laurels, in a war with so feeble an adversary:

"A vaincre sans peril on triomphe sans gloire." After a promenade in Orankai, Kato and his companion, Nabeshima, installed themselves comfortably close by the beautiful Broughton Bay, and there sojourned in peace, till danger made them fall back on Seoul.

While Konishi, and in his train the other generals, invaded Korea, the Taiko went to Nagoya. Setting out from Osaka, he made the journey by land, passing by Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, and, on the sixth of May, he arrived at his destination. The greatest *daimyo* of Japan, Tokugawa, Mori, Maeda, Gamo and Uesugi acccompanied him thither, followed by an army of about 60,000 men. Soon the little village of Nagoya was transformed into an immense town, in which the Taiko, the *daimyo* and the *samurai*, convinced that they would have to stay there for a long time, installed themselves comfortably as if they had been at home.

From the beginning the Taiko, wishing to direct himself the expedition, had enjoined on his generals to send him the most minute details of their marches and their successes; an order to which all scrupulously conformed. The capture of the greatest towns of Korea greatly gladdened him, and he sent a sword to Konishi, accompanying the gift by a most laudatory letter. He also showed his gratitude to the other generals. The rapid success of his army so excited him, that he spoke every moment of embarking and going to put himself at the head of the army, which was impatient to precipitate itself on China. This was, indeed, the true moment for making this attempt. Korea, prostrated, had not yet had time to recover from the blows which it had just received, and its King, being in flight, had not yet had a chance of warning the Court of Peking of the danger which menaced China. Judging by the rate at which the Japanese had marched up to this time, the capital of China would, carried by surprise, have been in their hands within a few weeks. But instead of striking the iron while it was hot, the Japanese, for want of a leader, saw themselves condemned to inaction, and hence to demoralization.

To tell the truth, all the fault lay with the Taiko, whose irresolution triumphed over his usual bravery. And, indeed, his perplexity was not without reason. He had several times sounded Tokugawa and the other powerful *daimyo*, and to his great dissatisfaction, he had to admit to himself, that they hardly appeared disposed to charge, head down, into an expedition as reckless as it was useless. Suspicious as he was, the Taiko resolved from this moment never to leave Japan: he understood that if once he put his foot outside the country, he would run great risk of never being able to come back again.

The almost sudden death of his mother furnished him with an excuse for postponing his passage to Korea. On receipt of this news, he at once returned to Kyoto where, like the devout son he was, he conformed for months to the strict etiquette imposed by mourning. The complete abstention from all administrative affairs, which this act of filial piety required, was to contribute still more to complicate the situation of the Japanese army, in Korea. Nearly 130,000 *samurai*, followed by a considerable number of coolies, had passed the straits, and the presence of that excessive number of warriors in such a poor country as Korea, was to have disastrous consequences. Already, from the commencement of the invasion, the natives had destroyed all that they could not carry away, or hide in a safe place. The Taiko, far from expecting such acts of ill-will on the part of the Koreans, whom he thought he had won to his side, had not provided sufficiently for the victualling of so many troops, and the want of food had already made itself felt at the beginning of the campaign. The insufficient supply of provisions, that he afterwards sent from Japan, were for the most part intercepted either by the Korean fleet, or by native prowlers, always on the look-out for convoys of food. Hence a complete famine reigned in the Japanese camps. The *samurai*, already decimated by sickness, had to desert their posts and to seek in the field something wherewith to satisfy their hunger. It was in the midst of so many calamities that *daimyo* and *samurai* abandoned themselves to the thought that the Taiko had employed them on this expedition with the object of ridding himself of a surplus of turbulent warriors, whom the pacification of Japan had rendered henceforth unnecessary. The Christians, especially, seemed to have already lost all hope of ever being able to return to Japan. Konishi, placed in the van-guard, did all he could to put an end to this disheartening situation. After having vainly tried to induce the Japanese to continue their victorious march, he addressed himself to the Koreans, urging them to unite their forces to his, in order to fight the Chinese. Promises, threats, all were in vain: the Koreans, while feigning submission to the Japanese, injured them as much as they could. At the same time they communicated secretly with the Chinese, whose army was soon to come to their succour.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(14) Korean annals.
(15) Korean annals.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During the month of October gold bullion amounting to 1,070,461 *momme* was imported from Korea by the Osaka branch of the First Bank.

Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata having recovered from his illness, left Kyoto on Nov. 5th for the scene of the autumn manœuvres in Kyushu. Major-General Tamura, of the General Staff Office, accompanied him.

The Imperial yacht *Hatsukaze*, built by the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard for the Crown Prince, arrived at Kobe on Nov. 5th from Nagasaki *en route* for Yokohama. The boat left Kobe for this port the following morning.

We learn from Messrs. Arthur and Bond that an attempt was made on Monday to break into their premises and steal the large Silver Dragon bowl (the Liscum Bowl) on view in one of their windows. The window had been smashed in and the large silver ladle was stolen. Probably the noise of the breaking glass frightered the thieves otherwise they might have taken the bowl also.

As usual every year, a fête is being held at the Yasukuni shrine, Kudan, Tokyo, dedicated to the souls of soldiers who lost their lives in the cause of their country. The festival began on the 5th and ends on Nov. 7th. There are various entertainments such as fireworks, wrestling, *No* dance, etc. On the first day, Princes of the Blood and various high dignitaries in civil and military circles paid their respects at the shrine.

The business of selecting a candiate for the vacant post of Mayor of Yokohama is still dragging. A meeting of the representatives of various public bodies in Yokohama was held in the Assembly Hall on Nov. 4th to discuss the subject, Messrs. Watatabe Fukusaburo, Nakamura Fusajiro and others being present. The meeting, however, broke up without arriving at any decision. A second meeting will take place about Nov. 10th.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. R. Best, who was well known to many residents. Mr. Best had been in ill-health for some years and his demise was not unexpected. The deceased gentleman had been an officer in the British army, after leaving which he engaged in business in Formosa, finally coming to Japan.

On Thursday afternoon the remains of the late Mr. J. R. Best were consigned to their last resting place in the General Cemetery, Rev. W. P. G. Field officiating. The two sons and two daughters

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of the deceased were present as chief mourners, and there was a large attendance of Japanese.

A jinrikishaman trotting along on Wednesday afternoon from No. 26 to Main Street with a chit was run into and knocked down on the narrow sidewalk by an unskilful Chinese bicyclist. He spent no time in looking for a policeman or in arguing over his injuries, but seized the bicycle and—despite the struggles of the owner, who indeed got it away from him once—hoisted it on his shoulder and marched off with it to the Police Station, it may be presumed. The Chinaman disappeared, doubtless to wrestle with the question whether it would be better to go to the Station and claim his bicycle, or stay away and let the matter go by default. If any unusual delay has occured in the delivery of a chit from the Water Street region perhaps this occurrence may serve to explain matters.

The *Kobe Herald* reports the death of Mr. J. S. Wilde, assistant in the Kobe office of the Pacific Mail, O. and O., and T. K. K. Steam Ship Companies. The sad event took place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. Wilde was in the office as late as Tuesday week, but he was compelled to relinquish work on that date owing to a severe cold. Pneumonia set in subsequently, and other complications aggravating the case, his constitution proved unequal to the strain placed upon it and he succumbed, as already mentioned. The deceased gentleman has not been a resident of Kobe for long, having arrived from the San Francisco office in 1900, but during his brief residence he won numerous friends who esteemed him for his kindly disposition and uniform courtesy. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Wilde in her bereavement.

THE PIOUS FUND ARBITRATION.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Hague Arbitration Court on Oct. 14th rendered its decision in what is known as the Pious Fund Case, which involved a claim against Mexico by the United States on behalf of the Archbishop of San Francisco.

This brings to a settlement the dispute between the Government of Mexico and the Catholic Church of California, which began fifty years ago. It has been the first case heard by the arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

The pious fund was a gift made by charitable persons in Spain in 1697 for the support of Roman Catholic missions among the Indians of California, which was then a part of Mexico. In 1767 the Spanish crown expelled the Jesuits, who held the fund in trust, from Mexico and California, and the Spanish Government assumed control of the property and funds of the order.

When Mexico achieved independence she in turn took over the fund and applied the proceeds to the maintenance of missions, but when Upper California was ceded to the United States, Mexico ceased to pay to the Catholic Church in the United States' portion of California its share of its interest in the pious fund.

Prelates of the Catholic Church of California sued for their share of interest before the commission of 1868. It was decided by Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, that the interest of the fund should be divided equally between the church in California and the church in Mexico, and that the Government of Mexico should annually set aside half of the annual interest amounting to $43,080.99, which, accumulating until 1869, amounted to $904,700.79, which was paid in full. No further payments were ever made.

At length the subject was referred to the Arbitration Court, which has now given a unanimous decision. The tribunal finds:

"First that the claim of the United States in behalf of the Archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principle of res judicata in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton, November, 11, 1875, and amended by Sir Edward Thornton, October 24, 1876.

"Second, that in conformity with this decision the Government of the United States of Mexico should pay the Government of the United States $1,420,682 in money of the legal currency of Mexico, within the period fixed by article ten of the protocol of Washington. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from and unpaid by the Government of the Mexican Republic, namely, the annual payment of $43,050 in Mexican currency from February 2, 1869, to February 2, 1902.

"Third, the Government of the United States of Mexico will pay to the Government of the United States, February 2, 1903, and every following year, for the same date, forever, annual payment of $43,050, of money of the legal currency of Mexico."

The decision of the tribunal was read by Secretary General Ruiyssenaers in the presence of members of the Diplomatic Corps, their wives and the representatives of the litigants.

Dr. Matsen, president of the court, who declared that a revision of the sentence was only possible in the event of new facts coming to light, thanked the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators. He added that while no single judge was infallible, the unanimity of the arbitrators who had so closely examined the whole question at issue was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

President Matsen concluded with expressing the best wishes for the health of Queen Wilhelmina and the prosperity of her people, who had welcomed the members of the court so cordially.

Mr. Ralston, of Washington, one of the lawyers in the case, and Senor Pardo, in behalf of Mexico, thanked the court for the care it had given to the case. Senor Pardo said he was sure that so soon as his Government learned of the court's award it would accept it. He must, however, reserve for his Government the right to avail itself of the provisions of the protocol.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

U.S. Government receipts and expenditures for the month of September, 1902, were $48,580,381, an increase of over $4,000,000 as compared with September, 1901. The expenditures for September were $37,554,798, leaving a surplus for the month of $11,000,000. Receipts from the several sources follow: Customs, $26,225,777; increase, $7,000,000. Internal revenue, $19,789,708; decrease, $2,700,000. Miscellaneous, $2,564,895; decrease, $250,000. Expenditures on account of the War Department were about $250,000 in excess of those for September, 1901, and on account of the navy there was an increase of about $1,500,000.

Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, is to be made Ambassador to Rome. The late President McKinley intended to thus reward Mr. White, but found no opportunity during his incumbency. President Roosevelt, who has formed the estimate of Mr. White's abilities that President McKinley had has decided to make him Ambassador to Rome. The appointment, however, is not to be made immediately, Mr. Meyer, the present Ambassador to Rome, has just returned to that post from a visit to his home in Massachussetts, and it is expected he will remain in Rome during the coming winter.

Professor Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard since 1898, has been appointed Clark lecturer in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, for a year. This honour to Professor Wendell is well deserved, as he has done excellent work in the field of English literature. Besides "A Literary History of America" he has written works on "English Composition," "Life of Cotton Mather," "Shakespeare, A Study in Elizabethan Literature" and several novels. Professor Wendell came out to the University of California last June to take charge of a summer school class in English and his caustic criticisms caused quite a sensation in his class. He also lectured on Elizabethan literature.

Possibly the oldest living baseball enthusiast in the United States is Noah Brooks, merchant, farmer, editor, correspondent and Naval Officer of a port. Everybody knew him from Maine to California. At 72 he is living in the town of his birth, Castine, Me., writing as hard as ever. He is now doing some magazine work and preparing an important book for the Appletons, says a writer in the *New York Press*. The world knew him as "Castine," Washington correspondent of the *Sacramento Union*. Baseball appealed to him as hay does to a hungry ox. Two of his most entertaining books are "The Fairport Nine" and "Our Baseball Club." He was an expert pitcher, and glorified Cummings when the latter introduced the curved ball. The house he lives in Castine is called the Ark. Entirely appropriate—Noah's Ark.

The last U.S. census makes an interesting showing regarding the progress made by the negro race in the South in the tenancy and ownership of land. In South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, more than half of the farms are managed by negroes, either as owners or tenants. In the entire South 150,027 negroes own the land tilled; 28,000 are part owners and 1336 both owners and tenants. Cash tenants and share tenants number 550,000. The Southern negroes have, in fact, one-quarter of the farms. Forty-nine per cent. of these are cotton plantations and 37 per cent. rice farms; and 14.8 per cent. of the remainder are sugar plantations. The negroes carry, however, a much smaller quantity of live stock on their property than the white farmers do. The average value of the live stock owned by negro farmers amounts to $135, as against $603 for each white agriculturist.

With the exception of last April, transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of September were the heaviest of any like period since the culmination of the big boom in May, 1901. The sales amounted to 20,952,017 shares, which compares with 14,317,393 shares in August, 16,317,957 shares in July, 7,813,049 shares in June, 13,485,777 shares in May, 26,578,512 shares in April, 11,954,672 shares in March, 12,950,699 shares in February and 14,761,391 shares in January. In September, 1901, sales amounted to 14,030,000 shares. Bond dealings were on a heavy scale also, aggregating in par value $93,896,950 of railroad, $437,500 of state and $289,500 of government bonds, making the total of all classes $94,623,950, as against a total of $53,587,300 in August, $71,962,200 in July, $54,152,800 in June, $63,108,500 in May, $114,879,900 in April, $66,952,200 in March, $84,192,550 in February and $94,030,500 in January. Last year in September transactions amounted to $44,684,100.

By an opinion rendered on October 9th by the Nebraska Supreme Court, the reading of the Bible and singing of sacred songs in public schools of that State are prohibited. The case is one appealed from the District Court of Gage county, and the decision of the lower court is reversed. The plaintiff in the original action is Daniel Freeman, who claims to be the first homesteader in the United States. He began proceedings four years ago against the directors of his home district school, but was beaten in every trial in the lower courts. The syllabus of the opinion says:—"The exercise by a teacher in school, in the school building, in school hours, and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the Bible and in singing of songs and hymns and offering prayer to the Deity, in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, is forbidden by the Constitution of the State." The decision of the three Judges is unanimous. They add that it is not in accordance with their personal wishes, but it is the law of the State. Continuing, the opinion says:—"To permit the use of the Bible would be to make a bid for the sectarian and parochial schools, and thereby aim a blow at the public school system."

In a recent editorial the San Francisco *Chronicle* pointed out that a recrudescence of the building of ships to be propelled by sail had set in not only in the United States, but in other maritime countries also. The multimasted schooner of big tonnage has become a favourite type of sailing vessel in the United States. These fore-and-aft-rigged craft have gradually increased the number of their spars from two to seven, the latter being the latest production of an eastern shipyard. There is a big fleet of six-masted schooners in eastern waters, and the seven-masted steel vessel, with a cargo-carrying capacity of 11,000 tons, which was recently launched in Maine, is to be followed by others of the same rig and tonnage. These vessels possess great speed, in addition to

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their extraordinary cargo capacity, and they are endowed with the additional advantage of being immensely cheaper to operate than either steam vessels or square-rigged ships of one-half their tonnage. The seven-masted schooners which are being turned out of the eastern shipyards are primarily intended for the coal-carrying trade on the Atlantic seaboard, but their builders intend ultimately to employ them in the trade between the Pacific coast and the Orient. Pacific coast shipyards are turning out four and five-masted schooners for the lumber trade, in which they are able to compete successfully with the steam craft. Some of these vessels have also entered the Pacific trade as oil carriers. One four-masted schooner is now carrying fuel oil in bulk from the California coast to the Hawaiian Islands in competition with the oil-burning steam oil carriers employed in the trade. France is also encouraging a return to sailing ships by offering liberal bounties to their owners. The pioneer of a big fleet sailing under the tricolor is at present reported in Philadelphia, where she is loading refined oil for Japan. This new French fleet of sailing ships is intended for the Oriental trade, which is now almost wholly monopolized by steam craft.

Commenting on the report of the new Commissioner of Pensions of the United States, *Bradstreets* says:—In earlier years the pension roll was a much lighter one. The pension disbursements from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1865, more than two months after the close of the Civil War, were less than those for a single year under the new order of things. The disbursements from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, amounted to $96,445,444, which is over $41,000,000 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The relative amounts expended in pensions on account of the wars in which the country has been engaged are set forth in the following table supplied by the Commissioner in his annual report, viz.:—

Revolutionary War (estimated).....	$70,000,000
War of 1812 (on account of service, without regard to disability)	45,025,297
Indian wars, 1832-42 (on account of service, without regard to disability)	5,814,207
War with Mexico (on account of service, without regard to disability) ...	31,861,338
War of the Rebellion	2,744,878,276
War with Spain	3,275,184
Actual total disbursement in pensions	2,900,854,302

It will be seen from the above table that thus far the War with Spain has cost the country less in pensions than any other in which it was engaged in the past. The total was only $3,275,184. The Indian wars, from 1832 to 1842, cost $5,814,207 on account of service simply without regard to disability. The War with Mexico involved disbursements amounting to $31,861,338 on the same basis, and the War of 1812 called for the expenditure of $45,025,297 in service pensions. The cost of the Revolutionary War in pensions is estimated at $70,000,000. All other records are, of course, dwarfed by that of the Civil War. This gigantic struggle left a pension bill which it has thus far cost $2,744,878,276 to discharge. The total cost of the pensions for all the wars amounts, as will be seen, to not far from $3,000,000,000. It has been said several times during the last decade or so that the pension roll had reached high-water mark, but the total number of names on the roll at the close of the last fiscal year is the largest yet recorded.

The report made by the special commission of the British Iron Trade Association attributes the success of the United States in the field of industrial economy "to the almost absolute freedom of labour. The men," it says, "have their futures so much in their own hands, and their wages are generally so good, that they have every encouragement to do the best they can for their employers and for themselves." All of the observers who contributed to the report contend that the discouraging condition of affairs in Great Britain is due to the opposite cause, and predict that unless the unions adopt a fairer course in dealing with employers British industry will be ruined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ODAWARA DISASTER FUND.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I am glad to tell you, with my best thanks, that the subscription list for the Odawara relief fund has reached the amount of *yen* 2,915 through your kind help.

The sympathies thus freely extended by many foreign residents must, I am convinced, be greatly appreciated by the people of Japan.

The above amount has been forwarded to the chief official (*Guncho*) of the district, who promised me that the money should be distributed in the way he thinks most useful for the sufferers in relieving their miserable condition.

It is quite needless to add that these donations will be accepted with feelings of most profound gratitude by the unfortunate people.

Thanking you again, Yours sincerely,

SUFU SADAKO.

Yokohama, 4th Nov., 1902.

GAMBLING ON THE BLUFF.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In reference to your paragraph in this morning's issue regarding gambling on the vacant premises of the former Maples Hotel, No. 85 Bluff, in which you say you believe about fifty gamblers were present, allow me to say, by way of correction, that the premises which, although for Sale or To be Let, while vacant as a Hotel, are by no means empty, as I am in receipt of considerably more than a hundred dollars a month for rent. Then as to number of gamblers present, there were ten, of whom eight were very cleverly captured; a very good proportion.

The police only received information on Saturday at noon, and their arrangements were completed and the capture effected by ten o'clock p.m.

It is quite possible there may have been as many as fifty on the Club Books, kept by the late watchman, but they were not all there at that time.

Suspicion was aroused by the number of cigarette ends visible in the morning.

Yours faithfully,
November 6th, 1902.

C. D. MOSS,
Agent for 85, Bluff.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, LD.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Hotel, Ld., at Kobe, the Chairman (Mr. T. W. Hellyer) said it would be seen by the report that the property stood in the Company's books at *yen* 120,800, and the Directors had recently had the buildings valued by Mr. Hansell who placed a value of *yen* 89,800 upon them; allowing 85 *yen* per *tsubo* for the land, which was a conservative estimate, there was *yen* 56,600, making a total for land and buildings of *yen* 146,400. This Property account stands in the Company's books at *yen* 120,800. Regarding the Furniture Account, a complete inventory had been made by Messrs. Whymark and Thompson and their valuation was *yen* 70,800, while the amount standing in the books was *yen* 58,644. The Electric Light plant and Steam Launch both stood in the books at figures considerably under the real value. Immediately after the last meeting an extraordinary general meeting of the Company had been held at which it had been resolved to reduce the capital. Owing to certain formalities that had to be complied with several other meetings had proved necessary. When the Directors resolved to recommend the shareholders to reduce the capital their legal advisers led them to believe that it would be a simple proceeding and not occupy much time. Since the report was made up word had been received that the Court at Hongkong had sanctioned the reduction of capital, so word had been sent to the shareholders informing them that the 50 *yen* per share would be returned and that new certificates would be issued in place of the old ones. Through the kind assistance of Governor Ohmori of Kyoto and Governor Hattori of Kobe the difficulty regarding the use of the road leading to the Company's land in Kioto had been arranged, by payment of *yen* 2,000 to the Hokokukwai to offset any damage done to the road and by an agreement to pay annually a small sum towards the upkeep of the road. The Directors take a sanguine view of the value of the Kioto land and it is their opinion that eventually the Kioto Property account will not show a loss. He had much pleasure in stating that the management of the Hotel and the conduct of the employes had given full satisfaction to the Directors and their services had been duly recognised. In order to meet the increasing traffic at the port the Directors had secured the upper storey of No.81 which had been tastefully fitted up and now formed a valuable addition to the accommodation of the Hotel. The working for the two months since the Report was made up shewed a slight improvement on last year's figures for the same period, and there was reason to anticipate a large number of visitors next Spring on their way to and from the Osaka Exhibition. There was no doubt that the prominent reports that had appeared in the local foreign newspapers regarding visitations of cholera, etc. had given an excuse to the interested people at other ports to discourage foreign visitors from spending time in this part of Japan, thereby working great injustice to many branches of trade here.

The report and account were adopted.

Some discussion took place on the question whether the dividend was 12 per cent. on the shares or (as the Chairman pointed out), the sum of *yen* 8,544 which amounted to 12 per cent., in the course of which Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, auditor, mentioned that *yen* 50 had been returned on the shares and 7 per cent. interest paid on the money refunded.

A BOOK ON FORMOSA.

Mr. Jas. W. Davidson, who is United States Consul at Taichiku in Formosa, having indeed sole care of United States interests for the whole island, has put into book-form part of his immense stores of information and the result is a volume called "The Island of Formosa, Past and Present." Mr. Davidson has been an Arctic explorer; he was a war correspondent, and he is now probably the chief living authority on Things Formosan. His book therefore is an encyclopœdia which will be indispensable alike to the historian, the trader, the traveller and the statesman. The resources of Formosa are of course dealt with fully but the chief place is given to Camphor.

Of all the products of Formosa, he says, none is of such interest as camphor. The fact that it is snatched from the jungle over which the wild savage roams, and that it is not produced to any extent in any other part of the world save Japan, accounts for this. It would be an inviting subject for the statistician, whose hobby is to study problems such as how many days' consumption of matches placed end on end it would require to encircle the world; to figure out how many lives are lost that some decrepit old gentleman may be cured of his rheumatic pains. The trees which produce this valuable article are unfortunately within the country of the aborigines or upon the immediate border of it. The methods of obtaining the drug, adopted by the Chinese, necessitates the destruction of the trees, which are never replaced; and while temporary permission is sometimes granted by individual savages, or their village headmen, to work certain border districts, the aboriginal population, as a whole, naturally views with deep concern the gradual encroachment on their native soil, and, as a consequence, the border districts have, since the earliest days, been in a chronic state of disturbance. Every opportunity has been seized for the perpetration of outrages, and, sad to say, these outrages have not been on the part of savages alone, for the Chinese, on their side, seem never to have let slip any chance which presented itself of wreaking their vengeance on the unfortunate aborigines. The lives that during the last twenty-five years have been lost directly in consequence of this would sum up a very large number, while indirectly, instances among soldiers sent into the savage districts to avenge the murder of some camphor worker, and *vice versa* among aborigines making a raid on Chinese peasants living near the border, there must have been a deplorable addition to the above-mentioned loss of life. Statistics are not sufficiently complete to afford exact information, but the historical notes which follow will give some idea of the "butcher's bill."

Camphor is mentioned as an article of trade in the early history of Formosa, but whether it refers to the crystallized product of the tree, or simply to the wood which is used for building purposes, etc., is not clear.

The early history of camphor is wrapped in mystery. While mention of the tree is found in several early records, there is not always evidence that the manufacture of the drug was practiced. The first indisputable reference to the trade in the drug is made by Klaproth ("Memoires Relatif a l'Asie"—Paris, 1824), who refers to the manufacture of camphor as being one of the important industries of the island at the time of his visit in the early part of the present century. It is clear, however, that the crystallized product of the tree was known in very early days to the eastern nations, and that it was introduced into Europe by the Arabians. It has also been asserted that India was the first country to manufacture the drug, and 1,200 years ago a prince of that nation is said to have made a present of camphor to the Chinese Emperor. At all events the first intimate knowledge of the drug obtained by Europe seems to

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have been got from India, and this land was the first customer for China's product, so that the known manufacture of camphor in China dates back many centuries. Koreans were also acquainted with the drug, and it was they who in later years introduced the manufacture to Japan. Satsuma was the first province of Japan to profit by the instruction tendered by their neighbours, and some 180 years ago sufficient camphor was produced to place regular supplies in Nagasaki, where the drug was known as a special product of the above province. Later Kyushu, Shikoku and other paris of Japan took up the manufacture. China, whether because she had exhausted the supply of available trees, or could not compete with Formosa and Japan, where trees were more plentiful, gradually withdrew from the industry, until at the present the export of Chinese camphor is practically nil.

In the sixteenth century the camphor forests extended down on the plains, and along some of the plateaux, even to the west coast. At as comparatively late a date as 1868 camphor trees were growing on the lower ranges of the hills north of Taipeh in the north, which are now given over to the cultivation of tea and other staples. The main supply, however, is now, as it always has been, in that vast district covering the mountain region stretching through the heart of the island from north to south.

Chinese historians tell us that early in the eighteenth century the government declared a monopoly in Formosa over camphor and other products of the forest, the penalty for cutting down a single tree, in contravention of the regulations, being death. Under this rigorous law over two hundred people were decapitated in the one year 1720. This so enraged the colonists that two years later they broke out into a rebellion, during which many thousands lost their lives, and the capital of the island fell into the hands of Choo Yih-kwei, the rebel leader. Although the government did not relinquish its claims to a monopoly, the laws controlling the same were made more lenient, and by the payment of certain royalties work in the camphor forests was permitted.

A boundary line established by the Formosan authorities in 1738 was expected to separate the savage regions which the officials made no pretense of governing from the Chinese district, over which they nominally ruled. In 1788 a force of armed agriculturists, comprised of Pepohoans and other civilized aborigines, which had been formed by the authorities to aid in the subjection of Lim So-bun's rebel band, were given a large district of territory on the savage border, with permission to dispose of the camphor growing within their respective boundaries, and afterward to till the tree-denuded land so as to produce the necessary foodstuffs. For administrative purposes the concession was divided into six districts and a tax was imposed. For some years the Pepohoans profited by their position and led a contented life, but later on their prosperity attracted the attention of unscrupulous Chinese, who stepped in, and by cunning and treachery gradually deprived the unfortunate pioneers of their possessions. From this period (the beginning of the present century) the Chinese, Hakkas chiefly, succeeded in controlling the manufacture. The savages have shown no disposition to engage in the industry themselves, work being regarded by them as quite on a level with smallpox, famine and other plagues, while the more willing Pepohoans lost their opportunity from their own shiftlessness and general simplicity.

Upon the arrival of the first foreign traders, in the present century, the Chinese officials still claimed an exclusive monopoly of the camphor industry. In 1855 an American, W. M. Robinet, of Hongkong, the first foreigner in later days to engage in trade in Formosa, dispatched a vessel, the American bark *Louisiana*, commanded by Capt. Crosby, to Takow. The vessel returned with a profitable cargo, as did the *Santiago*, which closely followed her. The success of these two voyages becoming known, caused several other parties to take an interest in the trade.

After years of destruction without replanting, the forests in which the camphor trees are found are now limited to that vast tract of mountainous territory stretching from the far north to the south and extending to the east coast of the island. The savages, helpless without the friendly protection of the woods, have retired with the disappearing forests, but have tenaciously stuck close to the border, and in most districts disputed inch by inch the advance of the camphor workers. Although the trees are found throughout the mountainous district from north to south, they are most abundant in the north-central districts, and gradually decrease towards the south, few trees of commercial value being found south of the twenty-second parallel. The trees seem to grow best on moderate slopes at elevations not exceeding 4,000 feet, where the soil is well drained and consists of a rich vegetable mould, and where the sun's rays can reach them. Only glimpses have been caught of the vast interior districts, and but little is known as to the area of forests in which the camphor tree is found; but, according to an estimate made by a Japanese expert, it is expected to reach over 1,500 square miles in extent.

Of the camphor stations now existing Tokoham (Taikokan), Lamshun (Namsho), Twao (Taiko), Tang-si-kak (Tosei kaku) are the most important in the north, and Chip Chip (Shushu), Polisha and Linkipo in the centre. Camphor exists and has been worked in other places, but owing either to the difficulties of transportation or the too powerful opposition of the savages, the stoves have been abandoned, and with the exception of some small and unimportant stations, the manufacture is limited to the above mentioned places. Teckcham (Shinchiku), Maili (Bioritsu) and Goche (Gosei) are important local markets, and much of the drug passes through these places to the ports of Tamsui and Kelung, whence the camphor is exported. Amping in the south, which at one time exported considerable camphor, has been practically out of the trade for the last two years. Takow, the other southern port, has shipped no camphor since 1889.

The camphor laurel does not monopolize the forests in which it appears. It is, in fact, only one of several different varieties of trees which are found growing together. Camphor trees of various sizes are fairly numerous, but big trees, such as the camphor worker most desires, are found only here and there, sometimes only a few rods, and again a third of a mile or more, apart. The camphor tree attains an enormous height and girth in Formosa, and is properly the king of the forest. Trees are frequently seen with a circumference at base of twenty-five feet, a few reach even to thirty-six feet, and some have been observed in the island which required at least a forty-foot line to reach around them. Nor are these measurements those of a knotted, irregular body, for the camphor tree is as straight and fine formed a tree as one meets with, and as handsome a one as exists.

Commercially the value of the material obtained from the felled tree places the camphor laurel among the most valuable of trees. A tree forty-seven feet in circumference would keep a single distilling stove supplied with material for several years, and would yield several thousand dollars' worth of camphor. Trees of average richness, measuring twenty feet around, which are often met with, would supply a stove for some two years, and, at the present price of camphor, yield nearly two thousand yen worth of the drug. One tree near Tokoham (Taikokan) on land in which foreigners were interested, furnished chips for twenty Chinese stoves, and yielded over $3,000 worth of camphor, and that when the drug was bringing but $27 per picul. The trees, however, from which most of the camphor is obtained, measure some twelve feet in circumference, and yield something over fifty piculs of crystallized camphor, at present valued at about 1,500 *yen*. Alarmist reports notwithstanding, the supply of camphor trees in Formosa, assuming that the depletion of the forests continues at the same pace as at present, is still sufficient for the needs of the whole world for the next century. This, however, should not be taken as any excuse for the present wholesale destruction.

The Government would be very shortsighted if it did not introduce some system of afforestation by which trees destroyed would be replaced, for the future welfare of the island should be as much a matter of concern to the authorities as its present well being. Furthermore, the difficulties of transportation increase as the camphor seekers advance toward the interior, and it is necessary to guard against the drug reaching too high a price, lest scientists should be tempted to find some substitute, or other lands be induced to enter on the cultivation of camphor. Many of the hills on which the tree is found are not suitable for ordinary agricultural purposes, and these should be planted with camphor. In other places it is a matter of doubt whether agricultural produce would not be of great value, for it must be taken into consideration that, so far as we now know, from forty to fifty years are required before the tree reaches a sufficient size and richness in the drug to be of value equal to the trees in the virgin forest, and that land devoted exclusively to camphor would yield no income for that period. A happy solution of this difficulty would be to plant in such situations as would permit of agricultural products being grown at the same place and time.

Apart from the drug the tree yields a valuable wood for general purposes, shipbuilding and cabinet work. Clothes boxes made of this wood are especially esteemed, owing to the camphor scent being obnoxious to insects. Furthermore, the shade afforded by this ever-green would be especially useful for certain cultures, *e.g.*, coffee, cacao, vanilla, etc.

Mr. Davidson thus describes head hunting:

The wild man, from some hidden spot on the hilltop, patiently waited until the settlers left for the forest, and then speeding down with stealthy foot, he sought a friendly clump of underbrush near the pathway along which he knew his man would pass. Here, as quiet as death, he watched until the unsuspecting Chinese passed; then, crouching, he left his retreat, followed for a few steps, and then upright, with the full strength of his sinewy arm, the spear was thrown. His victim falls to the ground, severely wounded. The savage promptly finishes the deed with a long knife, and, severing the head from the body, throws it in the bag, which he carries for the purpose, and disappears in the forest.

The book may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld.

SIAMESE MALAYA.

The telegram from *The Times* correspondent in Paris, headed "France, England, and Siam," which recently appeared must have furnished, it is safe to assert, reading of a somewhat bewildering character to the average Englishman. The opening paragraph stated that "A Havas Agency telegram announcing that Kelantan, in the Malay Peninsula, had been occupied by 300 Sikhs, was published here yesterday and created a general flutter of dismay in colonial circles." What this sudden irruption of natives of the Punjab into a place, the very name of which not one Englishman in a thousand had ever heard, might portend, how the Sikhs had got there from the other end of Asia, what they might be doing in Kelantan, and why their presence should cause a ferment of excitement in French colonial circles were all, I feel convinced, matters equally dark to the average reader of *The Times*. In these days it is becoming increasingly difficult for "the man in the street" to keep abreast of what is going forward in the more remote and less interesting quarters of the globe. This, to a singular degree, is the case with regard to the haze of international complications which has hung so persistently over the kingdom of Siam since the French fleet forced the passage of the Menam in 1893, for the questions, interesting though they be, which form it have been obscured by larger and more pressing issues, and have so escaped the observation, or at any rate have failed to awaken the imagination, of the British public. These matters, however, have been studied with far more closeness and care by the people of France, and as a proof of it the mere rumour of an occurrence in Kelantan is able to cause "a flutter of dismay" in French colonial circles, while it is safe to say that the same item of intelligence leaves even the members of our Colonial Institute comparatively calm.

To begin at the beginning, Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan, and Petani (to give them all the letters that belong to them) are States in the Malay peninsula varying from some 10,000 to some 4,000 square miles in area. Ethnologically they are Malayan, and as such are part and parcel of our own protectorates in the peninsula; geographically, also, they are not an integral part of the kingdom of Siam, though politically they are considered as lying within her borders. The unrecorded history of the peninsula, enshrined for the most part in untrustworthy popular tradition, was, before the advent of the white men, and even for many years after the arrival of the Portuguese, one long record of Siamese invasion. A letter is still extant, addressed to Captain Light, the founder of Penang, by the then Sultan of Perak at the end of the 18th century, in which the writer likens his country to a beautiful woman in love with a desirable stranger, but wedded unhappily to a most jealous husband. The prepossessing stranger, of course, was Old John Company, the courtesy of whose agents Perak would willingly have reciprocated had circumstances been propitious, while Siam was the cross-grained spouse who forbade the tempting intimacy. At that time, and for several decades later, Siam laid claim to a suzerainty over a great part of the peninsula, and the customary tribute of flowers fashioned of silver and gold was despatched every three years to Bangkok from most of the Malayan Courts. Over Kedah and Petani Siam maintained her hold, but she slackened her grip upon Perak and Pahang, both of which States passed into the keeping of Great Britain, the one in 1874 the other in 1888, without protest from her. Petani, having been overrun and conquered by a Siamese army, was split up into four petty States, each governed by a native raja appointed by Bangkok, while the Siamese officials at Junk Ceylon had much to say in the management of the internal affairs of Kedah. Kelantan and Trengganu, however, were left practically undisturbed under the rule of their own princes until early in the "nineties," the golden flower—the outward and visible sign of vassalage, according to Siam, a token of the continuance of a friendly alliance, according to the Malay contention—alone bearing witness to former more active Siamese interference. In 1890 the King of Siam, ever keenly interested in the affairs of his kingdom, paid a visit to each of the States in Siamese Malaya, and thereafter a more aggressive policy was adopted by the Government at Bangkok. An attempt was first made to induce the Sultans of these States to adopt the Siamese stamp, for postage purposes, the object being to establish in

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this simple fashion something that might be interpreted into an acknowledgment of their position as a part of the kingdom of Siam. To this proposal great opposition was raised by the rajas concerned. The Sultan of Kelantan averred that no one in his country (happy country!) ever sent or received letters, wherefore a postage stamp was obviously unnecessary, while the Sultan of Trengganu roundly stated it to be his opinion that if a stamp were to be introduced at all it must bear his own effigy, since he, and he alone, was the ruler of his country. A family dispute between numerous rival claimants to the throne of Kelantan helped, about this time, to facilitate the schemes of Siam, and presently she had the satisfaction of seeing the flag of the white elephant flying from the staff at the mouth of the Kelantan river, of placing in possession of the sultanate a man of her own choosing, and of triumphantly establishing a post office in a country which still continued to conduct its affairs without the aid of correspondence. This was the thin end of the wedge, and in less than a decade from this time the Siamese Government, in flattering imitation of the system adopted in the neighbouring British protectorate, had placed a "Resident" at Bandar Bharu in Kelantan with an armed escort of Siamese soldiers, for the purpose, so it was stated, of saving the land from the oppression of native rajas and the abuses of native rule.

That such oppression and such abuses were rife no one who is acquainted with a Malayan State under the management of its own chiefs will see the slightest reason to doubt, nor can there be any question but that great benefit would accrue to the natives of the country, were these things to be forcibly and summarily ended. The Siamese, however, are hardly cut out by nature, training, or tradition for any such task as this. Oppressive misrule is a thing not wholly unknown within 100 miles of Bangkok; abuses and official corruption find a natural home in Siam, as in most other independent Oriental kingdoms; and practices which to the European appear in the light of appalling barbarities are still popular in many districts, despite the thin veneer of civilization which the official world of Siam is at such pains to ape. The native idiom which speaks of a Pro-Consul being appointed, not to govern, but to *kin*, or "devour," a province, is still as appropriate as of old, and hitherto the "Resident" at Kota Bharu and his underlings have been chiefly concerned to line their pockets and to take their pleasure at the expense of the native rajas and their subjects. The British system, of which the Siamese policy in Kelantan is a Gilbertian travesty, aims at winning the confidence of the chiefs and the peasantry. The British Resident and his subordinates reorganize the financial affairs of the State; allot sufficient stipends to the chiefs in consideration of the various "squeezes" and barbarous baronial rights which they can no longer be permitted to enjoy; establish Courts in which redress of grievances is to be obtained even by the meanest; are scrupulously careful to treat the rajas and the leaders of the people with elaborate courtesy and consideration; and above all do everything that in them lies to avoid injuring the religious susceptibilities of the native. By these means they speedily overcome the prejudices with which they are regarded at their first coming, and very soon, though certain of the chiefs who have suffered loss of personal power and oppressive privileges may eye them with disfavour, the bulk of the population finds itself supremely contented with the new *régime*, and discovers that life under its auspices is far more endurable than it was in the unregenerate days of native rule. This is why the protection of the Malay States by Great Britain has been attended by so extraordinary a success. But the Siamese officials, while professing to follow in the footsteps of England, have persistently acted in a fashion which is diametrically opposed to the whole spirit of English policy. Without taking over the administration of the country, without attempting to curtail the powers of the chiefs, or to relieve the oppression under which the peasants groan, without, in fact, doing anything that might be calculated to win the support of a single section of the native community, they have seated themselves in the heart of the Sultan's capital, have caused expensive buildings to be demolished to make room for houses built for their accommodation by unpaid native labour, have lived as royally as circumstances would permit at the Sultan's charges, and with a quite wanton mischievousness and insolence, have gone out of their way to outrage the feelings of the Malays. Thus they have made great display of their phallic idols, and on at least one occasion have attempted to force the rajas of the place to do public obeisance to these abominations. Petty Siamese officers have insisted upon being furnished with chairs, while the Sultan of the country has been made to squat upon the floor of his own audience-hall at their very feet, while the soldiers and the other understrappers have committed excesses which cannot be more particularly described, but which have exacerbated the susceptibilities of a proud, sensitive, and self-respecting Mahomedan people. As a consequence, the Siamese in the space of a very few months have earned, and have even more richly deserved, the fierce hatred of the Malays of this part of the Peninsula, and more than once strong external influence has alone succeeded in preventing an outbreak of hostilities.

Meanwhile, in Petani proper, and in Raman, the State in the interior which of old was the upper portion of the old kingdom of Petani, the Siamese have been equally busy. Their diplomacy has taken the form of inducing the rajas to set their seals to documents written in Siamese, the contents of which had been explained to them in a sense directly contrary to that which it really bore, and when, the fraud having been discovered, their dupes repudiated these treaties, first the Raja of Petani and then the Raja Muda of Raman were seized by a *coup de main* and carried off prisoners to Bangkok. All these events have occurred, unnoted, of course, by people in Great Britain, during the past 18 months, and at the present time the States of Kelantan and Petani are in a condition of ferment which make almost any sudden outbreak an imminent possibility.

But how, it will be asked, do all these petty politics affect Great Britain? How do they concern France? Great Britain is affected in this way. Her protectorate extends over the greater part of the Malay Peninsula, and her subjects there are connected with the natives of Siamese Malaya by race, by creed, and in many cases by ties of blood. Her officers on the spot are in close sympathy with the Malaya, and misrule and its consequent unrest just across her frontier cannot but tend to disturb the peace of her own territories. Siamese Malaya, in a word, is becoming a thorn in the side of the English Government in the peninsula. It is a secure refuge for malefactors; it has ere now been made the base of operations for little bands of raiders into British territory; it remains lawless and seething with active discontent; it is an ever-present source of anxiety to those who watch over the *Pax Britannica*; and these are considerations which easily induce the leaders of local public opinion to clamour for annexation as the only remedy of a harassing evil. Accordingly the Singapore newspapers, which are more Imperialist than Mr. Seddon himself, do their tiny best to spur the Government onward in this direction, and engage ceaselessly in a fiery fusillade with the inspired French Press of Indo-China. France, on the other hand, is not directly concerned; her interests are on the eastern side of the Menam Valley. But there can be no doubt that any forward movement by Great Britain in Siamese Malaya would be hailed with delight by the more far-seeing of her statesmen, for would it not afford justification for aggression by France on the western side of the Mekong? That forward movement in Siamese Malaya has not yet been made, for the legend of the 300 Sikhs can be traced to the fact that the Sultan of Kelantan, during a recent visit to Singapore, enlisted some thirty Punjabis to act as a police force in his capital, this step having been made necessary by the open lawlessness of the Siamese garrison, whose mission, be it remembered, was to establish good government in a benighted land. That forward movement never will be made, except, perhaps, in the form of practical assistance to Siam, such as the loan of experienced officers to aid in the administration of the little States, must be the devout hope of all who take the widest view of the situation in this part of the world.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

London, October 31.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Colonies, as none has ever had a nobler opportunity of exhibiting the fame of the British nation as their governing Power.

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

Colonel Swayne has arrived at Berbera leaving Cobbe in command. The Bohoble(?) garrison is safe; the guns have arrived. Further movement is improbable till a large force is mobilised.

TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, November 1.

The question of the Aden Hinterland has been satisfactorily settled.

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The coffee zone in Guatemala has been buried seven feet deep in sand and ashes in consequence of volcanic eruptions. The town of Santa Maria has sustained enormous losses.

PACIFIC CABLE COMPLETED.

Later.

The last link in the Pacific cable has been completed. The cable will be opened to traffic in December.

BOERS AND BRITONS.

A number of ex-Boer Commandants and several British officers stationed at Johannesburg have decided to offer their services in Somaliland with one thousand picked men, half Boer and half British.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

London, November 2.

Admiral Stakkelberg, with a powerful Russian Squadron, has sailed for the Far East. Though some warships at present on the station are returning home, the Russian Naval force in the Orient will be much strengthened.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Clause eight of the British Education Bill has passed.

THE ADEN AFFAIR.

London, Nov. 3.

The report announcing the settlement of the Aden boundary dispute was premature. The negotiations continue.

KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener and Sir R. Wingate, the Sirdar, inspected the Assouan Dam and subsequently proceeded to Wady Halfa.

THE PORTE COMPLIES.

Later.

The Porte having given categorical instructions for the withdrawal of its troops from the Aden hinterland, the incident is considered closed.

ITALY BOMBARDS AN ISLAND.

Italian gunboats have bombarded the island of Midi in the Red Sea owing to the failure of Turkey to punish Arab pirates.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE RESERVIST.

London, November 4.

A Demonstration of British Army Reservists, held at Hyde Park, passed a resolution demanding justice at the hands of the Government. The chairman of the meeting stated that unless the grievances of the reservists were redressed, the men would march to the recruiting centres in order to hinder recruiting.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Later.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, reaches Durban at the end of November. After a stay in Natal he goes to Pretoria.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Kaiser's visit to the British Court mainly aims at removing the strong anti-German feeling at present prevailing among government circles as well as among the general public.

GRAND DUKE PAUL DISMISSED.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia, uncle of the Tsar, who was Commander of the Corps of Guards, has been dismissed from the Army.

SOMALILAND.

London, November 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden wires that Colonel Swayne has been recalled from Somaliland to act as adviser to the Foreign Office. Colonel Manning is now at Ber-

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bera superintending preparations for an advance, which is to commence six weeks hence, by which time it is expected Colonel Swayne will have reached home.

GRAND DUKE PAUL.

Grand Duke Paul was dismissed from the Russian Army in consequence of his *mesalliance* with the Baroness Pistolkoff, the divorced wife of the adjutant to the Grand Duke Vladimir.

IRISH POLITICS.

Later.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., landed at Kingston on the 4th of November and was immediately arrested, to undergo six months' imprisonment for intimidation, to which he was sentenced in September.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The 9th and 10th clauses of the British Education Bill have been adopted.

VENEZUELA.

London, November 6.

The Venezuelan *Official Gazette* declares that the revolutionary army was annihilated in the battle near La Victoria, and the insurrection is crushed.

ANOTHER OFFER OF HELP.

Colonel Royston has offered to raise in Natal a contingent of 500 men to serve in Somaliland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain sails for the Cape in the week beginning November 23rd.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Later.

The new Lord Mayor's show includes a car typifying the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The 11th and 12th clauses of the Education Bill have been adopted, the Government accepting amendments which increase secular control.

TROUBLED IRELAND.

Mr. Kilbride, formerly an M.P., has been arrested in Dublin. He will undergo four months' imprisonment for inciting to boycot.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon November 1.

The deputy of Cochin China, M. Francois Deloncle, has renewed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs his previous protests against the Franco-Siamese Treaty, which he criticises sharply, asking Parliament to reject it.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected the Budget Commission. It comprises 23 ministeralists and 10 of the Opposition.

The Chamber has accepted the broad outlines of the Budget.

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Saigon, November 4.

A telegram from the Governor of the islands of St. Pierre and Guadaloupe, announces that an incendiary fire has destroyed the church, the parsonage, and the Courts of Justice in the town of St. Pierre. There were no victims.

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.

It is announced from Aden that the Italian Government considering the guarantees offered by Turkey against piracy to be insufficient, an Italian squadron has bombarded the town of Midi in the Red Sea.

FRENCH COLONIES.

A decree of the President of the Republic creates in each Colony a Council of Defence, charged with questions relating to military and defensive organisation. Another decree constitutes in the Ministry of the Colonies a Bureau of Control of the defensive organisations and the technical supervision of artillery in the colonies.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

HANKOW.

The cholera which prevailed in Hankow during the past year and which caused the death of 6,000 to 7,000 persons, has almost disappeared and ships calling at the port will soon be relieved from medical respection.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Preparations are now being made for laying a submarine cable between San Francisco and Manila. Three ships will be employed in laying the cable, two working from the Manila end and one from that of San Francisco. It is expected that the work will be completed by next July.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

London, October 29.

The new vessels for the Russian fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Stackelberg, leave Cronstadt to-morrow for the Far East.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

London, October 31.

The bombardment of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, is hourly expected to be resumed. Fears are entertained for the safety of the foreign residents.

SUBMARINE CABLE.

The submarine cable between Vancouver, New Zealand, Australia and Fiji has been completed.

OSAKA HARBOUR WORKS LOAN.

London, November 3.

The six per cent. Osaka Harbour Works loan bonds will be issued on the London market to-morrow, subscription to be closed on Thursday. The amount open for subscription is £357,000 and the issue price 99.

HOUSE TAX QUESTION.

Professor Louis Renault of the University of Paris, and Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister in Paris, have been appointed Judges of the Arbitration Court with regard to the question of the imposition of the house tax in the former Settlements in Japan.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has inspected the Assouan Dam, the splendid condition of which work elicited his admiration.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

ASIATICS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, October 31.

Sir J. Gordon-Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has declared in opposition to the immigration of Asiatics into the Colony.

It is announced that a Bill is being drafted to secure their exclusion.

A FLOATING DOCK FOR KIAOCHAU.

London, November 1.

A floating dock of 1,600 tons capacity is being completed at Kiel for Kiaochau.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

The *Saturday Review* argues that the resources of Manchuria have developed and the trade increased more under Russian than Chinese auspices.

British interests, continues the *Review*, will gain if differential duties are firmly opposed, but Japan is an uncertain factor in the case, for the reason that Russia in Manchuria menaces Korea, and therefore Japan will feel compelled to resist Russian ascendency in Korea.

THE HOUSE-TAX ARBITRATION.

London, November 3.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states that it was decided by lot that the French Professor M. Renault should be the representative of the European Powers in the arbitration on the house-tax question. England had proposed Sir Edward Fry, the Lord Justice of Appeal, as the representative and Germany had proposed Herr Marlitz.

SOMALILAND.

Ben Viljoen has offered himself for service in Somaliland.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

London, November 5.

Viscount Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said the Government's general policy in the Yangtse region had undergone no change.

The Government proposed shortly to lay on the table the papers relating to the evacuation of Wei-hai-wei. These would contain the information as to Great Britain's position on the Yangtse.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

A Brussels telegram states that the news is confirmed that King Leopold and the Franco-Belgian syndicate have acquired a large block of shares in the Hankow-Canton Railway Company.

The agreement stipulates that half the materials shall be bought in Belgium and half in the United States.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, viâ Bombay, October 25.

The French miners' committee has informed M. Combes that it will accept arbitration.

LORD HOPETOUN'S REWARD.

Lord Hopetoun's title has been gazetted as Marquis of Linlithgow.

ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

London viâ Bombay, October 26.

The State progress of the King and Queen through London was favoured with pleasant warm weather. Salutes were fired as their Majesties left Buckingham Palace at noon. They were received by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar. At the luncheon at the Guildhall the Lord Mayor presented an address to which the King replied, thanking him.

The King said that he was deeply touched by the congratulations on his coronation and his restoration to health.

The procession traversed the principal streets south of the Thames, returning to Buckingham Palace at half-past three. The route was decorated and lined with troops.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE IN SOMALILAND.

Describing the battle in Somaliland, Reuter's correspondent at Aden wires that the enemy suddenly charged the right flank of the British force, while it was advancing through dense jungle on the 6th instant. The Mad Mullah's troops met with such a severe fire from the African Rifles, that they swung round towards the centre and left, which the transport had overlapped owing to the density of the bush, throwing them into confusion.

The result was that the firing line was broken, a Maxim captured, and Philips shot. Gellatly was killed while attempting to rally the men, and Everett while attending him. The disorder spread to the centre. Angus was killed while resolutely serving the guns, and Cobbe continued serving them. A charge led by Colonel Swayne checked the enemy; the British forces then made a zareba. In the afternoon they sortied and chased the enemy, recapturing a number of camels with their loads, but the Maxim was not recovered. Sixty-two of the enemy's dead were counted, and we lost seventy killed.

THE BRITISH CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, October 28.

The so-called American Settlement has been formally annexed to the British Concession, greatly increasing the river frontage.

BRITISH SQUADRON COMING NORTH.

Hongkong, October 29.

H.M.S. *Espiègle* left for Woosung on Tuesday and the *Amphitrite* to-day. The *Albion*, *Cressy*, and *Talbot* are to leave at the end of the week, and the *Blenheim* will follow after being docked.

THE KING HONOURS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London via Bombay, October 29.

It is officially announced that King Edward expressed a wish that Mr. Chamberlain should visit His Majesty's dominions over seas in one of His Majesty's ships. The Admiralty have accordingly selected H.M.S. *Good Hope* (which was given to the Navy by the Cape Government) to convey Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa.

AN UNAPPRECIATED SCEPTRE.

The celebrated filly Sceptre, winner of the St. Leger and many other races, was offered for sale at Newmarket with the reserve price of 24,000 guineas. There was no bid, and she was withdrawn.

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THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

London via Bombay, October 30.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire Handicap, run on the 29th inst.:—

Ballantrae, 3 years, 6st. 11lbs..... 1
St. Maclou, 4 years, 8st. 9lbs. 2
Nabot, 3 years, 6st 12lbs..... 3

THE CHOICE OF ABERDEEN.

London viâ Bombay, October 31.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M. P. (Conservative), has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by 360 votes against 332 votes cast for the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P. (Liberal).

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 1	Sa. Nov. 8
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gera 2	Sa. Nov. 8
Tacoma, Wash	N. P. Co.	Glenogle 3	Su Nov. 9
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 4	M. Nov 10
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia 5	M Nov. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Sydney 6	Tu. Nov. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th Nov. 13
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	Tu Nov. 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th Nov. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th Nov. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa Nov 29

1 Left Vancouver on the 21st ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 6th inst.
3 Left Tacoma, Wash, on the 23rd ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.
5 Left Moji on the 6th inst.
6 Left Shanghai on the 7th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Nov. 8
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa Nov. 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	M. Nov. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Coptic	M. Nov. 10
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu Nov. 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th Nov. 13
Australia	N. Y. K	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 14
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gera	Sa. Nov. 15
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K	Wakasa Maru	Sa Nov. 15
America	O. & O. Co	Doric	Sa Nov 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	M Nov. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K	America Maru	Tu Nov. 18
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Nov. 18
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Sydney	Th Nov. 20
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co	Korea	Th Nov. 27
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	F Nov. 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 31st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 31st Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, 25th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 31st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 30th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,124, H. McClelland, 31st Oct.,—Rangoon via ports, and Manila, 14th Oct, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aberystwith Castle, British barque, 1,056, F. Nilsson, 1st Nov.,—Palelee, Celebes Island, in distress, 21st Sept., Ballast.—Captain.

Naniwa Kan (20) Japanese cruiser, 3,709, Capt. T. Nomoto, 1st Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 1st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 31st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, 31st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 2nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 2nd Nov.,—Melbourne Sydney and via ports, and Kobe, 1st Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe, 31st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peucalon, British steamer, 4,484, Geo. D. Keay, 2nd Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, J. F. Robinson, 3rd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,323, E. G. Dickens, 4th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 5th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telena, British tank steamer, 3,124, Falck, 5th Nov.,—Batoum via Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 4th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 6th Nov.,—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Cornes & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 6th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 6th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 31st Oct.,—Vancouver via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Nishi, 31st Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 31st Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 1st Nov.,—Bremen Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Hortou, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 1st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 1st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Serbia, German steamer, 2,377, Brehmer, 2nd Nov.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 2nd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 5th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, K. Soyeda, 5th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Khalif, British steamer, 2,219, Middleton, 6th Nov.,—Manila, P.I., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Annam, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 6th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 6th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 6th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 6th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Y. Soga, Mr. T. Sekine, Miss K. Hemmi, Mr. Mur, Mrs. Mur, Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. P. Forst, Mr. Atten, Mr. Achult, and Mr. Shee Chungtow, in cabin; Mr. Y. Matsudaira, Mrs. Y. Hirata, Mr. Adler, Mr. Lee Toi Chee, Mr. Hwong Tong Kow, Mr. Hwong Pow Lang, Mr. Hwong Peng Pow, and Mr. Hwong Peng Shieng, in second class; 18 Japanese, 9 Chinese, and 3 Indians, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Loodiana*, from Madras via ports:—Miss Broadfoot, Capt. Broadfoot, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. P. C. Puckett, and Col. J. R. Colton, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Asao, in cabin. For Seattle:—Mr. Schuntusharss, in second class; 51 Chinese, and 23 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Le Couteur, Mrs. Christiansen, Mr. G. H. Davis, Mr. A. Gilchrist, Mr. J. Mitchell, and Mr. E. J. Wangenheim, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. C. Fukuchi, Mr. C. Smith, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. R. Saito, and Mr. Kiujiro Satohara, in second class; 6 Japanese, and 2 Indians, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Com. W. W. Galt, U.S.N., Paymaster W. A. Merritt, U.S.N., Mr. E. H. Daughtrey, Mr. J. Tetsch, Mr. J. Andersamer, Mr. R. Salcher, Mr. H. C. Bartlett, Mr. J. Burton, Mrs. R. E. Barker, Mr. E. Cardwell, Mrs. E. Cardwell, Mr. F. Damert, Mrs. R. Hope, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. K. Veale, Miss A. Walker, and Miss E. Hamilton, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. E. E. Aiken, Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Master Edwin Aiken, Master George Aiken, Mrs. F. Esternaux, Rev. W. H. Millard, Mrs. W. H. Millard, Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Miss Susan Perkins, Miss Standish Perkins. Miss B. P. Reed, Dr. F. F. Tucker, and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. F. Helvie, and Mrs. C. F. Helvie, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. J. Macbean, Mrs. J. J. Macbean, Mr. C. C. G. Hununger, Mr. N. Kleinworth, Mr. P. J. Brady, Mr. J. M. McDonough, Mr. H. E. Martin, Mr. Irwine Guggenheim, Dr. F. A. Robinson, Mr. J. Guggenheim, and Mrs. J. Guggenheim and servant, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Chenk Sg Chun, and Mr. J. P. McCoy, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. J. Repetti, Mr. Ray Spear, Gen. G. E. Howard, Mrs. G. E. Howard, Mrs. W. F. Gwynne, Mr. Hugh Gwynne, Mr. Andrew Gwynne, Miss Lide Gwynne, Mr. Harold Stiebel, Com. Bartlett, U.S.N., Lieut. Hiringer, Dr. W. G. E. High, Mr. John McGrath, Mr. Ernest La Rue, Mr. Paul Johnson, Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mr. P. de S. Evans, Mr. B. W. Stiebel, Mrs. B. M. Wilson, Mr. V. K. Lee, Mr. R. H. Robertson, Mrs. Newson, Com. J. E. Roller, Mrs. J. E. Roller, Mr. A. Vopel, Mr. C. A. Roberts, Mr. G. Opperman, and Mr. B. M. Wilson, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Jennie Adams. Rev. Albert Bealer, Capt. D. C. Clapham, Mr. Ernest Edwards, R.N., Mr. L.L. Edwards, Mr. J. S. Evans, Mrs. J. S. Evans, Mr. Theo. Fuchs, Mrs. L. S. Kelly, Miss A. Kelly, Mrs. W. T. May, Capt. H. M. MacTier, Mr. J. J. Racine, Capt. M. B. Roberts, Mr. R. Rosenfeld, Dr. R. Schmidt, Mr. S. Schopflocher, Mr. Louis G. Seligman, Mr. S. J. Speak, Dr. Jas. M. Topmoeller, Mrs. W. K. Tresize, Master Kendal Tresize, Master James Tresize, Master Harold Tresize, Dr. H. J. Watson, U.S.A., Miss Ah Mae Wong. Mr. W. J. Young, and Mrs. W. J. Young, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Melhuish, 2 children and native servant, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. Ed. L. van Nierop, Miss Thompson, Mr. George Sale, Mr. W. E. McMillan, Mr. P. Kleinwort, Mr. Neubert, Mr. Alf. Hasche, Mr. W. H. Elmenhorst, Mrs. Bullard and child, Mr. and Mrs. O. Anz, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Terry, Mr. Duncan Glass and native servant, Mr. Wenceslas Paris, Lt. Fred. M. Eslick, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. S. L. van Nierop, Mr. L. E. Filmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Sung, Mr. J. M. H. Steidel, and Mr. B. Becker, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. Adelberg, Rev. E. E. Aiken, Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Master Edwin Aiken, Master George Aiken, Mr. C. Cadenbach, Mrs. Ethelyn Estemaus, Mr. C. E. Helvie, Mrs. C. E. Helvie, Mr. C. E. Maligny, Mr. T. D. McKay and servant, Rev. W. H. Millard, Mrs. W. H. Millard, Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Miss Susan Perkins, Master Myles Standish Perkins, Miss B. P. Reed, Dr. F. F. Tucker, and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Annam*, for Marseilles via ports:—His Ex. Alexandre Iswolsky, Colonel A. G. Churchill, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Philipps, Mr. Gay de la Chartrie, Madame M. F. Borel, Mr. Brunschwig, Miss Larkin, Prof. B. Nanjio, Dr. Florenz and native servant, Prof. Takakusu, Prof. Fujishita, Col. and Mrs. Arlabosse and native servant, Mr. Raisin, Capt. Thomassin, Mr. Smedley, Miss Smedley, Lt. Count de Wedel, Capt. Lurchamps and native servant, Mr. Lok Ten Chi and native servant, Capt. Langlands, Mr. Cooper and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kershaw, Mr. A. Bardon, Mr. Wong Chun Hung, Mr. Miyake, Mr. T. Leishmann, Mr. B. L. Garran and native servant, Mr. E. James, Mr. R. P. Rousseau, and Mr. G. W. L. Thomson, in cabin; 5, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. L. T. Thompsen, Mr. W. K. Wilson,

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Mr. and Mrs. T. Kawaguchi, Admiral Ito, Rear-Admiral S. Uryu, Com. M. Akiyama, Lieut. T. Sasaki, Mrs. Lovice Thompsen, Mr. Henry Russell, Mr. Howard, Mr. Alan Keep, and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mears, in cabin; Mr. Ko Ho-shi, and Mr. G. Shmalz, in second class; 23, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong	756	—	—	150	—	906
Amoy	100	—	33	—	—	133
Foochow	401	—	—	—	—	401
Shanghai	618	—	2,542	50	—	3,510
Kobe	1,092	290	—	—	—	1,382
Yokohama	2,104	742	—	—	—	2,846
Total	5,371	1,032	2,575	200	—	9,178

From.	SILK. New York.	South	Manchester.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton	217	—	—	217
Shanghai	486	—	—	486
Yokohama	1,454	—	—	1,454
Total	2,157	—	—	2,157

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Sachsen*:—

	RAW. Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Moscow.	WASTE. Genoa.	Milan.	Marseilles	Trieste.
Otto Streuli & Co.	28	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	283	75	—	—	—	—	42	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Reimers & Co.	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Gouilloud	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	51	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
Sieber & Co.	250	—	104	—	—	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
C. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—
Bavier & Co.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	974	118	114	10	—	70	134	92
	1,216				296			

Raw & Waste silk shipped steamer per *Annam*:—

	RAW. Lyon.	Italy.	Option.	Russia.	WASTE. Marseilles	Italy.	Shanghai.
Bavier & Co.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	53	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	—	—	139	—	—
	26	—	100	—	192	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is still lifeless with a little enquiry here and there.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There has been some business in Wire Nails but otherwise things are dull.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

The market is strong and quotations remain unaltered.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market has been more active and prices have undergone a substantial advance.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined	8.65 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been only a moderate business during the week and quotations are unaltered. Sellers are current but there is apparently slightly less demand from consuming markets. Meantime we close quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

In Waste there is some daily business without any excitement at or about former rates, with here and there slight variation in price, though not enough to change quotations.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

Very little tea with sound liquor is obtainable under *yen* 50. Arrivals are small and stocks are light. Quotations are firm.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 6.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower, China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ lower and local rates on China higher in consequence whilst otherwise there is no change.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 13/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾ @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜ @ 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½ @ 9
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	183¾°/₀dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	201½°/₀dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	90½*
— Private 10 days' sight	92*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾ @ ⅞
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	23 3/16

* Nominal.

MARUSE SHOTEN.

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RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, November 6.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	November.	December.	January.
1st Meeting	135.55	137.85	139.50
2nd Meeting	135.45	137.70	139.55
3rd Meeting	135.45	137.60	139.40
4th Meeting	135.30	137.60	139.55
5th Meeting	—	—	—

AFTERNOON.

	November.	December.	January.
1st Meeting	135.80	137.75	139.80
2nd Meeting	135.95	137.95	140.00
3rd Meeting	136.00	138.10	138.15
4th Meeting	136.10	138.10	140.20

MORNING. Nov.	Dec.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Nov.	Dec.
—	—	Nippon Railway	75.65	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
79.90	80.40	Tanko Railway	79 65	80.20
57.85	58.30	Kiushiu Railway	57.70	—
44.10	—	Kansai Railway	44.00	44.30
—	21.40	Kioto Railway	—	—
114.45	109.30	Tokio Elt'ric R'way	114.60	109.40
79.40	79.80	Nippon Yusen	79.30	80.80
31.30	31.55	Toyo Kisen	31.30	31.50
139.90	141.00	Tokio Stock Ex.	137.60	139.50

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 6.

Kirin Breweries have been purchased at *yen* 150. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Oriental Hotels, buyers at *yen* 120.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150 Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

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TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, November 3.

BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$627½	Sales.
National Bank of China, Limited	27	Sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	61	Buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	460	Sales.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited	37	Sellers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited	96	Sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Company, Limited	2½	Buyers.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited	7½	Sellers.

DOCKS, WHARFS AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong & W'poa Dock Company, Limited	217½	Sellers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ld.	89	Sales.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	187	Buyers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited	12½	Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	86	Sellers.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	20½	Buyers.

Shanghai, November 3.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Company Ltd.	Tls. 8.20	Sellers.
S. C. Farnham & Company, Ltd.	210(?)	Buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	305	Sales.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	125	Buyers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN American Manufacturer of Sporting Goods, such as Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Golf Suits, Shooting Blouses, Turners' Suits, Tights, etc., which are finding a very large market all over the world, would like to engage sole representatives for the larger cities in Japan.

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Mead Cycle Co. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 6.

Engine and Iron Works have been done at *yen* 115. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Helm Bros., a few shares might be had at *yen* 43.50.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	½ 31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,424	100	6*	...	...	Nominal
do do Preference	684	100	8*	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	44 S.

* And 7 per cent. interest on *yen* 50 per share reserved for return.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1902.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. S. Booth, D.D., and before the U.S. Consul-General, Dr. FREDERICK ALEXANDER ROBINSON, of Shanghai, to MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Settle, of Philadelphia, U.S. of America.

DEATH.

At the Yokohama General Hospital at 5 p.m. on the 7th November, DUNCAN MCLAREN, a native of Scotland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A WEEKLY paper called the *Sanuki Jitsugyo Shimbun* was published at Takamatsu on Nov. 7th.

A BRANCH office, belonging to the Yokohama Custom House was opened at Niijima-mura, Izu Island, on the 1st inst.

FIRE broke out in a house at Shitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo, at 2 p.m. on Nov. 10th. Six houses were destroyed and eight damaged.

THE Japanese cruiser *Izumi* left Shanghai for Nanking on the 9th inst. She will attend the funeral of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi.

THE new building of the Yokohama Orphanage Hospital at Kuboyama was opened on the afternoon of the 10th inst. Mr. Rinoiye, Secretary of Kanagawa Ken, Mr. Watanabe Chief Judge of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, and over 200 persons were present.

ON Nov. 9th a collision took place at Yashiro Station on the Shinyetsu Railway between a passenger train and a goods train, resulting in injury to two passengers.

A THIEF armed with a pistol entered a box-maker's house at Kotobukicho Itchome, Yokohama, early on the morning of the 10th instant and having stolen *yen* 18.

Two Korean officers, while staying at a hotel in Moji, were robbed of *yen* 2,880 on the night of Nov. 7th. The thief has not yet been arrested. The officers came to Japan to witness the autumn manœuvres in Kyushu.

TEA exported abroad from Yokohama during the month of October totalled 3,000,605 *kins*, including 373,742 to San Francisco, 503,089 to Canada, 17,133 to the Pacific coast, 977,516 to New York and 1,129,125 to Chicago.

MR. KIUCHI, Chief of the Commercial and Industrial Section in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, will shortly leave Tokyo for the United States in connection with with the St. Louis Purchase Exhibition to be opened in 1904.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* reports that the Japanese Government recently demanded of China a concession to lay a railway from Amoy to Hankow *viâ* Foochow and that the negotiations are now in progress between the representatives of the two countries.

THE Crown Prince of Saim, now touring the United States, will leave Vancouver on Dec. 1st by the *Empress of Japan* for Yokohama. His Highness is expected to arrive at this port on or about Dec. 13th. He will proceed from here to Siam in a Siamese warship.

THE third class cruiser *Niitaka*, which will be launched at Yokosuka on Nov. 15th, is of the following dimensions:—Tonnage, 3,400 tons; speed, 20 knots; horse power, 9,400; length, 334 feet 8 inches; beam, 44 feet; depth, 27 feet 3 inches and draught; 16 feet 1 inch.

THE floatation of the Osaka Harbour works loan on the London market does not seem to have been very successful. A telegram received from London by the Yokohama Specie Bank, says the *Asahi*, states that the loan had been poorly subscribed, transactions showing a discount of .2 per cent.

ON and after Nov. 20th the through trains from Uyeno to Aomori will be provided with steam-heaters. The task of installing the apparatus is now going on in the Omiya Stationce compound, where they are also constructing six sleeping cars. The latter will be attached to through trains in April next year.

A REPORT from Kobe dated Nov. 8th says that over 120 persons were arrested by the Yamazaki Police on a charge of having surreptitiously cut timber in the Government forests in Banshu. They are all villagers of Kamachi-mura and it appears they have been stealing timber since about 1895.

BISHOP JULIUS has created somewhat of a sensation at the Anglican Congress lately sitting in Adelaide, by boldly declaring himself in favour of cricket being permitted on Sundays where people have no other time at their disposal for purposes of recreation, arguing that the concession will tend to promote morality and check indulgence in vicious courses.

SEVERAL days ago the Ministers of the Finance and the Home Department rejected an application sent in by the Yokohama City Authorities asking that permission be given for the raising of a loan to the extent of *yen* 1,250,700. The Yokohoma authorities intended to apply the money, if raised, toward the work of reclaiming the foreshores at Honmoku and other undertakings. It is stated that the application will be submitted again next year.

THE autumn athletic sports meeting of the students of the Tokyo University took place in the grounds of the institution on the afternoon of Nov. 8th, the weather being all that could be wished for. The sports were witnessed by a large number of spectators, including the faculty of the University, ladies and gentlemen of high standing and others. There were 19 events altogether.

WITH a view to affording as much facilities as possible to passengers, especially cabin passengers, the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to engage a staff to carry passengers' effects to and from vessels, besides attending to other minor matters. These employés will wear nickel medals on their breasts to distinguish them from other employés. Mr. Iwasaki Rentaro is in charge of the new departure.

AN Osaka report says that the Canadian Government having obtained the sanction of the Japanese Authorities, has entered into a contract with a Mr. Obayashi for the construction of the Canadian Exhibition Hall in the compound of the Fifth Domestic Exhibition at Osaka. It is to be completed by January 15th next year. The area of the building is said to cover 208 *tsubo*. Mr. Matsuda, one of the Exhibition commissioners, has been appointed to superintend the work.

A PRESENT in the form of a *sake* cup has been given to Mr. Alan Owston, merchant and naturalist, of No. 179, Yokohama, by Governor Sufu of Kanagawa Prefecture in recognition of his contribution to the Tokyo University, which consisted of twelve volumes relating to natural history. The Rev. A. Lloyd, of Tsukiji, Tokyo, was also the recipient of a similar present on account of having contributed a musical instrument to a primary school in Hakone.

COMPLAINTS have been made by exhibitors interested in the coming Fifth Domestic Exhibition in Osaka on the ground that the buildings of the Exhibition are too limited to allow of exhibits being arranged in a proper manner according to the nature of the articles. The general idea, says a Tokyo paper, is that the complaints will become more acute when the time of opening the Exhibition approaches and that the Authorities many have to reject a number of exhibits for this cause.

AN establishment calling itself the Tohoku Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha (North eastern Coal-mining and Railway Company) will shortly be opened in Ota-machi, Yokohama, under the auspices of several citizens of this port. The projectors of the undertaking are now occupied in raising funds. The business of the proposed concern is to work a coal mine which was lately discovered in Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture, and also to construct a railway between Shirakawa and Tanakura with a view to transporting the output.

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THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Speaking of the Arbitral Tribunal appointed to adjudicate the question of the house tax, a local contemporary observes that in order to determine whether persons preferring Sir Edward Fry as arbitrator are influenced by "prejudice or partiality," it would be necessary to make "a minute enquiry into the personality of Sir Edward Fry, and might raise such questions as whether a courtly diplomat of rooted diplomatic principles would or would not be likely to be influenced, even unconsciously, by the diplomatic relations of Japan *vis-à-vis* Great Britain—a problematical situation from which the appointment of M. Louis Renault is entirely free." So Sir Edward Fry is "a courtly diplomat." When did he assume that character, we wonder. Apparently the journal making this statement is entirely ignorant about Sir Edward Fry's life. It imagines him to be a member of the diplomatic service, whereas his whole career has been legal, and until the time of his retirement from active duties, he served as a Justice of the Court of Appeal. The proposition advanced by the *Japan Gazette*, therefore, is that a distinguished English Judge could not be trusted to arbitrate with strict impartiality in a matter where international relations were remotely concerned. That is a view of which the journal advancing it may probably claim a monopoly.

We do not profess to understand what is meant by "rooted diplomatic principles." But the doctrine that they disqualify a man for arbitral purposes is dangerous to advance in this case, since both of the arbitrators actually appointed are diplomatists. We can only repeat that we regard the composition of the tribunal as decidedly unfortunate, not because we doubt the technical competence of either of the arbitrators or his desire to be fair, but precisely because each of them must necessarily approach the problem with a prejudice in favour of the views of the Foreign Office by which he is employed, Mr. Motono being Japan's Minister in Paris, and Mr. Renault being not only a French Minister Plenipotentiary but also Jurisconsult of the Foreign Office in Paris. If such a tribunal agrees, the result will be a remarkable tribute to the independence of one or the other of the arbitrators. They can scarcely be expected to agree, and it is for that reason, mainly, that we should have preferred a court composed of judicial officers—above all, English or American judges—who would examine the problem solely by the cold light of right and justice. It is amusing to find that even such an obviously reasonable preference offers an opportunity to a local journal to delve after unworthy motives, but of course the subjective origin of that kind of argument needs no comment.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

It is stated by the *Niroku Shimpo*—which sometimes succeeds in obtaining information ahead of its contemporaries—that although the Japanese and the French members of the arbitral tribunal have had several meetings for the purpose of selecting an umpire, they can not come to an agreement. Mr. Motono, representing the views of his Government, claims that as incomparably the largest interests involved are Anglo-Saxon, and as the main part of the documents will be in English, an English-speaking judicial expert should be selected. He therefore advances the name of Mr. Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, as his first choice. M. Renault, however, is equally insistent that a Russian or a German should be appointed. We are not aware what arguments M. Renault advances in support of his position, neither can we easily conceive them, unless, indeed, he holds that an expert belonging to the nationality having conspicuously the smallest interests at stake, would be most likely to arbitrate impartially—an intelligible contention. In the event of Mr. Motono and Mr. Renault failing to agree about Justice Fuller, our contemporary alleges that Mr. Motono will probably be instructed to propose Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England. Japan's action in this matter may justly be applauded by English-speaking peoples. It seems to us that in common fairness the duties of umpire should be entrusted to an Anglo-Saxon judicial expert. According to present appearances, however, the choice will ultimately rest with the King of Sweden.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Journalistic controversy in this settlement often has one compensation, namely, that it affords food for merriment and also furnishes examples of quaintly tortuous morality. The slight discussion that has occurred with reference to the composition of the house-tax arbitral tribunal is a case in point. Of the two members nominated to compose the Court, one represents the Japanese Foreign Office, the other the French Foreign Office. It is plain that each must approach the question with more or less bias, and that a purely judicial decision can scarcely be expected from them. Those that desire to see the problem settled solely on its merits would naturally have preferred for arbitration men like Sir Edward Fry, an ex-justice of the British Court of Appeals and an expert of world-wide repute as a jurisconsult, or Mr. Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. Of course in indicating Sir Edward Fry, there could be no idea of suggesting that other British judges would not be equally competent. But the range of choice is limited by the provision of the Protocol which says that the arbitrators must be members of The Hague Tribunal, and among those members Sir Edward Fry is the only British Judge. Hence, when the composition of the Court was announced, we expressed regret that the choice had fallen upon men who could not take their seats on the arbitral bench with absolutely unbiassed minds, and not upon a man like Sir Edward Fry who would bring to the subject the best traditions of the English Judiciary, total independence of executive influences and unqualified fidelity to the cause of strict justice. This expression of our views elicited distressed comments from the *Japan Gazette*. It applied itself to discover some secret and unworthy motive for our remarks, and it found what it sought in a strange hallucination of its own, namely, that Sir Edward Fry is a diplomat and that, consequently, the Anglo-Japanese alliance would sway him in favour of Japan. There was no possibility of mistaking the description applied to Sir Edward. Our contemporary spoke of him as "a courtly diplomat of rooted diplomatic principles," and queried whether he "would or would not be likely to be influenced, even unconsciously, by the diplomatic relations of Japan *vis-à-vis* Great Britain." That was obviously a blunder. The *Gazette* confounded Sir Edward Fry with some one else—a quaint blunder but not too serious to be frankly admitted. The *Japan Gazette*, however, does not think of admission. It seeks to defend itself by protesting that "many striking figures in contemporary history are diplomats in the truest sense without having served an apprenticeship in the Foreign Office," and through this extraordinary loop-hole of escape from its palpable error, it proceeds to wriggle by suggesting that Sir Edward Fry is not "an official diplomat." So, then, it was in Sir Edward's character of a "private diplomat" that the *Gazette* spoke of him as being of such "rooted diplomatic principles" that his judgment in the house-tax question might be swayed by the diplomatic relations of England and Japan!

But it appears, after all, that though to be a private diplomat—which character the great English Judge possesses in the imagination of the *Japan Gazette* only—disqualifies him for the functions of arbitration, the fact that he is not an "official diplomat" equally disqualifies him, since then "he would have been a still poorer match for Mr. Motono who is an official diplomat." The *Gazette's* confusion of thought is really quite wonderful. It will not have an English Judge, because it suspects him of unofficial diplomatic leanings, and it will not have him because he has no official diplomatic leanings, so that it will not have him for two reasons one of which is flatly contradictory of the other! All this is in due accord with the amusingly bewildered-nature of the *Gazette's* general arguments about the house tax.

We spoke, however, of tortuous morality and we shall explain the grounds of that expression. Having affirmed that Sir Edward Fry, not being an official diplomat, "would have been a still poorer match for Mr. Motono, who is," the *Japan Gazette* proceeds thus:—

> But that very inequality in Arbitrators, in favour of Japan and at the expense of foreigners, is evidently what the *Mail* hoped for, and embodies what it calls "a reasonable preference." It had already declared so when it said:—
>
> "If it be claimed that Sir Edward Fry could not have been trusted to render a decision entirely unbiassed or entirely in accord with the merits of the case, or if it be claimed that to prefer him is to show a desire *for Japan's success*, then we freely admit our own prejudice and partiality."
>
> "For Japan's success," which we italicise, must only mean also "foreigners' loss." Here, then, we have a perfectly plain explanation of the *Mail's* tortuous policy. It favoured the appointment of Sir Edward Fry, because it believed him to be unequal to Mr. Motono and in the hope that Japan would, therefore, tend to win the decision in this arbitration and that foreigners would be defeated. For the first time it categorically confesses that it prefers Japanese to foreign success.

Thus we are charged with desiring Sir Edward Fry's appointment because he would not have been a match for Mr. Motono, and this "inequality in arbitrators" would have made for Japan's advantage! Sir Edward Fry not a match for Mr. Motono! Yes, indeed, we frankly confess that the obvious disparity of intellectual strength did not occur to us. The English Judge would have been quite outclassed by the Japanese diplomat. To be sure, since each arbitrator will render his judgment chiefly on the strength of the written documents submitted for his examination, it is not easy to see how Mr. Motono's commanding talents could have swayed Sir Edward's judicial acumen. But the *Japan Gazette* doubtless apprehends the method of that subtle process, and we have only to admit that the peril of pitting an English Justice of the Supreme Court and a renowned jurisconsult against a Japanese diplomat still unknown to fame, did not strike us with due force.

That, however, is not what we meant when we spoke of "tortuous morality." The tortuous morality is shown in our contemporary's pretence that we declared a preference for Japan's success over foreign because we avowed ourselves willing to be

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charged with that choice as a corollary to Sir Edward Fry's incompetence. If, said we, Sir Edward Fry could not have been trusted to render a just and impartial decision, if to desire him as arbitrator is to desire Japan's success, "then we freely admit our own prejudice and partiality." That is what the *Japan Gazette* describes as a "categorical confession of preferring Japanese to foreign success." "If the world be not round, then I confess that I know nothing of geodesy"—such an avowal, according to the *Japan Gazette*, is a categorical confession of ignorance of geodesy! Can it be possible that our contemporary is so obtuse as to perpetrate these blunders unconsciously? We should like to take that charitable view, but the extreme paucity of persons so slenderly endowed with reasoning powers is a serious obstacle.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes an article from the pen of Mr. Tō Taro, its Peking correspondent, on the subject of Japan's relations with Russia. He takes the line that the St. Petersburg Government has shown unequivocal signs of a desire to establish friendly relations with Japan. This statement rests on various grounds. The first is that the Russian troops are being withdrawn from Manchuria, although for their continued presence there sufficient pretexts are not wanting. The second is that the Russian authorities not only offer to dispose of parcels of land at Dalny to Japanese subjects, but have even taken steps to urge, through the Japanese consul at Newchwang, the desirability of such purchases. The third is that Mr. Branson, hitherto chief of the Japan section of the Asiatic Bureau in the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, has now been appointed director of foreign business in the Liaotung Peninsula. Mr. Branson is not only well acquainted with Japanese affairs, but also friendly to this country, and he will be serving under a chief, Admiral Alexieff, who desires nothing better than an *entente* with Japan. The fourth proof is the nomination of the present Governor-General of the Amur Region to be a Privy Councillor, which means that an official who has hitherto shown himself not at all friendly to the Japanese, is removed from the sphere where his displays of hostility have taken place. Mr. Tō deduces from all these facts a confident conviction that Russia is animated by a strong desire to cultivate Japan's friendship.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes that Count Katsura, having caused the outlines of the Budget to be printed, and having distributed copies among the leading members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, made an explicit oral statement of his policy to delegates of both Houses. He explained that in the steps of administrative re-organization undertaken by the Ministry, the object had been, not merely to save money, but to produce greater efficiency and expedition in the discharge of official business. In obedience to that principle the financial economy resulting from the contemplated changes was comparatively small, but it was hoped that comparatively large results would ensue. Concerning naval expansion, the Minister declared it to be essentially necessary, and added that the easiest source from which funds could be obtained was the land tax. The Cabinet had therefore resolved to ask the Diet to rescind the five years' limit of period for increased taxation, and to make the term indefinite.

There is nothing new in these statements. The information they convey has been public property for some time. But a direct declaration from the Prime Minister is now heard for the first time.

It is alleged in some quarters that should the naval-increment programme receive the endorsement of the Diet, the line-of-battle ships will be built at Lord Armstrong and Company's yard, and the cruisers will be constructed in Japan. The time required to build a line-of-battle ship in this country would be 5 years, and it is problematical whether the work could be done satisfactorily. But with smaller vessels the case is said to be different, and the authorities are credited with intending to utilize this occasion not merely for purposes of naval increment but also for developing the shipbuilding skill of the country. It will be interesting to observe whether such a programme can be carried out in the case of the first-class cruisers—9,500 tons. Under any circumstances nearly all the materials would have to be obtained from abroad, so that Japan's task would be considerably circumscribed. Still if she can perform it, she will deserve credit.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the General Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* decided, on the 7th instant, that the Party must assume an attitude of opposition to the two programmes of naval expansion and the continuance of the land tax at its present rate. The Committee's hands are said to have been more or less forced by the doings of individual members, who, on their own responsibility, declared themselves hostile to the Ministry's proposals, so that had the Committee postponed action, there would soon have been no action to take. On the 8th, the Committee waited upon Marquis Ito and informed him of its decision. The *Asahi* says that among 9 members of Committee present at the meeting, not one approved the Government's programme. Marquis Ito is reported not to have given any explicit answer, but to have intimated indirectly that his ultimate decision would not be opposed to that of the Party.

If this account be correct, we really fail to see that the *Seiyu-kai* any longer maintains even a semblance of obedience to its chief. It no longer follows Marquis Ito: it leads him. But we suspect that only a part of the truth has been told.

Representatives of the Agricultural Associations throughout the Empire held a general meeting in the Yayoikan on the 11th instant, when Baron Kikuchi, Minister of Education, delivered one of the eminently practical speeches for which he is becoming famous. He warned the people of the communes against the foolishness of establishing technical schools merely for the honour and glory of the thing, and he told them that their first consideration should be for the actual requirements and resources of their locality. Referring to a complaint now constantly heard, namely, that men who have just graduated from a technical college are of little use for practical work, the Minister acknowledged the justice of the criticism, but he said that such a state of affairs was almost inevitable. Colleges gave theoretical education, for the most part. Ability to apply the knowledge to practical affairs, must be acquired subsequently. Nevertheless, theoretical learning must not be despised. Of two men entering the field of practice, one equipped with theoretical knowledge and one unequipped, the advantage would be ultimately on the side of the former in a marked degree.

Even the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* acknowledges the extreme difficulty of the position in which Marquis Ito now finds himself. He has received from the Cabinet Ministers an explicit statement of their programme as to naval expansion and the land tax, but he has expressed no opinion on the subject, recognising that the fullest examination and reflection must precede decision. Not so, however, the General Committee of the *Seiyu-kai*. They have not hesitated to pledge themselves to an attitude of opposition to the Ministry, and they adopted a resolution in that sense before consulting the Marquis. In short, they informed him of their resolve after it was taken, instead of seeking his preliminary advice or sanction. That looks very like formal repudiation of his leadership. Certainly it must be regarded as disavowal of his authority, unless, indeed, the Committee already possessed unannounced information as to his views, a not unlikely hypothesis, seeing that among the members of the Committee are included Baron Suyematsu and Baron Kaneko. It will be evident, however, that even though the Committee knew themselves to be acting in accordance with Marquis Ito's ideas, they should certainly have awaited some expression of them before taking definite action, for the independence of the position actually assumed by them amounts almost to insubordination. Should Marquis Ito now consent to descend from the pedestal of dictator to the stool of dictation, he may remain nominal head of the *Seiyu-kai*. But if he declines to sign articles of self-effacement, the *Seiyu-kai* must be shattered. That is what the *Nichi Nichi* says, in effect. The corollary presenting itself to foreign onlookers is that the *Seiyu-kai* deserves to be shattered. Its members have no conception of the discipline essential to the solidarity of a political party. But perhaps we know in part only, and fuller knowledge may unravel these perplexities.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Dalny is evidently to be the great centre of Russian enterprise in southern Manchuria. The works of the Railway Company are to be moved thither from Port Arthur, and the head office also of the Company is to be transferred from Harbin to the same place.

It is again stated that from the 7th of next January special trains will be despatched weekly from Dalny and Moscow, performing the journey with very few stoppages. Presumably these trains will cover the distance in 10 or 11 days, so that little more than a fortnight will suffice to reach London, Paris or Berlin from Tokyo. Undoubtedly mails for the Far East will take this route. It will bring us within very close reach of news from home. Meanwhile merchandise from Hankow is already beginning to travel westward *viâ* Dalny. The Russian authorities have decided to make a special reduction of import duty upon tea going to Europe by train from Dalny, and it is stated that Indian tea-growers see in this fact a new opportunity for competing with Chinese tea in the Russian markets. It will be a strange freak of fate if another blow is to be given to the semi-moribund tea trade of China owing to

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Russia's acquisition of Liaotung. There will be some interesting developments, we expect, of the frontier-duties system which Russia affects, and which she is already seeking to carry out at Vladivostock in discrimination against Japan.

It may be mentioned in this context that the Russian Authorities are said to have granted special allowances for officers studying Chinese and Japanese at the Oriental College in Vladivostock. These allowances are calculated on the hypothesis that 8 officers attend the School from Siberia and 2 from Manchuria. An officer studying both the language and the literature of China or Japan will receive a yearly allowance of 1,000 roubles, and the grant for an officer studying language alone will be 500 roubles. Russia must have great need of men speaking these two languages. It would be well if England also gave similar assistance to special education.

Mr. Wu is to leave America on the 14th instant. Immediately on his arrival in China, the commercial treaty negotiations will be resumed.

Viceroy Chang arrived in Nanking on the morning of the 5th inst. It thus appears that the rumours about his having decided to decline the appointment of Viceroy of the Two Kiang were unfounded. At the same time there are good reasons for thinking that he will not hold the post permanently.

Reports from Kwangsi indicate a recrudescence of insurrectionary trouble in that province. The rebels are said to have attacked Kweichou, and to be causing much anxiety to the military authorities.

The Empress Dowager has gone to the Summer Palace. Her Majesty has been performing many acts of benevolence during the past few weeks, in view of the approach of winter.

It is stated that the emoluments of Mr. Wang, who has been appointed to the office of Chief Inspector of Chinese students in Japan, are to be twenty thousand taels.

Monday, Nov. 10.

The new commercial department in Peking is to have Mr. Ku Hung-ki for chief, and its Vice-Minister will be Mr. Wu Ting-fong, now Chinese Representative in Washington.

It is stated that the intention of the Chinese Government was to appoint Mr. Wu Ting-fong as chief commissioner for the revision of the commercial treaties, in place of Mr. Shêng I-fai, who has been obliged to retire temporarily owing to his mother's death. Shêng is the occupant of various posts, and his retirement for the purpose of mourning would cause such a dislocation of public business that an attempt was made to induce the Government to shorten the period from 3 years to 100 days. According to Chinese etiquette this abbreviation of the conventional period must be ordered by the Court, and is consequently regarded as an indirect tribute to the value set by the Government on the services of the official concerned. There is such a thing, however, as conveying a suggestion to the Court, and Shêng is said to have made an effort of that nature. But his enemies—of whom, being an important personage he has many—proved too strong for him, and he was condemned to 3 years' retirement. Concerning the appointment of a successor to his various posts, Yung Lu and Wang Wen-shao are said to have had a difference of opinion, but as to that particulars are deficient. At any rate Wu Ting-fong, who is not Yung Lu's candidate, was nominated to the position of treaty-revision commissioner. He is said to have asked to be relieved from the post, however, as he has no knowledge of the course of the negotiations hitherto.

Yung Lu is credited with the design of adding thirty thousand men to the Imperial Guards. Ten thousand of them are to be taken from the Banner Corps, and all will be drilled and armed in foreign style.

It is stated in Peking, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, that Mr. de Witte was not favourably impressed by his inspection of the Liaotung positions and of Manchuria in general. Exactly what that signifies we do not know.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The *Official Gazette* announces that from the 20th of this month the claims of individuals in connexion with the Boxer outrages will be paid by the Treasury, applications being made by the claimants to the local authorities, or, if abroad, to Consuls or Ministers. During the period July 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1901, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is to be allowed on claims of a commercial nature and 5 per cent. on ordinary claims. Thereafter the rate carried by Chinese Indemnity Bonds, namely, 4 per cent., will be given. The sums allowed will be paid with Japanese five-per-cent. bonds, fractional amounts being handed over in ready money. Those desiring Chinese Bonds can obtain them.

It is stated that in the sequel of Mr. de Witte's observations in Manchuria, the Russian Authorities have decided to postpone until next June the opening of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Asian Railway to general traffic.

There is a rumour that an insurrection has broken out in the south-west of the province of Chili, and that the efforts made by the local troops to suppress it have been unsuccessful, thus far.

Owing to the machinations of Yung Lu, an attempt is being made to deprive Shêng I-fai of all his offices, in connexion with his retirement to mourn for his mother's death. Shêng, however, is said to have the support of Wang Wen-shao and Prince Ching.

The question of appointing a Governor of Chili, who should have his residence at Paoting, is alleged to have been decided affirmatively by the Chinese Ministry, but no appointment has yet been made. It seems inevitable that this step will curtail the power of Viceroy Yuan.

It is alleged that Russia proposed to lend to China, for the purpose of building a line from Peking to Johol, the sum of a million taels, which China owes Russia on account of the extra-mural railway.

KOREA.

Stories of Korean assassins coming to Japan to attempt the lives of Pak Yong-hyo and other prominent Korean refugees, were recently circulated, but contradictions followed speedily, some involved tale about monetary defalcations being substituted. Now, however, Tokyo journals allege that two arrests have been made; one of a man named Li Song-pak, whom the police apprehended in Kobe; the other of a certain Li Do-sun, who was found at Hojo in Awa, where his attempts to "shadow" some of his intended victims brought him into suspicion. Our Tokyo contemporaries express great satisfaction that both of these attempts were frustrated. They further note a rumour that certain Japanese subjects are acting in collusion with the assassins.

The two men apprehended on a charge of attempting to assassinate Korean refugees in Japan are said to have been among the batch of students that came from Seoul to Tokyo in 1898, and were educated at the Keio-gijuku. Poison was the means that they intended to employ. It is alleged that their instigator was a Colonel commanding at Pyong-yang, and that the family of the Lady Wong (Om) are deeply implicated in the nefarious design. The intended victims were Pak Yong-hyo, Li Chung-yong and Yu Kil-sung, the last of whom is now in the Bonin Islands. Tokyo newspapers allege that this is the third attempt made during the present year, and that no reliance can be placed on the rumours circulated some time ago that the essay said to have been made in Osaka was a fabrication intended to divert attention from a crime of another kind. Evidently if proof of all these allegations be forthcoming, the effect upon Korean politics may be marked. But it is hard to believe anything of what is stated on such subjects by vendors of news. Formerly the dagger was the weapon with which Korean assassins were supposed to be armed, but now they seem to work with the subtler and more difficult resource of poison. To administer poison successfully demands conditions which are very difficult to establish, and which these miscreants are not at all likely to establish now that their repeated failures have forewarned their intended victims. But the question arises, how long is Japan going to allow her territory to be made the arena for such exploits. Korea has a heavy score against Japan in connexion with the terrible tragedy of 1895. That, however, does not in any degree extenuate manœuvres like those of the two Li and their military and official instigators.

It was stated, some time ago, that the Korean Government had resolved to undertake a reform of the system of weights and measures by adopting Japanese standards in several respects. A report from the Japanese Consul in Seoul now says that an office has been organized for the purpose; that its functions will be to control the manufacture and examination of weights and measures; that a law relating to the subject was enacted and promulgated on the 21st of September, and that the new system will go into operation from the 1st of next July.

An ordinance—No. 256—has just been issued by the Japanese Government for the better prevention of the coining of Korean token money in Japan. The Ordinance forbids all making or counterfeiting of Korean nickels by Japanese subjects, as well as the export of such from Japan, their import into Korea, their use there or their receipt for purposes of use. The penalty for violating these vetoes is major imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding 200 *yen*. This Ordinance goes into operation from the 15th of November, 1902.

It appears that poison was not the weapon which the Korean assasin of Awa intended to use against his would-be victim, Li Chung-yong. He relied on a Japanese short sword, purchased in Tokyo a few days

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previously to the attempt. Li Chung-yong was staying at the Yawata Club in the town of Hojo, when, on the 5th instant, a fellow-countryman calling himself Li Dosun, sought an interview. At first the request was refused, but when the visitor urged that he had come all the way from Tokyo on purpose for a meeting, Li Chung-yong consented to a brief interview. The man however, prolonged the conversation on one pretext or another, until his host, becoming impatient, bade him farewell and turned to leave the room. Then Li Dosun drew the short sword, which he had hitherto kept concealed, and sprang upon his host. But already the suspicions of Li Chun-yong's friends had been aroused. They were vigilantly watching events, and one of them managed to seize and restrain Li Dosun before he could accomplish any injury. Calls for help speedily brought the police to the spot, for they too had been warned that danger was in the air. The so-called Li Dosun was arrested, when it turned out that his name was not "Li" but "Kin"; that he had formerly visited Japan as a Government student and had passed seven years in the Military College; and that on his return to Korea he had served as instructor in the War Office there. It is strange that a man of such position and antecedents should engage in a nefarious design like that now recorded. Even though he had succeeded in assassinating Li Chun-yong, his own apprehension and severe punishment could not have failed to follow quickly. It is evident that eventualities connected with these refugees in Japan trouble the mind of official Korea more than is generally supposed.

It is alleged that Messrs. Ginsberg and Company are endeavouring to obtain a share in the Korean monopoly of ginseng, which is at present farmed to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Rumour says that the Russian firm is backed in this matter by the Russo-Chinese Bank, and that if the desired concession be granted, it will constitute security for a loan to the Korean Government.

THE BUDGET.

The leading features of the Budget for next fiscal year are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. They take the following form :—

	1903-4. Yen.	1902-3. Yen.
Ordinary Revenue	232,466,389	226,114,613
Extraordinary Revenue	20,941,067	56,318,351
Total	253,407,456	282,432,964
Ordinary Expenditures	181,177,672	177,596,965
Extraordinary Expenditures	70,299,478	104,156.228
Total	251,877,240	281,753,193
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	1,930,216	679,771

The above figures represent the outlines of the General Budget. As usual, however, the matter is complicated by supplementary budgets, which seem to have become inseparable adjuncts of Japanese finance. The outlays included in these documents are said to be "necessitated by the operation of laws or by uncontrollable circumstances"; but it does not fall within the comprehension of ordinary persons to understand why items of income and expenditure known prior to the final compilation of the General Budget, should not be included in it, instead of finding a place in supplementary documents. Be that as it may, however, the Supplementary Budgets for next fiscal year show a total outlay of 5¼ million *yen* against an income of 3¼ millions, so that the surplus of revenue indicated by the General Budget is virtually wiped out. The figures are these :—

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETS.

Income—	Yen.
Sums accruing from the amendment of the Mining Law	220,000
Sums accruing from the new law relating to designs	25,000
Sale of Hiroshima Mine	100,000
Carried over from the preceding year as capital fund for the Japan-China Bank	3,000,000
Total	3,385,000
Expenditures—	
Outlays in connection with the Designs Law, the Examination of Weights and Measures, and the Investigation of Diseases of Silk Worms	210,000
Subsidy to Industrial Experimental Stations	29,000
Purchase of shares of China-Japan Bank and expenses of establishment	3,000,000
Supplementary Fund for the Wakamatsu Foundry	2,000,000
Tatal	6,239,000

It must be explained that the above figures are not fractionally correct, sums smaller than a thousand *yen* being partially omitted.

The question of domestic loans is somewhat complicated. In the first place there is an item of 7,100,000 *yen*, on account of public works in Formosa, which ought to be obtained by the issue of bonds, but will probably have to be furnished by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department and by the Bank of Formosa; and there is a further sum of a million *yen* representing losses anticipated in working the Wakamatsu Foundry during the next fiscal year, the *provenance* of which sum seems to be still unfixed except that it will be obtained either in the form of a loan from the Bank of Japan or from general revenue.

With regard to revenue—21 million *yen* —derived from the scheme of increased taxation inaugurated in 1901, the Budget shows that 1½ millions will be absorbed by the cost of the Chili campaign; 350,000 *yen* will be needed to replace the torpedo-boat *Niji*—wrecked last spring—, and the remainder will go to defray the cost of works which should be paid for by the proceeds of loan bonds.

Various reductions of expenditure and collections of special income are also to be effected. The principal of these are :—

	Yen.
Postponement of Railway Works	6,000,000
" " Military and Naval Works	1,500,000
Sale of Lands	1,200,000
Increased Customs Returns	500,000
Economies in the various Departments	400,000
Naval and Military Economies	240,000

These reductions are intended to obviate the necessity of floating public loan bonds.

With regard to the manner of employing the sum of 9,980,000 *yen*, obtained, as set forth in our last issue, by deferring certain railway-building and naval and military works, selling lands and mines and economizing departmental outlays, the following appropriations are shown :—

	Yen.
Increase of appropriations for riverine works	850,000
Outlays on account of the Census	450,000
Expenses on account of night opening of the Osaka Exhibition	69,000
Appropriation for the St. Louis Exhibition	500,000
Expenses for improving sugar refining	60,000
Cost of keramic experimental stations	36,000
Cost of piscatorial experimental stations	50,000
Enterprises connected with artificial incubation of the ova of *sake* and *masu*	36,000
Subsidy to manufacture of plate-glass	5,900
Establishment of Schools	80,000
New range for the Army	1,260,000
Establishment of Kobe Customs House	330,000
Building of Yeiraku Hospital	100,000
Increase of Consulates	73,000
Subsidy to South-China Navigation	25,000
Increase of Telephones	1,450,000
Total	5,374,900

Several of the above items are not final: they represent annual appropriations forming part of grants spread over a number of years.

Turning, now, to the most important details of the Government's programme, we find these :—

Expenditures for supplementing railway-building outlays and for improving lines already constructed—a ten years project involving a total outlay of 130 million *yen*, the funds to be obtained from the earnings of railways already in operation	13,000,000
Expenditure on account of naval expansion for the purpose of maintaining the balance of naval power in the Far East, the outlays to commence from 1904 and the funds to be obtained by continuing the increased rate of land tax	(annually) 115,000,000
Expenditure on account of enterprises for developing the interests of Japan in China and Korea—the funds to be obtained from surplus revenue	3,500,000
Expenditure for expediting the work of railway construction in Formosa, for improving Kelung harbour, for carrying out a thorough land-survey, &c., projects involving a total outlay of 15,070,000 *yen* (to be included in the Formosa special account), of which the sum paid out next fiscal year will be	4,600,000
Expenditures on account of the development of Hokkaido (railway works, improving of harbours at Kushiro and Rumoi, &c.,); an eight-years' project involving a total outlay of	15,870,000
N.B.—The funds for this purpose are to be obtained by modifying appropriations already made.	
Expenditures for enlarging the custom house at Kobe with a view to improving tradal facilities—a project extending over 7 years and calling for a total outlay of	3,450.000
Expenditure for establishing in Kyushu and Sendai two industrial schools, this being part of the programme of educational reform, annually	80,000
Repayment of 11 million *yen* borrowed from the Bank of Japan on account of military outlays in North China, and on account of compensation to individuals for losses incurred at the hands of the Boxers	11,000,000
Repayments of sums borrowed during recent years from the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department on account of domestic loan-bonds not subscribed by the public	50,000,000

The Cabinet further proposes a departure from the present hard-and-fast system adopted in the matter of continuing expenditures; a system which fixes irrevocably the outlays for each year, and leaves to the Government no discretion whatever, although, during the twelvemonth financial and economical conditions may alter so greatly as to render advisable some modification of the original programme.

Another project relates to amendments of the Law of Finance and of the banking system with the object of facilitating and expediting transactions; and there is finally a proposal to leave to each Department full discretion in the matter of security furnished by officials for their good conduct.

With regard to the item of 5,900 *yen* shown in the above statement for an appropriation for encouraging the manufacture of plate glass, we have followed the figures of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, but we imagine that there is a mistake and that the item should be 50,900 *yen*, as the smaller sum would be obviously insufficient for the purpose contemplated, which includes the employment of European experts.

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KING EDWARD VII.

The official celebration of the King's Coronation at the British Legation in Tokyo took the form of a reception by Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, followed by a garden party. Ideal weather favoured the occasion, so that the spacious grounds presented a beautiful appearance, in their autumnal decoration. Passing under an arch of national colours, the guests proceeded, in the first place, to the main lawn, where they were welcomed by Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald and where they remained until the arrival of the Imperial Princes and Princesses—Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Nashimoto, Prince and Princess Kacho, Prince and Princess Komatsu (junior) and Princess Komatsu (senior). After a brief interval, during which those not engaged in conversation were entertained by juggling feats, some of the party repaired to the eastern lawn where refreshments were served, while others—the younger section—passed to the western lawn and entering the Legation building through a large marquee, found that preparations had been made for dancing. The new ball-room, now in course of construction, was not yet in condition to be used, and the dining salon had consequently to be employed for dancing. It was attractively draped with flags, and refreshments were served under the marquee. Many of the Cabinet Ministers being absent from Tokyo on account of the autumnal manœuvres in Kiushiu, the Ministry could not be largely represented, but leading members of all the other branches of officialdom were present, as also were Count Okuma and Count Matsukata. It appeared that the large attendance and the unusual fact that so many Princes and Princesses responded to Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald's invitation, were due to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The celebration must be counted a signal success, every feature being excellent, from the decorations to the detailed arrangements. The band of H.M.S. *Goliath* supplied music, and each lady guest on leaving received a pretty souvenir in the form of a lacquer box filled with bonbons.

Sir Claude MacDonald entertained at dinner on the evening of the 10th instant some forty of the leading British residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, as well as the Captain, the Commander and other officers of H.B.M.S. *Goliath* and the staff of the Legation, to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward. The tables were laid in the new dining salon. Indeed a banquet of such magnitude would not have been possible in the Legation previously to the recent alterations, which have been so skilfully conceived that, with a minimum of disturbance, the dimensions of the principal reception room have been greatly increased, and a banquet hall of really fine proportions has been obtained. The latter room has not yet emerged completely from the decorator's hands, but it is sufficiently finished to give an idea of the handsome appearance it will ultimately present. The Captain of the *Goliath* sat on the Minister's right hand and Dr. Wheeler on his left, a place of honour which the latter worthily occupied in consideration of his great popularity and of his claims as "oldest resident." At the proper point in the repast Sir Claude proposed the toast of the King. In a short and pregnant speech His Excellency, prefacing his remarks with a proviso that this was to be the only toast of the evening, alluded to the conspicuous character of British loyalty, a plant sowed ages ago by our stout forefathers, watered by the blood of many brave Britons in all parts of the earth, and brought to maturity under the beneficent and glorious sway of our late beloved Sovereign. It was impossible that any celebration of royal events should be without some sorrow for the memory of that great lady, but British subjects rejoiced to think that she had found a worthy successor, towards whom their sentiment of loyalty was not less powerful and sincere. He called upon them to drink to the "King, God bless him." It is needless to say that this speech was frequently applauded and that the toast was drunk with every sign of enthusiasm. Shortly before the conclusion of the banquet Mr. J. P. Mollison rose, and said that although Sir Claude MacDonald had set a limit of one to the toasts of the evening, they would certainly separate with a feeling of duty undischarged if they failed to drink the health of their host. Sir Claude had not been long among them, but his brief term of service had sufficed to win the confidence of all his nationals. They saw that he had their interests at heart, and that whatever made for the legitimate extension of British influence and the due protection of British subjects would have Sir Claude MacDonald's hearty and efficient support. He had also shown in many ways how largely he sympathised with the aims of the community and how strenuously he was prepared to work for the welfare of his nationals in Japan. It was right that the British representatives of Yokohama and Tokyo then assembled should join in expressing their appreciation of their able Minister and their genial host by drinking his health with all the honours. This having been done enthusiastically, Sir Claude replied in a few words, avowedly abbreviated in deference to the anxiety of his Yokohama guests to catch the half-past ten train. He thanked Mr. Mollison and the rest most cordially, and said that he hoped often to see them at his festive board. The party broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

YOKOHAMA.

In Yokohama the day was observed pretty generally as a holiday though the banks did not close and many business-houses kept open. The warships in port, *Goliath*, *Naniwa*, and *Kentucky*, dressed, and most of the merchant ships followed their example. At noon a salute was fired. King Edward's sixty-first birthday actually occurred on Sunday, and many British flags were hung out that day. May we be allowed to use Shakespeare's blessing in connection with our King :—

> Ever beloved and loving may his rule be!
> And when Old Time shall lead him to his end,
> Goodness and he fill up one monument!

CELEBRATION AT NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki residents celebrated the birthday of the King on Saturday. From our Nagasaki contemporary we gather that the demonstration was highly successful. The arrangements were left to a Committee composed of Messrs. E. H. Holmes (Acting British Consul), A. L. Jones, A. E. Baker, and S. E. Lucas. The celebration began in the morning, when Mr. Holmes received callers at H.B.M.'s Consulate. It continued at noon, when the British members of the Nagasaki Club regaled their friends of other nationalities. The third stage was reached in the evening, when the reception took place. Practically the whole of the ground floor of the Nagasaki Hotel was given up to this. With the assistance of bluejackets from the Japanese cruiser *Iwate* the dancing room had been very tastefully decorated, and by the kindness of Vice-Admiral Maréchal the fine band of the French flagship *Redoutable* was present and supplied the music. Fireworks were displayed and the *Iwate* was brilliantly illuminated for some time, after which Mr. Holmes on behalf of the British residents thanked people of other nationalities for taking part in the celebration.

On Sunday Bishop Evington preached on appropriate sermon at a thanksgiving service held in the English Church, Nagasaki.

FIRE IN TOKYO.

Much sympathy is felt in Tokyo with Viscount Dejean, of the French Legation, whose house was destroyed by fire at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant. The house is within the Aoi-cho compound belonging to Mr. Okura Kihachiro. It had been previously occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Miller of the United States Legation, who moved into the compound of the Legation a few days ago. Viscount Dejean had just taken up his abode in the vacated dwelling, and had not yet insured his goods when the conflagration occurred. His loss is therefore very heavy. Aoi-cho has been signally unfortunate in the matter of fires during recent years, no less than four houses within the compound having been destroyed while in the occupation of foreign tenants.

The residence of Major and Mrs. Wood, which is next door to that of Viscount Dejean, was for a time in imminent danger of destruction. Nothing saved it except the absolute calm of the morning. But though they escaped the fire, Major and Mrs. Wood suffered scarcely less loss than that which would have resulted from being burned out, for their furniture and personal effects were removed with destructive roughness. In connexion with this subject it is necessary to comment strongly on the failure of the police to exercise due control. During a conflagration free access should not permitted to a building threatened by the flames. A mob of unrestrained and undirected rescuers may work nearly as much havoc as the fire itself would do. That is what happened on the morning of the 7th. About a hundred lads from the Okura Commercial College, which stands in the same compound, rushed pele-mele to the scene of danger, and, pouring into the house of Major and Mrs. Wood, carried out the goods and chattels with such phrensied precipitancy that wholesale smashing, tearing and soiling resulted. It was all done with the best possible intentions, but such berserker energy may be more mischievous than helpful to those on whose behalf it is employed. Twenty or thirty responsible and discriminating persons should be the greatest number allowed to take part in work of that nature. In Tokugawa times only the near relatives of a family could obtain access to a house on fire or threatened by fire. That was too stringent a rule, perhaps, but assuredly the present practice errs in the other direction.

A correspondent urges that our comments on events connected with the recent fire in Aoicho were somewhat harsh, inasmuch as the students who "salved" the furniture of Major and Mrs. Wood, acted with the best possible intentions, though their methods were a little rough. There is much justice in a protest of that nature, but we would point out that, for our own part, we did not fail to acknowledge the helpful purpose of the lads, and that, so far as the occupants of the dismantled house are concerned, their complaint is doubtless, not against the zeal shown in their behalf, but against the indiscretion with which it was exercised. Everyone must be ready to give fullest credit

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to the students, who undoubtedly displayed vigour and directness of good purpose such as should, and do, command applause. But the point is that uncontrolled and undisciplined energy may prove much more destructive in practice than apathy and indifference. That is what happened on the occasion of the recent fire, and though no one pretends to think that school-boys should be subjected to a course of fire-drill, like soldiers or sailors, so as to prepare them for the orderly exercise of aid in a contingency most unlikely to occur, everybody will agree that when they do exercise aid it should be tempered with discretion, and that for the latter qualification responsible persons, whether belonging to the faculty of the school or under the orders of the police, are bound to make provision.

GARDEN PARTY AT COUNT OKUMA'S RESIDENCE.

Count Okuma's garden party in the chrysanthemum season has now come to be an event second in importance to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Party alone. It took place this year on the 10th inst., and the number of guests exceeded that on any previous occasion, at least eight hundred being present. Although he has not held Ministerial office for some years, and although his Party—the Progressists—can not be said to have any immediate prospect of political ascendancy, Count Okuma's influence never appears to suffer any diminution. He continues always to be a great and prominent figure in the fields of politics, society and education. This was evidenced by the composition of the party on the 10th instant, for although members of the Progressists were naturally most *en evidence*, the company included not only several Imperial Princes and Princesses, but also many prominent men—notably Count Inouye—whose presence had nothing to do with party ties. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact that the Count and Countess received their guests in the new residence, erected since the conflagration of last year. It is a dual building, one part being purely foreign, the other purely Japanese, and both may be described as presenting the best features of each style. That is specially true of the Japanese wing, where the very finest woods have been used and all the choice characteristics of Japanese architecture are preserved without any of the littlenesses or limitations. As usual the display of chrysanthemums was remarkable. Many hundreds of varieties were shown. In the matter of luxuriance of bloom the blossoms most prized by a Japanese connoisseur look insignificant to persons familiar with the magnificent dimensions to which individual flowers are developed by European horticulturists. But when graces and specialties of form and colour come to be considered, Japan easily carries off the palm. After some two hours devoted to viewing the chrysanthemums as well as the almost unique collection of dwarfed shrubs and plants for which Count Okuma's garden is celebrated, and to wandering about the beautiful grounds or vrsiting the orchid conservatories, the guests sat down to an al-fresco repast, and finally took their leave at a little before five o'clock. It may be added that a large number of foreigners were present, including nearly all the *Chefs de Mission* and members of the Corps Diplomatique.

BARON SUYEMATSU AND MR. KATAOKA.

Baron Suyematsu is one of the most influential among the party politicians, if, indeed, he can be rightly called a "party politican." He is Marquis Ito's son-in-law; he occupies a leading place in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* and he has held a portfolio. When, therefore, he proclaims himself—as he is now alleged to have done through the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun*—a resolute opponent of naval expansion, his attitude can not fail to affect public opinion in a considerable degree. His argument is that the Navy has already reached ample dimensions. Compared with its strength at the time of the war in 1894-5, it is a huge fighting machine, and no occasion whatever exists for augmenting its strength. Relatively and actually it is quite sufficiently powerful. Further, the financial condition of the nation does not warrant the contemplated outlay. There is commercial and industrial depression throughout the country and the people are complaining of the weight of their fiscal burdens. To add to the Navy would be like putting armour on a sick man.

Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, president of the last House of Representatives, pronounces similar views. He speaks of the rapid increase of local expenditures during recent years, and alleges that the people are greatly in need of the relief that would be afforded by restoring the rate of the land tax to its former figure. The Navy, he considers, is already big enough for all reasonably conceivable purposes, and the nation had better take breath.

Mr. Hayashi Yuzo and Mr. Ozaki Yukio having already declared themselves emphatically opposed to increment, and Mr. Matsuda Masahisa being supposed to share their views, it is evident that the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* may be said to have announced a policy hostile to the Cabinet. On the other hand, Marquis Ito has not yet opened his mouth, and so long as he keeps it closed no definite forecast can be made. It need scarcely be added that various and curious rumours are in circulation. One is that a secret understanding exists between Marquis Ito and the Committee of the *Seiyu-kai*, the effect of which is that the Marquis stands aside and the Committee does the fighting. A probable state of affairs, in truth! Among the quaint products of the situation is an appreciation, or rather a depreciation, of Marquis Ito by Viscount Miura. A Miura sitting in judgment upon an Ito—that is surely a topsy-turvy spectacle.

"THE TIMES" ON THE HOUSE TAX QUESTION.

The Times speaks editorially on the subject of the house tax as follows:—

"The differences which have so long caused unpleasantness and friction between the foreign residents and the Japanese authorities are thus definitely removed from the field of politics and left to the impartial decision of experts in public law. The step has been accompanied by a graceful and becoming concession on the part of the Japanese Government. They have voluntarily declared that, pending the arbitration, they will defer the further collection of tax, and they undertake that none of the foreigners who have already paid, without distraint, shall be prejudiced by their action. The announcement is in accordance with that high sense of what is befitting Japan as a Great Power which we have become accustomed to expect in the advisers of the Mikado. During the later stages of the dispute they thought it desirable, rightly or wrongly, to vindicate their view of the question by insisting upon payment of the tax, and by distraining for the amount where payment was refused. Now that the whole matter has become the subject of judicial decision, they voluntarily waive the exercise of their alleged right until that decision has been given, and they promise that the foreigners who did not offer material resistance to their interpretation of the treaties shall not suffer by compliance with their demands.

"The controversy, it may be remembered, has gone on for three years. In October, 1899, the tax first became due, but when it was claimed from the foreign residents they protested that they were exempt from it by treaty. The governing clause on which they rely declares that no conditions whatsoever, other than those contained in existing leases, shall be imposed in respect of property held under such leases in the settlements. The leases are leases of land, and when they were made there were no buildings upon the land. The Japanese argue that the exemption from taxation they confer applies to the land only, and not to the buildings which were afterwards erected upon it. They contend, further, that the house tax is, in fact, a local rate imposed solely for local purposes, and that it is unjust that the foreign residents should be exempted, at the cost of their native neighbours, from a burden of which they share the benefits. The foreign residents urged that the language of the clause was conclusive, and that the exemption of the land necessarily implied the exemption of the building upon it. They took their stand upon their supposed rights under the revised treaties, and asked that the interpretation of the clause should be put to arbitration. After some demur the Japanese assented to this proposal, and it seemed as though the matter might be adjusted without further trouble. Unfortunately, the foreign residents assumed that the agreement of the Japanese to go to arbitration implied an agreement not to levy the tax in dispute until the question of right had been determined. The Japanese had not attempted to enforce payment until after they had agreed in principle to submit their claim to an international tribunal. They had, in fact, exercised a dispensing power in favour of the foreigner, which was, from their point of view, illegal. With what must be deemed less than their usual discretion, they chose the moment when they had acknowledged that their claim was not indisputable, by referring it to arbitration, to compel obedience to the law. Naturally the foreign residents resented this action, and as naturally, their opposition took a form which made it very hard for the Japanese to go back. The foreigners held meetings and proclaimed their determination not to pay the house tax until the interpretation of the treaties had been settled. The Japanese appear to have regarded this conduct as an unjustifiable resistance to the law of the land, and they proceeded to collect the tax. Some of the foreign residents, by the advice of the representatives of their Governments, refused to pay until their goods were distrained upon. The object of such advice is far from clear, for Japan had already agreed to put to arbitration the alleged right, which this formal resistance was presumably intended to assert. Luckily, both parties acted with great courtesy and good humour in maintaining their positions. The Japanese bailiffs did their duty in the pleasantest way imaginable, and the defaulting taxpayers saved them the trouble of seizing stock and furniture by leaving the amount of the claim in cash where the officers of the law could not help finding it. A certain amount of irritation was perhaps, inevitable; but, as each side respected the other and both recognized that the difference between them was an honest difference it was kept within the bounds of moderation. The principal controversy will now be determined, by the consent of both, in the best possible way. The subsidiary complications which arose from it cannot recur, after the wise and liberal promises of the Japanese Government,"

It will be seen from the above that *The Times* is just as much perplexed as we were about the object of declining to pay until the process of distraint had been employed. No one has attempted to explain intelligibly what end was to be served by that strange display of officially advised obduracy, and we venture to doubt whether any one will ever be found able to furnish an explanation. As to the reasons that induced the Japanese Authorities to enforce payment, *The Times* does not refer to the main point, namely, that until all the foreign residents were placed on the same footing with regard to taxes already due, the Japanese Government could not choose but insist upon payment by the defaulters, the only alternative being to return to the non-defaulters the monies already paid by them.

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JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Tradal relations between Japan and Australia must grow with the lapse of years. Several lines of steamships now connect the two countries and travellers have an unequalled opportunity to choose between the various companies. The trend of affairs is to join the two countries more closely together, notwithstanding the present abnormal outbreak of the labour party with regard to alien labour, and all look with confidence to a very large increase in the shipping trade between Australia and Japan. On Tuesday last a very enjoyable tiffin was given on board the E. & A. steamer *Australian*, by Messrs. Cornes & Co., the local agents, which was largely attended by representatives of the leading shipping, mercantile and insurance firms in the post. After full justice had been done to the very sumptuous bill of fare, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Agent in Yokohama of the P. & O. Company, proposed the health of the E. & A. Company, coupled with the name of the commander of the *Australian*. He said that the prospects of increasing trade with Australia and New Zealand were very bright and residents in Japan hoped that the opportunities for expansion would increase in lustre as the years rolled on. Captain Helms responded in cordial terms; and then the Superintending Captain of the E. & A. Company, at present on a visit to Japan, proposed prosperity to the Empire of Japan. So far as his company were concerned he felt assured that so long as support was forthcoming the company's ships would visit Yokohama, instead of stopping at Kobe as heretofore. In fact said the speaker "if you will only give us sufficient cargo. our ships will come to Yokohama regularly; it only remains for the Yokohama merchants to give us the support we ask for, for us to make Yokohama our principal port of call in Japan."

THE CHEN-CHOU AFFAIR.

The publication of the following Imperial Decree on the 2nd instant in Peking must be assumed to have finally disposed of the Chên-chou affair:—

With reference to the massacre of the English missionaries, Bruce and Lowis, at Chên-chou, Hunan province, a short time ago, we have already in response to the memorial of the Governor given commands that C'hên Hsi-nien, district magistrate of Yuanlinghsien; Liu Liangju, First-Captain of the Chên-chou garrison battalion; Chang Yao-k'uei, Lieut.-Colonel of the Yi battalion; the former district magistrate of Yuanlinghsien, Wao Chao-hsin; and Major-General Yen Wu-lin, Brigadier Commanding the Yi Brigade; should be first cashiered and reduced to the ranks for the purpose of undergoing trial. We have now received another memorial from the said Governor Yü Lien-san stating that when the riot first began, the late Mr. Lowis fled from the mission premises and in passing the yamên of the First-Captain, Liu Liang-ju, the latter shut his yamên gates, refusing to receive the said missionary, in consequence of which said missionary was beaten to death by the mob. With regard to the Major-General, Yen Wu-lin, when the mob was passing his yamên en route to the chapel he remained inactive as if ignorant of the purpose of the rioters and omitted to render the necessary protection to the missionaries and mission premises, while as to Wan Chao-hsin, the former Chihhsien of Yuanling-hsien, knowing that he was so soon to be superseded he purposely took no notice of the current rumours, omitting to use any efforts to put a stop to them. In consequence of this it brought about the said serious riot. With regard to the other officials of Chênchou their faults were of various degrees; such as either failure to give the proper protection or they did not beforehand take the necessary steps to give such protection. All were, however, deserving of punishment. We have again and again commanded our military and civil officials to give every protection to foreigners and missions, yet our orders have not been observed, as witness the recent serious affair in Chênchou. Now in the case of the First-Captain Liu Liang-ju, his guilt was doubly serious above all others in that he did not give protection when he was able to do so, and we particularly execrate the man's conduct. We hereby command that he be summarily executed. The cashiered Major-General Yen Wu-lin of the Yi Brigade is sentenced to await decapitation in gaol; Chang Yao-k'uei, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yi battalion, and Chao Yü-tien Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kueiyang battalion, are hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the army; Wu Chih-chun, prefect of Chênchou, is also cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service; he is also to be exiled for five years. The cashiered ex-district magistrate Wan Chao-hsin is commanded to be banished to the utmost limits of the empire and is never to be liberated or allowed to return home. These punishments are awarded as a warning to all.

It will be seen that the Decree explicitly admits the charges preferred by the British authorities against the incriminated officials. Captain Liu's case is perhaps the worst. He deliberately closed his *Yamên* gates in the face of Mr. Lowis, thus refusing to the latter a refuge which, in all human probability, would have saved him from being beaten to death. Major-General Yen's sin was one of omission only. He remained inactive when the mob was passing his *Yamên*, and failed to render any protection. These two officers are sentenced to capital punishment. Assuredly from the point of view of protection for foreign life and property in China, we can not question the expediency of the sentence. But it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the situation created in China is one which demands measures not in accord with the judicial principles observed in Europe. Captains and Generals in the Occident are not decapitated for neglect of duty under such circumstances. More and more is China becoming a perplexing problem. More and more is the sword becoming the arbiter of all complications there.

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY IN SHANGHAI.

Tokyo journals are much pleased with the spirit shown by the Shanghai community on the occasion of the celebration of the Emperor of Japan's Birthday this year, and with the cordial utterances of the local English press, especially those of the *N.-C. Daily News*. We reproduce the latter's account:—

Loyal Japan, as represented in Shanghai, gave itself up yesterday to whole-hearted celebration of the 50th birthday of H.I.M. the Mikado. A sympathetic enthusiasm was kindled also among all the foreigners of the settlement, with the result that an air of unwonted festivity was manifest all day. Every immigrant from the land of the Rising Sun made a point of displaying the national flag, tradesmen suspended business during the afternoon, the Yokohama Specie Bank was handsomely decorated, the offices of the N. Y. K. were ablaze at night with strings of Japanese lanterns, as was the flagstaff at the Consulate, with a pretty effect as seen from the English Gardens; while all the men-of-war of all nationalities in harbour donned their full gala rig. With the Japanese community general holiday was observed; and the humblest of them appeared to think the anniversary could only be fitly kept from the standpoint of a carriage.

From half-past eight till half-past ten in the morning the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Odagiri, held a reception at the Consulate, where calls of congratulation were paid by members of the Consular body and many prominent residents of the settlement, as well as the naval and military officers of the garrison now in occupation. At noon a large party of distinguished guests, including Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, were entertained by Mr. Odagiri to tiffin at the Astor House, while the members of the Japanese Association met at the Honganji Temple, Woochang Road, to pledge the Emperor's health in their own national way. In the afternoon a large and cosmopolitan body of visitors was entertained by the officers of the Japanese regiment at their camp on the Yangtsepoo Road. Nothing could have been more kindly and courteous than the welcome extended to one and all, while the fête itself had a peculiar interest for westerners. "Jack's the lad for work, Jack's the lad for play" applied equally in Japan and Great Britain. Yesterday afternoon gave the soldiers and sailors of the Mikado an opportunity of displaying their ingenuity in the higher things of life, and a tour round the tableaux they had prepared as part of the entertainment afforded evidence at once of a sturdy patriotism and a desire to express it artistically. Representations, more or less life-like, were given of notable events in the present and past history of the Empire; ancient stories of heroism were pictorially revived and set side by side with such doings as an episode from General Fukushima's hunting adventures in India. The artificial flower garden appealed immediately to the ladies of whom a number were included among the visitors, and who gladly availed themselves of the invitation to pluck in these novel parterres, while all were ready with acclamations when a taut little model vessel suspended as a victim was struck amidships and in a few seconds reduced to ashes by a miniature torpedo. Wrestling bouts stoutly contested drew eager rings of spectators, while others found a passing interest in the theatrical and musical entertainments, especially the dancing by the 17 *geisha* of Shanghai, who had volunteered their services. A display of daylight fireworks continued throughout the afternoon, while side-shows, oddly reminiscent of an English fair, drew attention after their kind. Needless to say the guests were hospitably provided for in the way of refreshment, and ample opportunity was given, and taken, to "banzai" His Majesty in appropriate "sake." During the afternoon an interesting group of entertainers and visitors were photographed as a permanent memento of a memorable event.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

There is the usual scrappy news about the autumn manœuvres. We read that the Emperor alighted at Matsuhashi station on the Kiushiu Railway at 7.38 a.m. on the 12th instant, and proceeded to Toyofuku-mura and Tofuku-mura, the scene of the evolutions. Tokyo journals mention an incident which occurred at this stage of the proceedings. Viscount Inouye Masaru, the well known former chief of the Railway Department, was shooting in the neighbourhood of Toyo-fuku, never suspecting the Emperor's coming, and he suddenly found himself in the Imperial presence, to the great amusement of His Majesty and the Court.

The general plan of campaign was that a northern army had to repel the attack of a southern, which was supposed to have effected a landing in Kumamoto Bay. Victory rested with the invading force. The Emperor subsequently conferred posthumous titles of rank on Hosokawa Fujitaka, ancestor of the Hosokawa House; on Kikuchi Taketoshi, who fought on the Sovereign's side against Ashikaga Takauji, and on Kikuchi Takeshige and Kikuchi Takemitsu, sons of Taketoki. Various posthumous official ranks were also conferred on 159 personages who had distinguished themselves in the Imperial cause at the time of the Restoration. The Governor of Kumamoto, acting as Imperial Delegate, laid the patent of rank on the tomb of Kikuchi Taketoki, and the Governor of Fukuoka performed the same office in the cases of Takeshige and Takemitsu.

Some of the statements published in this country really tend to bring ridicule upon the institution of Imperialism which they are designed to exalt and glorify. A case in point is the following paragraph, which we copy from a Tokyo contemporary:—"During the manœuvres yesterday two privates were summoned to the presence of the Emperor. In reply to an inquiry by His Majesty how they felt towards a soldier's life, both courageously but very respectfully said that since the moment they entered the army they had always been prepared to die for His Majesty. The

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Emperor was very much pleased with the reply of the privates." Every one understands that such incidents are cut and dried, and, for the rest, no soldier could say less under the circumstances. Besides, His Majesty has had ample assurance in the deeds of his soldiers that they are always ready to die for him. Protestations of that kind of willingness are unnecessary, and to be told that they are made "courageously but very respectfully" lends a farcical character to the incident. As an appeal to the emotional side of human nature the summoning of the privates to His Majesty's presence and their asseverations of loyalty to the death, may have some uses, but the less verbal embroidery employed in recounting the facts, the better.

COMPENSATION TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

The total sum now allotted to private individuals in Japan by way of compensation for losses incurred in connexion with the Boxer riots is 1,440,000 *yen*. Originally Japan's claims for indemnification amounted to 50,074,000 *yen*, in which was included a sum of 2½ millions on account of private losses. But of course the private demands assumed, in many cases, an extravagant character. That happens invariably on such occasions. People ask to be indemnified for all sorts of prospective gains which they honestly or knavishly pretend to have expected had not the normal course of events been disturbed. When, therefore, the United Powers decided that their aggregate demands, representing 460,296,243 taels, must be reduced to a maximum of 450 millions, Japan had no difficulty in cutting down the original claims of private persons to 1,440,000 *yen*, without altering her demand of 47,574,000 *yen* on account of public expenditures. It is alleged, indeed, that private claimants fare very well in this matter. We may add in this context a statement of the sums received by each Power from China by way of indemnification, premising that the figures are taken from the *Asahi Shimbun*, which is responsible for the above totals also :—

	Taels.
Germany	90,070,515
Austria-Hungary	4,003,920
Belgium	8,984,345
Spain	135,315
The United States	32,939,055
France	70,878,240
Great Britain and Portugal	50,712,795
Italy	26,717,005
Japan	34,793,100
Holland	782,100
Russia	130,371,120
Sweden, Norway, &c.	212,490
	450,000,000

MR. OKAKURA.

Mr. Okakura, principal of the Bijutsu-in (Art Association), seems to have become involved in some monetary trouble in India where he is now travelling. So far as we can gather from the obviously garbled accounts published by the *Niroku Shimpo* and the *Jimmin*, he was associated with the collecting of funds for a religious purpose which ultimately had to be abandoned. Such an incident lends itself readily to misconstruction, and most assuredly the public will hesitate to credit the slanderous statements made by the *Niroku*. Human nature will always have a side to which backbiting and evil-speaking can appeal successfully. The yellow journal is the organ of that phase of men's disposition.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It is well known that within recent years the immigration to the Pacific Coast from Japan has advanced by leaps and bounds. The official report shows that nearly fifteen thousand Japanese came last year, and these for the most part stayed on the Western coast, California, Oregon and Washington. The reason for this hegira to America is not far to seek. There is and has been for years past urgent demand for labour with good wages.

The numbers on this coast are approximately forty thousand. In California, perhaps half of the above number are located. Unskilled farm labourers largely predominate, but of skilled shoe-makers, tailors, etc., there are also not a few. There are in the shoemakers' guild of San Francisco and Oakland, 120 members and they conduct 80 shops. There are a dozen or more tailor shops. All over the coast these colonists are going into various lines of business. In every centre you will find restaurants, lodging houses, employment agencies, stores, etc. In the country, the Japanese lease fruit farms, sugar-beet lands and cultivate them. The daily wage furnishes a sure and liberal compensation, but it is too much of a treadmill and very irksome to most men of Japan. Indeed, their individual initiative involving courage and patience is surprising. Failures are frequent, but, undaunted by these, they try again and in the end usually win success.

The tireless industry of the men surprises Americans. In all seasons, whatever their employment, they are at work. In slack times, the farmers chop wood in the hills and mountains. They also migrate from place to place according to the harvests. When there are no fruits to pick, they can and do find work on the railways. Their self-denial in food and comforts is amazing. These laborers subsist on 25 cents a day for food and, with a blanket, sleep on a board, and all without complaint. During the harvest season—if they do piece work—they are at work as soon as it is daylight and continue until dark. In the raisin-grape harvests in Fresno, some of them make five dollars per day.

In all respects, I think the changes going on are for the better, the mortality has decreased of late, because of better medical attention and more personal care of the body. The employers, however, do but little for the comfort of labourers, at most furnishing a rude board house where the men may sleep. In case of sickness and death, they ordinarily show little concern.

At one time the student element predominated, but they are in the minority now; still they are here in great numbers and wonderfully industrious. Fortunately, for them, all schools public and private are open to them and they receive uniformly considerate treatment. In the Universities of Stanford and California there are now about forty, nearly all of whom are self-supporting. Stanford is very hospitable to Japanese pupils, President Jordan and Mrs. Stanford, since their visits to Japan, are noticeably friendly and they hope to do much for the youth of the "Sun-rise Land" through the University in the years to come.

The desire for betterment of their condition characterizes all classes. Recently the Southern Pacific had several hundred men of many European races working on the Shasta division of the road. Among these were a few hundred Japanese. The storekeeper, an American, relates that the Japanese alone came to his store and after obtaining supplies of food, etc., they bought all his English readers, paper and ink and pencils—showing the ambition for improvement.

It may be surmised and it is true that relatively there is but little crime committed; in times of idleness there is the temptation to drink and gambling. The latter is the most destructive vice among them and many lose all their hard earnings in the Chinatown gambling dens of San Francisco.

Generally speaking, the relations with the Americans are friendly. During the revival of the Chinese exclusion debate there was much to complain of in the brutal attacks upon Japanese. That is now happily settled and all seems quiet.

The labour organizations are, of course, anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese—but at present, even in this Congressional election, they are saying nothing. While prosperity reigns all promises to be peaceful.

The Japanese Consulates in San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver, B.C., are ably manned and effective in the supervision and watchful care of all the interests of their compatriots. The good understanding existing between Japan and America is largely due to the official representatives of His Majesty's Government.

The presence here of such a large body of intelligent and effective labourers is a boon to the rapidly extending industries of the Pacific Coast for otherwise these must lag until labour be obtained from other sources. It is matter for congratulation that the present arrangement is proving mutually advantageous.

Many religious establishments have been opened in San Francisco and on the coast, notably by the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. These are in a prosperous state. The Nishi Hongwanji Mission, imitating the methods of the Christian establishments, is very active and affords consolation to the exiles, many of whom are devout members of the sect.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It has been decided to issue a medal to the officers of the various Powers concerned in the civil government of Tientsin. The work of making the medal has been entrusted to the well-known firm, Tenshodo, in Tokyo. There will be 194 recipients, and the total cost of the medals is stated to be 6,000 *yen*, the metals employed being gold, silver, and, copper. On the face of the medal is a group of 7 national flags, surrounded by the inscription "Gouvernement Provisoire du District de Tientsin"; and on the reverse, a garland of laurel leaves encloses the legend (in ideographic script) *Tientsin Toto-gamon*. The designs on the flags are rendered in *cloisonné* enamels, so that each ensign shows exactly its own colours.

The action taken by Messrs. Frazar and Company against the *Miyako Shimbun* has been abandoned. Its cause was an erroneous statement published in the Tokyo journal on the 14th of October, to the effect that the police had paid a visit to the premises of Messrs. Frazar and Company and had made a search there. The trouble with the *Miyako* was that it mixed up No. 200 in the Settlement with a different house. No one supposed that there had been any intention of uttering a libel. But since the result to the sufferer is the same

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whether carelessness or intention be the origin of the offence, Messrs. Frazar and Company instituted a suit against the *Miyako*, putting the damages at ten thousand *yen*. Inasmuch, however, as the *Miyako* had almost immediately corrected its error, and inasmuch as it expressed itself willing to take any step which Messrs. Frazar and Company might consider essential in the interests of justice, the foreign firm agreed to suspend further proceedings. Mr. Sato Hakuai seems to have assisted materially in bringing about this amicable arrangement.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has now six steamers under construction, five of them having been ordered in Nagasaki and one in Kobe. The vessels to be built in Nagasaki are the *Aki Maru* (for the European Line), the *Nikko Maru* (for the European line), the *Chefoo Maru* (for the North-China line), the *Yingkow Maru* (for the North-China line), the *Niigata Maru* (a cargo boat) and the *Kushiro Maru* (for the Hokkaido line).

News has been received in Tokyo that Baron d'Anethan is to resume the duties of Belgian Representative at the Court of the Mikado. The Baron will arrive in Japan about the 7th of December. This will involve the loss to Tokyo Society—a very great loss—of Mr. and Mrs. de Man. We understand, however, that as it is their intention to return *via* Siberia, their departure will probably be deferred until April.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Consul John Carey Hall on the honour that he has received at the hands of King Edward. By all nationalities in Japan Mr. Hall has long been recognised as a gentleman of quite exceptional ability and attainments. His services in consular capacities commenced as far back as 1871, and his reputation for high Japanese scholarship and for remarkable powers of thought and judgment may be said to date almost from an equally early period. The opening years of his official career were passed under the orders of Sir Harry Parkes, an association which operated not a little for Mr. Hall's advantage and to which he doubtless now looks back with grateful recollections. It can not be said that British Sovereigns dispense honours lightly. Thirty-four years' service is a long record, but we may be permitted to hope that other and higher distinctions will now follow rapidly for Mr. Hall in the wake of this well merited and generally appreciated recognition of his approved competence.

The honour conferred upon Mr. E. F. Alford may come as somewhat of a surprise to many who were not aware of the important though unostentatious part taken by him in the matter of British commercial interests. Mr. Alford, who was a native of Manchester, being indeed a son of Bishop Alford, came out to the East in 1868 and spent most of his business life in Hongkong and Shanghai. He retired in 1899 but retained his interest in Far Eastern matters, being still an active member of the China Association. It is of course permissible to suppose that Mr. Alford is one of the persons whom the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade consulted with reference to commercial matters when the China Commercial Treaty was under discussion.

We gather from the *Official Gazette* that in the six places at Dalny designated as sites for renting land to Japanese subjects on 99-years leases, the rent is to be fixed at 5 per cent. of the price obtained for the fee-simple adjacentl and when sold by public auction.

The torpedo-destroyer *Asashiwo* reached Saseho on the 12th instant. Her voyage from England was uneventful until after leaving Singapore, when she encountered somewhat rough weather. The *Asashiwo*, it will be remembered, took part in the Coronation Celebration.

FOREIGN CRIME IN JAPAN.

The *Jimmin* publishes a table showing the numbers of foreigners undergoing punishment or awaiting trial for criminal offences, all, with one exception of a trifling character. The table bears date Sept. 30th, 1902. No female appears on the list :—

Nationality.	In prison.	Under trial.	Children in penitentiary.	Under detention.	Totals.
Chinese	15	14	0	1	30
Koreans	2	2	0	0	4
British	0	3	0	1	4
American	2	2	0	0	4
Russian	1	1	0	0	2
French	0	1	0	0	1
German	0	1	0	0	1
Italian	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	20	24	1	2	47

THE MITSUI FAMILY.

Barou Mitsui Hachiroyemon, head of the well-known Mitsui family in Tokyo, gave a dinner on the afternoon of November 11th in celebration of the completion of the buildings of the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsui Busan Kaisha and the Mitsui Mining Department, all in one group, inviting thereto a large number of residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, amongst whom were some of the Ministers of State, high naval and military officers, prominent business men and so forth. So numerous were the *invités* that the streets about the building were blocked with carriages and *jinrikisha*. The function was in every respect a great success. After inspecting all the departments, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens and other ornaments, the guests were entertained with a cold collation in the upper floor of the edifice, to which they did ample justice. The party broke up shortly before six o'clock in the evening. The splendid structure, which is located in Surugacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, cost over a million *yen*, the building taking the form of a quadrangle facing the south. The central portion is occupied by the Banking Department, the right side by the Bussan Kaisha, and the left side by the Mining Department. The edifice is of four stories, namely three above the ground and one below the surface, and is composed of brick, stone and iron ; the area extends over 770 *tsubo*. The entire extent of the grounds covers 2,720 *tsubo*. In the Banking Section, there are exhibited hundreds of old gold *koban* and silver coins; samples of stuffs for clothing, both foreign and Japanese, in the Bussan Kaisha Section ; and a number of various minerals in the Mining Section, all of which articles the guests had the pleasure of inspecting. The building is second to none in all respects, in dimensions, outside appearance, fittings in the interior, etc., so far as the architectural business of modern Japan is concerned. We may add that the Mitsui family is to commence business in the new building on Nov. 17th and that the family has, through the Tokyo Municipality, made a donation of *yen* 100,000 toward a scheme of establishing a charity hospital in the metropolis.

The launch of two war-ships, built by the Uraga Dock Company for the United States Navy, will take place at Uraga in the course of this month. Other two vessels are now in course of construction in the same yard and these will be launched some time in December this year. The first gun-boat, which was launched recently, will be delivered to the Republic early next year.

FOOTBALL.

There were two games of Football on Saturday afternoon, the Y.C. & A.C. playing the men of H.M.S. *Goliath* first at Rugby and subsequently at Association. In both cases Yokohama proved victorious.

Rugby.

Yokohama were without their full strength, F. O. Stuart being the only regular three-quarter. McClure turned out at full back and played an excellent game and we hope to see him resume his place in the three quarter line this season. The game was of a very scrambly nature and little combined play was shown by either side. The navy were the heavier team but seemed unable to control the ball in the scrum. The navy men were the first to score, the forwards rushing the ball over the line. After some play in mid field Yokohama pressed and Stuart securing the ball carried it over the goal line and equalized. During the second half play was more open and Yokohama's forwards led by Crawford and Kingdon frequently broke away with a good dribble; and were well backed up by the ¾ line who were now combining more effectually. From a pass by Cartwright Stuart gave Yokohama the winning try, Moss' kick at goal from a difficult angle hitting the cross bar. The navy made desperate attempts to equalize, but McClure effectually saved time and again, and the whistle blew with the score 6 points to three in Yokohama's favor.

Mr. S. Wheeler who was unable to play owing to a sprained wrist officiated as referee.

Association.

Yokohama losing the toss kicked off against the sun, but the Navy were the first to make the running, the Club however retaliated in spirited fashion and were making headway when Drummond slipped and lost the ball. The play was of the fastest description, the players in their eagerness made several mistakes. The "Sollys" were most dangerous near goal, but clever tackling by Kilby and Moss broke up their forward combination. Neither side was resting and a hard ding-dong fight was the result. The first real shot came from the Navy's right wing but Waddilove saved, tipping the ball over the bar. Good work by Strome and H. W. Kilby led to Yokohama forcing the pace but the visiting backs broke up the attack in great style and with a rush their forwards were down on Waddilove. However that player displayed wonderful smartness and quickly kicked the ball clear of danger. This gave the home team a breathing space but it was not of long duration. Fradgley and Mason fed their forwards well and the ball going out to Smith that player put in a hot but ineffectual shot. At half time there was no score.

The play in the second half was of the same description as the first until from a beautifully placed corner kick from Fradgley H. W. Kilby cleverly headed it into the net. Nothing daunted, but playing in more determined fashion than ever, the Navy forwards rushed the ball down the ground and after several shots stopped by Waddilove, equalized. After play of a give and take character Yokohama were awarded a penalty kick from which Fradgley scored. Subsequently the navy pressed rigorously but could not break down the Club's defence and time came leaving Yokohama winners by the narrow margin of two goals to one.

It was hard luck on the Navy that the loss of a pair of sturdy backs and a good goal keeper, robbed them of the spoils their play deserved. It was clever play by H. W. Kilby that gave the Club its first goal. The passing and combination of the forwards generally was disappointing, Kilby and Strome being the pick of the front rank. The halves were a capable hard working trio of whom Fradgley was the best, his restless untiring working doing much to break up the *Goliath* attack. E. W. Kilby kicked and cleared well, while Waddilove was unbeatable and disposed of many tries that with a less capable custodian might have had a better fate. Mr. Bathgate refereed.

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THE CABINET.

THE *Jimmin* and the *Chiuo*, two journals which may be supposed to represent the views of a considerable section of the *Seiyu-kai*, agree in alleging that the leading members of the big party are gradually marshalling themselves against the Government's projected principal measures, Mr. HAYASHI YUZO being the head and front of this opposition. As usual the objections raised will not be directed against the actual measures of the Cabinet. The old pretext will be employed, namely, that no fresh expenditures, nor any radical new measure, can be sanctioned pending the completion of administrative and financial reform. It has again to be noted that no one attempts to explain exactly what is meant by this now much hackneyed shibboleth. During many years party politicians have attempted to justify their anti-government attitude by demands for *gyosei sasshin* and *zaisei seiri*, but the public is not one whit nearer to an intelligent understanding of what is wanted than it was in 1892 when the formula began to be current. Never was there a more convenient formula. It has abundant sound and it may have equally abundant substance for all that the world knows to the contrary. But as unconcerned onlookers we are bound to say that the whole outcry assumed, long ago, an appearance of extreme insincerity. If this administrative reconstruction and this financial reform be capable of practical achievement without excessive and dangerous effort, it is certainly most strange that no Ministry during the past ten years has succeeded in elaborating any acceptable, or even any explicable programme. Either the steps demanded by the political parties would cost so much that no Cabinet dare take them, or the political parties are asking for things which they themselves know to be impossible—impossible, at any rate, in a sense so sweeping as the nature of the demand seems to imply. If the *Seiyu-kai* leaders resolve, on the present occasion, to adopt the attitude taken by the original Liberals in 1893, namely, that the work of naval expansion can not be entrusted to a Government which has forfeited public confidence by failing to carry out essential reforms, there will be nothing for it but a renewal of the old strife between the parties and the Ministry. The latter may now be said to have openly pledged itself to the continuance of the present rate of land tax and the addition of a considerable number of ships to the Navy. It can not lightly abandon that decision, and if neither side gives way, the newly elected House of Representatives will be dissolved. We may be quite certain that the members would not willingly invite sentence of dissolution. They are understood to be complaining bitterly of the heavy expenditure required to win their seats last July, and they would make large concessions to avoid a repetition of the outlay at such short notice. The Government, therefore, has a powerful weapon in its hands. Compromise is what the history of Japanese politics would lead us to anticipate were any lines of intelligent compromise discernible.

As for the House of Peers, the latest analysis published shows that among the six sections, 97 members are opposed to the Government and 95 support it. But we place very little confidence in such analyses. And indeed we would warn our readers that all the talk now heard must be listened to with the utmost reserve. Nothing can yet be confidently predicted as to the ultimate attitude of the *Seiyu-kai*. The most that can be said is that the situation is very delicate.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

THIS Society has roused itself to a state of renewed vitality. On the whole its career up to the present can not be said to have been successful. A section of the foreign public has never consented to be persuaded that the unique aim of the Society is to provide facilities for travellers and to promote their comfort, thereby encouraging larger numbers of tourists to visit this country. Evidently if that result can be achieved, Japan is a gainer in two senses: first, pecuniarily, since foreign tourists spend no little money in the country; secondly, internationally, since the better she becomes known, the pleasanter her relations with foreign countries are likely to be. Animated by these views, several prominent Japanese, especially Marquis HACHISUKA, Baron SHIBUSAWA and Mr. K. MASUDA, determined, some years ago, to organize an association which should seek to render travelling in Japan as easy and as comfortable as possible. A few foreigners—very old residents, as Mr. T. B. GLOVER, Captain J. M. JAMES, Mr. J. CONDER and Captain BRINKLEY—co-operated willingly, and a sum of money was subscribed to defray necessary expenses. Marquis HACHISUKA was nominated president, and has retained that position ever since. It was appreciated from the outset that the Society should direct its efforts conspicuously to improving the guides' system, in the sense, not merely of providing efficient guides, but also, and chiefly, of protecting tourists against the impositions to which they are now exposed at the hands alike of innkeepers and tradesmen acting in collusion with the guides. To accomplish any radical reform in that direction proved, however, a most difficult task. Nothing less than complete control of the guides would have been essential, and no means of getting complete control seemed available. It was mainly owing to that difficulty that the Society did not achieve any signal success. It may be said, in fact, to have lapsed into a drifting condition, the public taking little interest in its well-being, and not at all persuaded that it should not be regarded as a device for putting money into the pockets of its promoters, who, all the while, were paying out money for its support. Recently steps were taken to produce an access of vigour. The staff was completely reorganized, Mr. MASUDA TARO agreeing to assume the duties of Secretary, and several of the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Ministers of State were invited to become honorary members, a proposition to which they all readily responded. Several meetings of the Society have been held within the past two months, and various measures are being taken in connexion with the Osaka Exhibition of next year. There is said to be some prospect of the Society's obtaining official assistance in the matter of the guides. Of course if that can be accomplished, much good can be done, but under any circumstances the present activity of the Society can not fail to be of assistance to tourists.

BRITISH ORDERS TO JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

ENGLAND has always been very reserved in distributing her Orders, not only to her own subjects but also to foreigners. In many countries these marks of distinction have fallen to the rank of mere international courtesies. One Government places so many of its stars and ribbons at the disposal of another, provided that the latter reciprocates with equal liberality. Neither cares anything about the ultimate destination of the Orders exchanged. An English Order is never thus treated. It does not, under any circumstances, become a mere object of barter. The result is that outside the ranks of British subjects, few British decorations are to be seen, and fewest of all in Oriental lands. This last discrimination sometimes assumes invidious proportions. We believe that we do not err when we say that up to the time of the recent Birthday *Gazette*, only two Japanese subjects—Marquis ITO and Prince KOMATSU—were in possession of English decorations, and it is evidently owing to the thoughtful tact of the present British Representative in Tokyo, that a state of affairs inviting such significant comparisons promises soon to become a thing of the past. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD has shown on several occasions that he understands how to give to international relations those delicate touches which raise them from the common level to a high plane of artistic cordiality. This has been repeatedly evident in his treatment of matters connected directly or indirectly with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He has striven to make it an alliance of hearts as well as hands, and, after all, hearts are the ultimately potent factors in the world's history. Prince ARISUGAWA, who now receives the Grand Cross of the Bath, has exceptional claims to that distinction. He has served in the British Navy; he represented Japan at the Queen's

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Jubilee, and he is the premier Prince—the Prince IMPERIAL of course excepted—of a country allied with Great Britain. Nothing could be more appropriate than KING EDWARD'S recognition of him. In Count MATSUKATA'S case the presentation of the Grand Cross of St. MICHAEL and St. GEORGE is directly due, we may assume, to his having accompanied Prince KOMATSU for the purpose of being present at KING EDWARD'S Coronation, and indirectly to the solid services he has rendered his country in financial affairs. There can be no question that his title to the honour is well founded. and that the British Monarch's choice of him will be universally endorsed in Japan. Sir CLAUEE MACDONALD'S part in promoting these acts of courtesy deserves all praise. There is yet another, and a higher, direction in which his influence might be wisely exercised, but this part of the subject does not lend itself to discussion in newspaper columns.

THE IMPERIAL GARDEN PARTY.

THE Imperial Garden Party took place on on the 12th instant and was exceptionally favoured by the weather, which resembled a soft spring day rather than mid-November. Neither the EMPEROR nor the CROWN PRINCE was present, His MAJESTY being absent in Kiushiu on account of the autumn manœuvres, and His Imperial Highness being still indisposed. Otherwise the party lacked nothing of its usual brilliancy, though the quality of the chrysanthemums was by no means exceptionally good, the season having been unsuited for cultivating this somewhat capricious flower. The EMPRESS and the PRINCESS IMPERIAL did the honours, and it need scarcely be added that the elite of Tokyo, as well as the usual number of foreign tourists, were present.

These celebrations are always associated with some expressions of surprise as to the nature of the discrimination exercised by the Imperial Household Department. The chief qualification for the honour of an invitation is to be a passer-by; the chief disqualification, to be a resident. That is contrary to the natural order of things. The disposition of a host in every-day life is to extend his hospitality to those with whom he has long been acquainted, and to prefer them, if preference there must be, to strangers and casual sojourners. But in Japan to be a stranger is to be honoured: to be an old resident and a friend is to be neglected. Such is the criticism iterated and reiterated in connexion with Imperial celebrations. It looks like a legitimate criticism, at first sight. But it will not bear close inspection. There must be some rule. In the first place, merely to be a resident, however old in standing, does not constitute, and would not anywhere constitute, a title for admission to the Sovereign's Court. That is beyond query. It follows, then, that if the old resident has no ground of complaint on account of his residence, his dissatisfaction must be solely due to the comparatively favoured treatment of the traveller. There, however, the Japanese Authorities do not exercise any discretion. Their rule is very simple, as we understand it. They send invitations to persons only on whose account formal application is made by their respective Representatives. Possibly some of the latter show themselves over-facile in granting introductions. That, however, if it be the case, is a mere abuse of the system, not an inherent defect. Tourists franked by foreign *Chefs de Mission* are, in effect, franked by the Heads of the States which the latter represent, and that constitutes a commendation such as the Japanese Court could scarcely ignore. Let it be once granted that to have lived a long time in the country, or to have taken a leading part in local commerce, qualifies for admission to Court celebrations, and there would immediately be created grounds of complaint and discontent much larger than anything existing now. We are well aware that this is a delicate matter to discuss at all, and that when the recipients of acts of courtesy reason about their right to them, they commit a solecism. It should be premised, therefore, that our words are addressed solely to Occidental readers though the Japanese also may be interested in hearing an echo of views not infrequently expressed by persons who fail to scrutinise the facts closely.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN.

IT is currently rumoured that the ancient house of HOSOKAWA, whose head was formerly feudal chief of Higo, having his castle in Kumamoto, has suffered almost crippling losses owing to dishonesty on the part of a factor. And it is further rumoured that the mischievous factor's defalcations had their origin in political intrigues, which involved the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of *yen* on account of elections and cognate doings. This incident recalls the old query, what have the political parties done for Japan. What useful achievements stand to their credit? Reviewing the period of eleven years that separate the present from the time of the Diet's first meeting, the most salient fact suggesting itself in connection with the parties is that they have introduced an element of injurious instability into administration and legislation. It is no longer possible to foresee with certainty any issue from situations which, under the former oligarchical regimen, would have been dealt with as promptly as their public importance suggested. Projects of law, conceived in the best interests of commercial and industrial development, enactments designed to promote enterprise or improve public institutions, may be duly drafted by a Cabinet only to be rendered nugatory by the frivolous opposition of parties. Intelligent opposition is a very excellent and serviceable thing in its way. But unfortunately displays of intelligent opposition are very rare in the field of Japanese politics. Of course this defect is common everywhere. A political association never sees any good in measures proposed by its rivals, and is consequently bound to thwart them in all conceivable conjunctures. The trouble is particularly prominent, however, in a case such as that of Japan, where the party system, not having yet developed any of its compensatory advantages, is merely a source of commotion and contention. Each session of the Diet the question arises, will the course of administration be interrupted by difficulties due to political jealousies and intrigues, or will the crisis be averted by some compromise showing that neither side has the full courage of its opinions. Then there is the matter of morality. None can honestly say that the tendency of constitutional institutions in Japan has been to improve political morality. On the contrary, the tendency appears to be in precisely the opposite direction. Of course only the rashest onlooker can pretend to speak with absolute assurance on such a subject, but so far as our observation goes the corruption of the present era has never been surpassed, perhaps never previously equalled, in this country. The case alluded to above illustrates a state of affairs which every patriotic and conscientious Japanese must regard with profound solicitude. There may be countries in the West where similar abuses prevail in an even greater degree, but we do not know of any country where prominent politicians so publicly and habitually charge their opponents with prosecuting their designs by corrupt methods. The oligarchical era was conspicuously better and more wholesome—better in the sense that national affairs were not so often sacrificed to private ambitions, and more wholesome in the sense that if corruption prevailed, its scope was more limited and its effects less palpable.

"THE HUMP."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new book is written for the children. It is called "Just So" and is a collection of very clever animal stories, each of which has an accompanying set of verses. To "How the Camel Got His Hump" the following wholesome jingle is appended:—

The Camel's hump is an ugly lump
  Which well you may see at the Zoo;
But uglier yet is the hump we get
  From having too little to do. . .

We climb out of bed with a frouzly head
  And a snarly-yarly voice.
We shiver and scowl and we grunt and we growl
  At our bath, and our boots and our toys. . .

The cure for this ill is not to sit still,
  Or frowst with a book by the fire;
But to take a large hoe and a shovel also,
  And dig till you gently perspire. . .

I get it as well as you-oo-oo-
If I haven't enough to do-oo-oo!
  We all get hump—
  Cameelious hump—
Kiddies and grown-ups too!

Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., British Minister to China, is expected in Shanghai shortly on his way home on leave.

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TO NORROWAY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY BY MR. W. KARL VINCENT, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1902.

One bright summer's day, early in July, I left the shores of Old England on a visit to that Northern land called Norway, known in the present day as the Land of the "Midnight Sun," and in olden times as the "Home of the Vikings." I can hardly express the feelings that surged within me when first I beheld the rugged outlines of the Norwegian coast, or later when I set foot on Norwegian soil. What I had so long desired was at last to be realized. As one sails along the coast one sees everywhere deep, narrow arms of the sea winding their way amidst masses of rock belonging to the oldest formations; these arms of the sea, I need hardly remark, are the world-famed *fjords*. These fjords reach miles into the land, running amidst magnificent scenery. Whilst standing on the steamer's deck, as it quietly threads its way in and out of the innumerable islands which cluster off the coast of Norway, one sees snowy, bold and imposing mountains, deep, narrow and well-wooded valleys, bleak plateaux and wild ravines; rivulets, waterfalls, and an occasional glacier. But the scenery is not all wild and rugged. There are many exquisite sylvan landscapes, so quiet and peaceful, that one feels inclined to remain there as a lotus-eater for the rest of his days. From Spring to Autumn is a long, long day in Norway. The sun is more or less always shining, yes, even at midnight, and for this reason the country is named the "Land of the Midnight Sun." Those who have seen the sun at night shining in all his glory can never forget the scene. This phenomenon takes place, as you all know, in the regions about the Arctic circle. How strange! midnight, and yet the sun shining; shedding the most beautiful tints imaginable over the heavens, the amber coloured sky streaked with orange, purple, pink and violet hues, which, being reflected in the shimmering waters beneath, give the whole scene a glory of peculiar magnificence. This, later, gives place to the, if possible, greater glory of the "Aurora Borealis." To describe the wonderful effects of this phenomena, ever shifting in its colours and position, requires a pen, or the brush, of an artist *par excellence*. Count Harold Moltke, the Danish painter, has very nearly succeeded in portraying the unique colouring on canvas, and needless to say his works of art have created quite a sensation in Scandinavia. When spring returns the huge masses of accumulated snow, melting under the rays of a powerful sun, turn the mountain streams into great rivers, which, rushing across the high tablelands, precipitate themselves thousands of feet down the steep mountain side, forming lovely cascades and waterfalls. With spring also return the violets, buttercups, forget-me-nots and other wild flowers to lend additional charm to the quiet roadsides. And later on, in due season, those who are energetic, may gather on the mountain sides the wild strawberry, raspberry, cranberry, whortleberry and alpine currant, which are all plentiful. In early summer one hears the song of the mountain thrush and skylark, and even the monotonous call of the cuckoo sounds sweet in this strange land as it comes floating over dale and fjord. When the season is settled the farmers are all a-bustle collecting the cattle who, together with a number of farm hands, leave for "the saeters." These are small, primitive dairy farms situated far away in the heights of the mountains. Here the cattle graze, watched by the "saeter girls," who also make butter and cheese, which eventually find their way to the large seaport towns, and thence to the great world beyond. Many of the *saeters* are really difficult of access, high mountain ranges, and snow patches have to be crossed and rivers forded by man and beast. The *saeter* life is not an easy one, the pastures are far away from the huts, and during the whole day the girls have to follow the herd, rain or sunshine, and they return home in the evening very often cold and hungry. But those left in charge of the valley farms down by the fjord side, during the summer, have a much pleasanter time. Many of them let the vacated rooms to visitors and attend to the occasional wants of the passing tourist, and so the months of June, July and August are a source of profit and pleasure to many a farmer. July is the best month in which to visit Norway, the weather being usually as perfect as can be, although the absence of night—that is, darkness—seems at first very strange. For instance, in the town of Bergen, the quays where the steamers lie, are all alive with traffic, vessels loading and unloading the greater part of the night. About 1 a.m. there are fewer promenaders in the streets, at 2 only a few stragglers are to be seen, and soon after this all the good folk are abed, having previously taken care to draw the blinds to exclude the light of the sun, leaving the town to the care of the police and night watchman. The latter still keep up the old time custom of calling from the towers of some of the Churches the hours of the night. And so the time passes, which in reality is equivalent to twi-light in old England. But let me return to a brief description of the home life by the fjord side. The solitude of these Norwegian farms along the water's edge, standing often entirely alone, is very striking. They occupy in many cases only narrow tracts of land, having high mountains at the *rear*; the fjord is in *front* and small woodlands of birch, fir and other trees with a few patches of meadow land at either side surround the farm. You will readily perceive that their only means of communication with the outer world is by water. Small steamers carrying the mail plying in and out of the many crooks and crannies are eagerly watched for by the farmer and his family. Though many of the farms are practically isolated from the village- or town-school, the education of the children is not neglected. Everything that tends to produce intellectual development receives attention according to the means of the family, and great sacrifices are often made in order that the children may have every possible opportunity for self-improvement so that they may be able to compete with the town lads and lasses; the parents even struggling to send them later to the University cities to pursue the higher courses of study. It is not uncommon to find a well-to-do farmer able to converse fairly well in three, and often four, languages. The girls are also taught to be good housewives and they become skilful in all kinds of needlework, embroidery, etc. The life is essentially a "home-life," rich in domestic comforts; solid culture is sought after, rather than superficial accomplishments, for the wife is often the only companion to cheer the lonely house in winter. The Norwegians are intensely musical, and when friends are able to pay a visit from other farms the time is spent in music and dancing. All through Norwegian music there runs a strong under-current of affecting, sad melancholy. The scenery and the feeling of the people have struck this chord, which rings out even in songs where one would expect a joyous flourish of trumpets. The Norwegian national dances, in their melodies and rhythm, have a natural and bold character, which gives them considerable musical worth. The principal are the *halling*, a solo dance with wild evolutions and vigorous kicks at the rafters of the room, and the *springar*, a dance for two but with considerably less vigorous evolutions. A large proportion of the Norwegian national music has arisen from the use of, or under the impression obtained from, the national instruments, especially the *langeleik* (an old kind of zither) and the *Hardanger violin*, both of which play an important part in the musical life of the country folk. Regarding the violin, beneath the four upper strings (which are tuned to suit the taste of the player), and under the finger board, there run several sympathetic strings of fine steel wire. By the aid of this instrument the country people invent their musical impressions of nature, interspersed with descriptive sketches of midsummer, dawn, sunset, the thrush's trill, or the ringing of marriage-bells. Enough of music. The Church is often far away and quite inaccessible, except by water, so that families are able to attend Divine worship but rarely, and only when the weather is most propitious, or when a confirmation or wedding takes place. A Norwegian peasant wedding is extremely picturesque. It was my good fortune to meet a bridal party (in Hardanger), crossing the fjord. The bride wore a silver tinsel crown (which, by the way, is usually handed down from mother to daughter and possibly grand-daughter); this glittered prettily in the sunlight; her garments were of many colours. By her side was seated the bridegroom, looking radiantly happy, also in his Sunday clothes, which were of mixed hues too. Their boat was followed by many others, all going to the marriage feast. Two men were making joyous and appropriate music on violins, joined occasionally by a clarinet. When the happy pair passed out of sight, and the last note of the music had died away over the waters, I felt the happier and better for having witnessed this truly picturesque, simple and happy bridal procession.

No people under the sun are more generous or hospitable than the natives of Norway, meanness seems foreign to the character of the Norwegian. They are a God-fearing, upright, honest and warm-hearted people, primitive, somewhat conservative, it may be, in many of their ways. The peasant costume of the country is quaint and pretty. It differs in detail according to the district. The men usually wear short trousers, woollen stockings, heavy shoes, and a vest ornamented with silver or gilt buttons, over a white, blue or red shirt. The women have skirts of rough homespun, the borders of which are adorned with bands of bright colours; stockings of various hues and sometimes gaiters, which are embroidered with flowers and fancy patterns. The dresses are trimmed with many silver ornaments; sometimes belts of copper of really fine workmanship are seen; and some bodices have ornamental straps over the shoulders, while others resemble the Swiss peasant bodice. Being *only a mere man*, my descriptive powers with regard to this sort of thing is limited, but let me say the *tout ensemble* of both the male and female peasants is most pleasing to the eye. Unmarried women in Summer usually go bareheaded, or with just a coloured handkerchief tied round the head, but the married ones adopt a white linen kind of poke-bonnet, called "skout," with flaps on either side.

I have briefly endeavoured to give you some idea of the rural customs of the Norwegians, it will now be wise to look for a little while into the history of this very interesting people. In the literature of other European nations, we find early mention of Norway as being inhabited. It is, however, from the era of the Vikings, from about the 8th to 11th century, that we have authentic historical records of the country and its people. The early inhabitants lived by the lake sides. The coast, mountains and fjords formed natural barriers around the different settlements, and so in each an independent spirit was developed, which would recognize no other authority than the chief of the clan. Unfortunately this spirit could not long remain quiet. The various clans would occasionally fit out an expedition and go marauding at the expense of the neighbouring clans. Later they united forces and drove the Lapps and Finns farther north. According to ancient Norse mythology only the brave warrior who died on the battlefield would be snatched up by the attendant Valkyries, and carried off to be admitted to Valhalla. To die on a bed of sickness was a disgrace and meant perdition in the life hereafter. And so the craving for deeds of fame and honour won by valour and hardy strength developed among them, and deeds of "derring-do" were among the chief aims of the Northern warrior. Besides, the poorness of the soil would not permit the owners the opulence and splendour with which they were inclined to surround themselves. Forests and mountains made communication difficult, while the sea afforded the easiest means of intercourse; therefore ships were built for hardy well-armed men, who were sent out to win fame and gold for the community at home. Thus we have the reason for the marauding expeditions of the Vikings. Bolder navigators than the Phœnicians of old, they sailed east, west, south and even north, into the arctic regions to indulge in their passion for fighting, to win fame, plunder and wealth. They left their homes in spring, returning in autumn to enjoy the fruit of their excursions during the winter months. At first their expedi-

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tions were directed against the Shetlands, Orkneys and Hebrides, even to Ireland and finally to England. Later on they penetrated as far as France, Italy, Greece and right up to the walls of Constantinople; in fact they overran Europe and again crossing blue water sailed down the Nile and spread over Northern Africa. The Vikings discovered Iceland, Greenland and North America.

A Norwegian saga, written before *anno domini* 1000, contains accounts of a visit to America, but the most complete is that of "Leif Erikson," who, with 35 men, set out in 1003 to find more about the great new country. He reached the regions which now go by the names of Labrador, Maine, and Massachusetts, but which he then named *Vinland*. Norse remains and implements have been discovered in Newport, U.S., and elsewhere. All this corresponds with the *Icelandic* historians account of the various expeditions to Vinland. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that Columbus in 1477, before he set out on his great voyage of discovery, had visited Iceland and there learned of the finding of Vinland by the Norwegians, or else had conversation with men who had voyaged north and had heard the tradition.

The Vikings seldom buried their dead on shore. They usually placed the dead warriors on a ship, set it on fire, and sent the blazing mass down the fjord out to the Ocean, that they might rest in the great waters they had loved so well in life. The strong spirit of independence in the Norwegians, together with the extensive area of their country and the distances between the settlements, were the chief causes of Norway being for a considerable period divided into a number of petty principalities. It was some considerable time after the beginning of the Viking era that Norway was formed into one kingdom. In the 9th century there lived in Vestfold (on the west side of Christiania Fjord) a sturdy race of princes who distinguished themselves by wealth, bravery and wisdom. They gradually subjugated the whole country south of the Dovrefjeld, which, under Halfdan Svarte, was still further augmented towards the west by marriage. By wise measures he firmly established his dynasty, and his son Harold Fairhair concontinued the work of his father, and completed it by winning the great battle of Harfursfjord in A.D. 872, after which his supremacy over all Norway was secured. A few chieftains, however, would not submit to this new order of things, but kept up a long and stubborn resistance against the descendants of Harold Fairhair. At times the King won, at others the rebellious chieftains proved victorious. One of the former was Olaf Trygvasson who, in his youth, had been far and wide with the Vikings and had gained great fame and wealth. In England he had been converted to the Christian faith and he returned to Norway with a fixed determination to subdue the people and introduce Christianity. His methods were none of the gentlest, though perhaps only in accordance with the spirit of the times. Those days were days of violence and Olaf's Christianity partook more of the pagan's ferocity to make all men believe as he believed than it did of the ideal of the "White Christ." He died fighting, at the battle of Svolder. Longfellow describes Olaf's last days in an heroic Saga which he introduces in the "Tales of a Wayside In." The fight at the "Isle of Svald" is told in thrilling verse and then comes the last scene of all when Kolbiorn engages Olaf in single combat, after the manner of those days. They fight to the finish and being mortally wounded the two men throw themselves into the sea. The poet continues:—

"There is told a wonderful tale,
How the King stripped off his mail,
Like leaves of the brown sea-kale,
As he swam beneath the main;

But the young grew old and grey,
And never, by night or by day
In his Kingdom of Norroway
Was King Olaf seen again!

In 1319 Norway was brought into union with Sweden and later in 1380 with Denmark. For 400 years the country remained in a state of stagnation and did not assert her independence till 1814.

Time will not permit us to go deeply into the history of Norway but it is enough to say that under King Charles, Oscar 1st, Charles the 15th, and the present monarch, King Oscar 2nd, Norway has rapidly come to the front, and all internal dissensions have been smoothed away. Norway with only two million inhabitants can never aspire to gain any considerable influence in European politics. But, although her honours among the nations belong to a bygone age, when distinction was gained by individual strength and courage, yet the Norwegians have not, like so many other nations with heroic traditions become decayed and effete. The ambition of the people has been turned towards the pursuits of peace, and they, happy in the possession of their independence, are arduously applying themselves to the development of commerce and shipping and the improvement of their industries. In general education, art and science, Norway ranks among the most enlightened nations of Europe. Attendance at school is compulsory from the age of 7 to 14, so everyone can consequently read and write. Besides the elementary public schools, the Government supports a number of free schools of a higher grade, and a University at Christiania, where are also the national galleries of painting and sculpture. The political and intellectual progress of Norway have gone hand in hand since the middle of this century.

The old Norse-Icelandic literature was very rich, and reached its culmination in the 13th century when the "Sagas" of the Norwegian Kings were written by Snorre Sturlason, and a number of other very interesting records were compiled by various historians. A prominent place is taken by the "Kongespeilet," written about the close of the 12th century. In this work we have an account, in conversational form, of the mode of life and customs of various social classes, and it gives evidence of a high degree of intellectual ability hardly equalled in the whole literature of Europe at that period. The country having gone back in every respect during the union with Denmark, intellectual culture was almost stifled and showed but few signs of life, until the Norwegian poet Ludvig Holberg (the Shakespeare of the North) appeared in 1684-1754. In a series of dramatic works this poet has given us a panorama of Denmark of that time; he raised the Danish language to a high literary level; and no author has exercised so great an influence in Norway and Denmark as he. Not long after the separation of these countries, new intellectual life began to germinate, and especially during the last century have the contributions to art, literature and science by Norway attracted the general attention of the whole world. In the works of the two poets Henrik Wergeland (1809-45) and Velhaven (1807-73) is found a reflection of Norway of that period—and the Norway of the future. A bitter literary contest was carried on between these two writers, which gradually communicated itself to the people, who were thereby roused to greater participation in the intellectual life of the nation, of which the results were visible in the politics of the day. By Velhaven's patriotic writings in prose and poetry and his articles in the daily papers, he stimulated the people to guard their liberties, and promote education and culture. His name occupies a prominent niche in the history of Norwegian literature. Long before his death a stronger national movement was perceptible in all branches. The old popular ballads and national melodies were collected and arranged; while the literati drew on the treasures of the popular folk lore for the subject of their stories. Prominent among these were Asbjornsen and Moe. Among the great artists belong Christian Dahl, Adof Tidemand and Gude, they also have taken for their well known pictures, scenes from the lives of the people. The sculptors were Skeibrok and Sinding. The most noted authors of to-day are Ibsen and Björnsen. Their works have been translated into most of the European languages, and have a marked influence upon the rising generation of all Germanic nations. With these authors, realism made its entry into the literature of the north, and all modern writers are more or less influenced by it. In England and France is this especially perceptible. Other well known writers are Jonas Lie, Garborg Kjelland and the vernacularist Kristofer Jansen, the zealous champion of country dialect derived from the ancient Norse-Icelandic as the literary language of the nation. Among musicians stand out Ole Bull, the violinist, who died in 1880 and who was rightly called the "Paganini of the North." The composers are Kjerulf, Nordraak, Grieg, Nissen, Sinding, etc. The dramatic stage boasts the names of Johannes Brun, Laura Gundersen, and Lucie Wolf. In the scientific world several Norwegians have been prominent, suffice it here to mention Hausten the astronomer, Abel and Lie the mathematicians; Michael and Ossian Sars the zoologists; Unjer, Liehlim and Ernest Sars historians, the last named being the first to write a complete history of Norway. What Sven Hedin has done as an explorer you all no doubt well know; more especially is the name of Nansen familiar to you, who by dint of perseverance, good cheer and courage to a tremendous degree led a band of equally daring men into the wilds of Northern Iceland, returning after three years of great hardships to give the scientific world fresh truths concerning the Polar regions. The expedition of the *Fram* is known to all, young and old, and I think you'll agree that the good ship *Fram* was manned with a courage and zeal no less great than that possessed by the Vikings of old.

The following was the programme at Friday evening's meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held at Van Schaick Hall:—

PART I.

Pianoforte Duo..."Peer Gynt Suite," op. 46....Grieg.
(a) Dawn. (b) Anitra's Dance. (c) Peer Gynt's Flight.
Miss Elsie Blundell and Mr. W. K. Vincent.

"TO NORROWAY"
(From North Cape to Christiania); illustrated by Stereopticon Views,
Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

PART II.

Pianoforte Duo..."Peer Gynt Suite," op. 55....Grieg.
(a) Ingrid's Lament. (b) Arabian Dance.
(c) The Storm.
Miss Elsie Blundell and Mr. W. K. Vincent.

Song....."Last Eve"....Kjerulf.
Miss Vincent.

Violin Solo....."Serenade"....Olsen.
Mrs. W. Scott Hunter.

Song....."Solveig's Song" (Peer Gynt).....Grieg.
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

Pianoforte Solo..(a) "A Finnish Song".....Engelberg.
(b) "Spring," op. 32, No. 3...Sinding.
Mrs. J. G. Doering.

Octette (Vocal)...
"Norwegian Peasant's Bridal March"..Söderman.
Mrs. Irwine, Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Miss E. B. Leach, Miss Vincent, Messrs. E. T. Nicholas, S. F. Unite, W. K. Wilson and S. H. Somerton.

MR. WIRGMAN'S PICTURES.

Mr. C. A. Wirgman opened an exhibition of his pictures on Thursday forenoon in the Masonic Hall, No. 78, Main Street. These are all water colours and like previous works from the same artist they demonstrate a high level of power. There are upwards of forty pictures, exhibiting great variety in choice of subject and treatment. It is difficult for the lay person to select particular studies, but it seems as if Mr. Wirgman is specially happy in his sea effects. Several scenes showing the rocky coast of Inuboye, with much water tumbling and tossing about, are very striking. His bamboos are also very attractive studies. Perhaps the best of the series on view is a delightful picture entitled "Azaleas and Shrine," being a large group of brightly flowering shrubs clustered on one side of the steps leading to a shrine from which an ancient priest is slowly and painfully descending. Other fine pieces of colouring are the two views of Naruto (Namikiri-Fudo) in Kadzusa, where foliage fringing a still pool is charmingly rendered. But the exhibition as a whole will well repay inspection.

Mr. Yenomoto also exhibits several water-colours, one of which, a study of maples, is a most attractive piece.

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"CONFUSION" AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The production of Joseph Derrick's amusing farcical comedy, "Confusion," at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening by the Yokohama A.D.C., sent one's thoughts roving back to the not so very distant days of last century when local amateurs first presented this trifling absurdity upon the Yokohama boards. To be exact, it was on Saturday, January 8, 1898, that "Confusion" was first presented here and on turning over the newspaper files of that year it will be found that three of the players who took part last evening were engaged in the original production. In 1898 the *caste* was :—

Miss Lucretia Tickleby .....Mrs. C. F. McWilliams.
Rose (Mrs. Mumbleford).....Mrs. A. C. Read.
Violet.....Miss Thomas.
Maria .....Mrs. H. M. Bevis.
Mr. Mortimer Mumbleford...Mr. W. G. Bayne.
Mr. Christopher Blizzard
(uncle to *Rose*).....Mr. A. C. Read.
Mr. Rupert Sunberry .....Mr. E. C. Davis.
Dr. Jones .....Mr. A. M. Chalmers.
James .....Mr. W. Y. Showler.
Muzzle .....Mr. E. Eddison.

Reading down this list one is forcibly reminded of the transitory character of Far Eastern communities. The great majority of the players of 1898 have left Yokohama, some never to return; Shanghai, Kobe, as well as Old England, have become the places of their habitat. But were they to return to the scenes of their ancient triumphs we feel sure they would be the first to pay warm tribute to the very excellent manner in which "Confusion" was presented, staged and acted on Wednesday evening. The *dramatis personæ* on this occasion were as follow :—

Mortimer Mumbleford .....Mr. E. C. Davis.
Christopher Blizzard .....Mr. G. G. Brady.
Rupert Sunberry .....Mr. N. G. Maitland.
Dr. Bartholomew Jones .....Mr. E. Eddison.
James .....Mr. C. Aslet.
Muzzle .....Mr. W. S. Moss.
Rose Mumbleford .....Mrs. Davis.
Miss Lucretia Tickleby.....Mrs. McWilliams.
Violet .....Mrs. A. W. Read.
Maria .....Mrs. Whitney.

The story—for really, though "Confusion" is a farce, there is a well-defined thread of story running through its marvellous convolutions—the story which the actors and actresses have to tell concern a mis-placed baby, the mis-understood present of a pugdog, and the reading of private telegrams by people to whom they are not addressed and who therefore possess not the slightest clue to their meaning, and the awful consequences which follow such devious conduct: these are the ingredients which the playwright uses to drive a middle-class suburban family, temporarily sojourning at Jersey Lodge, Maidenhead, on the Thames, to the verge of madness ere things are straightened out all round. Half the fun consists of course in the audience being taken into the playwright's confidence from the outset so that the "lookers-on" at the play know more about the true inwardness of things than do the players, who move distractedly about till the very end is reached. So there is fun on this side of the footlights and hilarious laughter reigns supreme from a very early stage in the complications.

But, as the children say, to tell the tale from the beginning. *James* and *Maria* it seems are married, though to obtain their positions as servants to the *Mumbleford* family they had to pretend that they were still languishing in single blessedness, while their tiny offspring—still in "long clothes"—is sent out to nurse. The *Mumbleford's* have been married just two months, and *Rose* is beginning to long for something else beside her husband's society, delightful as she declares this still to be, so *Blizzard*, her uncle, out of love for his niece, promises to get her a pug-dog. *Mortimer*, the husband, rather objects to the presence of such an animal, but uncle and niece resolve to secure the dog and spring it upon the family as a surprise. Meanwhile the baby belonging to *Maria* and *James* falls ill and an urgent telegram is dispatched to the mother which impels her to seek for an afternoon off to visit her "offspring," which she in due course secures. *Christopher Blizzard*, who, by-the-by, has fallen in love with the old maiden Aunt *Lucretia*, (tempted thereto, we sadly fear, by rumours of her comfortable investments in the Funds and Japanese Bonds—for in Yokohama we are nothing if not up to date) is likewise summoned to town by telegram to take delivery of the pug, and this leads to the thickening of the plot. For both telegrams are accidentally dropped, as they always are dropped on the stage, only to be picked up and read by the wrong people, so that what with the reasons for secrecy on both sides, the simultaneous arrival of the baby and the pug, and the placing of both in equivocal positions, the fun waxes fast and furious. We leave to our readers' imaginations the situations that are created and the devices pursued by all and sundry until the complication is unravelled.

It would be a difficult and invidious task to allot the place of pre-eminence among the four principal players. Mrs. McWilliams in her old part as the simpering maiden aunt who succumbs to the flattery of Love's advances in the ripe autumn of her days, has seldom played with more vivacity and skill. Her kittenish advances when she discovers her "affinity"; her outraged, horror-struck cry for human sympathy and support when she reads *Christopher's* telegram; her joy at the close, when she realizes that it has been nothing but a terrible misunderstanding—her playing of it all was splendid. Mr. Brady surpassed himself as the "gay old dog" with a keen scent for the main chance where the surrendering of his bachelor privileges is concerned, but which can be forgiven him when one remembers the tender love and devotion he always shows for his charming niece. His make-up was capital, and none appreciated it more heartily than the worthy doctor whom he "took-off." It was a capital study and will go down on the tablets of memory as one of Mr. Brady's best hits in the portrayal of a character and a part. Mrs. E. C. Davis as *Rose* was simply charming: graceful in all her movements, sincere in all her work, she moved through the piece with a sweet womanliness which won all hearts. She has made great strides in her art and richly deserved the beautiful tributes awarded at the close. As her spouse *Mortimer*, Mr. E. C. Davis was very convincing. Here again we must express unqualified pleasure at the distinct signs of advance shown by this conscientious player. As *Rupert Sunberry* and *Violet*, Mr. N. G. Maitland and Mrs. A. W. Read played secondary parts very creditably. In Mrs. Read we welcome a clever recruit to the ranks of local players; her *debût* has been made under most pleasant auspices, and we look forward with confidence to seeing her in more ambitious *rôles*. The *James* and *Maria* of Mr. Aslet and Mrs. Whitney were very funny and between them they kept the house in a roar whenever they had occasion to refer to "our hoffspring"; their "hoffspring," by the way, was a model infant, never emitting a squeal even when stowed away in the cheffionier and left entirely to its own resources. *Dr. Bartholomew Jones* (Mr. E. Eddison) and *Muzzle* (Mr. W. S. Moss) were both highly satisfactory, the players filling out bald, unenviable parts which with less careful handling would have proved dreadfully inane. Altogether the 11th performance of the "A.D.C." may be considered one of the most successful in its short history, and reflects the greatest credit upon the performers as well as upon those indispensible men "behind the scenes," Mr. E. Beart, stage manager, and Mr. C. F. McWilliams, who was responsible for the scenery and properties.

It only remains to add that the house was crowded, that the ripples of laughter which started almost at the very beginning of the play continued throughout in greater or lesser volume as the comicalities of the scenes developed; that the reseating and renumbering of the Hall gave general satisfaction; and that owing to the kind permission of Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., the Captain and Officers of the U.S. flagship *Kentucky*, the orchestra of that ship, under the direction of Mr. Adolf Hausser, performed the following introductory and incidental music during the evening :—

1.—Overture ....."Pique Dame".....*Suppé.*
2.—Selection....."Wang"..... *W. Morse.*
3.—Selection....."Fiddle-de-dee".....*J. Stromberg.*
4.—March....."Under one flag".....*Bluhn.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

About 2.10 a.m. on Nov. 9th a fire occurred in a godown at No. 183 in the former Settlement, owned by Messrs. Siber, Wolf & Co., No. 90, Yokohama, resulting in the destruction of the godown. Thanks to the Satsumacho and Kagacho fire brigades, which turned out promptly, the flames were got under before they could spread to the adjacent buildings. The loss will, however, be very great, as the larger portion of the goods stored in the godown was raw silk. The silk was insured in various foreign insurance companies, one alone carrying a line of *yen* 100,000. The fire is thought to have originated from tobacco ashes carelessely thrown by coolies. The total loss will be about a million and a quarter *yen*.

Though comparatively few residents were aware of its occurrence, the fire on Sunday morning was one of the most destructive that has visited the settlement. It is supposed to have originated in the silk department which occupied the third story, probably by means of a lighted cigarette end. A lot of 500 bales of raw silk were packed ready for shipment and were destroyed with the other stock.

The following is the list of the co-insurers :—

	Yen.	Agents.
Aachen & Munich...	106,000	Messrs. Bavier & Co.
Commercial Union...	120,000	H. S. Playfair, Esq.
Hamburg, Bremen...	100,000	Messrs. Carl Rhode & Co.
Hanseatische	20,000	Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co.
Helvetia Swiss	195,000	Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co.
Hongkong	100,000	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lancashire	100,000	Messrs. Cornes & Co.
Law, Union & Crown	150,000	Vivanti Brothers.
London Assurance...	30,000	Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Magdeburg.....	100,000	Siber, Wolff & Co.
National (Ireland)...	40,000	The China and Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Netherland.....	40,000	Messrs. Raspe & Co.
Norwich Union	90,000	Messrs. Bavier & Co., Messrs. Cornes & Co.
North British and Mercantile	20,000	Messrs. Findlay Richardson & Co.
North German	50,000	R. Bleifus, Esq.
Northern.....	80,000	Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., Ld.
Patriotic	20,000	Messrs. Pollak Bro's.
Prussian National ...	30,000	Simon, Evers & Co.
Queen	90,000	W. M. Strachan & Co., Ld.
Royal	100,000	Otto Reimers & Co.
Salamander	20,000	H. Klingen & Co.
Scottish Union and National.....	40,000	M. Raspe & Co.
State	60,000	C. Weinberger & Co.
Transatlantic.....	75,000	C. Illies & Co.
Western	60,000	The China and Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Total.....	1,790,000	

At a quarter to 5 a.m. on Nov. 12th a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Kurozawa Ichitaro, No. 91, Sanchome, Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama, which resulted in the destruction of three houses, including the building in which the fire originated. The fire was accidental.

THE PLAGUE.

The business of burning houses in the isolated area at Kaigan-dori, Yokohama, was brought to a conclusion on the afternoon on Nov. 8th. The premises of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Horai-ya Hotel and a few other houses have been saved. A thorough disinfection was carried out in these houses the same day. A sum of *yen* 2,262 has been given by the Authorities to the unfortunate people isolated on Kanagawa fort at the rate of two *yen* per person towards the expense of their

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removal to other places. The number of rats purchased by the Authorities from the outbreak of the pest up to the present has reached about 70,000. Among them was a rat of considerable dimensions, its body measuring over eight inches in length with a tail of six inches. At first sight the rat is said to have looked like a puppy. It is now preserved in the sanitary section at the Head-quarters of the Yokohama Police. It was picked up in the water off the Bund on Nov. 5th by a Japanese who discovered the animal already dead, floating on the surface.

The City Authorities desire to acknowledge receipt of the following sums contributed in aid of the poor people evicted in connection with the outbreak of plague in Yokohama :—

	Yen.
F. Schroeder, Esq.	5
Imperial German Vice-Consul W. Hagen...	10
E. H. Hobart-Hampden, British Pro-Consul	15
China and Japan Trading Co.	100
H. Klingen, Esq., Netherlands Consul.....	25
Ferris Seminary	25
Marquis C. Nembrini de Gonzaga.....	10
Pierre Bure, Consul-General de Belgique...	10
Count Arco Valley	10
Hauptmann Madlung	13.50
Mr. H. Richter	5
Mr. H. Ivison	5
Mr. R. Bleifus	5

YACHTING.

Races in celebration of King Edward's Birthday were arranged for on Saturday but the weather interfered. Of the 39-raters *Mary* and *Maid Marion* started but the easterly airs which had prevailed during the forenoon fell so light that though the *Maid* rounded the Widow Buoy she could not finish in the prescribed time.

So also with the cruisers, of which *Daimyo* had the leading place till the wind petered out and there was nothing for it but to come home. The first prize in this class, presented by Mr. Geo. D. Morgan, is a very fine vase which should be a very welcome addition to any yachtsman's sideboard. *Daimyo*, *Molly*, *Mosquito*, *Surprise*, *Asagao*, and *Virginia* started.

The 21-raters competed for an elegant prize, a tray presented by Mr. H. F. Arthur, but in this case also, although *Wettinge* seemed to stand a good chance of holding first place, the race could not be finished owing to lack of wind. For this prize quite a fleet started—*Winsome*, *Wettinge*, *Pele*, *Edna*, *Stella*, *Yugao*, and *Vixen*.

DEATH OF MR. DUNCAN MC'LAREN.

Many will hear with regret that Mr. Duncan McLaren passed away at the Yokohama General Hospital about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Last Monday evening he slipped while descending the Boat-house stairs and sustained a severe concussion of the brain from which, despite the care of Dr. Wheeler and another medical man, he never rallied. Mr. McLaren had been resident in Japan for over 20 years, and in the course of his career had served with Messrs. Strachan & Co., Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Messrs. Bethell Bros., and finally with Messrs. Mollison & Co. In years gone by he was an active member of the St. Andrew's Society, generally playing the reels at the annual balls, for he was a lover of the violin. He was also keenly interested in aquatics and steered many a boat to victory both here and in Kobe.

The funeral of Mr. D. McLaren took place from the General Hospital on Monday morning, the coffin being followed to the Cemetery by a large body of mourners. The pall bearers were Drs. Wheeler and N. G. Munro, and Messrs. J. W. Crowe, C. M. Duff, P. E. F. Stone, and S. H. Somerton; Mr. J. P. Mollison walking after the hearse as chief mourner. At the cemetery the bier, covered with beautiful wreaths, was borne to the graveside where the Rev. W. P. G. Field read the burial service of the Church of England.

The Cape newspapers resent Mr. Chamberlain's intention of going to Natal first on board the Cape Colony's cruiser *Good Hope*.

LAW CASES.

SATO v. THWAITES & CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. Sato Rennosuke, No. 3, Fukuromachi, Ushigome, Tokyo, against Messrs. Chas. Thwaites & Co., No. 61, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 6,995.55 damages, alleged to have been caused through the breaking of a contract. Messrs Yamanaka and Sasaki appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ideura for the defendants.

Mr. Yamanaka stated that on Sept. 17th this year a contract was signed between the parties, whereby defendants agreed to give a grand magical art exhibition in Tokyo for 30 days receiving *yen* 200 in advance daily from plaintiff during the performance, the building of the Kinki-kan in Kanda being selected subsequently for the purpose by plaintiff in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The contract further provided that there should be a series of ten illusions performed every day, to be given twice a day namely in the afternoon and evening. The performance commenced on Oct. 5th this year under the direction of Mr. Davis and his company. Contrary to expectation, however, only six illusions were exhibited on the first day of the performance, the remaining four pieces not being given. Under the circumstances, whereas ten illusions were promised to the public every day the exhibition fell far short of that number, to the great dissatisfaction of the spectators. Practically speaking, plaintiff incurred direct damage. On the second day, namely, the 6th, defendants again failed to exhibit ten illusions. In consequence, plaintiff was obliged to discontinue the performance on the 7th and onward. Subsequently defendants gave a series of the magical performance at the Tokyo-za, a theatre in the same district. This was a breaking of the contract on the part of the performance, Mr. Ishii Black, the well-known story-teller, was engaged to explain each display. The total receipts estimated by plaintiff during 30 days were *yen* 13,340 on the basis of the following calculations: 25 persons in first class, 100 in second class, 200 in third class and 150 spectators in fourth class per day. The building of the Kinkikan is capable of containing about 2,000 persons. The daily expense of the performance was *yen* 1,319.50. The net profit of plaintiff was therefore put at *yen* 6,220.50 which plaintiff claims with *yen* 775.05, being damage incurred by him in consequence of the discontinuance of the performance, making a total of *yen* 6,995.55 as claimed above. Counsel added that his client had paid *yen* 300 to Mr. Ishii Black as remuneration for his trouble in acting as interpreter.

Mr. Ideura admitted that a contract was made on Sept. 17th this year to give the performance, with a proviso that his clients were to receive *yen* 200 in advance every day. Plaintiff, however, disregarded the contract, for he failed to pay to defendants *yen* 200 in advance on the first day of the performance. When hard pressed, plaintiff proposed to give to defendants *yen* 70, but the latter declined to accept it. According plaintiff gave defendants *yen* 100, saying that the remaining *yen* 100 would be given later on. Defendants therefore received only one hundred *yen* for the first day. On the second day of the performance plaintiff again failed to pay *yen* 200 in advance, and in view of this defendants broke the contract. While the dispute was thus going on between plaintiff and defendants, the latter applied to the Kanda Police asking that plaintiff should be ordered to pay to defendant's the sum in question. Despite the advice of the Police authorities plaintiff refused to accede to defendants' demand. It was for this reason that defendants broke the contract, the exhibition having been given on Oct. 5th and 6th only. With regard to Mr. Ishii Black, defendants made no arrangement whatever with plaintiff. Mr. I. Black took the trouble of explanation on the first day, but he refused to attend the following day owing apparently to the bad terms offered by plaintiff. As to ten illusions, the contract was entered into to the effect that the ten illusions should be displayed during the 30 days' performance and not for one day. The building of the Kinkikan was too limited for an exhibition of the kind, a theatre being preferable for the purpose. Owing to the limited space of the Kinkikan building the display of ten illusions in one day was too much to be arranged. Defendants on the contrary should have brought a counterclaim against plaintiff so far as the circumstances of the affair were concerned.

Mr. Yamanaka urged that on the first day plaintiff handed to defendant *yen* 100 in cash and a cheque for *yen* 100, but owing to the request of defendants the cheque was afterwards cashed.

The Judge asked Mr. Yamanaka whether or not the money was paid to defendants on the following day of the performance. To this, Counsel replied that his client wanted to give *yen* 200 in advance to defendants in the presence of several police-men, but defendants would not receive it on the plea that he would not like to be held responsible for the full showing of ten illusions on the second day.

After further discussion,

Mr. Sasaki, one of the Counsel for plaintiff, asked the Court for permission to examine as witness Mr. Ishii Black, and two police-constables, Ono Jutoku and Nagoya Gakujiro and five other persons concerned in the matter. Mr. Ideura also applied to have Mr. C. H. Thorn, of Yokohama, and the Chief of the Kanda Police Station as witnesses on behalf of defendants. The Court, after a short consultation, announced that all the witnesses proposed by Mr. Ideura and Mr. Ishii Black and one of the police-constables applied for by plaintiff's Counsel would be summoned to the Court to give evidence. The proceedings were adjourned until Nov. 21st at 10 a.m.

MIZUTANI v. SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho last Saturday, by Judge Kato, in the case brought by Mr. Mizutani, Yoshida-machi, Yokohama, against the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama, claiming recovery of bargain money amounting to one thousand *yen*. The Court dismissed the plaintiff's claim and a counterclaim by the defendants against the plaintiff was dismissed, the costs of the case to be borne equally by plaintiff and defendants.

Particulars of the case appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Nov. 5th.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Tuesday morning, Mr. A. R. G. Clark, (of North and Rae, Ltd., No. 79, Yokohama,) was charged with having violated the regulations relating to lemonade and other refreshing waters for summer-use. The case was brought up for trial before Judge Iriye. In response to the Judge's questions, Mr. Clark said that he made six kinds of refreshing water such as lemonade, etc., in September. The Judge produced six bottles each containing different kinds of water and asked the accused whether they were made by him. The accused, after examining them, said that as they possessed no label he could not tell whether they were made by himself or not He further stated that toward the end of September he was warned by Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Kagacho Police, not to mix salyclic acid in the beverages. The warning of the Police Superintendent was at once acquiesced in.

The Judge announced that the accused's action was a violation of the regulations relating to beverages issued on June 5th, 1900. The accused was therefore ordered to pay a fine of one *yen* 50 *sen*.

JONES v. BENNEY.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Hasegawa, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Oct. 27th, brought by Mr. E. B. Jones, No. 179, against Mr. C. T. Benney, manager of Cobb & Co., No. 37, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 20. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and defendant appeared in person.

As arranged at the previous sitting, Mrs. C.

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H. H. Hall was examined as a witness. In response to the Judge's questions, the witness said :—I am now residing at No. 87, Main Street, Yokohama, and am teaching the French language. About 12.30 p.m. on June 28th this year I was riding in a carriage through the main street of Yokohama. I was all alone at the time. The carriage was mine, but the pony and *betto* were hired from Mr. Benney by a monthly arrangement. I don't know the *betto's* name. Explaining the cause of the collision between her carriage and the *jinrikisha* occupied by Mr. Jones, the witness said :—My carriage when near the front of No. 81 met a *jinrikisha*, coming from the other side, and attempted to go in the same direction. As a result, the right hind wheel of my carriage struck the back of the *jinrikisha*, the occupant of which was thrown to the ground.

Defendant stated that in April this year he discharged the *betto*, Matsubara Tatsunosuke, who was in charge of Mrs. Hall's carriage at the time of the accident. He further said that he was not responsible for the accident, because the *betto* was hired by Mrs. Hall. As to his wages, he (defendant) first received the money from Mrs. Hall and then gave it to the *betto*.

Mr. Ideura said that there was no doubt of the *betto* being an employe of the defendant and the latter should be dealt with in accordance with the first clause of Art. 715 of the Civil Code.

Judgment was reserved until Nov. 14th at 9 a.m.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon, Rachel Bretel Jovansen (Mrs. Jovansen) and R. G. Hopkins charged with adultery were again brought up for trial before Judge Danno and associate Judges Mabuchi and Kobayashi.

Procurator Ohira conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hattori acted as interpreter. Messrs. Ohashi and Otsuka appeared for the defence.

Dr. N. Gordon Munro was examined as a witness. Asked by the Judge as to whether he had ever medically examined Rachel Bretel Jovansen, the witness said :—I first examined her about October last year. She was then suffering from diarrhoea. I treated the patient for four or five days. About May this year I also treated herand she was at that time suffering from a certain disease. The Judge, handing a note to witness, asked him whether or not it had been written by witness himself. Witness replied that it was written by himself.

The Judge asked witness what was the condition of Rachel Bretel's illness. To this, witness replied :—Her illness was rathes serious. She was very ill. I attended her from May 15th to June 26th this year. She was in bed all the time.

The Judge asked what was her condition when witness treated her on the last day, namely June 26th.

Witness—She was much better, although not recovered entirely.

The Judge—Was she then able to walk?—I think she could walk, but I am not quite sure.

The Judge—Do you think her condition allowed her to do anything she liked?—She had not recovered remarkably well, but she was gradually improving. It was impossible for her to do anything she liked at that time.

The Judge asked witness whether he examined her in February this year.

Witness, after consulting a note-book, said that he attended her on February 22nd, when he found his patient in a very bad condition. She again fell ill in May this year from the effects of the disease. I did not give her medicine every day. I only wrote out a prescription and she obtained the medicine from a chemist. I treated her on May 15th, 17th, and 19th.

The Judge—At what place did you attend her?—I treated the patient at the Club Hotel. After May 26th I think she was able to walk a little.

The Judge asked whether her illness was such as to bring about a relapse, if she behaved imprudently.

Witness replied that his patient was sure to fall ill again, if she did not take care. His final examination was made at the Club Hotel. It was on the afternoon of May 26th. She was then sitting in her room and not in bed.

Mr. Otsuka asked the witness whether he had ever treated Hopkins.

Witness said he examined him in November last year. He noticed that Rachel Bretel Jovansen was taking care of Hopkins.

After replying to questionss of Counsel for the accused, witness retired from the Court room.

The Judge to Mrs. Bretel—Have you anything to say?—I was on my couch on May 26th when I was finally attended by Dr. Munro. Mrs. Clyde came to the Club Hotel on May 26th to see how I was and she remained with me until a late hour.

The Public Procurator at this stage made the following address:—In the first place, Rachel Bretel Jovansen and Adolphe Jovansen were legally married to each other, being husband and wife. The marriage between them took place in Stockholm, Sweden. Adolphe Jovansen was a Danish subject and Rachel a French citizen. As to the validity of their marriage it will be sufficient to investigate only whether the conditions and formalities of the marriage required by the laws of the countries to which the contracting parties belonged had been fulfilled or not. According to the law of Denmark, no male subject of that country is capable of contracting a marriage before he has attained the age of 20 years. After he has reached the full age of 25 years it is quite unnecessary for him to obtain the permission of his parents, the mutual consent of the parties is enough. Adolphe Jovansen was born in 1857 and married in 1890; so he was already more than 25 years of age at the time of his marriage with the accused. It was not therefore necessary for him to obtain the consent of his parents relative to the marriage. The facts are also clear that the marriage was contracted by mutual consent. Rache Bretel was in her 22nd year when she married. Moreover, she admitted thet she obtained the consent of her parents. The marriage was conducted at St. Engenes Church, and they received a marriage certificate from a clergyman who officiated at the ceremony. It should be said that both were married in a proper manner. Secondly it should be stated that Hopkins knew very well that Rachel Bretel was the wife of Adolphe Jovansen so far as his (Hopkins) former post of secretary in the Club Hotel was concerned. Adolphe became manager of the Hotel in October last year and both Adolphe and Rachel called each other husband and wife. From all these facts it is sufficient, to deduce from the evidence that both accused are guilty. Their offence falls within the scope of Art. 353 of the Criminal Code and they should be punished accordingly.

Mr. Ohashi next spoke at some length and went on to say that the statement made by Adolphe Jovansen to the effect that the latter saw both accused lying in the same bed was. . .

At this stage, the Judge announced that the further hearing would be conducted behind closed doors.

HALL v. WATANO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Matsuba, was heard an action brought by Mr. John W. Hall, No. 61, Yokohama, against Mr. Watano Genji, No. 43, Sanchome, Masagocho, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 550.

Mr. Sato, appeared for plaintiff, but neither defendant nor his Counsel were present.

Mr. Sato stated that on the 6th and 7th of June last year his client sold at auction some suits of armour and other articles to defendant for *yen* 1,077, of which plaintiff received from defendant *yen* 220 on June 10th and *yen* 307 on June 20th, leaving a balance of *yen* 550 which he now claimed.

Owing to the non-appearance of defendant, judgment by default was given at once in favour of plaintiff.

HIOKI v. SAMUEL SAMUEL & Co.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Matsuda, was heard an action brought by Mr. R. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, against Mr. E. C. Davis, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., No. 27, Yokohama, claiming recovery of *yen* 226,250 with six per cent. interest from April 20th this year until the execution of judgment.

Defendant was represented by Messrs. G. Akiyama and Naito. Mr. R. Masujima was also present in the capacity of interpleader, as representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Hioki stated that on March 24th, 1900, defendant made, under the name of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., a contract with the Formosan Government for transactions in camphor, constituting a camphor monopoly, the term of the contract being fixed for three years. Having thus arranged the monopoly, defendant entered into a contract with the bankrupt firm, namely Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., to the effect that the latter should supply funds to defendant at the rate of one-eighth, it being understood that profits accruing from the monopoly were to be divided between the parties, while losses would also to be equally borne by them. In accordance with this arrangement, the bankrupt firm supplied to defendant *yen* 226,250 in three installments. In July the same year Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., received profits in several installments from defendant. On April 18th this year, Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. were declared bankrupt by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. As a result, the contract between Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. and Samuel Samuel & Co. became null and void. In view of this, the plaintiff claims the above sum from defendant.

Mr. Akiyama raised an objection technically and urged that Mr. Davis was not concerned in any way in the contract. Mr. W. F. Mitchell, who returned to England early this year, was in charge of Samuel Samuel & Co. at the time the contract was made. It was therefore unreasonable for plaintiff to bring the claim against Mr. Davis. The claim should have been brought against Messrs. Sir Marcus Samuel, Samuel Samuel and W. F. Mitchel, the three parties really concerned in the matter.

Mr. Hioki contended that by virtue of Art. 273 of the Civil Law he was justified in bringing the claim against Mr. Davis only, as he was now head of the firm of Samuel Samuel & Company in Japan. The sum above claimed was supplied to Samuel Samuel & Co. by the bankrupt firm who were then trading under the firm name of Mourilyan, Heimann & Company, in compliance with the contract.

It was arranged to examine the documents of the bankrupt firm in connection with the present case and the proceedings were adjourned until Dec. 4th.

CORONATION SPORTS.

The Children's Sports which but for the singularly unfortunate circumstances which rendered postponement necessary would have taken place on the day originally fixed for the Coronation of King Edward, were held on Thursday on the Recreation Ground. The programme of what was described as a fete included some items and diversions which doubtless would have pleased the youngsters, but unhappily the arrangements could not be sustained and the affair consisted almost entirely of sports. These, however, served the purpose of amusing and entertaining the bairns, each event being keenly contested and watched with interest. There were three prizes for each competition subscribed for by the ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama through the medium of Mrs. Dinsdale, and each British winner received in addition a Coronation Badge. The proceedings, which were favoured by fine weather, began about two o'clock with races for small children and continued at intervals of a quarter of an hour during the afternoon, the youngsters under ten being regaled with tea in the Pavilion early in the afternoon and the oldsters at a later hour.

In the girls' skipping competition the prizes were presented by Mrs. Crawford, who won the prize for this event in Jubilee year.

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The Pavilion was decorated with flags, the Japanese and British ensigns being crossed over the centre and the Rugby goals were also draped with bunting. The foreign residents were present in large numbers and the balcony was well filled with ladies.

During the afternoon the Band of the *Kentucky* (present by permission of Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans and the Captain and officers of the flagship) played selections.

The tea tables were under the charge of Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Flint Kilby.

Towards the close and just before the tug-of-war, three or four of the *Goliath's* ship's company gave a very diverting farce entitled "Rival Lovers," the verandah of the Pavilion being utilized as a stage.

Juggling and ball-playing were among the amusements provided during the afternoon; Uncle Tim and Annt Sally were on the ground and there was Bran Pie for non-winners.

The following were in charge of the arrangements:—Mr. Henry Bonar, President; Mr. J. P. Mollison, Vice-President; Mr. Flint Kilby, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Owen, Hon. Secretary; Sub-committee:—Mr. J. Dodds, Chairman: Mr. J. H. Bathgate, Mr. G. G. Brady, Mr. P. B. Clarke, Mr. W. G. Doyne, R.N.; Mr. E. Eddison, Mr. E. Flint Kilby, Mr. F. O. Stuart.

Following were the events:—

BOYS UNDER 10.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st M. Allison.
2nd C. Bailey.
3rd W. Russell.

GIRLS UNDER 10.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st Doris Hill.
2nd Carmen da Silva.
3rd Sophy Cahusac.

GIRLS UNDER 15.—100 YARDS SKIPPING.

1st Elsie Esdale.
2nd Gladys Wilson.
3rd Dorothy Stone.

BOYS UNDER 10.—100 YARDS FLAT.

1st G. Moss.
2nd T. Woodruff.
3rd W. Bailey.

GIRLS UNDER 10.—100 YARDS FLAT.

1st Doris Hill.
2nd Nina Correa.
3rd Nora Tipple.

BOYS UNDER 7.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st H. Esdale.
2nd Frank Kilby.
3rd Harvey Colton.

GIRLS UNDER 7.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st Mary Hands.
2nd Lily Weaver.
3rd Grace Weaver.

3 LEGGED RACE, 100 YARDS, BOYS.

1st Johnny Gorman and Willie Scott.
2nd Philip Allison and W. Street.

BOYS UNDER 15.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st R. Brinkmeir.
2nd G. Neville.
3rd V. Worden. D. Neville.

GIRLS UNDER 15.—50 YARDS FLAT.

1st George Tresize.
2nd Nora Stone.
3rd Flossie Eagling.

GIRLS SKIPPING COMPETITION.

1st May Cameron.
2nd Elsie Blundell.
3rd Maidie Cahusac.

BOYS UNDER 15.—100 YARDS FLAT.

1st James Esdale.
2nd C. Oberlein.
3rd V. Worden.

GIRLS UNDER 15.—100 YARDS FLAT.

1st George Tresize.
2nd Laura Stone.
3rd Nina Correa.

BOYS' HOPPING COMPETITION.

1st Gerald Irwine.
2nd Otto Pohl.

GIRLS HOPPING COMPETITION.

1st Georgie Tresize.
2nd Doris Hill.
3rd Nina Correa.

SACK RACE.

1st Martin Luther.
2nd Otto Binder.
3rd Jimmy Esdale.

THE DOLL SHOW.

The exhibition of dolls was continued on Friday afternoon though the fancy and candy stalls were by no means so heavily burdened with their wares as when business opened on the previous day. The evening session on Thursday was remarkably successful, everything going splendidly. The concert went off capitally, much applause greeting all the numbers especially that of Mr. Brady who after singing "Such a Nice Man Too" had to return and give another song. The prizes were arranged on a table in the centre of the hall and were generally admired. In most cases the winners will be very heartily envied.

Several raffles took place in the course of the evening. The Countess of Exeter, the very finely dressed doll which we have already described, was won by Mr. A. J. McClure; the elaborately executed South African battle-scene fell to Mr. H. F. Arthur, and the kitten raffle was won by Mrs. Komor. A large and splendid basket of flowers was won by Mr. E. C. Davis.

The proceedings on Friday opened at 9 p.m. when Mr. Brady dressed to resemble (and resembling closely) Mr. Jno. W. Hall, ascended the rostrum and read out the results of the voting for the dolls. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

CLASS A.

No.	Winner.	Votes.	Donor.	Prize.
39	Miss Cameron ...	91	Mr. Shieno.....	First
46	Mrs. Mollison.....	81	Nozawaya	Second
1	Mdme. Bure	33	Mrs. Tanabe	Third
27	——.....	13	Mrs. Hegt	Fourth

CLASS B.

66	Miss Baker.....	161	Kuhn & Komor...	First
140	Mrs. Mollison.....	53	Mrs. G.W. George	Second
92	Miss F. Cameron..	39	Mr. Tamamura...	Third
72	Mrs. Baker.....	23	Mdme. Trigue ...	Fourth

CLASS C.

104	——	111	Mr. Eppinger.....	First
139	Miss Gorman.....	63	Bisansha	Second
106	Miss Waters	14	Mr. Shobey	Third

CLASS D.

132	Sailors of the Hospital.....	87	Mr. J. W. Hall ...	First
123	Mrs. Fraser	61	Lane Cra'd & Co..	Second
127	Miss V. Neville ...	31	Mr. Manzo.....	Third
128	Miss Ross	26	Mr. Tamamura...	Fourth
135	Miss Strome	8	Mr. Konoike	Fifth

CLASS E.

52	Miss M. Cameron	79	Dr. Harmon	First
58	Miss S. Howard....	47	Mr. Omiya	Second
49	Miss F. Diack ...	43	Mde. Well	Third

CLASS F.

122	Mrs. Greig	132	Arthur & Bond...	First
121	Mrs. Mollison ...	102	Mr. Scidmore ...	Second

CLASS G.

142	Mrs. Hubbard ...	85	Dr. Harmon	First

Afterwards Mr. Brady sold the dolls at public auction, and it may be said that there were bargains going. The Countess of Exeter brought *yen* 21, and San Toy *yen* 12.50 but these prices do not seem extravagant and the other dolls went at decidedly cheap figures.

REVIEW.

Shinshakai (The New Society), by Mr. Yano Ryôkei (Fumio). Published by the Dai-nihon Zusho Kabushiki Kaisha, Tôkyô. Price 45 *sen.*

It was in the early years of the *Meiji* era that Mr. Yano Fumio realised a large sum of money by the sale of a work that is now seldom seen or read, the *Keikoku Bidan*. That book was in no sense original. Its subject-matter was taken wholesale from the history of Theban politics, and Epaminondas was the hero of the story. The secret of its success lay in its applicability to current Japanese politics. After a very long interval spent in serving his country in various capacities, towards the close of life Mr. Yano has again entered the world of literature, having published a work that, according to the *Taiyô*, has passed through no less than eight editions in one month. "The New Society" is controversial and theoretical rather than descriptive. In it Mr. Yano advocates the establishment in this country of a gigantic system of state socialism. The sagacious old man, with whom the two imaginary personages Kanô Tokutarô and Tamino Yetsuzô converse, and whose disciples they become, is a staunch advocate of State socialism as the only means of averting the terrible evils attendant on free competition and its corollary the despotism of capitalists. To us it seems that the work is neither deep nor philosophical, and we shall be surprised if it influences in any serious manner public opinion on the question which it discusses. We are not of course astonished to find that certain Japanese thinkers are feeling alarmed as they watch some of the results of competition in the West and of their casting about them for some means of averting the distress incident to plutocracy. But it will seem to most persons who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject that the State socialism advocated by Mr. Yano has infinitely more disadvantages than the existing situation of affairs. Without further preface we proceed to give an account of the contents of the book. First as to its general plan. The old man at whose feet the two Japanese disciples sit —Karl Marx risen from the dead?—is supposed to have come from a country where free competition has been effectually stamped out by a gigantic state monopoly and where property and the profits accruing therefrom are all in the hands of a Government that makes it its chief object to equalise human lot. The "New Society" which he is made to describe is not that existing in Japan to-day, but an ideal state which the aged seer tells us would take some 50 years to thoroughly develop. The existing state of things in Japan is described under the title *Kyûshakai*, or the Old Society. The work is divided into 12 chapters—Chap. I. entitled "An unexpected meeting in a Public Garden" is unimportant, only introducing the persons whose subsequent conversation forms the subject-matter of the book.

Chaps. II. and III. deal with the leading characteristics of what is described as "the last days of the old Society," but which actually represents things as they now are in Japan. Most things, says Mr. Yano's Karl Marx, pass though three stages of existence. There is the primary state, the intermediate state and the final state. It is so with society. By many economists free competition has been represented as the final state of society. But this is a mistake. In free competition those who win are few, those who lose many. The tendency is to place wealth in the hands of a few and to create a large proletariat class. A state of free competition then is not one in which men can rest content. Three courses are open for adoption (a) Things may be allowed to work themselves out as they will, that is, free competition may be allowed to take its course unchecked; (b) the capital acquired by the many, on the plea that it is right to promote the welfare of the largest number of the human race, may be forcibly taken from them and distributed among the masses; or (c) society may be remodelled in a fashion that shall render existing inequalities impossible. It was fortunate, continues Mr. Yano's all-wise old man, that my country recognised so early the dangers of competition. It is only quite recently that advanced economists in Europe and America have denounced the system as internecine and anarchic. It has been thought by some, Mill among them, that co-operation among the labouring classes would save society from the evils of competition. The experiment has been tried both in England and Germany with similar results in both cases. In England the workmen who have given their support to the co-operative movement are in the proportion of 1/400 to the total number of men employed. The amount of support the idea received in Germany was not more encouraging. There are some who contend that all that is wanted to set matters straight is for the rich to take pity on the poor. But this must come voluntarily if it comes at all. No Government can enforce charity. My contention is that no state can afford to depend on the uncertain method of relieving existing pressure by private charity. Before competition has done its worst legislation must come to the rescue. It must purchase all the chief money-making concerns of the country and run them for the benefit of the whole community. This my country did 50 years ago with the resulting peace, contentment and prosperity that you see to-day.

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Chap. IV. entitled "The rise of the New Society," opens with a brief account of the chief European and American writers on Socialism. Marx and Rodbertus and other lesser men are mentioned, but we miss the name of Friedrich Engels who, next to Marx, is universally recognised as the ablest and most influential of scientific and revolutionary socialists. Mr. Yano proceeds to make his advanced economist speak thus: In my country there was a strong feeling against resorting to any violent methods of adjusting matters. It was considered important that the rights of property should be respected. So wholesale purchasing by the State was the plan adopted. We began by purchasing land, cultivated and uncultivated. We then proceeded to buy up factories of all kinds, machinery, buildings and immovable property of various sorts. The money for these purchases was borrowed by the State. The bonds were made unredeemable and no foreigner was allowed to hold them. For these purchases the sum of 15,000 million *yen* was required.* Let nobody be astonished at the largeness of this amount. England has an actual public debt of 690 million pounds. Since this 15,000 *yen* is all used for productive purposes the 900 million *yen* interest paid on it is a mere bagatelle. After this interest has been paid and all the cost of production deducted, the balance of the State's profits are distributed among the labouring classes. Thus it has happened that the more a man works the more he is benefited by his labour. The profits instead of going to capitalists, who are not the real source of value, go to the men who have given to all saleable goods their market value.

We can do no more than dot down the headings of the next four chapters. Chap. V. is on the Industry and Commerce of the new Society; Cap. VI. on Agriculture and on "A Designs and Inventions Bureau;" Chap. VII. on the life led by the masses of the people who form the "New Society; and Chap. VIII. on Education in the new State. The picture given is a bright one. Many of the existing evils appear only in an extremely modified form. With the decrease of poverty, crime decreases. Chap. IX. calls for fuller reproduction here on account of the statistics which it gives on a variety of interesting matters. Mr. Yano's obliging old economist is asked how the 15,000 million *yen* has been expended in the country of which he speaks and what he says in reply must be read as proposals advanced by Mr. Yano for adoption in this country. (1) In the first place we spent 5,000 million *yen* on cultivated land. We calculated this land as worth on an average 100 *yen* per *tan* (about ¼ of an acre). There are rice-fields that are worth from 2 to 300 *yen* per *tan*, but there is cultivated land that sells as low as 50 *yen* per *tan*. According to calculations made 4 years ago there were in this country in rice-fields 2,734,000 *chō* (a *chō*= 3,000 *tsubo* or 2.4507 acres); in arable uplands 2,257,000 *chō*, and in salt fields (*yenden*) 7,000 *chō*, making a total of 5 million *chō*. (2) We spent 1,600 million *yen* on uncultivated moors, mountains, hills, forests, lakes, &c., which we bought at 200 *yen* per *chō*. The forests and mountainous land measured 7,209,000 *chō*; the moors 1,077,000 *chō*; the rest 20,000 *chō*, making a total of 8,306,000 *chō*. (3) On building land we spent 600 million *yen*. The country has 380,000 *chō* of this land, which we reckoned at 5 *yen* a *tsubo*. (4) On the purchase, repair and re-erection of buildings, which included the dwelling-houses of 40 million people (approximately Japan's population) we spent 4,000 million *yen*. We did not buy up all the houses at once, but only about 1/10 of them, leaving unpurchased the villas of the rich. Those we bought in cost us an average of 500 *yen* per building. But we only spent 2,000 million *yen* on actual purchases; the remaining 2,000 million was laid out in improvements and in rebuilding old houses. (5) On factories, works, railways, mines, ships and all property representing fixed capital we spent 2,000 million *yen*. This may seem a small sum when compared with that paid for land, but according to investigations made 4 years ago the floating and fixed capital of existing companies amounted approximately to 930 million *yen*. Though the property of individuals is probably worth less than the above sum, I have reckoned it as worth about the same. (6) It cost us 80 million *yen* to buy up the goods, stores and saleable articles in the possession of firms, companies, and private individuals. (7) The sum of 1,000 million *yen* we kept as a reserve fund; 500 million *yen* was invested in property and 500 million *yen* kept in specie. Chap. X. treats of the money in circulation in the New Society and of imports and exports. In Chap. XI. Mr. Yano endeavours to show that the peace of the world will be guaranteed by the new state of things. The heading of the chapter is *Shinshakai no mirai, sekai heiwa no hoshō*. "The future of the New Society as a guarantee of the world's peace." He goes on thus:—Socialistic ideas are gaining ground in all the most civilised countries. There are two things in which all socialists are agreed, (1) That it is not right that the whole of society should become the tool of a few capitalists; that the profits of labour ought to be equally distributed; (2) it is only by resorting to state socialism that the evils resulting from free competition can be remedied. It is quite plain that the movement in favour of giving to the working man his rights may grow so strong in various countries that war will be universally condemned as wanton dissipation of the wealth produced by labour, which wealth will, under the new regime, be in the hands of the masses of the people, who will never consent to forgo their rights, comfort and state of affluence in order to gratify the ambition of a small minority of the community. The only hope of universal peace lies in the creation of a universal feeling that the benefits of peace are far too numerous and too solid to be sacrificed for any object that can be named or even conceived of. If this socialistic movement were only growing in one country the case might be different, but it is growing everywhere. The feeling that the world ought to be administered for the benefit of the majority increases in strength every day. Though competition and the survival of the fittest are undoubtedly laws that are in operation in the material universe and among all forms of vegetable and animal life, it is felt that for human beings to live under such laws is as unnecessary and undesirable as it is cruel. If it is contended that it is natural that all should compete and the weakest go to the wall, then we say that in this as in many other things man can improve on nature and devise means for rendering his life infinitely happier than it is as things are now situated.

Chap. XII., the heading of which is, "Things to be borne in mind in entering on the State of the New Society," opens with advice to the two young Japanese who have been listening to the counsels of the aged economist. It is pointed out to them that Japan is better situated than Europe and America for dealing with the problem of how to bestow on the largest number of people the highest kind of happiness they are capable of enjoying. The longer competition is allowed to go on the more difficult is the task of superseding it by State socialism. In former days socialism was regarded as a Utopia, but it is now recognised to be a science. Even John Stuart Mill, though he began his life by advocating free competition, in his last years inclined more and more to socialism, as may be seen by his later works. The state of things which I advocate cannot be entered on at a leap, but you Japanese should direct your steps hitherward at once. As a preparation for more radical and more thoroughly effective measures, the following reforms are to be recommended: the passing of a number of laws respecting the rights and privileges of workmen, insuring for them support in case of injury and the like. More specially (1) laws should be passed in favour of providing with food and medical attendance all sick persons whatsoever; (2) all land used for agriculture rented to others by landlords should be purchased by the State; that farmers should be supplied with manure, and implements; fishermen with nets, boats, &c., and other labourers with such appliances as are necessary for the carrying on of their callings; (4) that the State should superintend the labour market, establish labour stations and be ready with a supply of men wherever there is a demand; that an educational system at once easy and effective should be devised by means of which the kind of intelligence needed by the mass of the people could be developed.* There are precautions which it is important to take in seeking to usher in the new era. (1) The rights of individual property-holders must be respected as far as possible. (2) Hatred of individual capitalists should be discouraged. The existence of the world's millionaries is largely due to luck and chance. Such persons have done nothing that should excite hostility, their feats have been rendered possible by the state of the world. (3) The capitalists must not try to carry things with too high a hand. They must recognise that the men who produce the world's wealth have a right to a larger share in it than they have hitherto had.

The book closes as follows:—While I was listening to the two Japanese as they thanked the old man who had taught them so much, I seemed to be conscious of slipping on the stone steps outside the front door. With a sudden exclamation I awoke, only to hear the honest old time-keeper's "tick! tick!" to see the opening dawn and to be reminded by the notes of the cuckoo that I had come back to the world of reality. Ah!

Inochi ni mo
Masarite oshiku
Aru mono wa,
Mihatenu yume no
Samuru narikeri.

"What is to be regretted more than the loss of life even, is to awake before a dream is finished."

It cannot be said that as a literary production there is any special charm about the *Shinshakai*. The language is such as one meets with in magazines and newspapers every day. But the author writes with all the force of one who is thoroughly convinced that he has a message to deliver to his fellow-men. The great objection which many Japanese readers will feel to Mr. Yano's views will arise from the fact that by means of free competition Japan has been delivered from feudalism, clannism and many other states of thraldom. When it is proposed to give to the State infinitely more power than it has ever wielded without any adequate guarantee against its abusing that power, it will seem to the majority of politicians to be like going the wrong way. But, on the other hand, there is one consideration which is bound to make the *Shinshakai* a popular book, that is, the fact that the majority of Japanese have a fundamental aversion to all the rush and bustle which is involved in free competition and an inherent dread of creating an impassable gulf between the rich and the poor. The socialistic fundamental principle as elaborated by the greatests of all scientific socialists, Karl Marx, cannot be gainsaid. It is that labour being the source of value, the lion's share of the profits accruing from it should not be exclusively appropriated by the capitalist who exploits that labour. Marx accepted the views of Locke, Petty and other old writers on economics as to the rewards which labour ought to receive. Mr. Yano does not give the final goal of socialism as explained by Marx's successor, Engels, which is no other than the supersedence of all separate states and the control of international society by a free commune. The state, say the Marx school of socialists, being merely an exploiting institution, an organization of the ruling classes for retaining the workers in economic subjection, will in a later stage of society's evolution, when the workers in the name of the whole society seize political power and take over the control of production, no longer have any function to perform and so will die away. "The rule of

* Three or four years ago several statisticians, after considerable investigation, fixed on these figures as representing Japan's total wealth. Mr. Yano consequently bases his calculations on the supposition that this estimate is approximately correct.

* This subject Mr. Yano informs us is treated fully in a book published by him in March last entitled *Yano Ryôkei Jiji* (時事) *iken*. "Yano Ryôkei's Views on Current Events," for sale at the Tokyôdô, Omote-jimbô-chô, Kanda.

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classes, their conflicts and the excesses of the struggle for existence among them will cease. Instead of a government over persons we shall have an administration of things and the control of productive processes."

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

Whilst the Japanese thus fought against despair in Korea, the Jesuits in Japan sustained new trials. At first the presence of the Taiko in in Nagoya, whither that personage had returned, once his period of mourning was at an end, continually alarmed them. At any instant they might be seen by the numerous *samurai*, who traversed the neighbouring provinces, and the least information would have provoked anew the anger of the Taiko. And this is what really happened before much time had elapsed. But the informants were not malevolent pagans, they were Christians, Spaniards.

In the preceding year (1591), the Taiko had sent a letter to the Governor of the Philippines, summoning him to recognize his suzerainty and send him tribute. Very much surprised at so arrogant a demand, the Governor sent Lope de Llanos accompanied by a Dominican friar, John Cobo, to demand an explanation.

On landing at Kagoshima, the two delegates met John de Solis, a Spanish merchant who, rightly or wrongly, accused the Portuguese of Nagasaki of having committed all kinds of injustice, in order to prevent him from trading with Japan. The rivalry, not to say the hatred, which existed at this time between Portuguese and Spaniards, led the two Spanish delegates to take up blindly the cause of Solis, and as the latter had included the Jesuits in his resentment, the two delegates resolved to denounce them to the Taiko, at the same time as they revealed to him the injustice of the Portuguese.

Accompanied by Solis, they took the road to Nagoya. Introduced to the Taiko, they communicated to him the cause of their visit. A man named Harada, an adventurer by profession, acted as interpreter. This same Harada it was who, having been banished formerly from the Philippines, had induced the Taiko to summon the Governor of these islands to pay tribute to Japan. One can understand in what manner Harada must have translated the words exchanged between the Taiko and the Spanish delegates: he knew too well that the Taiko would have his head cut off for having dragged him into an affair which was to end in a check. Thus, while the Spaniards expressed their astonishment on the subject of a letter so unreasonable, Harada translated to the Taiko, that the Governor of the Philippines would conform in all things to the least of his desires. Charmed at seeing himself feared, the Taiko had a letter, still more insolent than the first, written to the Governor. It is not known precisely what Harada answered to the Spaniards, however, the latter congratulated themselves on having acquitted themselves so well of their mission. Each party was convinced that it had acted with much energy. Before leaving, the Spaniards poured out their rancour against the Portuguese, accusing them of preventing the Spanish merchants from entering into relations with the Japanese, and of purposely leaving their Religious in the country, in spite of the prohibition of the Taiko.

No more was needed; the Taiko at once degraded the two Governors of Nagasaki, accused of acting in concert with the foreigners, and named in their place Terazawa Hirotaka. He ordered the latter to inaugurate his Governorship by having the residences and churches of the Jesuits pulled down, and by making an enquiry into the doings of the Portuguese merchants.

Henceforth the door was open to the calumnies, of which the European merchants of the different nations were in the sequel to make such great use, and to thus precipitate the ruin of the Christian religion in Japan.

After having given these orders, the Taiko returned to Kyoto. When he had left, Gamo Ujisato went to Nagasaki to console the Jesuits under the troubles, which the Taiko had just inflicted on them. Then, desiring to encourage the Christians, he declared aloud that he also was one of them, and that neither the Taiko, nor anyone else in the world would be able to make him abandon his convictions. Finally, in bidding adieu to Father Valignani, then on the point of leaving Japan, he expressed to him how scandalized he had been by the calumnies of the Spaniards, and what a bad impression they had made on the Taiko and his followers. Returning to Nagoya, Gamo manifested his strong discontent on the subject of the recent measures of the Taiko; he even added that it was mocking at the Japanese to propose to them the worship of a crowd of divinities that had never existed.

Tsutsui Sadatsugu, *daimyo* of Ueno (Iga), had also gone to see Father Valignani to request baptism at his hands. Having been instructed in the truths of religion by Mancio Shirai, to whom he had given a hospitable reception, at the time of his fall and who was, even at that moment, in the number of his restrainers, Tsutsui mentioned the few doubts that had still remained with him, and was baptized in secret (16) Several days after, in the month of October 1592, Father Valignani returned to the Indies.

In Korea, however, the situation was becoming less and less reassuring. The misfortune, foreseen by Konishi, was at length about to arrive: fifty thousand Chinese were marching on Pyengyang. It was then in the heart of winter, a particularly rigorous winter this year. The Japanese, little accustomed to this excessive cold, visibly wasted away. What was to still more increase their distress, was the arrogant conduct of the Koreans, from the time the news of the Chinese approach had been communicated to them. Thousands of natives prowled around the camp of Konishi, and cut off the *samurai*, whom hunger had driven to seek for vegetables in the neighbouring fields.

A considerable sum was promised to whoever would bring in Konishi's head. Hence it was that, when Konishi asked a Korean what was the most precious thing in his country, the latter answered that it was the head of Konishi. In proportion as the danger approached, Konishi addressed urgent requests to Ukita and several other generals to come to his succor, but the Taiko having not spoken, no one moved. Kuroda Nagamasa was the only one to repair to Pyenyang; Otomo was left to guard the fortress during his absence.

On awaking one morning, Konishi found himself surrounded by the Chinese army, which commenced the attack at early dawn. The shock was too violent for the feeble forces of Konishi who, after having lost two thousand of his men and a thousand Korean prisoners, had to evacuate the fortress and retire into the town The Chinese, abstaining from following the Japanese into the different recesses, set the houses on fire with burning arrows. Soon the whole town was in flames, and it was with difficulty that Konishi and Kuroda succeeded in cutting a way through the ranks of the enemy. They then retired on Seoul. But what was their despair, when dying with cold and hunger, after a forced march of a whole day, they found the fort confided to Otomo deserted! The latter, warned of the approach of the Chinese, had decamped with his arms and baggage not leaving even the slightest stores. Konishi's men, completely demoralized, threw down their arms and dispersed themselves among the villages situated on their line of march, in order to seek there for something to satisfy their hunger. Finally, after they had marched thus, for three days and three nights, they reached the next post and were able to repose after their fatigues. When, several days later, they entered Seoul, they were no more than skeletons.

Meanwhile, Kato and the other generals lost no time in falling back on the capital, where Ukita summoned them to a council. They took into consideration the fact that it was no longer with a band of timid Koreans that they had to do, but with savage Manchus, and that consequently the war was going to change its aspect. Not knowing what to do, however, while awaiting the orders of the Taiko, they resolved to gain time by entering into negotiations with the Chinese. The latter accepted the proposition but, before speaking of peace, they laid down such a humiliating condition, that its acceptance by the Japanese was already a confession of defeat. Here are the orders of the Chinese: the Japanese should leave Seoul and retire to Fusan and some other places situated on the south littoral. This condition fulfilled, the Chinese would consent to send delegates who, under Konishi's guidance, would go to see the Taiko in order to conclude peace and to bestow on the Taiko the title of King of Japan (17). Hard as this condition was, the Japanese were obliged to submit to it. In retiring, say the Korean annals, they avenged themselves for their defeat by burning the temple dedicated to the ancestors of the royal family and by violating the tombs of the Kings.

In the Spring of 1593, all the Japanese troops were dispersed on the southern coast, where they entrenched themselves, each army apart, in hastily erected fortresses. Seoul had been occupied by the Chinese, immediately after the departure of the Japanese, and the King of Korea had returned thither with his Court.

(16) Hay, 197.

(17) The Chinese, far from guessing the madness of the Taiko, were convinced that he only sought the honour of becoming the Emperor of China's vassal. In that they were guided by the steps that had been taken formerly by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu (1368-1394). This ruler, desiring to enter into relations with China, had sent presents to the Chinese Emperor with a letter in which he entitled himself the latter's vassal. The Court of Peking, flattered by this submission, had authorized Yoshimitsu to take the title of King of Japan (Shogyoshi p. 231.)

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Henry L. Wilson of Washington State, now Minister to Chile, has been appointed U.S. Minister to Greece in place of Mr. Charles S. Francis of Troy, N.Y., who has resigned. Mr. John B. Jackson, now First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, has been promoted to be Minister to Chile.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the U. S. Navy Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, points out that a force of 150 additional medical officers will be necessary, but he asks for only half that number. He recommends also the establishment of a corps of women nurses in he navy.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has purchased a plot 82.6x100.5 on the north side of 51st street, 115 feet west of Madison avenue, New York, where he will immediately begin the erection of a residence. For the last year Mr. Vanderbilt has been living at No. 25 East 57th street, having leased the premises. The new property is said to have cost about $400,000.

Simplicity marked the marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, to the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York. The ceremony took place at noon on Oct. 4th in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Coopers town, N.Y. Less than 200 persons were present. After the wedding breakfast the couple left in a private car, their destination being kept secret.

Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, has been admitted to a private hospital in Philadelphia to undergo an operation. The operation has been made necessary by the repeated freezing of Commander Peary's feet during his dashes for the North Pole. Several toes have already been amputated, and it is possible that the surgeons may find it imperative to remove one or two more.

What is said to be the largest increase in postal receipts in the history of the U.S. Postal Service is recorded in the reports of the gross receipts of fifty of the largest post offices for the month of September. The comparison is made with the corresponding month of last year. The offices whose returns are embraced in the report furnish

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approximately half of the entire postal revenue of the country. The returns indicate a net increase of 20 per cent. as compared with September, 1901. Some of the towns reporting showed an increase of 50 per cent, or a little under, while such large cities as New York and Chicago reported a gain of 22 per cent.

The Metropolitan Street Railway association, of New York city, according to the report of Mr. H. H. Vreeland, president of the roads, now has $12,000 in cash on hand and $15,000 invested in the bonds of the corporation which employs its members. The insurance system guarantees a policy for $300. There is a pension system for old members and a membership of about 5,000. It is the only organization of its kind in the United States and has no affiliation with other labour aggregations. It pays no salaries to its officers. In its short life it has restored to its members in sick benefits and insurance $85,000 cash collected in dues.

Great communities, say *Bradstreets*, are often perhaps generally, lacking in the spirit of self consciousness, and it is not inappropriate that the laying of the corner stone of the new Custom House in the city of New York should evoke from such an important national official as the Secretary of the Treasury a recognition of the importance of the port of New York in the commerce of the country. In his address Mr. Shaw declared that to the port of New York 80,000,000 people bring $230,000,000 of the surplus product of their farms, $6,000,000 of the surplus from their forestries, $30,000,000 of the surplus from their mines and more than $200,000,000 of the surplus of their manufactures. From that port the same people carry inland $560,000,000 worth of imports, and to the collector of that port is paid $165,000,000, or 65 per cent., of the customs duties of a nation. To the wharves surrounding that city 4,000 vessels engaged in foreign commerce annually are tied, from their decks descend more than a half million people, and out from their spacious holds are unloaded 9,000,000 tons of freights.

Census statistics show a steady increase in the longevity of the people of the United States. The median age of the population in 1900 was 22.4 years. The median age in 1890 was 21.9. The median age is established at such a point that the years of half of the population are under it and half over it. It is found that the median age of the white population exceeds that of the black, Indian, and Mongolian races, that of the whites in 1900 being 23.4 and of other races 19.7. Median white age in 1880, was 23.4 and of others 18.3. A retrospect extending back to 1810 shows an uplift in the median age of 7.4 years. The cause of this gradual rise in age is a matter of speculation, but is doubtless due to various causes. Among these may be included the clearing of the forests, drainage of malarial lands, improved processes of food preparation, the harnessing of machinery to the performance of hard labour, and generally a more intelligent observance of the laws of health. It is a source of congratulation that these helps to longevity have in 90 years lengthened the span of human life in America 7.4 years.

According to the New York *Sun* the forty-five states of the Union have, collectively, a bonded debt of $200,000,000, and although other debts, municipal and connty, have increasing largely of late years, state debts have, in most cases, fallen off. The state which has the largest debt—contracted through obligations entailed by the Civil War—is Virginia, which owes $24,363,000 in bonded debt. Twelve years ago its debt was $31,000,000, and it has reduced the amount by $7,000,000. Massachusetts had $28,000,000 in 1890, now $12,400,000 a reduction of $15,600,000. The debt of Tennessee is now $16,200,000. Twelve years ago it was $16,600,000, $400,000 more. During this period the population of the state has increased 250,000. Louisiana has a state debt of $10,800,000. Twelve years ago it was $11,800,000, a reduction of $1,000,000. New York's present debt, insignificant when compared with its manifold assets, is $10,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000 compared with what it was twelve years ago. This increase is due almost exclusively to the canal debt, now $8,500,000, authorized in 1865, and of what remains of the increase $675,000 is for the acquisition of Adirondack park lands. The debt of Alabama is $6,500,000; of Pennsylvania, $7,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 in twelve years; of South Carolina, $6,800,000; of Georgia, $7,600,000, a reduction since 1890 of $2,400,000, and of Mississippi, $2,800,000. Texas has reduced its state debt in the same period from $4,200,000 to $715,000; Arkansas, from $2,000,000 to $1,200,000; North Carolina, from $7,700,000 to $6,200,000 and Maryland, from $10,000,000, to $2,600,000, partly by disposing of its railroad investments. The debt of Kentucky has been increased 50 per cent. in twelve years. It is now $1,100,000. Nebraska has no state debt; neither has West Virginia nor New Jersey, which owned $1,250,000 twelve years ago. Illinois, Iowa and Oregon have no state debts which, having matured, are payable, but they have small outstanding obligations which have either not been presented for payment or have not matured. These obligations amount to $18,000 in the case of Illinois, $10,000 in that of Iowa and $1,000 in that of Oregon. Wisconsin owes $2,200,000; Michigan, $400,000, an inconsiderable sum for so large a state; Indiana, $3,8000,000, against $9,500,000 in 1890; Vermont, $335,000; California, $9,300,000; Connecticut, $1,700,000; Kansas, $580,000; Missouri, $5,600,000, against $8,600,000 twelve years ago; Montana, $900,000; Ohio, $450,000; Rhode Island, $3,250,000, and Maine, $2,500,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported in semi-official circles at The Hague that Queen Wilhelmina expects an heir in March or April next.

The Imperial yacht *Hatsukaze*, built by the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, is now anchored in Shinagawa Bay, where she arrived a few days ago.

Mr. Brailsford Youngfield, reputedly the oldest European resident in India, has died at Bangalore, at the age of 93. He came out as a recruit with the 13th Light Dragoons, arriving in Madras on 5th July, 1830.

The advantages of Japanese artesian wells instead of a waterworks system are being warmly advocated by certain officials in Peking. It is estimated that 20 wells costing about $800 each will suffice for all Peking's needs.—*P. & T. Times.*

Mr. M. P. Evans, better known as "Pat Evans," formerly senior partner in the firm of Reid, Evans & Co., who left Shanghai in 1878, died suddenly in the lift of the Twopenny Tube at Mansion House Station, London, on the 1st ult.

The *Express* prints an account of rules of the Atlantic Club, one of the London ventures for Anglo-American social reunion, which, the paper says, will be opened in January. One rule is that members are not allowed to lose more than £1,000 a week at cards. Both winners and losers must place their card accounts in the cashier's box before leaving the room.

Mr. Hsing Ling, who will be remembered by many in Tokyo, being the son of Mr. Yu, the discreet Manchu diplomat who represented China in this country after the Japan-China war, has been married in Paris to Miss Genevieve Deneaux. Mr. Hsing's mother, it will be remembered, was an American lady.

A welcome meeting in hononr of Mr. Ichihara Seiko, Chief of the Yokohama branch of the First Bank, will take place in the Chitose-ro restaurant, Sumiyoshicho, Yokohama, on Nov. 14th at 6 p.m. under the auspices of principal citizens who are keeping accounts with the bank. Mr. Ichihara recently returned from Europe, whither he had gone with Baron Shibusawa.

Kawashima Kunitaro, a member of the crew of the N.Y.K. steamer *Wakasa Maru*, was arrested by the Yokohama Water Police a few days ago on a charge of theft and sent to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It appears that during the last voyage of the *Wakasa Maru* to London, he stole a gold ring from a trunk belonging to a Mrs. Graham, a British lady passenger on board.

A pretty wedding took place on Nov. 12th at the Union Church, Yokohama, the contracting parties being Miss Settle of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Dr. Robinson of Shanghai. The church was effectively decorated for the occasion. Rev. E. S. Booth, in the presence of U. S. Consul-General E. C. Bellows, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by Mr. J. S. Happer. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Anderson, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, as best man. Appropriate music on the organ was played by Mr. J. Griffin.

An Australian correspondent, writing to the *Times* on labour questions in Australia, points out that the stopping of the importation of Japanese divers for pearl shell was expected to open up all the trade to white men; instead of this it will probably have the effect of driving the whole pearling industry into the hands of the Dutch. It was foreshadowed in a previous letter that the pearlers might as a last resource betake themselves to Dutch New Guinea, and this possibility is now almost a certainty. It would be a weird result if legislation intended to benefit Australia ended in starting a Dutch industry. While diving apparatus is in its present crude state there is no hope of the white man's competing with the Japanese; and, if the pearlers can get Japanese divers by going to Dutch New Guinea, they will certainly go there rather than stop in Australia and employ white divers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STEAM-WHISTLE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—A late paragraph announces that Capt. Fujii, the Harbour Master of Kobe "has been obliged to take action in regard to the steam-whistle nuisance" as "the whistle on some craft is used with unnecessary frequency and the blast is unduly prolonged."

This step is in conformity with the general practice in seaboard cities, and nowhere is such action more urgently needed than in Tokyo at the mouth of the Sumida, where the turmoil from three to six a.m. from the whistles of passing craft is something incredible. The fact that the river here runs by a residential quarter and one of the largest hotels in the city makes the matter worse.

There was a time twenty years or so ago, before Japan became a great naval power, when a captain of a small Japanese steamer regarded the whistle as a boy regards a tin horn—as an amusing toy intended to make as much noise as possible. That time has long gone by. And how it happens that nowadays here in Tokio, one of the quietest and most orderly cities in the world, this particular nuisance has been allowed to survive is a mystery. All needful signals and warnings to steamers and fishermen could be given just as clearly as now with less than one-tenth of the noise.

Yours, etc., NAVALIS.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I see in the *Japan Mail* an interesting report of an article by Dr. Kato Hiroyuki on the various religions of East and West. He is stated to be well-known to dislike religion, and he thinks that religion is for uneducated persons. He is not alone in these thoughts, but there is another side to the question, not yet, perhaps, sufficiently recognized. I am of the opinion that the religions in their popular form were started by extremely well-educated persons in the form of a picturesque allegory embodying, in carefully chosen words, the ripest philosophy of that age. To do this, they used a story, usually a kind of fairy tale, introducing extraordinary and beautiful characters, usually very brilliant or shinning; and these went to a number of places teaching. Now the names of these places and the names of their pupils always are names of certain states of mind or abstract qualities, and it was evidently in order to make the teaching applicable to the multitude that these high matters were put into this form. Thus Confucius represents Space or Ether,

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Buddha represents Intelligence or Wisdom, Christos (called in English Christ) represents Honesty or Uprightness (Justice) in the form of a man. Justice, of course, cannot really be a man only, but is a god (or spirit); but he can be represented as a man—meaning all humanity—and this is, to my mind, the great meaning of the narrative. We can thus find in the study of the various events, some great national characteristic. I will give one example. It is said that the first miracle of Christ was the turning of water into wine. But the miracle took place at a place called "Cana of Galilee." If we translate these words literally from the Hebrew into Greek or into English, we shall find that they mean "Reeds or Pens of the District." Now Pens of the District will mean the writers of the district; and seeing this we can easily understand the meaning of the saying—"turning water into wine." What was "wishy-washy stuff" (as we say in English), becomes good stimulating stuff, useful for a strenuous and noble life! This explanation of the old religious books possibly will give, for educated men, the best and truest interpretation. The events they narrate are abstract, *i.e.* mental and spiritual states—related under the form of a story. The object of them is to give more power to the individual by connecting him personally with the spirit of the past, and by directing him to a life of happiness and a life of love. Trusting these remarks may be of interest to some of your readers, I am,

Yours respectfully, H. S.

Tokyo, November 10th, 1902.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—On reading the communication in this morning's *Mail* on Religion and Philosophy I am reminded of a saying of one of our modern humourists: "It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that are not so."

I am not a Chinese scholar nor am I expert in Buddhistic lore, but if the writer's remarks on those topics are no more valuable than his exposition of the meaning of the name "Christ" his article would be a disgrace even to a schoolboy's waste basket.

Yours in the search for wisdom,

READER.

TOKYO FOLKS AND YOKOHAMA PLAYERS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—After the delightful time spent at the Public Hall last evening it seems rather ungracious to grumble, but I am one of the large number of Tokyo residents who were obliged to leave at the close of the 2nd Act to catch the last train home. We had to leave at a most interesting part of the play and great was the regret expressed at the inevitable snapping of the connection; for we sadly wanted to know whether Blizzard managed to secure the frisky old thing of a Lucrezia, with her snug little nest-egg in the Three Per Cents., whether Mortimer repented of his churlish behaviour to that sweetest of all sweet girls, his wife; whether the baby or the pug-dog survived to the end of the play—their chances of life were meagre when we left; and a host of other things we would have given our ears to know. But, alas, it was not possible.

Now, Sir, it seems to me that if the play had really started—the first word had been spoken on the stage—exactly on the stroke of nine; the intervals cut down to a couple of minutes each (for there was no scene-shifting required, no large company of players to make lightning-changes in costume and remuster at the wings), if things in fact had been expedited a bit we could have seen the whole play out. It has often struck me as very singular that public performances in Yokohama are always fixed for nine o'clock and yet never begin till a good twenty-five minutes later. Would it not be possible for such a popular institution as the A.D.C. to break with "olo custom" and announce their performances for *8.30 p.m. sharp*, and really begin them at that hour? Tokyo folks could then see the plays from start to finish and catch the last train home comfortably.

With apologies for trespassing so greatly on your space, I sign myself,

ONE OF THE TOKYO CONTINGENT.

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

IMPERIAL INVITATIONS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Please allow me a few lines in your paper. I respectfully beg to ask your kind information for:—

Who is entitled to be invited to the "Imperial Garden parties."

Professors, as far as I know, do get an invitation *only* after a 3 years' stay in this country, but business-men, who are here for years, spending their money in this country, contributing their taxes, are never invited.

How comes it, then, that a gentleman from Tsukiji, who by profession is a dyer, has received last year and to-day an invitation to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Garden Party.

Your kind answer through the medium of your esteemed paper, will very much oblige.

Yours very truly, DR. MENGE.

Tokyo, Nov. 12, 1902.

[It so happens that this matter is partially discussed in our leading columns to-day. We may add here, however, that Dr. Menge's information about professors is not correct, so far as we know.—Ed. *J. M.*]

TEMPERANCE WORK IN JAPAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Miss Kara G. Smart, sent to Japan by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in Yokohama on the 16th of October. New York is her native state, her father being a Methodist minister, and from both father and mother the daughter imbibed a love for the cause to which she has devoted her life. Since her tenth year she has resided in the broad West, receiving a thorough seminary and business college education. While a city school teacher she was deeply impressed with the need of temperance and purity instruction for children.

In Sioux Falls, South Dakota, her recent home, she served for several years as district superintendent of the departments of Scientific Temperance and Loyal Temperance Legion, beginning her career by working with the teachers and by organizing the children into temperance bands.

In Sept., 1895, she succeeded her mother as Recording Secretary of the State Union, and two years later was made State Y. Secretary for the young women and succeeded in almost quadrupling the Y. membership. Four years later she was unanimously elected to the office of State Corresponding Secretary, holding this office until she left for Japan.

During all the time she has been engaged constantly in secular employment, but has found time to organize White Cross and White Shield branches and to assist the Anti-Saloon League. She served as local president of the Epworth League for five years and as a Sunday School teacher for fifteen years. To those who wonderingly inquire how she does so much, she laughingly replies, "By systematically using odd moments and by keeping everlastingly at it."

Mrs. Ramsey, President of South Dakota W. C. T. U., writes: "Miss Smart has been an ideal officer. She has the ability to bring things to pass. Good judgment, common sense, executive ability, along with rare gifts of mind and soul are her prominent characteristics. We of South Dakota find it hard to give her up to a foreign field, but there is no doubt it is God's call. Our love and prayers go with her, and may the service given to far away Japan bear a rich fruitage for the white-ribbon army helping humanity heavenward."

A reception was given Miss Smart at Tsuno Hazu Sanitarium on Saturday afternoon, November 1st. Owing to the very inclement weather, the attendance was not large, but an enthusiastic welcome was given by Mrs. Yajima, Miss Spencer, Mr. Ando, Mrs. Ushioda, and Dr. Soper. Miss Smart's response, interpreted by Rev. Ukai, showed a broad grasp of the situation and a true appreciation of the work to be done in Japan. Miss Smart has already received a number of invitations for addresses and the outlook for a busy sojourn among us is most promising.

Response given to Addresses of Welcome.

After a few words in grateful acknowledgement of the hearty welcome which had been accorded her, the following address in substance was given:—

I consider it a great privilege and honour to bring to you to-day greetings from the Temperance Host of my native land, America, and more especially to bring you greetings from that great sisterhood of Christian Temperance women who believe that "the mission of the White-Ribbon Army is to organize the motherhood of the world for the peace and purity, for the protection and exaltation of its home."

The leaders of our National society said to me as I was leaving them to come to you—"Tell them that we love them." Mrs Parrish-Wright said, "Give them my love, and tell them that the great desire of my heart is to return to them."

It is an added pleasure to bring you greetings on behalf of the consecrated womanhood of fifty different nations and to remind you that "All round the world the ribbon white is twined." In the name of God, and home, and every land, I salute you.

Because my commission is primarily to the women of your empire, I am glad to be with you to-day as a representative from an organization of women—a society whose founder was a woman, Frances E. Willard, who gave a new ideal to American womanhood, and of whom it has been said that—"No woman of the century has left a greater impression for good upon the whole world, and whose name is as 'ointment poured forth' in every corner of the hospitable globe to-day." And all this—because she gave herself unreservedly to God and let Him use her at His will.

Through her beautiful life we learned that "Woman's highest mission on earth is to make the whole world homelike." Through her consecrated leadership, the temperance women of America, who believe in One who shall be crowned King of Nations, have been inspired to do and to die for him.

I am more pleased than I can tell you, to meet to-day, for the first time, so many representatives, tried and true, of your National Temperance League, of whose good work I heard so much before I came. Because of the valuable assistance and hearty support you have given us, your sisters, in the past, we know that you will in the future stand with us for the protection and purity of the home, and the overthrow of that home's greatest enemy, the Liquor traffic. We shall then have the best working force in the world,—"Two heads in counsel."

From observations made and information gained since reaching your shores, I have become impressed with the thought that there is urgent need that the "two heads in counsel"—the National Temperance League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan,—should hold frequent and earnest conferences, for the encroachments of the enemy are many and varied.

I presume you have already noticed, as have I, that for the past few days, there has been an extra sheet in the *Japan Times*, and that this sheet is devoted solely to—"The Best Night Cap"—a fine old whiskey. I have noted too, several other advertisements, for beer, for champagne, for wine, etc., in its columns.

I awoke suddenly to face the fact that you have the same old monster to fight over here that we have at home. It came as something as a shock to me. I do not know why, unless it was that I had been anticipating a little easier time here than there although I had heard that you were already favoured with the fluid extract of sixteen breweries for foreign beer planted on your soil, and I had also heard that your Government had appropriated $150,000 to establish a model sake brewery, which should be something like a normal school for the training of brewers; a fine institution to ruin the bodies and souls of your boys and girls.

While going about your streets, it has seemed to me that that every man I have met has been smoking a vile cigarette. When I remembered that this is considered by noted specialists as one of the most dangerous and most harmful of habits, because it destroys not only the physical and intellectual life of man, but the moral as well, I felt I knew what Japan's future would be, unless she turned about at once.

I am glad that bold champion of right, Hon. Sho Nemoto has succeeded in securing an Anti-Cigarette Law, but the battle is only begun when any such law is secured. It will be a long hard road to victory.

I learn that you have a Free Cessation Ordinance, and that under its provisions over 12,000 girls and women were freed, last year, from one of the most awful of lives. Over and over again has come to me the questions—Where are these erring sisters now? Are they being helped to a better life? These have been followed by another—Where are their companions in vice? because, for every erring sister, or fallen woman, there is an erring brother, or fallen man.

As a nation, you are already learning that "No nation that spends its Sabbath in work and play has ever developed a safe and stable popular government." I was glad of the opportunity to attend the other day a meeting whose purpose was the formation of a society for the securing of a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath.

These are a few of the sunken reefs I have noted in the waters ahead of your Ship of State. The roar of the breakers can already be heard by the attentive ear. What your fate shall be, will be largely determined by the action of those who are now manning the ship, and by the beneficent influences that the strong moral characters of your reformers bring to bear upon them.

To-day Japan stands as one of the great countries in history that has not been conquered or defeated. The position she occupies is not the result of happy fortune, but has been attained by great labour and infinite patience. You have had to fight hard and to suffer much for everything that helps to make you the most advanced and enlightened country of the East. For this reason your friends feel that you will come off victorious in these great moral issues which now confront you. May you ever bear in mind that "the true greatness of any government, divine or human, depends upon the purity of the ideals that are jewels in its crown." Remember also that "There is no wealth but life—life, including all its power of love, of joy, and admiration, and that country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings."

Someone asked that I tell you to-day of our future

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plans, of what we mean to do as an organization of Christian Temperance women for Japan.

I have been with you for so short a time, I know so little of your country, and of its people, that I feel it would be presumption and most unwise for me to attempt to set forth on this occasion, any definite methods of action. Although I may have seen a few of your needs, I can only tell you that—

"We are marshalling the forces
Of an army true and strong;
We are going forth to battle
'Gainst a hydra-headed wrong.
Where the bugle calls to battle
We shall go, with fearless feet,
Tho' the proud may deem this service
Both for them and us unmeet.
With our hearts aglow with pity
For the wounded ones who fall,
And with arms outstretched to rescue
Tempted friend, or foe, and all,
We are pledged to do our utmost
To break down this tyrant's thrall."

As an organization, we are aware what everything is not in the temperance reform, but we think that the temperance reform should be in everything, for, we have learned that "Temperance is the moderate use of all things harmless, and Total Abstinence from all things harmful."

In America we have found, that I venture to say you will find to be no less true in Japan, that "As the rum power has intrenched itself in custom, we must follow it into society: because it shields itself behind false theories of science; we must follow it into the schools, because it is hedged about by the safe-guards of law, we must follow it into government."

As an organization, we firmly believe that the hope of the Temperance Reform is in the pre-emption of childhood and youth by the slow but sure processes of education to total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the state. For this reason, we shall endeavour to have physiology and hygiene so taught in your schools as to leave in the minds of your children and youth an adequate and proper knowledge of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system.

Twenty years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began agitating the question of a compulsory scientific temperance law for each state in the union. At that time not a state required the teaching of its children in the schools in regard to the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their evil effects upon the body. To-day one-third of the population, or twenty-six million school children, are learning these facts in all the states of the Union. For the past ten or fifteen years the children have been carrying from the schools to the homes of the people the story of the evil nature and bad effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

As a result of the diffusion of this knowledge, almost all of the great railroad corporations now refuse to give employment to men who drink. A large percentage of the labour employers require total abstinence of their employees. Some of the colleges oblige each student entering the institution to sign a total abstinence pledge. And many other countries are discovering that this is largely the reason for the commercial supremacy of the United States.

Because we believe "There is no occupation for women that approaches in sacredness and value the vocation of motherhood," we shall aim to glorify this calling above all others, and shall try to help your women to became better mothers, better home-makers, and, best of all, to become "what God meant her to be, the companion and counsellor, not the incumbrance and toy of man.

You have already entered upon the higher education of girls through your newly established "Woman's University," and I learned the other day that you have not less than fifty thousand young men, from all parts of the Empire, attending the higher institutions of learning in this city alone.

Wonderful opportunities await us here! A great responsibility rests on us all, as reformers and individuals!

Can we choose a work which shall bring about greater and more beneficent results for the future of your nation, than to reach and to teach these young people that "there is but one standard of purity for men and women, and that they are *equally* capable of living up to it?"

Can we present to them a purpose more beautiful in thought and in reality than that of attaining the "White Life for Two?"

For the sake of coming generations, while these young men and young women are training their mental faculties, and indirectly their physical, should they not at the same time imbibe a pure and reverential knowledge of the dignity, the duty, and the responsibility of parenthood, a holy idea of the sanctity of fatherhood, and a beautiful thought of the sacredness of motherhood? It seems to me that these are questions which should receive our most earnest and prayerful consideration.

In all our future work for others, let us not forget that "We must never know when we are defeated. We must never know when there are lions in the way. We must keep evermore our eyes fixed upon 'the hills from whence cometh our help.'"

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

London, Nov. 7.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, said he wished to proceed on his mission with an open, unprejudiced mind, his sole desire being to bring together kindred people into one great African nation under the British flag. The results of the resettlement and repatriation had hitherto exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The Government would liberally compensate the Natal and Cape loyalists apart from the two millions included in the present vote.

SOMALILAND.

Later.

The British Foreign Office regrets its inability to accept a Boer contingent for Somaliland.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

The next House of Representatives will be composed of 204 Republicans and 177 Democrats. The result is a personal victory for President Roosevelt.

Tammany Hall is stronger than ever in New York.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.

The Kaiser has sailed from Kiel for England.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of an Appropriation Bill providing eight millions sterling for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Later.

Reuter's agent learns that the Powers have arranged to evacuate Shanghai at an early date leaving the details of the conditions for subsequent settlement.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has given notice in the House of Commons that he will introduce a resolution on Tuesday to enable Parliament to finish the Education Bill before Christmas. It is understood that this means that Mr. Balfour will propose to closure the debates on amendments to the Bill by compartments.

SOMALILAND.

London, Nov. 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Berbera says Colonel Swayne is ill and has started for England. The Mullah's outposts are within a few miles of Bohotle. Scouts are reconnoitring daily. The garrison is entrenched in a stone fort.

The Mullah has 2,000 rifles and 15,000 spearmen. A large caravan with rifles, headed by a European, is traversing the Weblic country to join the Mullah.

SHIP ON FIRE.

The P. & O. steamer *Candia* is on fire in the Suez Canal.

THE KAISER.

Later.

The Kaiser has arrived at Port Victoria. He entrained at Shorncliffe. Lord Roberts, General Wood, General Ian Hamilton, and General Kelly Kenny received him. He reviewed his regiment of dragoons and briefly addressed the regiment, congratulating them on their behaviour in South Africa. He afterwards congratulated the officers and lunched with them. He then took train to Sandringham.

THE "CANDIA."

The fire on the *Candia* has been extinguished.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, November 10.

The Birthday honours include Prince Arisugawa, who receives the Grand Cross of the Bath. Knighthoods are conferred upon Hon. W. M. Goodman, K.C., Chief Justice of Hongkong; Mr. F. E. Alford, for many years head of the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co., in Hongkong and Shanghai, for services in China; the Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George is conferred upon Sir James MacKay, the honorary Knighthood upon Count Matsukata, while the Honorary Companionship is conferred upon the Sultan of Pahang and the Civil Companionship is given to Mr. R. W. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul at Amoy.

THE KAISER.

London, Nov. 11.

Before entering church on Sunday at Sandringham, King Edward conversed with Mr. Chamberlain. The Kaiser then had a conversation alone with Mr. Chamberlain lasting over fifteen minutes.

GORDON COLLEGE HALL.

Lord Kitchener has opened the Gordon College Hall.

CONSUL DECORATED.

H.B.M. Consul at Kobe has been appointed a Companion of the new Imperial Service Order.

MERCANTILE OFFICERS DECORATED.

Officers of the mercantile marine serving in transports during the China war receive a special medal.

CHINESE TROUBLES.

Later.

Seven hundred Chinese robbers seized the town of Bardun to the south west of Kharbin in the beginning of October. The Russians entered the town on the 23rd of October and executed the leaders. The Russians will leave a garrison there until the depredations have ceased.

THE PREMIER ON POLITICS.

London, November 12.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Guildhall, said he looked at the future of South Africa hopefully, but not in too sanguine a spirit. Despite the great difficulties he was confident in Lord Milner's long-tried genius and splendid administrative ability. He hoped for good results from Mr. Chamberlain's visit.

Mr. Balfour congratulated Lord Lansdowne on his successful diplomacy especially, in concluding the commercial treaty with China and the alliance with Japan. Baron Hayashi replied for the foreign Ministers.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, Nov. 13.

Mr. Balfour's motion to effect closure by compartments was adopted by 222 to 103. The discussion on the bill closes before the end of the month.

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

Beale has left Mombasa to examine the Italian ports and Kismayu with a view to ascertaining the practicability of landing troops for Somaliland.

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(Received at the Legation of France.)

FRENCH COAL MINERS.

Saigon November 6.

The pourparlers for the arbitration of the pending difficulties are proceeding in a satisfactory manner in the various coal mines.

THE FRENCH MINING STRIKES.

Saigon, November 8.

The arbitrators for the operative companies of Pas-de-Calais and Nord have rendered a decision which maintains the present salaries. The mining companies have promised to increase the workmen's pensions.

FRENCH COAL MINERS.

Saigon, November 12.

The miners of Nord and Pas-de-Calais have rejected the arbitral award. Nevertheless important resumptions of work are announced.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

KOREA.

The Japanese Consul at Fusan telegraphs under date of the 6th instant that from the 10th of November medical inspection of ships coming from Japanese ports is abolished.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

London Nov. 12; from the Japanese Consul-General.

Silver fell on the 10th instant to 22$\frac{3}{16}$ pence. The causes of this depreciation are said to be large sales of the white metal in America and the projected adoption of the gold standard by the Straits Settlements and Mexico.

The Japanese Consul in Lyons telegraphs that, according to a French newspaper, the commercial treaty between the United States and France which was concluded on the 24th of July, 1899, for the period ended on the 24th of October, 1902, has been continued by mutual agreement for twelve months longer from the latter date.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

FIRE WORKS ACCIDENT.

London, Nov. 5.

A fire works accident has taken place in the Madison Square, Broadway, New York, resulting in the death of 12 and injury to 50 persons. The accident was due to the premature explosion of a set piece, the explosives having fallen among a crowd of people assembled in connection with the elections.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Echo de Paris* states that Siam has violated the new Franco-Siamese treaty, thereby making it impossible to ratify the treaty.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Four per cent. Japanese bonds are quoted at £87½ on the London market.

THE U.S. CONGRESS.

London, November 6.

According to the latest returns regarding the elections of members of Congress in the United States, 206 Republicans and 180 Democrats have been returned.

FIREWORKS ACCIDENT.

In connection with the fatal fireworks accident in New York, the director in charge of the display has been taken into custody.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser is expected to visit England on Saturday next (the 8th) on his yacht the *Hohenzollern* in order to offer congratulations for the celebration of King Edward's Birthday, the 9th of November. The German Emperor will visit Sandringham. Among His Majesty's suite are several Ministers of State and other high personages in Germany.

THE KAISER.

London, November 8.

The Kaiser has arrived at Port Victoria. His Majesty reviewed his regiment of dragoons and then took train to Sandringham.

COSSACKS AND MANCHURIA.

The Military Authorities in St. Petersburg are now urging the necessity of sending Cossack soldiers to Manchuria as emigrants.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

London, November 10.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Prince Arisugawa and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on Count Matsukata.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

In the procession on Lord Mayor's day in London was a triumphal car representing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The car was conspicuous in the procession and elicited general cheers. A banquet is to be given to-night at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, at which Viscount Hayashi, as *Doyen* of the Corps Diplomatique, will make a congratulatory address.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser's visit to England is attracting special attention so far as Germany's action on the Yangtze is concerned.

Mr. Pobetnoscheff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY AND THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

London, Nov. 7.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports that the Peking Government has formally yielded to Germany's demand for the neutralisation of the Yangtse Valley.

The *Post* in a vigorous article strongly deprecates any overtures or retreats before Germany.

The other papers comment on Viscount Cranborne's extreme reserve and demand a frank, explicit statement in Parliament.

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RIGHTS OF FOREIGN POSSESSION.

London, November 9.

It is officially confirmed from Brussels that China has granted the rights of foreign possession to King Leopold's territory on the right bank of the Yangtse.

RUSSIA'S FLEET IN THE FAR EAST.

Besides the battleship *Retvisan* and the first class cruisers *Diana* and *Pollada*, which are now proceeding to the Far East, the *Novosti* states that the Russian Government intends sending immediately another ironclad and two armoured cruisers.

GERMANY AND THE YANGTSE.

London, November 10.

The *Daily News* gives special prominence to a statement affirming that the object of the Kaiser's visit to England is to secure Great Britain's sanction to Germany's claim on the Yangtse as the price of Germany's quiescence while the Anglo-Portuguese negotiations are proceeding *re* Delagoa Bay.

The *Daily News* vigorously protests against this sanction being given, and says Great Britain is in imminent danger of a surrender compared wherewith Fashoda would have been trivial.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

London, November 12.

The *Daily Mail* learns that Shanghai will be evacuated unconditionally.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

LORD ROSEBERY ON ARMY REFORM.

London viâ Bombay, Nov. 2.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh, criticised the new army scheme, which he said was prepared in the absence of the best of our officers in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener, he said, should have been given full power to deal both with the War Office and with the reform of the army.

(From the "Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 3.

H.M. the Emperor will arrive in England on the 8th instant to take part in the festivities to be held on the occasion of King Edward's birthday. The King of Portugal is expected in London on the 17th instant; a meeting of the Emperor and King Carlos in London is, therefore, most improbable.

The German Ambassador in Rome, Count Wedel, has been appointed to succeed the German Ambassador at Vienna, Prince Philipp von Eulenburg und Hertefeld.

The well-known parliamentarian, Heinrich Rickert, has died at the age of 69. He has represented the city of Danzig in the Prussian Diet since 1870, and in the Reichstag since 1874, and has been founder and leader of the Freisinnige Vereinigung (Liberal Association).

Privy Councillor Lewald of the Home Office, who was a member of the German Committee for the Expositions in Chicago and Paris, has been appointed the official German representative at the World's Exposition at St. Louis, Mo.

The repeated reports, according to which the German Government and a majority of the Reichstag have come to an understanding about the new tariff, in spite of the former resolutions which the Government would not accept, are premature. It seems, however, that it is not impossible that they will agree, provided the majority in the second reading will firmly hold out in their opposition against the obstructions of their opponents in the third reading.

BANK OF JAPAN.

Banking Account.

On Saturday, Nov. 8th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,777,804
Amount of convertible notes issued	191,419,179
Government deposits	12,542,600
General deposits	10,535,835
Exchange liability	58,787
Total	262,334,207

Cr.	
Discount notes	21,275,666
Foreign discount notes	10,255,989
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary ,, ,,	28,000,000
General loans	36,537,577
Exchange liability	2,084,568
Government bonds	49,743,041
Property	2,714,366
Bullion and Specie	89,722,998
Total	262,334,207

Issue Account.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	193,015,864
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	89,040,180
Silver	—
Total	89,040,180
Securities:—	
Government bonds	35,106,092
Finance Department notes	3,413,900
Government notes	50,000,000
Security notes	2,274,176
Commercial notes	13,181,516
Total	103,975,684

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	,762,249	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	1,337,590
Government deposits	—	535,001
General deposits	6,046,549	—

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 1	M. Nov. 17
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 2	M. Nov. 17
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 3	Tu. Nov. 18
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru 4	F. Nov. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov. 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Nov. 22
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tremont 5	Su. Nov. 23
Europe	M. M. Co.	Indus	W. Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 27
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 6	Th. Nov. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Nov. 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Dec. 5
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Dec. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Dec. 7
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Dec. 12

1 Left Shanghai on the 9th inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 3rd inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 4th inst.
5 Left Tacoma, Wash, on the 2nd inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Gera	Sa. Nov. 15
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	Sa. Nov. 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Nov. 18
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Nov. 18
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Tu. Nov. 18
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Sydney	Th. Nov. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobo Maru	Th. Nov. 20
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	M. Nov. 24
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Nov. 27
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 28
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Dec. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Dec. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Dec. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 13
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Dec. 19

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 6th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 5th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 7th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 21st Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 7th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 7th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 6th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 7th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, 6th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marburg, German steamer, 3,887, Niedermeyer, 8th —Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 6th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 9th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 21st Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 8th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, 2nd Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 7th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gera, German steamer, 3,166, C. Dewers, 9th Nov., —Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. Stallard, 9th Nov.,—London via ports, and Shanghai, 4th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 9th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 22nd Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 9th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 8th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 10th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 8th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Irawadi, British steamer, 3,369, Condy, 10th Nov.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 9th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, P. Helms, 10th Nov.,—New Zealand and Australia via ports, and Kobe, 9th Nov., General.—Cornes & Co.

Sydney, French steamer, 2,081, Negre, 11th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 10th Nov., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 11th Nov.,—Kobe, 9th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 12th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 12th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 12th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. Davies, 12th Nov.,—Probolingo, Java, 27th Oct., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 13th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 33rd Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Justin, U.S. collier, 1,418, Samuel Hughes, 13th Nov., —Guam, 5th Nov.—U.S. Navy Department.

Accomac, British steamer, 1,593, H. Hill, 13th Nov., —Batoum, 28th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 13th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,484, Geo. D. Keay, 7th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,323, E. G. Dickens, 7th Nov.,—Vladivostock, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 7th Nov.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 7th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,124, H. McClelland, 7th Nov.,—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 8th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 8th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rambler, British surveying vessel, 835, M. H. Smyth, 9th Nov.,—Nagasaki.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 9th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 9th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 10th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 10th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 10th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 10th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Naniwa Kan (20 guns), Japanese cruiser, 3,709, Capt. T. Nomoto, 10th Nov.,—Shinagawa.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 10th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 10th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 11th Nov.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co,, Ltd.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 11th Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 11th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australian, British steamer, 1,784, P. Helms, 12th Nov.,—Sydney and Melbourne via Hongkong, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 12th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 13th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, Condy, 13th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 13th Nov.,—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 13th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 13th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 13th Nov.,—Moji via Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Miss Deckerson, Mrs. J. H. Loomis, Miss F. B. Greene, Miss A. B. Slate, Mr. Nishiguchi, Miss C. J. Cornaham, Miss G. Weaver, Rev. and Mrs. C. O. Hibbard, and General G. B. Williams, in cabin; Miss M. Smelser, Mr. K. Tawara, Mr. K. Mogi, and Mr. L. Sogo, in second class; 22, in steerage. For Kobe:—Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. H. Lindstrom, Mr. A. Sasamori, Miss M. Heath, and Miss P. Ague, in cabin; 13, in steerage. For Shanghai:—Rev. and Mrs. V. Renies, Dr. and Mrs. J. Griggs, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Harvey, Rev. and Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Kolfrate, Rev. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. J. C. Fergone, Miss A. Lord, and Rev. A. E. Larway, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. C. E. Patton, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. McCandlis, Miss E. M. Butter, and Dr. C. S. Boaddock, in cabin; 105, in steerage.

Per Geman steamer *Gera* from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. Cl. Weinberger, Mr. C. A. Pettey, Mr. C. C. Seelig, Mr. von Normann, Mr. von Luck, Mr. Siebert, and Dr. Busch in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver:—Miss E. M. Young, Miss A. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nesbit, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Rev. C. S. Keen Thurston, Mr. D. K. Catlin, Mr. T. E. Catlin, Rev. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carnegie, maid and two children, and Major and Mrs. P. C. A. Strickland, in cabin; 42 Chinese, and 26 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. S. Kono, Major Sasaki, and Mrs. K. Taga incabin; Mr. Takeda, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mrs. Fukui and 2 children, Mr. S. Suzurigawa, Mr. Go and 1 children, Mr. La In, Mr. Kim Pei, Mr. Tei Katsu Kan, Mrs. Samoto Nao, Miss Samoto Saku and 2 children, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. J. Kibune, Miss Samoto Toshi and Miss Samoto Iku, Mr. T. Akanuma, and Mr. Butler in second class; 32 Japanese, 33 Chinese and one European in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge and maid, Miss S. A. Pratt, Miss Emma Settle, Mr. A. Shrager, Mr. L. Tallieu, Mrs. L. Tallieu and two children, Rev. H. G. Underwood, Mrs. H. G. Underwood and child, Mr. C. B. Wallace, Dr. Minnett Burnham, Miss Jessie G. Ure, Mrs. Mary E. Cook, Mr. Goddard Du Bois, Mrs. Goddard Du Bois, Mrs. B. E. Hayden, Mrs. Major Loftus Thackwill, Mrs. A. Lichtenberger, Miss Eleanor Lichtenberger, and Miss Elsie Lichtenberger, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. W. F. Hereford, Mrs. W. F. Hereford, Miss J. Leavitt, Miss I. M. Worth, Miss E. Wright, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss H. M. Lansing, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Captain-Lieut. H. Mayer, Captain Nichols Pratt, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, and Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, in cabin. For Manila:—Rev. Robert Black, Mr. Antonio Boria, Mrs. Antonio Boria, Mr. Alex. Brizon, Mrs. Alex. Brizon and son, Capt. A. R. Couden, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Mrs. C. P. Fisher, Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, Mrs. P. H. J. Lerrigo, Miss M. A. Martin, Miss L. McCullough, Lt.-Col. H. H. Whitney, Capt. H. L. E. Meyer, Mr. W. H. Meyer, Dr. W. Jenningson, and Miss J. F. Bishop, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Kwang Yee Chun, Rev. P. W. Pitcher, Mr. T. R. Toby, Mr. V. Uldall, Rev. S. R. Warburton, and Mrs. S. R. Warburton, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Australian*, from New Zealand via ports:—Miss Craig, Mrs. Juleous, Mrs. Playfair and child, Miss Playfair, Mrs. Butchart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss L. Clothier, Miss G. Kennedy, and five Chinese, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Terao, and Mr. Tallers, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major C. Wilcox, U.S.A., Mr. B. C. Howard, Mr. C. F. Heinlien, Mr. H. Bethel, Miss Kate A. West, (Mr. B. Cameron Rail, by Kobe-Yokohama), Dr. J. R. Hykes, Mr. C. Gibbons, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. C. S. Weaver, Mr. C. D. Coffin, and Mr. A. C. Bryer, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Hon. W. A. Rublee, Mrs. W. A. Rublee, Master

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Horace Rublee, Lieut. W. D. Leahy, U.S.N., Mr. L. Roca, (Mr. Whitman Symmes Rail, by Kobe-Yokohama), Dr. J. Sanger, Mr. C. Hobson, Mrs. A. Long, Mrs. A. Hobbs, Mr. E. Raphael, Mr. J. K. Lewis, Mr. J. R. Morrison, Mr. R. Marix, Mr. W. S. Emens, Mrs. W. S. Emens, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. F. H. Loring, Mrs. F. H. Loring, Master Loring, and Mrs. Jas. Wilde, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. L. Bagnall, Miss Elizabeth Ballagh, Com. C. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mr. J. W. Childs, Mr. Cheuk Sg Chun, Mr. P. de S. Evans, Mr. Neil Gillis, Mrs. W. F. Gwynne, Master Hugh Gwynne, Master Andrew Gwynne, Miss Lide Gwynne, Mr. F. B. Harkness, Rev. Alan S. Hawksworth, Gen. G. E. P. Howard, Mrs. G. E. P. Howard, Surgeon W. E. G. High, U.S.N., Lieut. H. J. Hirshlinger, Mr. Paul Johnson, Mr. Ernest La Rue, Mr. J. P. McCoy, Mr. John McGrath, Mrs. Newson, Mr. G. Opperman, Dr. J. Repetti, Mr. C. A. Roberts, Mr. R. H. Robertson, Com. J. E. Poller, U.S.N., Mrs. J. E. Poller, Mr. W. Schadd, Mr. Frank P. Solomon, Mr. Ray Spear, Mr. Walther Steaker, Mrs. Walther Steaker, Mr. B. M. Stiebel, Master Harold Stiebel, Mr. A. Vopel, Mr. H. E. Walker, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mr. B. M. Wilson, and Mrs. B. M. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. Heath, Mrs. G. Adam Fisher, Capt. Muramatsu, Mrs. Lindstorm and 3 children, Rev. Lindstorm, Mr. H. Bethell, Mr. Sasamori, Rev. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Rev. and Mrs. Runnis and child, Rev. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Rev. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Ra Shi Mei, Dr. J. Griggs, Mrs. J. Griggs, Miss Kalfrat, Rev. and Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Fergusson and 5 children, Miss Lood, Rev. Laraway, Dr. Braddock, Rev. Patton, Mrs. McCandlis and 3 children, Dr. McCandlis, and Miss Butler, in cabin; Mr. Yoshida, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. T. Murota, Mr. S. Murota, and Mr. King Sell, in second class.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via Manila:—Rev. Robert Black, Mr. Antonio Boria, Mr. Alexander Brison, Mrs. Alexander Brison, Master Brison, Mrs. J. Br. Brown, Miss Dr. Minnett Burnham, Mr. Ed. Canby, Mrs. Ed. Canby, Master H. B. Canby, Miss B. Canby, Mr. Kwang Yee Chun, Capt. A. R. Couden, Mr. B. Finch, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Mrs. C. P. Fisher, Dr. Jos. F. Griggs, Mrs. Jos. F. Griggs, Mr. C. F. Heinlain, Rev. W. F. Hereford, Mrs. W. F. Hereford, Dr. W. Jennington, Miss H. M. Lunsing, Miss J. Leavitt, Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, Mrs. P. H. J. Lerrigo. Miss H. A. Martin, Captain Lieut. H. Mayer, Miss L. McCullough, Lieut. McFarland, Captain H. L. E. Meyer, Mrs. H. L. E. Meyer, Mr. C. B. Parker, Mrs. C. B. Parker, Rev. P. W. Pitcher, Mr. S. D. Poole, Capt. Nicholas Pratt, Mrs. James Boss, Master Boss, Mr. L. Schlather, Mrs. L. Schlather, Mr. C. C. Seeley, Mr. T. R. Toby, Mr. V. Uldall, Rev. G. H. Underwood, Mrs. G. H. Underwood, Master Underwood, Rev. S. R. Warburton, Mrs. S. R. Warburton, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Whitney, Miss I. M. Worth, Miss E. Wright, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, and Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Klautschou*, from Europe via ports:—His Ex. Lieut.-General von Janson, Mrs. von Janson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Matsudaira, Rev. and Mrs. G. Chapman and child, Miss Emma Klett, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. H. A. Crowell, Mr. M. C. Carr-Gonun, Mr. E. A. Denbigh, Miss Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fearon and child, Miss Gumpert, Mr. H. Lefeber, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. F. Pentacost, Mrs. and Miss Plummer, Mrs. Louisa Russell, Miss Marion Russell, Mrs. G. Syme Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watanabe and servant, Miss Head, Mr. O. H. Knight, Mr. K. Reiff, Mr. R. Bertog, Mr. Thomas Cranston, Baron Fried. Cotta v. Cottendorf, Mr. Reginald Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Gornon, Dr. Ikutaro Hirai, Mr. Sana. Lamb, Jr, Dr. Matsura, Dr. Nagano, Dr. J. Okamoto, Mr. Stanley Raby, Baron Max. V. Tessin, Miss M. Winterfeldt, and Mrs. M. A. Kendel, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Indrawelli*, for Portland, Or.:—

TEA.

	Chicago & West.	New York and East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages
Hongkang ...	—	—	104	—	104
Kobe	— 1,656	—	—	377	2,033
Yokohama...	638 1,705	—	1,104	—	3,447
Total ...	638 3,361	—	1,208	377	5,584

SILK.

	New York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Kobe	—	3	3
Yokohama	126	—	126
Total.....	126	3	129

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is very little business and nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches.	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches ...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The metal market is lifeless.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted...	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

The market continues firm. No change to report

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

A fair volume of business; quotations remain unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong...	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.60 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined	8.65 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the week we have had consumption of another kind to assist the market, about 1,000 piculs having been burned in an unfortunate fire which occurred on the 9th. This has hardened the market, sellers believing that the thousand piculs will have to be replaced. Prices have not risen but are strong at the quotations given below and there is a moderate amount of business doing both for Europe and America.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	910 to 920
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

There is a demand for best qualities of Noshi which are now very scarce. There has also been some general buying in ordinary kinds at quotations and the market closes steady without very many transactions.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

Some business passing but no change in quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium...	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 13.

There have been no changes from abroad to affect local rates, which remain steady.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 15/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾ @ 1 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	20½% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	22% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	91*
— Private 10 days' sight	92½*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	22 1/16

* Nominal.

MARUSE SHOTEN,
Telephone No. 1066.
RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, November 13.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	November.	December.	January.
1st Meeting.....	138.70	140.40	142.50
2nd Meeting	138 80	140.60	142.65
3rd Meeting	138.50	140.60	142.55
4th Meeting	137.90	139.95	141.80
5th Meeting	—	—	—

AFTERNOON.

	November.	December.	January.
1st Meeting.....	—	140.10	142.20
2nd Meeting	—	139.85	141.80
3rd Meeting	137.75	139.95	141.85
4th Meeting	138.00	140.25	142.40

STOCK QUOTATION.

MORNING. Nov.	Dec.		AFTERNOON. Nov.	Dec.
75.50	—	Nippon Railway ...	—	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
80.05	80.50	Tanko Railway.....	80.05	80.60
57.80	—	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	58.20
44.15	44.50	Kansai Railway ...	44.10	44.40
21.90	22.10	Kioto Railway	21.90	22.15
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
79.30	79.80	Nippon Yusen	79.30	79.90
31.15	31.25	Toyo Kisen	31.20	—
133.70	134.95	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	133.70	135 40

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 13.

Kirin Breweries have been purchased at *yen* 150. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Oriental Hotels, buyers at *yen* 120.

	YEN.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works	117	Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250	Buyers.
Club Hotel	75	Sales.
Oriental Hotel	120	Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	60	Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150	Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

TOKUMIYA.

AUTHORIZED BROKER OF TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 13

Yesterday's total transactions were 4,180 shares.

MORNING. Nov.	Dec.	SHARES.	AFTERNOON. Nov.	Dec.
75.50	—	Nippon Railway ...	—	—
—	—	Nippon R'way, 3rd.	—	—
—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
44.15	44.50	Kansai Railway ...	44.10	44.40
57.80	—	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	58.20
80.05	80.50	Tanko Railway.....	80.05	80.60
—	—	Tanko R'way, new..	39.35	39.70
—	—	Tobu Railway	—	—
57.50	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	Narita Railway.....	—	—
—	—	Narita R'way, new..	—	—
21.90	22.10	Kioto Railway	21.90	22.50
—	—	Hokuyetsu Railway.	—	—
—	—	Hankaku Railway..	—	—
—	—	Tokio Electric Car..	—	—
—	—	Tokio Ele. Car, new	—	—
—	34.40	Tokio Electric Ra'y.	—	—
—	—	Kei-hin Electric Car	—	—
79.30	79.80	Nippon Yusen	79.30	79.90
31.15	31.25	Toyo Kisen	31.20	—
—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—
—	26.80	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Fire Ins.	—	—
—	82.50	Tokio Gas Co.	—	—
—	—	Tokio Gas Co., new.	—	—
57.50	—	Tokio Electric Light	—	—
—	—	Tokio Elec. Li., new	—	—
—	—	Kanegafuchi Spi'ng.	—	—
—	—	Nippon Sugar Refin.	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer	—	—
—	—	Yebisu Beer, new ...	—	—
—	—	Tokio Rice Ex'ange	—	—
133.70	134 95	Tokio Stock Ex'ange	133.70	135.40

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

BOVRIL ISN'T DEAR

in fact, value for value, it is one of the cheapest drinks, and one of the most economical foods that can be obtained. A cup of hot Bovril costs less than a drink of whisky, and while giving a more genuine and lasting warmth than the latter, contains, in addition, the nutritive principles of beef worth many times its cost.

Old fashioned beef teas and meet extracts, whether known as such, or disguised under more pretentious modern names contain none of the NUTRITIVE properties of beef. Baron Liebig himself admitted this fact; there is not a doctor to-day disputes it. Used as a nourishment Meat Extract is probably the most expensive article one can buy. Bovril one of the cheapest.



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August 16th, 1902. 13.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 13.

Grand Hotels are wanted. Engine and Iron Works have been done at *yen* 115. Langfeldts, offers for shares are wanted. Helm Bros., a few shares might be had at *yen* 43.50.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	470 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	230 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	44 S.

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

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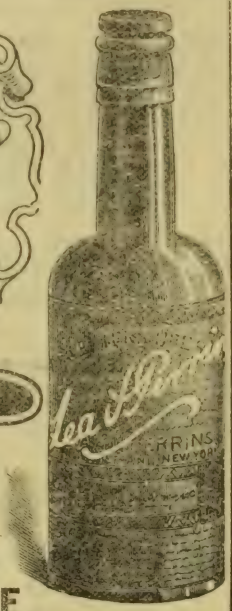
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1902.

BIRTHS.

On November 14th, at Kobe, the wife of E. F. CROWE, of H.B.M. Consulate, Kobe, of a Son.

On the 20th instant, at No. 87 Bluff, the wife of H. KLINGEN, of a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P., has presented Lord Acton's Library to Cambridge University.

THE *Asama* and *Takasago* arrived at Hongkong on Nov. 15th on their way back to Japan.

THE launch of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Murasame* will take place at Yokosuka on the afternoon of Nov. 29th.

THE hydrants on the Bluff were tested on Friday with satisfactory results, the water reaching a height of over 40 feet.

CARDIFF coal to the amount of 4,000 tons was brought to Yokohama on Nov. 16th by the E. and A steamer *Empire* from England.

FREEMASONS will be interested to hear that Lord Kitchener, on his arrival in India to take up the Commander-in-chief-ship of the Indian Army, will probably succeed Sir Power Palmer as District Grand Master of the Punjab.

THE Tokyo Gas Company will shortly convene a special general meeting to consider the subject of introducing foreign capital. Baron E. Shibusawa will preside.

THE Empress made a donation of *yen* 500 to the Bluejackets' Club in Yokosuka on Nov. 15th when Her Majesty attended the launch of the cruiser *Niitaka*.

THE British steamer *Glamorganshire* has been sold to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for £50,000. She has an aggregate tonnage of 4,300 tons and was built in England in 1900.

MANILA is to have an operatic season. Forty-one members of the Compania de Opera Italiana, of Genoa, are on their way to that city, and are expected to arrive early this month.

THE *Asama* and *Takasago* left Hongkong on Nov. 18th for Amoy. The torpedo-boat destroyer *Asashiwo*, built in England for the Japanese navy, is expected to arrive at Yokosuka to-day.

ON morning on Nov. 18th a collision took place between two passenger trains at Michiba Station on the Hankoku Railway. As a result, over 20 persons were injured more or less severely.

THE Japanese battleship *Chinyen* came up the bay as far as the Lightship on Friday morning and saluted the American Admiral's flag, afterwards returning to Yokosuka. The *Kentucky* left in the forenoon.

THE marriage of Prince Yamashina to Lady Hisa-ko, sister of Prince Shimazu Tadashige, having been arranged, the civil ceremony will take place on November 26th at 10.30 a.m. in the Imperial Palace.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Izumi Maru*, which ran aground off Bingo province (Inland Sea) several days ago, was successfully floated on the morning of Nov. 15th, no damage being sustained. She at once steamed to Kobe.

THE damage sustained by the N. Y. K. steamer *Izumi Maru* in consequence of the recent stranding is reported to be about *yen* 30,000. Her bottom, from bow to the middle of the hull, is dented considerably.

THE Emperor was pleased, says a Moji report dated Nov. 16th, to present *yen* 1,000 to the city of Moji and *yen* 500 to Dairi on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to those places *en route* for Tokyo from the scene of the autumn manœuvres.

AN explosion of fire-damp has taken place in the Hôshu coal mine, Fukuoka Prefecture, resulting in the death of eleven miners. It is stated that it will take at least one or two months before the fire can be extinguished. The mine belongs to the Hoshu Colliery Joint-stock Company.

EARLY on the morning of the 16th inst. a thief, or thieves, broke into the house of Lieut.-Commander Roussine, No. 72 Bluff, and stole a silver casket, presented to him by the Crown Prince, an overcoat and thirteen other valuable articles. No arrests have yet been made.

ON Nov. 15th the faculty and students of the Meiji Horitsu Gakko, a law school in Kanda, Tokyo, held a special meeting at the Seiyoken in Uyeno Park in connection with the proposal to convert the institution into a university. Mr. Kishimoto, the principal, formally declared that the faculty had passed a resolution in favour of the proposal, namely to promote the institution to the rank of a university. The new departure will be initiated in April next year.

THE Tokyo press reports that Mr. Lessar, Russian Representative to Peking, will leave Peking about Dec. 5th for Tokyo via Seoul, arriving at Shimbashi about the 20th of that month. His visit is of course connected with official business.

THE third class cruiser *Niitaka* having been launched at Yokosuka on Nov. 15th, the Yokosuka Admiralty will construct another third class cruiser, the keel of which will be laid at an early date. She will, it is said, be named the *Otowa* and is expected to be completed in 1904, her aggregate tonnage being 2,900 tons.

THE *Asahi* says that Osaka Harbour Works loan bonds amounting to *yen* 1,750,000, which are the remaining portion on transactions between the Third Bank of Osaka and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. of Yokohama relative to the loan, will be forwarded to London by the *Empress of India*, which leaves Yokohama on Nov. 26th for Vancouver.

AMONG the candidates recommended by various public bodies for the vacant post of Mayor of Yokohama are Mr. Ichihara Seiko, chief of the Yokohama branch of the First Bank, Mr. Saito Matsuzo, Alderman of the Yokohama City Office, and Baron Kawaguchi Takesada. A meeting of the representatives of the public bodies will take place in a week or so to discuss the subject.

THE Empress made a donation of *yen* 200 to the Peeresses' School in Tokyo on the occasion of her visit to the institution to witness the autumn sports of the students on Nov. 17th. The Crown Prince also made a money present to the school the same day through his chamberlain. Among those present at the sports were Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, and others, about 600 in all.

ON Nov. 10th a telegram was received in Tokyo from Victoria, Canada, to the effect that a Japanese sailing-ship called the *Seifu Maru* entered that port on the 9th having on board 585 fur-skins. Her masts and rigging were badly damaged, but all the members of the crew were safe. The vessel left Hakodate on June 19th for Bering Sea for sealing purposes and had not been heard of since. Apparently she encountered storms during the expedition.

THE well-known Japanese actor, Mr. Kawakami Otojiro, who is now universally known in consequence of his specialities on the stage, will give a performance of a tragical drama at the Meiji theatre, Tokyo, in January next year, the play being based on "Othello." He left Shimbashi on Nov. 16th for Formosa and the Pescadores to institute investigations relative to the proposed performance. Apparently the action of the piece will be in those places.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha will add to its existing fleet six steamers in the near future. These vessels are all in course of building in the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, and will be completed next year. They are named the *Aki Maru* (over 6,000 tons) to be used for the European passage, the *Nikko Maru* (over 5,000 tons) to be placed on the Australian route, the *Kushiro Maru* (over 1,000 tons) to be used in Hokkai waters, the *Chefoo Maru* (2,000 tons) and the *Eiko Maru* (over 2,000 tons) each to be used for the North China service, and the *Niigata Maru* (over 2,000 tons) to be employed in carrying heavy goods.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

Unfortunate China is in the position of shouldering obligations which grow heavier daily without any fault of her own. When she contracted her last debt of 450 million taels on account of an indemnity to the world, the gold price of the tael—as the *Asahi Shimbun* notes—was 1.407 *yen*. To-day, its gold-price is only 1.093 *yen*, and thus the amount of the debt has grown to something like 600 million taels instead of 450 million. Meanwhile all her other foreign debts also have to be discharged in a rapidly appreciating currency. Mr. Morton Frewen, one of the most brilliant disciples of bimetallism, used to base very telling arguments on the hardships suffered by debtor nations, which were obliged to discharge their obligations with gold that cost them more and more from month to month. China offers a striking example of his thesis. It is necessary for her to make constantly increasing demands on her subjects for the sake of her foreign debts, and naturally her subjects become more and more exasperated against foreigners. Fate is as unkind to the Chinese as she is gracious to the Japanese. It is the old story, "heaven helps those that help themselves."

Monday, Nov. 17.

The *Asahi* constitutes itself the organ of persons discontented about the action of the Japanese Government with regard to private claims arising out of the Boxer outrages. Several complaints are formulated. The first is that the whole of the *pro-ratâ* reduction of the sums awarded to each Power was made to fall on the private claims. To that protest the Japanese Government is understood to answer that the private claims justly invited such reduction, inasmuch as they included many items of an extravagant character, and that the diminution effected left ample means of satisfying any reasonable demands. The second complaint refers to interest on the sums allotted. It appears that no independent provision is made for the payment of interest: principal and interest are lumped together and the total is made a charge upon the indemnity. We fail to see that any ground for remonstrance exists there. Such a method is invariably adopted. Finally the *Asahi* attacks the Government for paying the claims with five-per-cent. bonds at par, whereas the bonds are selling at less than 90 in the open market. That certainly sounds like a legitimate grievance. The Government's answer, we presume, will be that claimants have the option of receiving Chinese bonds—in other words, they may take the very medium in which the Indemnity is paid to Japan—; and that the Treasury is not under any obligation to be generous to the claimants at the expense of the nation. There never yet was a question of similar private claims that did not evoke expressions of discontent, and generally when the action of Governments in such matters is submitted to the search-light of strict justice, some defects become discernible.

It is stated that the Japanese contingent of the foreign garrison at Shanghai will leave that place by the *Saikyo Maru* on the 21st instant, and that orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the British troops on the 22nd. The French and German forces are expected to follow immediately. Nothing is said in this context of the special arrangement which Germany and France sought to make, or did actually make, with China. If in the face of that arrangement Great Britain has consented to withdraw her garrison, a very remarkable concession will have been made to German and French good-will. The general expectation was that if the concurrent withdrawal of the garrisons was to be employed as an occasion for special concession to Germany and France—especially Germany—, the least England could do was to decline to be a party to the evacuation. It is possible, therefore, that the German and French conditions have been abandoned or materially modified, but we find it surprising that a matter of such importance should not be mentioned in the telegrams.

It is stated that a project for the resuscitation of the Chinese navy is seriously entertained and that it has the vigorous support of Viceroy Yuan. Japanese journals publish an outline of the programme, which includes the despatch of students to Japan, the establishment of a dock-yard at Mamei and of naval stations at Chefoo and Foochow; and the organization of a naval college. But there is nothing said about buying ships. The project seems to indicate that China is to build vessels for herself. That is a curious example of fatuousness. If China imagines that she has leisure for such dilatory proceedings she must be still as somnolent as ever. One thing is certain, namely, that without a fleet she can not hope to protect herself against foreign invasion. A fleet, it is true, would not protect her against Russia advancing through Asia or France moving up from Indo-China. But a strong squadron of ships would make all the difference in any other situation.

Great Britain sends two gun-boats to take part in the funeral of the late Viceroy Liu. Japan sends the *Izumi*, and other Powers have already despatched vessels. Consuls and representatives of foreign communities are going.

M. Lessar and Sir Ernest Satow are about to start from Peking for Europe on leave of absence. M. Lessar's health is said to be impaired. The only Ministers left in Peking will be those of France, Italy and Belgium.

The sons of some distinguished Chinese publicists arrived at Moji on the 12th instant and proceeded at once to Tokyo. Among them were the sons of the Governor of Yunnan and the Taotai of Canton. The party numbered five, and all are to enter the *Seijo Gakko*, it is said; which means that they contemplate a military career.

By the same steamer there arrived a Mr. Hsien, who is to act as superintendent of private students in Japan. He is represented as saying that Mr. Wu Ja-lung has not yet proceeded to Peking, and that, when he does go thither, he will probably soon retire, since he is regarded with much suspicion by the Peking authorities.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Professor Tomizu returned to Peking on the 1st instant from his travels in Mongolia. He reports that Russian influence begins to be paramount three days' journey beyond Chankiakow, and that thenceforward the whole country is being rapidly Russianized. The route for the direct line from Russia's Trans-Asian Road to Peking has been actually surveyed, he alleges, and the work of construction will soon commence. He proclaims his intention of endeavouring to arouse his countrymen to a sense of the danger that menaces the Far East.

There is no question about the bias of Professor Tomizu. The shadow of the Russian avalanche has touched him and produced a fit of permanent shivering. We are bound to confess, however, that although his accounts may be exaggerated—a point concerning which we have no title to pronounce any opinion—, the broad facts of his narrative are confirmed by the reports of British travellers. Russia is effecting a peaceful conquest of Mongolia, and there is reason to believe that events will soon verify, and more than verify, the forecast of the French cartographist who assigned to her a sphere of influence bounded on the south by a line drawn along the Great Wall from Hing-hia to Ching-wan and thence across the Gulf of Liaotung along the whole northern frontier of Korea.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Japanese Representative in Peking, Mr. Uchida, who is now on a visit to Tokyo, expresses, through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, some hopeful views about reform in China. He does not at all agree with the pessimistic statements heard in some quarters, that reform has been again a failure and that the country has slipped back into the old grooves from which it had been raised momentarily by the stirring events of 1900. It is true, indeed, that some of the large ideas entertained by sanguine reformers at the moment of the Court's return have not been realized. They could not be realized, for the movement of such a huge body must of necessity be slow and gradual. But reform is in the air and its prospects are decidedly encouraging. The Empress Dowager has set an important example by entertaining the ladies of the Legations in a manner quite without precedent. She has shown that she wants to be their friend, not merely their official hostess. That example is being widely followed. Princes and high dignitaries of State are consenting to be the guests of foreigners and are inviting the latter to be their guests in turn. A social *rapprochement* is taking place which has much significance. There are other evidences of the disappearance of the old exclusive spirit. Men who, in former times, never set foot within a foreign legation or residence are radically changing that habit, and are adopting a system of informal and frank intercourse. It is nothing uncommon for Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother—who visited Berlin last year—to ride, accompanied by only one attendant, to the Japanese Legation and to converse freely with the Minister. Others display similar indifference to ceremonial restraints, and among the young Princes there are not a few who, like Prince Ching (Junior) and Yu Lung, have thoroughly imbibed the spirit of reform, and may be regarded as potent factors in their country's regeneration. It would be over-sanguine, indeed, to look for any sweeping metamorphoses at once, but if things continue to progress for ten years as at present, there can be no doubt that China will be fairly *en route* for the new civilization.

The Customs Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1901, gives an account of the state of railway enterprise in that country at the close of the year under review. "The Shantung Railway had 160 kilometres completed and trains were running between Tsingtao and Taoshan. This next spring it is expected to reach the Massu Coal Mines, and it should be completed

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as far as Chi-nan-fu, the capital of the province, in three years. The Imperial railways of North China between Peking and Tientsin and Newchwang, with extensions to Chinwang-tao, and from Fêng-tai to the Lu-Han Railway, and extensions to Tsung-chou and Hsin-min-tun, have 901 kilometres completed. The short line between Shanghai and Woosung, 18 kilometres, is said to be paying its way now, but nothing has been done by way of commencing the projected railway from Shanghai to Soo-chou, Ningpo, &c., and it is understood that there is some difficulty in raising the necessary capital, owing to the terms of the concession not being considered satisfactory by investors. The great trunk line from Peking to Hankow makes steady progress, and the influence on trade should be felt immediately. During the year, the section between Lu-kou-chiao and Pao-ting-fu, destroyed by Boxers, was rebuilt, and the line has been carried down to Chêng-ting-fu, distant from Peking 262 kilometres. In 1902 it is hoped to complete the line as far south as Shun-tê-fu, a further distance of 125 kilometres. In the south, at the end of the year, 175 kilometres northward from Hankow were completed, and trains will be running as far as Hsin yang (220 kilometres) about the 1st of May next (1902). By the end of the year (1902), it is hoped that the track will be laid for another 100 kilometres north of Hsin-yang. It is intended to commence work shortly on the line from Wuchang to Canton. Experience has already shown that railways in China are eagerly availed of, and that business increases wherever they are built."

There appears to have been quite a large attendance of foreigners in Nanking at the funeral of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi—Admiral Bridge and the commanding officers of twelve foreign men-of-war, the British Consul at Shanghai and all his colleagues, making a total of seventy-nine persons. On Saturday the 15th instant they were entertained by the new Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, and on Sunday the 16th they joined the funeral. The Viceroy's body was carried from his *yamên* and put on board a gun-boat for transport to his native province, Hunan. According to telegrams published by the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo* the ceremony was most imposing. Doubtless we shall have a full account of it in the Shanghai journals.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Tokyo that when the evacuation of Tientsin was decided upon last August, the Japanese Government proposed to the Powers concerned that Shanghai also should be evacuated at once. The Powers took the same view and the matter was finally settled. Accordingly, the Japanese Government will withdraw the whole of its force by the *Saikyo Maru* on the 22nd instant. Concurrently with the announcement of the fact to China, Japan has notified the latter that, in the event of any Power sending soldiers again to Shanghai on any pretext whatsoever, she, Japan, reserves to herself the right to send troops thither also.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

Another piratical outrage has occurred between Canton and Hongkong. Particulars are not given by the telegraph, but it seems that an English ship was boarded, and that one of the crew—whether an officer or a seaman we can not tell—died subsequently from the effects of injuries received. The telegram adds that Great Britain will probably adopt a strong policy for the suppression of piracy in China's southern waters. That sounds like a reversion to by-gone times. Old residents can recall the days when the principal occupation of H.B.M's ships on the China station was the pursuit and capture of pirates, and when the gambling dens in Hongkong had to be licensed to prevent them from being used as asylums by these ruffians.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram which says that the Empress-Dowager is becoming anxious to nominate a new heir apparent, and that the Imperial lady complains of having a desire for supreme power erroneously attributed to her by foreign observers. A great many things have been erroneously attributed to Her Majesty by foreign observers, we suspect. Each critic has endeavoured to show himself shrewder than his fellows by inventing some new accusation against Tsai An. In this matter of choosing an heir, the Imperial Family labours under the disadvantage of departing from the traditional policy of the Manchu, which is that the heir should not be definitely proclaimed until the time has actually come for him to succeed. That method is designed to prevent intrigues, and its wisdom has been illustrated during the present reign, for not a few complications have occurred in connexion with the question of the succession. It is impossible, however, to observe such a rule in the absence of direct heirs.

Prince Chin (junior) wants to have a department of agriculture and commerce established in Peking, but his suggestion meets with much opposition and is not likely to be carried out.

It is now alleged that the rumoured appointment of a Governor of Chili, who should reside in Paoting, has no basis of fact. Considering how often and how persistently the statement was circulated, its abrupt and summary denial will scarcely carry conviction to all minds. But at any rate the news that the project has been abandoned is welcome, since such an appointment must have weakened the authority of Viceroy Yuan, in whom China's hopes now centre.

The Russian Authorities have announced that special settlements may be formed in towns within the Amur region, for the convenience of Asiatics unacquainted with the principles of sanitation. The arrangement is supposed to refer solely to Chinese and Koreans, and to have been suggested by inconvenient experiences connected with permitting mixed residence to the Chinese in Vladivostock.

Friday, Nov. 21.

Telegrams from Tientsin say that the Taku Dock, which had been in Russian possession since 1900, has been restored to China.

The Tientsin branch of the Specie Bank succeeded in putting into circulation twenty-five thousand *yen* worth of its notes on the 17th instant. That does not sound like a very great feat, but it has decided interest in comparison with previous failures in the same direction.

There is some trouble about flags at the Kaiping mine. Confused telegrams have reached Tokyo. We gather that a dispute is in progress as to the supreme authority at the mine, the disputants being the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, a Belgian Syndicate, the Detring Company and the Chinese themselves. Apparently the first concrete evidence of the trouble was the hauling down of the British flag by the Chinese and its replacement by the Yellow Dragon. Thereafter the Belgians sought to run up their own colours, but they encountered military opposition and the Dragon still floats. All this is very vague, but we can only give the gist of the telegrams.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is a concern which promises to have a history. Its affairs were recently the subject of a series of trenchant articles appearing in the columns of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*; articles which seemed to demonstrate that the accounts of the Company are by no means clear and that the manner of its flotation does not bear close scrutiny. Readers may remember that the company was formed as an international joint-stock industrial enterprise under English law for the purpose of working the Kaiping Coal Mine. It had a capital of a million sterling—all of which has been issued—and it promised at first to prove a most flourishing enterprise, the net profits being estimated at twenty-four per cent. The last accounts, however, appear to show that the profit is only eleven per cent., and further leave so much to be desired in point of explicitness that the exultation expressed at the time of the company's formation, is beginning to be replaced by a sentiment of doubt and chagrin.

Yung Lu's project of adding thirty thousand to the Imperial Guards is in process of realization. Three thousand men have been enlisted, and it is proposed to grant a yearly appropriation of 2½ million taels. These troops are to be drilled and armed in foreign style.

A telegram says that there is no doubt of the fact of a certain German firm being engaged in the secret importation of arms. Of course. No reasonable person ever expected that the conventional veto on the importation of weapons of war could be enforced. It was one of the vainest provisions ever inserted in a treaty. For by whom was it to be enforced? By the Chinese themselves; that is to say by the very people whose freedom of trade it was intended to curtail. Most assuredly the Foreign Powers had no intention of organizing a preventive service simply for the purpose of enforcing such an interdict. China herself had to enforce it against herself. If the Peking Government had been asked to pledge its good faith that it would abstain from all importation, direct or indirect, of arms or munitions of war during a certain term of years, the veto might have had some practical significance. But as it stands it is comically unpractical.

The latest rumours about Mongolia are in direct contradiction of stories recently circulated, for they represent a complete absence of tangible Russian enterprises, and say that there is no foundation for the report of a railway across Mongolia to Peking.

The new commercial treaties with China are evidently ill-fated. A proposal from China's side that the further conduct of the negotiations should be suspended during the period of Taotai Shên's mourning, did not find favour with foreign Governments. Two years probably seemed to them rather a protracted postponement. But although that block has been nominally removed, rumour says that the negotiations are suspended, none the less.

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KOREA.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

Mr. Waeber has had audience with the Emperor of Korea. That does not seem to us to be a very formidable item of news, yet it excites much interest among Japanese newspapers, and provokes many conjectures as to the cause of the meeting. Would it not have been more surprising had Mr. Waeber left Söul without an audience? So it seems to us at any rate. One man stealing around with his finger on his lips is enough to throw a whole community into a fever of speculative expectation. The Seoul correspondents of Tokyo journals appear to be endeavouring to achieve that result. They have largely succeeded, for by investing every Russian doing with an atmosphere of mystery, they have taught the public to look for mysterious motives where, in fact, everything is simple and normal.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* sends a telegraphic despatch to that journal announcing that Mr. Waeber, the special envoy from Russia, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 14th inst. It will be remembered that this audience was anticipated with some interest, an impression prevailing among the Japanese in Seoul that Mr. Waeber would take advantage of the occasion to make some important representations. According to the *Jiji Shimpo's* intelligence, he fully justified that forecast, for after informing the Sovereign that he intended to remain in Seoul until the time of the deferred court ceremonial, he proceeded to inform His Majesty that in the interval since his, Mr. Waeber's, former presence in Seoul as Russian Representative, the administration of the country had been distinctly retrogressive. All talk of reform had proved purely illusory and it was impossible to acquit the Ministers of the Crown of perfunctoriness and indifference in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Waeber went on to say that, so far as he could see, Li Yong-ik was the only really competent official available for high office in the Korean capital.

Li Yong-ik, we may remind our readers, is the person who has the credit of having been chiefly instrumental in contriving the flight of the King—not yet Emperor—to the Russian Legation in 1896. He was at that time serving in some capacity in the Legation, and had acquired a working knowledge of the Russian language.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent confirms the above, but the details given by him are less emphatic. It must be observed, however, that in all probability both correspondents obtained their news from the same source, and if that be the case the concurrence of the testimony has no more significance than that familiar event, the simultaneous publication of the same statement by several Japanese papers all of which have received it from one and the same news agency. One can scarcely credit such interference as that attributed to Mr. Waeber by the two correspondents. In reading their allegations, a choice must be made between three conclusions: either that Mr. Waeber has been grossly misrepresented; or that the views attributed to him were elicited by direct inquiries from the Sovereign; or that he took an unwarrantable liberty, and thrust himself into Korea's domestic affairs in a manner as unprecedented as it would be intolerable. Which of these three hypotheses is to be accepted the public will form its own judgment, but for our own part we find insuperable difficulty in believing the last.

Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative in Korea, was to be received in audience on the 16th instant. We wonder whether his meeting with the Emperor has set correspondingly strange rumours afloat in Russian circles.

Meanwhile the much talked of reforms of the Korean military system are said to have been actually inaugurated. The various steps of the programme are, first, an increase of the forces forming the garrison of Pyongyang; secondly, the erection of an arsenal in Seoul, a project which is said to have been undertaken by the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* and the *Sharyo Kaisha* (Car Company) of Tokyo, at an expenditure of 300,000 *yen*; thirdly, the establishment of an officers' college in Seoul; fourthly, the partition of the country into four military districts, each with its own division of troops; fifthly, the organization of local military schools in Seoul, Pyongyang and Yuen-san; sixthly, the abolition of the present Generals' Council and its replacement by a head quarter staff; and seventhly, the establishment of a naval and military bureau. These details are published by several Tokyo journals.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Yesterday the public was informed by Seoul correspondents of leading Tokyo journals that Mr. Waeber, when received in audience by the Emperor of Korea, undertook to read His Majesty a lecture on the administration of Korea's domestic affairs, severely censuring the Ministers of State and declaring Li Yong-ik to be the only official really capable and trustworthy. We ventured to express a conviction that little credit could be placed in the story, and that if Mr. Waeber made any comments of the nature attributed to him, they took the form simply of replies to questions addressed to him by the Emperor. To-day the matter receives a new complexion from a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. That journal's Seoul correspondent, describing Mr. Waeber's audience, says nothing of the gratuitous advice attributed to him by other correspondents, and represents him as having informed the Emperor—presumably in reply to a query—that Li Yong-ik is not a person to be trusted and that his employment in a high office of State can not be recommended. Thus the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent attributes to Mr. Waeber language the very opposite of that he is alleged by other correspondents to have used. The upshot of it all is that the public must remain altogether in doubt as to what Mr. Waeber really did say. Very likely his conversation with the Emperor was of a purely conventional nature.

In connexion with the name of Li Yong-ik—who is now acting Minister of Finance and head of the railway bureau—it is stated that he is negotiating with the Seoul branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank for a loan of a million *yen* at 7 per cent. interest, the security to be mining concessions and the ginseng monopoly. There is no reason why Korea should not have the luxury of a national debt as other countries have, but in circulating rumours like the above it seems to be forgotten that such a thing exists as the Protocol of June, 1896. The second article of that document provides that:—"The Japanese and Russian Governments, with the object of remedying the financial embarrassment of Korea, will advise the Korean Government to suppress all useless expenditure and to establish equilibrium between the expenses and the revenue. If, in the sequel of reforms recognised as indispensable, it should become necessary to have recourse to foreign loans, the two Governments, in common accord, will lend their assistance to Korea." It becomes very doubtful whether, in the face of such an article, a semi-official institution like the Russo-Chinese Bank would be entitled to lend money to Korea without previously consulting Japan.

Concerning protocols, we may recall attention to the fact that the Protocol of May, 1896, contains a clause which may account for Mr. Waeber's alleged remarks about Li Yong-ik:—"The two Representatives" (Russian and Japanese) "will always aim at recommending His Majesty to appoint liberal and moderate men as Ministers and to show clemency to his subjects." There would be nothing strange in Mr. Waeber's reported comments, if read by the light of that Protocol.

Details of the conflagration at Fusan show that 1,400 people were burned out and that the total loss was about one million *yen*. It was covered only very partially by insurance. The Meiji Insurance Company had given policies aggregating 22,400 *yen*; the *Shuzo* Company loses 48,000 *yen*, and the Nippon Insurance is hit to the extent of 36,000 *yen*. Agents from these companies proceeded at once to the place to make payments, but it appears that, in view of the frequency of such disasters in Fusan, the insurance companies have decided to decline issuing any more policies. That, of course, is a serious set back to the prosperity of the place. People hesitate to erect buildings of a substantial character if they can not obtain insurance. Of course the trade of the settlement is entirely dislocated by the disaster.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

It is now alleged that Messrs. Ginsberg & Co.'s project of a loan to the Korean Government has much larger dimensions than those originally reported, the amount being ten million *yen*, not one million. M. Ginsberg suggests as security a permanent monopoly of the ginseng trade, and a concession of all the mines in Kyongsando. Naturally doubts are entertained as to the prospects of the transaction. Meanwhile, improvident as the Korean Government seems to be, one is surprised that it does not take the obvious precaution of obtaining some trustworthy assessment of the value of its own property. What are mining privileges in the province of Kyongsando worth, for example? Apparently the Seoul Authorities have no definite idea. If may be taken for granted that Messrs Ginsberg are much better informed, and so are all those that seek to exploit Korea's resources. If she will not herself develop her supplies of wealth, the best thing that can happen is to have them developed by others, but she should at least try to discover what there is to develop. The Japanese Authorities were not so short-sighted.

The question of the Seoul Electric Railway has not yet been settled, it would seem. The Korean Government will not pay the cost of construction, and the United States Representative is said to be urging the sale of the line in discharge of its liabilities.

The business of selecting candidates for the vacant post of Mayor of Yokohama is still dragging on. More than two months have elapsed since the death of Mr. Umeda, but no successor is forthcoming as yet. Undoubtedly there are difficulties in choosing a successor.

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COUNT OKUMA ON THE LAND TAX.

Speaking before the Economical Society on the 15th instant, in the Fujimi-ken, Count Okuma recalled the celebrated experiment made by Mizuno Echizen no Kami sixty years ago. When this remarkable statesman became the Shogunate's prime minister, he found a state of affairs opposed to all the principles of political economy as expounded by Chinese philosophers. The land had passed out of the hands of small farmers into those of large owners, and the power and opulence of the latter contrasted strongly with the impotence and indigence of the former. To remedy that state of affairs the system of *jinsei* (benevolent administration) was introduced. The authorities decided that each family should be estimated as consisting of five persons, and that for each person an allowance of one *cho* (2½ acres) should be considered the maximum holding. If a household held an area over and above that limit, the excess was to be farmed out to tenants rent free. Further, although the actual rate of land taxation at the time seemed to be very high, so many indulgences were granted and the farmer received so much assistance that his condition was in reality most favourable. In the event of a bad yield his liabilities were largely reduced or altogether remitted, and if any disaster overtook him, he could count on assistance from his feudal chief. There is a case on record of compensation paid to a farmer whose horse had perished. In fact, it may be truly said that the taxies levied in that era included a payment on account of insurance against disaster. On paper the sum levied from agriculturists seemed very large, but in fact it was comparatively small. This system of rent-free farming lasted for 10 years, by which time it was fully expected that tenant farmers would have grown rich. But no improvement having been effected in their condition, the system was extended for another decade. Still at the end of 20 years the desired end seemed as far as ever from attainment, and another extension of 10 years brought the nation to the second year of the *Meiji* epoch, when the total futility of Mizuno's methods having been recognised, it was determined to restore the land to its original holders. But when that came to be attempted, the secret of the failure stood exposed. Instead of farming the areas allotted to them rent free, tenants had sold the privilege to some one else, and the latter in turn had resold it, so that in the course of 30 years the land had changed hands so often that great hardships would have resulted from any resolute attempt to restore the original titles. Under these circumstances a compromise was effected, on the basis that the former landlords should lose one half of their property and the tenants a similar amount. Then Mr. Mutsu (afterwards Count Mutsu) suggested a complete alteration of the taxation system by assessing all the land for taxation purposes, granting it in fee simple to its holders, and levying a per-centage of the taxable value by way of State impost. The fiscal advantages of that system being fully appreciated, it was adopted. But much disturbance resulted, and finally Kido and Okubo, acting in cöoperation with Okuma and Yamagata, advised a reduction of the national tax from 3 to 2½ per cent. of the value of the land, together with a reduction of the local tax from a maximum of ⅓ to ¼ of the national tax. Something very like rebellion was thus averted. At present the farmer's condition is generally said to be better than it was before the Restoration. But that is a mistake founded on mere figures. It is true that the amount of taxes nominally paid is smaller. But there is no longer included in the payment any insurance against lean years or other disasters, and, moreover, the farmer, side by side with a more expensive manner of life, has to bear responsibilities on account of military service, of education and of sanitation such as he never shouldered previously. It is a mistake to say, as some economists assert, that what he pays to the Government on account of his land is not a tax but a rent, since the land has been given to him in fee-simple. That was true at the time of the introduction of the *Meiji* system, but since then the land has changed hands again and again, and its present holders have paid heavily for it. Their burdens on account of it should be reduced, not increased, unless the country is resigned to seeing itself confronted by the old troubles of disappearance of small farmers, the supremacy of the large, and the gradual growth of the socialistic problem. Out of 35 million *cho* (100 million acres approximately) of arable land in Japan, only 5 millions are actually cultivated, and it is a fair assumption that if the taxes were smaller, a larger area would be brought under cultivation. That should be the aim of wise legislators.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi, replying to Count Okuma, said that many points in the distinguished statesman's speech invited criticism, but that he should defer comment for the present. What he should like to hear the Count explain was his view as to the application of the present increased rate of land tax. Should it be applied to naval increment or to educational purposes?

Count Okuma declined to answer, on the ground that these questions involved a political discussion.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

Prince Konoye probably reflects the mental attitude of numerous Japanese—though not, we imagine, of the majority—when he declares himself undecided about the question of naval increment; that is to say, undecided in the sense of being unwilling to pronounce a decision. Many prominent men, seeing that other issues are connected with this matter, have deliberately taken their seats on the fence, with the apparent intention of remaining there until the result of the dispute becomes discernible. The Prince carefully avoids any definite pronouncement as to the wisdom or unwisdom, the necessity or the superfluity, of naval expansion. But he objects to being assailed with arithmetical arguments about displacements, armaments and complements. Apparently the only tangible point made by him in a discourse with a representative of the *Chuo Shimbun*, is that without a competent personnel ships are of no use, which truism sounds very like an evasion.

Prince Konoye utters one notable opinion, however; namely, that it is a mistake to rely on the land tax only, and that the present method of collecting income tax in Japan is quite defective. The tax-payer is virtually left to declare the taxable amount of his income according to his own pleasure, for the only machinery provided by law to check his statement is never put into operation, and can not, in the nature of things, be really efficient. The yield of the income tax, under such circumstances, is glaringly out of proportion to the incomes on which it is levied.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

It is alleged that the Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* showed recently some hesitation as to whether the Party's attitude should not be limited to opposing the continuance of the increased rate of land tax, instead of denouncing the scheme of naval increment also. Undoubtedly the association of the two things makes a difficulty for politicians desirous of ousting the Katsura Cabinet. Many Japanese, probably a majority of them, recognise that their country can not safely arrest its naval progress. If Japan halts where she is, and limits herself merely to maintaining her navy at its present strength, she will find herself outclassed by more than one Power, a few years hence, in her own waters. The premium for insuring one's national goods and chattels is enormously high now-a-days, since all the great States in the world are competing to raise it; but it has to be paid, whatever the cost. The Japanese probably recognise that necessity, and every far-seeing party politician shrinks from identifying himself with the cry of "hold, enough," heard in some quarters. Therefore the *Seiyu-kai's* Committee would like to oppose the land tax only, finding some other source of revenue for purposes of naval increment. That is the view attributed to Marquis Ito and Count Okuma. The *Nippon* goes so far as to publish what professes to be an exact copy of questions addressed by Marquis Ito to the Committee. They are based on the hypothesis that naval increment is inevitable, and that unless funds be obtained from the land tax, they will have to be obtained by postponing certain productive enterprises—notably railway building—and suspending many local improvements, which measures of retrenchment would probably render the *Seiyu-kai* much more unpopular than would the Party's endorsement of the Cabinet's land-tax proposal. It is not possible to place any reliance on this statement of Marquis Ito's views: there may not be the smallest truth in it. But any one can see that the strength of the Ministry's position lies in the unwillingness of its opponents to avow themselves hostile to naval increment.

There are naturally many rumours about Marquis Ito. Whatever treatment he may have apparently received at the hands of the *Seiyu-kai* Committee, the public obviously declines to believe that he has lost control of the big party, and insists on regarding him as the central figure in any political complication that may occur. Undoubtedly the public is right, for there can be no successor to Count Katsura except Marquis Ito. The Marquis, however, has been hitherto a supporter not an opponent of the Katsura Cabinet. On what pivot can he now turn his back upon his sometime *protegés*? The answer given is that he has applied himself to discover a scheme of adjustments and postponements in the field of Governmental undertakings such as will render naval increment possible without continuing the present rate of land tax. Should the Ministry decline to entertain his scheme, then they must count on his opposition.

That, of course, is an obvious line of compromise. But does any one believe that Count Katsura, having publicly pledged himself to a certain programme, could now consent to modify it radically at the dictation of Marquis Ito? We fear that no such exit from the dilemma may be seriously anticipated.

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The resolution adopted by the great meeting of *Seiyu-kai* politicians in Yonezawa on the 16th instant was this :—

Administrative reconstruction and financial reform are the chief objects contemplated by our Party, and a public promise to achieve them was given by the present Ministry to the Diet. Therefore this Party is determined to aim at the achievement of these objects, and to curtail administrative expenditures. We consider that continuance of the present rate of land tax and increase of the navy are opposed to those projects. We shall insist upon the carrying out of the resolutions adopted at our previous meeting and not yet put into practice. This meeting is unanimously resolved upon giving effect to the above resolution.

This resolution may be regarded as typical of the resolutions adopted by the Shikoku meeting and the Niigata meeting.

There is talk of forming a big people's party—*Minto Daidômei*—to oppose the continuance of the land tax and any further increase of national burdens. Some people profess to believe that this idea is entertained seriously by the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. We venture to call it veritable moonshine. Count Goto's *Daido Danketsu* of bygone days had far more sense, and the *Kensei-to*, which ended in such a miserable fiasco, was a rock compared with this new nebulous conception. There is always some hysteria in Japan at times of political excitement.

The representatives of the agricultural societies, who met in Tokyo on the 11th instant, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to reduce the land tax from 3⅓ per cent. to 2 per cent. at the expiration of the five years term originally fixed as the limit for imposing the higher rate. Subsequently, through the exertions of the chairman, Mr. Mayeda Masana, they were induced to alter this so that it merely expressed confidence in the Government's adherence to its engagement as to the five-year limit. But some sixty of the members, dissatisfied with such a jejeune declaration, subsequently met at the Maple Club, and passed a brief resolution of dissent from any increase of the land tax. This led to the resignation of Mr. Mayeda, who claimed that the meeting had exceeded its functions. He was ultimately persuaded to continue his duties as president, but the incident has greatly injured the solidarity of the *Noji-kai*.

The various provincial branches of the *Seiyu-kai* continue to pass resolutions indicating a resolve to oppose the Ministry. All place in the forefront of their indictment the alleged fact that the Cabinet has failed to keep its publicly given promise of administrative re-construction and financial reform. Thus politics seem destined to revert to their old grooves of obstruction by pretext.

MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

Baron Shibusawa told the Commercial Society, at its last meeting, that nothing struck him more during his recent tour through the United States than the economy of labour. He saw large districts under cultivation in accordance with the most approved modern methods, and their whole management was effected by a small station scattered here and there. At the Carnegie Steel Works, he found a vast plant of machinery, but the office of those in charge and direction was tiny and insignificant. Visiting Niagara, what surprised him was not the magnificence of the falls but the skill displayed in utilizing their force for industrial purposes. One plant of machinery, where a power of 105,000 horses was developed, had only 24 hands to manage the whole concern, whereas in Japan 6 or 7 people are employed at an engine producing 900 horse-power.

Certainly Baron Shibusawa could not inculcate any more useful lesson. The waste of energy in Japan is enormous. In nearly every department of industry or business the employers are vastly too numerous.

Of course the Baron remarked that the relations between employers and employed are not very satisfactory, and that troublesome strikes are numerous.

In England what Baron Shibusawa observed chiefly was the self-reliance and relf-respect of the industrial and commercial classes, and the great value attaching to business probity. In those respects no other country, he thinks, can compare with England. One consequence is that all work undertaken by Englishmen is done in the most thorough and conscientious manner, and that they can be absolutely trusted to carry out their agreements. It is not without reason that they have stood first in the world of commerce for so many years. As to the question, which nation should the Japanese take for model, Baron Shibusawa urged that much might be learned from both. Japan needed nothing more urgently than to imitate the self-respect, self-reliance and integrity of the English. But she might also learn useful lessons from the enterprise and organizing capacity of the Americans, with the proviso that these qualities occasionally betray people into acts not altogether praiseworthy.

The Baron concluded an interesting speech by telling his audience that they must not forget the fields of enterprise lying near at hand. There is a strong temptation to visit countries like England and America, where so much that is novel may be seen, and whence a man carries home a certain prestige merely for the sake of his travels. But in Far-Eastern Asia many opportunities offer which claim the best attention of the Japanese.

Mr. Sato, Japanese Representative in Mexico, spoke at the same meeting. He dwelt on the remarkable progress made by Mexico during the past forty or fifty years—progress not unlike that recorded in Japan's case. Half a century ago the country had been crippled by debts, but owing to the skilful financial management of President after President, it had virtually shaken off its burden and was now in a condition of marked prosperity. With a population of 13 millions, it has 15,000 kilometres of railway, and it exports 130 million dollars' worth of products annually against 60 millions of imports. Immense sums of foreign capital had been invested in the development of the country—800 million dollars of United States' money and as much more from England, France and elsewhere. The Government made every possible effort to encourage foreign investors, granting them the privilege of land ownership and subsidizing railways built by them. Mr. Sato called attention to the fact that Japan sends only 150,000 *yen* worth of goods direct to Mexico, and that Mexico sends her virtually nothing in return. Of course some Japanese products find their way to Mexico *viâ* Europe and America, but the quantity is not large. There can be little doubt that this state of affairs is capable of remedy. Mexico is deficient in coal and has to import cloth, silk fabrics and many raw materials from Europe and America. Careful examination would probably show that a share in this trade offers to Japan.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The autumn manœuvres came to an end on the 13th instant. Victory rested with the army of invasion, it is said, but the decision of the umpires has not yet been publicly announced. The Emperor addressed a short rescript to the troops. He expressed himself satisfied with the proficiency they had shown, and urged that the utmost diligence should be employed in order to keep up with the rapid progress of the era. His Majesty conferred twenty Orders on the foreign military attachés, the Chinese receiving ten, from the Second to the Sixth; the Koreans, three, also from the Second to the Sixth; the French, two, a Third Class and a Fifth Class; the Italians two, of the Fifth Class; the Russians, one, a Fifth Class; and the Germans, two, a Fourth Class and a Fifth Class. On the 14th an entertainment was given at Kumamoto in the afternoon, the march-past having taken place in the forenoon. The Emperor left Kumamoto on the morning of the 15th instant, and was to spend the night at the residence of Prince Mori of Choshiu, remaining there throughout the 19th and receiving from Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata a detailed account of the Shimonoseki engagement in 1863. On the 17th, His Majesty is to proceed to Maiko and spend the night at the residence of Prince Arisugawa, going on to Shizuoka on the 18th, and re-entering Tokyo on the 19th at 3.15 p.m.

At the entertainment given in Kumamoto on the 14th instant after the conclusion of the Autumn Manœuvres, wine-cups were presented by the Emperor's order to 2571 persons. Each cup carried the inscription *shimbu* (to promote martial spirit). The Emperor seems to have taken cold during the manœuvres. His Majesty was suffering from slight fever at the time of the entertainment.

Posthumous rank was conferred on Nabeshima Naoshige, the former feudal chief of Saga, and on Kuroda Yoshitake, feudal chief of Chikuzen in the time of the *Taiko*.

PRIVATE CLAIMS IN CONNEXION WITH THE BOXER OUTRAGES.

The *Niroku Shimpo* gives a list of the principal claims preferred by Japanese subjects in connexion with the Boxer outrages :

	Yen.
Mitsui Motonosuke	240,000
Abe Hikotaro	184,000
The Specie Bank	190,000
The Murai Company	150,000
Takenouchi Saikichi	150,000
Ito Hikotaro	130,000
Higuchi Chuichi	63,000
Yamada Keisuke	53,000
The Tobi Bank	24,000
Tanaka Tanekichi	20,000
The Legation Officials	60,000

There were other minor claims, the whole aggregating 2½ million *yen*, which total was reduced to 1,400,000 *yen*, in round numbers. But the reduction was not applied uniformly. Discrimination was exercised—an obvious necessity, seeing that some folks assessed at several hundreds of *yen* the old clothes they were wearing, and others charged thousands for the suffering inflicted by a spent bullet. There are always sundry Don Pacifico's pillow-cases in such a list of claims, but there is not always a fleet to enforce payment or a Palmerston to devise justification.

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THE PROPOSED BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN.

From the outlines of next year's Budget recently published in these columns, our readers doubtless understood that the Cabinet proposes to establish a Bank of China and Japan with a capital of 10 million *yen*. Count Okuma, according to the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*, has made some critical remarks about this scheme. He says that before such a project is carried out, the story of the Specie Bank should be carefully considered. The Specie Bank has been doing business for twenty years, with a large measure of Government aid. It has branches or agencies in all the principal open ports of China, and it has endeavoured to secure any business offering there. Yet it has not succeeded in making the enterprise profitable, and if official assistance ceased and the Bank of Japan's connexion were withdrawn, the undertaking would be speedily abandoned. People say that the proposed Bank of China and Japan would give accommodation to enterprises which are not within the range of an ordinary bank's transactions. But what kinds of enterprise could a bank assist with a capital of only 10 millions? As to the anticipated probability of large sums being deposited by Chinese clients, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful, and with regard to the idea of issuing paper-money the experience of other banks in China shows how little reliance can be placed on that project. There are folks who say that the proposed Bank of China and Japan is to be a rival of the Russo-Chinese Bank. But the Russo-Chinese Bank was established for the purpose of financing the Trans-Asian Railway, and it enjoyed the privilege of receiving a State deposit of 100 million taels. It is evidently absurd to suppose that a bank with a capital of only 10 million *yen* could make head against an institution like the Russo-Chinese Bank. Count Okuma admits that he too regards the establishment of a China-Japan Bank as necessary, and that his criticisms are directed solely against the method proposed.

THE "JIMMIN" AND THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Monday, Nov. 17.

If, as may fairly be presumed, the aim of a respectable newspaper is to publish correct intelligence and to avoid misleading its readers, the *Jimmin* certainly does not furnish a brilliant example to the journalistic world. About a month ago it published a detailed story in which turbulent conduct of the most reprehensible character was attributed to five German soldiers travelling by rail to Yokohama from Kobe, and the railway authorities were bitterly condemned for permitting such licence. Dr. Mansfeld, of the German Naval Hospital, under whose care the men were coming to be placed, took steps to investigate the matter, and was able to demonstrate conclusively that not only had the journey of the five soldiers been absolutely unmarked by any incidents of the nature related in the columns of the *Jimmin*, but also that, on the contrary, the relations of the soldiers with their fellow-passengers had been of the pleasantest character, even to sharing with the latter the provisions carried by the men. Dr. Mansfeld's letter of contradiction was published in this journal, and we naturally supposed that the *Jimmin* would lose no time in correcting the injurious slander which it had been the means of circulating. The *Jimmin*, however, took no notice whatever of the contradiction. What is more, we have since ascertained that Dr. Mansfeld's letter was sent to the *Jimmin* also, but to this day it remains unpublished. The *Jimmin* is believed by the public to be the political organ of an important section of the *Seiyu-kai*. Whether that be the case or not, the journal undoubtedly ranks far above the level of a yellow gutter-sheet. Yet, judging by this recent occurrence, our Tokyo contemporary's canon appears to be that to disseminate a falsehood and to refuse correction even when clearly convicted of error, is less injurious to a journal's reputation than to frankly confess a mistake such as may easily be committed by any newspaper. The *Jimmin* was misled by an informant who had either invented a malicious slander, or —which is much more likely—had himself been the victim of misrepresentation or misconception. No journal is secure against accidents of that kind. Their frequent occurrence would certainly tend to impair a newspaper's reputation, but their cumulative effect must be very exceptionally large in order to equal that of even one act such as the *Jimmin* has now perpetrated. The Liberal organ must be said to have deliberately allied itself with slanderers and to have purposely lent its columns for the circulation of libels designed to create an anti-foreign feeling in the country. It may seem to our readers that we devote undue space to this affair. But if such falsehoods are suffered to be circulated with impunity by leading journals, the ultimate results may be distinctly mischievous. Besides, it seems to us that there is here a question of journalistic immorality so flagrant as to be worth detailed notice.

Friday, Nov. 21.

The *Jimmin* writes in a vehement strain about the matter of the German soldiers who were accused through its columns of behaving rudely and violently in the train during a journey from Kobe to Yokohama. It will be remembered that Dr. Mansfeld, of the German Naval Hospital in Yokohama, to whose care the men were consigned, made strict inquiry into the case when the *Jimmin's* original accusations were published, and finding that the soldiers, so far from behaving roughly, had been on the friendliest terms with their fellow-passengers with whom they shared their provisions, he wrote to this journal denying the charges. Subsequently he addressed the *Jimmin* also, but the latter refrained from publishing his letter. Surprised that our contemporary should adopt a course so manifestly unjust, we commented strongly on its deliberate suppression of Dr. Mansfeld's letter, and our comments have now elicited a rejoinder which is chiefly remarkable for its rudeness to Dr. Mansfeld. The *Jimmin* speaks of him as "a person called Mansfeld;" professes to be entirely ignorant who he is; wants to know what business he has to meddle at all in the matter, and declares that a hundred Mansfelds and a thousand *Japan Mails* can not shake the testimony on which its original criticisms were based. Of course we do not expect a journal like the *Jimmin* to be fully informed about the personality of each foreigner in Japan. It might have been excused at first for not knowing who Dr. Mansfeld is. But having received Dr. Mansfeld's letter and card, the *Jimmin's* ignorance ceases to be accidental and becomes intentional, and the rudeness of its present language towards that gentleman assumes the complexion of a deliberate insult. For our own part, we do not, and did not, ask the *Jimmin* to abandon its beliefs in deference to evidence furnished by Dr. Mansfeld or to comments made by the *Japan Mail*. We fully recognise our contemporary's right to appraise the quality of any testimony available, and to form its ultimate opinions accordingly. But, as a matter of the most elementary journalistic etiquette, we expect it to give publicity to both sides of a case, and to refrain from vilipending a responsible officer because, in the due discharge of his manifest duty, he defends the soldiers under his charge against public accusations which he believes to be unfounded. It is a notable fact that whereas the *Jimmin's* original article commented very severely on the action of the railway authorities in tamely suffering Japanese passengers to be maltreated by foreigners, and in illegally allowing a few German soldiers to monopolise the whole of a compartment in the train, violently expelling any Japanese that attempted to enter—it is a notable fact that in the face of these flagrant proceedings, not the least complaint was preferred to the Railway Authorities by the sufferers, as has been established by subsequent inquiries. We can not profess to admire our Tokyo contemporary's heroic vituperation, or to think that, whatever unintentional effect its language may have in inflaming anti-foreign sentiment, the attitude it has taken in this matter will tend to enhance foreign appreciation of Japanese justice.

MINING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Report of the Western Australia Department of Mines for 1901, which has just come to hand, shows no falling off in the mineral productiveness of that region. On the contrary, we are able to note a general increase in values, though in several instances the balance is the other way. While the total mineral output for the year 1899 had not previously been exceeded, that for the year 1900 showed a falling off in value of £167,906, while the value of the output for 1901 exceeds by £1,098,064 that of the year 1899. Though the value of the gold output shows the largest increase, the value of the output of all other minerals but lead and tin has substantially increased.

Taking gold first, we find that the output of 8,879,391ozs. for the year 1901 is the highest recorded, exceeding that for the year 1899, the highest previously recorded, by 235,514ozs., and showing an increase of 298,441ozs.; nearly 19 per cent. as compared with the output for 1900. The value at the mines of the 1900 yield was calculated at £3 16s. per ounce and came to £6,007,610, while that of 1901 was taken at £3 17s. per ounce and amounted to £7,235,653, the increase in value being thus £1,228,043. Tin shows a falling off of £16,702; coal of quantity but not value, the latter showing an increase of £13,726; lead and mica similar though insignificant discrepancies in values. The increase in value at the mines of copper raised was £31,573; ironstone had an increase of £3,988 and precious stones and silver exported showed increases of £1,000 and £4,000 respectively. The volume contains reports from the mining districts and a number of interesting maps.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Some years ago the fact that the volume of Japan's foreign trade was growing at a much more rapid rate than the volume of China's trade, attracted some attention; but even when the figures were observed, no one seemed disposed to imagine that Japan would soon overtake China in this matter. The overtaking has very nearly been accomplished, however. Last year, the total volume of China's exports and imports was 437,959,675 Tls., or 547,449,594 *yen*, approximately. During the same year the corresponding figure for Japan was 508,166,188 taels. The difference is insignificant. It is certainly a very striking fact that whereas Japan's record twenty years ago (1881) was only 62¼ million *yen*, it has now grown to 508 millions—an eight-fold increase. We may also note that whereas Japan's foreign trade now amounts to 12 *yen* per head of her population, China's is less than 1¼ *yen*. But there is a strong probability that, if peace can be preserved and if the building of railways be continued in China, her foreign trade may make rapid strides during the next few years. It is an interesting fact that the comparatively large body of foreign merchants engaged in China's trade seem to find their account in a business representing only a slightly larger monetary total than that of a business on which a much smaller foreign community grows lean rather than fat in Japan.

"JAMES."

Amateur acting has its limitations and so has its criticism. A certain canon of gratitude forbids the critic to say what he really thinks. He must praise whatever is praiseworthy, sometimes even what is not praiseworthy, and he must turn his pen from everything blameable. Therefore he deems himself fortunate when, as is the case in this Settlement, several amateurs may be frankly discussed in terms of unstinted applause, without any reserve of suppression. From that point of view we desire to add a word to our comments on last Wednesday's performance. That word is simply that we have never seen the family butler so well played on any stage as it was played by Mr. Aslet. "James" figures in a great many farces, and always his part is most erroneously counted of minor importance, whereas in truth a faulty representation mars the whole realism of the piece. The amateur's "James" is usually a person who takes care to make his simulation evident. Refusing to become frankly a domestic servant, he retains in his capacity of butler traits of manner and styles of address which palpably differentiate him from the part he is playing. In short, he parodies the servant instead of representing him. But Mr. Aslet's study of "James" in "Confusion" was absolutely free from every blemish of that nature. It is impossible to conceive a more genuine butler. Nothing altered the uniformly deferential self-suppression of his manner. Even when alone with his wife and child, or when discovered by his employers in compromising situations, his fidelity to the servant's model remained inflexible. The value of his contribution to the general success of the farce is one thing. We are not speaking of that. Our tribute of sincere applause is offered to Mr. Aslet's butler as a histrionic achievement.

THE YUNNAN SYNDICATE.

The concessions obtained from China by the Anglo-French—or perhaps it would be more correct to say Franco-English—syndicate appear to be of a most important nature. At the recent statutory meeting of the shareholders, the chairman, M. Achille Adam, gave the following account of the matter:—

> The concession grants to our syndicate the right to exploit the mines in seven counties or districts of the Province of Yunnan, which territory covers an immense extent, and comprises copper, gold, silver, coal, iron, platinum, nickel, and tin mines, as well as petroleum, precious stones, and quicksilver. The districts specified may be exchanged for others to be chosen by ourselves should they be found not to be sufficiently valuable, or should prove unsuitable. This is extremely important, because it practically offers us the whole province as a field for prospecting. It further gives us the right to construct railways, canals, and roads, which we may require in the course of our developments. The immense value of these rights, situated as they are in a province which has been well-known as a large producer of minerals for a considerable period of time, is assured. * * * * To give you an idea of the number of mins which have been worked or are still working in this territory, which forms part of our concession, I may tell you that Mr. Rocher states that there are 59 such mines, of which 27 are silver, 25 copper, six gold, and one tin. I do not include in these figures the number of iron mines, nor the number of mineral outcrops which have been located, but which so far have not been worked by reason of want of capital. I might add that at Koutsiou the recognised outcrops extend for about 50 miles, upon which are worked some 60 tin mines, as well as silver and copper. Mr. Rocher, referring to these in his report, states:—"I will not say that all these mines, which were before the rebellion in great prosperity, are susceptible of being exploited successfully by Europeans, but in any case many are rich, and the major part of them were abandoned, because the methods employed by the Chinese were of such primitive description; but a great many of them could, by European treatment, be again brought into active operation. Besides which, there are in the extent of our concession a number of deposits discovered since peace has been restored, and worked by individual people or by small local companies, whose capital did not extend bepond £80, and once this small capital was expended, the work was abandoned." Mr. Rocher states that, before the rebellion, in copper alone the province exported to the central Government 2,400 tons per annum. I may further add that one deposit of tin within our area employs something like 30,000 workmen, and produces between 1,500 and 2,000 tons of tin per annum.

What greatly enhances the value of the concession is that the district concerned will be traversed by a railway which the French Government has commenced to construct from Laokai to Yunnan-fu. As for the royalty that the syndicate will have to pay to the Chinese Government, it can not be called excessive. In the first place, there will be deducted from the gross profits all the working expenses, including customs duties, rent and taxes; then 8 per cent. will be set aside as interest on capital; then 10 per cent. for a sinking fund and 10 per cent. for a reserve fund, after which subtractions, 65 per cent. of the remainder will go to the Syndicate, 10 per cent. to the local government and 25 per cent. to the central government. The period of the concession is 60 years, with the option of a 25-years' extension. China may be said to have completely effaced herself in Yunnan.

NEW-ZEALANDERS.

Some one has been kind enough to send us a marked copy of the *New Zealand Times*, and from the notes he appends we gather that some very severe comments on the New-Zealanders have his approval as altogether true. Thus the New-Zealander proper is said to be the most narrow-minded, ignorant being on the face of the earth, "and also to be quite persuaded that there is no other part of the world where a white man knows anything. The great industry of the islands is horse-racing." "There is usually a meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday every week, ten months in the year, with pony race, hack race, trotting race, or a coursing match between." "Children are fairly healthy, up to three or four years of age, after which they go as they please—eat all day long, no regular meals, seldom in bed till 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The boys smoke cigarettes, and generally loaf. The girls are out to any hour at night by themselves, or with another. The other night I was late at a board meeting, and on my way home, about 10 o'clock, I met scores of girls, and one in particular, about seventeen years old, was leading home a young fellow, not more than twenty, if that, and he was as drunk as possible. Girls of seventeen or eighteen often frequent the opium dens of Chinamen, especially if they happen to have been in Sydney." The editor of the *New Zealand Times* dismisses all this as "modern burlesque," and indeed we ourselves are disposed to regard it in that light. But our correspondent calls it all true.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SILK.

Mr. Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, in writing on the outlook for silk in the season of 1902-03, remarks that the new season's crop promises to be a plentiful one, while prices will be fair. Notwithstanding the greatly increased supply of Japan raws in the season just closed, the best estimates promise fully as large a crop for the new season. Estimates from Europe indicate a crop of Italian raws fully up to last season's supply despite the fact that prices of cocoons in Italy have averaged higher than for a number of years past. Estimates on the crop supply from Shanghai are based on a diminished output of 25 per cent. from last season. However, the supply from China always increases surprisingly when prices in Europe and America are relatively high. The supply of raw silk from Shanghai in the season just closed was 1,330,000 pounds more, or say, 16 per cent. greater than in the previous season, and the supply of Canton silk was 390,000 pounds more, or, say, 9 per cent. greater. Doubtless the American consuming market, which absorbed raw-silk materials at steady and fairly remunerative prices, had its effect on the supplies from China as well as from Japan. The world's supply of raw silk in the past five seasons, and in the present silk season (estimated), is as follows:—

	£		£
1897-98	31,135,565	1901-02	37,865,127
1898-99	31,812,378	1902-03	
1899-1900 ...	36,964,528	(estimated).	35,809,979
1900-01	35,600,000		

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Buddhist relics presented by Siam to this country last year have become a source of keen dispute among the Buddhists. After a sum, estimated at 150,000 *yen*, had been expended in arranging a worthy reception for the bones, it was decided that a shrine wherein to place them should be built in Kyoto. But this decision evoked strong opposition on the part of the people of Nagoya, who claimed that their city had special titles to the honour. Ultimately Nagoya won the day, and it was resolved that the relics should be sent thither on the 15th instant. At this

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stage the friends of Kyoto played their last card: they appealed to the law, and have now succeeded in obtaining an injunction which temporarily stays the transmission of the relics to Nagoya. The dispute is unsightly. It demonstrates that the possession of the relics is regarded, not as a sacred trust, but as a useful means of making money. Meanwhile Siam has injected a comical element into the battle by sending word to the Buddhists of Japan that it is really regrettable to witness such a fracas, and that more relics can be sent at any moment if that will placate the disputants. This subtle suggestion that even in the matter of saintly bones the supply varies with the demand, should appeal to the Buddhist priests' sense of humour.

The Buddhist relics have at length found their way to Nagoya. They left Kyoto on the 15th instant. That the persons who desired to keep them in the latter city could not effect their purpose was owing to impecuniosity. The court of law to which they appealed required them to put up a sum of twenty thousand *yen* by way of security for the relics, should the latter be temporarily assigned to their custody, but they failed to find the money, and thus the relics departed from Kyoto amid the sparkle of fire-works and other demonstrations. They were met at Nagoya by many personages of more or less distinction, including the Siamese Representative in Tokyo, and it would seem that the occasion was celebrated enthusiastically.

Among the names of passengers by the O. & O. mail steamer *Doric* on Saturday will be observed the name of Mrs. J. F. Lowder, who goes to England for good. A large number of foreign residents from Tokyo as well as Yokohama assembled on the Pier to bid her good-bye. Mrs. Lowder, who was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., (whose Life, written by Dr. W. E. Griffis, has just been published) arrived in Japan with her father in 1859 from America and has therefore spent forty-three years in this country. Married to the late Mr. J. F. Lowder, who was a stepson of Sir Rutherford Alcock, and at that time a member of the British Consular Service, Mrs. Lowder had opportunities of exercising wide influence in the foreign community, and it is not too much to say that there are no local institutions or undertakings for benevolent purposes which do not owe great part of their usefulness to the efforts of this amiable and kindly lady.

Last February the Department of Education appointed a committee of five educationists: Professors Tsuboi, Jimbo, Mitsukuri, Noguchi and Yamazaki, to compile a vocabulary of transliterated names of persons and places for use in the Normal Schools, the Middle Schools and the High Female Schools. The result of the Committee's labours has now been published in the *Official Gazette*. There is not much to be said about it. Doubtless different experts will find different points to criticise or condemn in such a list. The method of transliterating names has always been more or less capricious, and the Committee's labours are not without evidences of the members' special theories. But what is wanted in such matters is not perfection of system but uniformity of method. When we find ourselves confronted by an assemblage of *kana* syllables intended to represent a foreign name, it becomes a matter of paramount necessity, first, that we should be able to identify the original name, and, secondly, that the combination of syllables should not prove, on examination, to embody some arbitrary expansions or abbreviations tending to render identification difficult. Such objects are at once achieved if we have a standard syllabus of transliterations serving for purposes at once of reference and of model. In that sense we welcome the result of the Committee's labours. Whether it is good enough to be adopted finally, we do not pretend to judge. That must be a matter not of individual opinion, but of the amount of credit attaching to the competence of the members of the Committee. Looking at their names, we believe them to be thoroughly competent, and we trust that their recommendations will be accepted and endorsed without reserve.

The question of child labour, which is beginning to give Japan food for thought, has become a topic of public discussion in South Carolina. Examination shows that the state has in its mills about 1,900 children under twelve years of age, which means that one-fourth of the cotton-mill employees are of tender age. This discovery throws some philanthropic people into a condition of hysterical excitement. They call themselves "champions of helplessness," and they denounce the children's employers as "vampires of commerce." One newspaper editor declares that he has "seen the poor little pallid faces, the hopeless eyes, the pinched foreheads, where he could fancy the brains withering and drying up under the horrible monotony and sickening atmosphere." But many other folks ridicule this talk as unreasoning sentimentalism, and declare that the children are employed in light-work departments; that they are treated kindly; that there is no discontent among them, and that they are as cheerful and full of mischief as average children wherever found. It is impossible to know where the truth lies, but the difficulties of acquiring facts and of legislating in such a matter are well illustrated by the controversy.

The latest theory is that there was a connexion between the comparatively cold weather in Europe last summer and the volcanic eruptions in the Antilles. Many people, when the atmosphere becomes exceptionally and unreasonably sultry, torment themselves with apprehensions that an earthquake is about to arrive, which theory seems to have no more rational basis than the fact that the teachings of Christianity have educated in human minds an instinctive tendency to associate evil things with heat. The theory of Mr. Combes about last summer's temperature, is not of such a fanciful character. He holds that the configuration of the Gulf Stream's bed was greatly affected by the volcanic eruptions—and indeed soundings taken in the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico support his view—and that, consequently, the volume of heated water in that ocean river having been altered, there was a corresponding alteration in the amount of heat given out by it. It is true that the influence of the Gulf Stream upon the climate of Europe has begun to be denied by many men of science, who hold that such a factor is altogether insignificant compared with the effects of prevailing winds. But M. Combes declines to admit that reversal of ancient beliefs.

The police have become the objects of some criticism. It appears that on the 16th instant H.I.H. Prince Kanin boarded the train at Suzume-no-miya in Tochigi prefecture, *en route* for Kuki. There was only one first-class carriage and in it eight foreigners were riding. The guard asked these foreigners to transfer themselves to a second-class carriage in order to give the compartment to the Prince; but they declined to do so. The matter being reported to the Prince, he replied that a second-class carriage would suit him excellently. Accordingly, the train proceeded with the Prince and his suite in a second-class carriage and the eight foreigners in a first class. This spectacle, the reason of which they did not understand, seems to have greatly perturbed the Tochigi police. They telegraphed instructions to Urawa to have the guard arrested, and when the train reached that place, the guard, to his profound astonishment, found himself promptly hand-cuffed with ropes on a charge of lese-majesty. Of course an explanation speedily followed and the man was released, but the police are hearing some unpleasant comments on their officiousness.

The Emperor, during his day's stay at the residence of Prince Mori of Choshiu, inspected the Shimonoseki Forts and witnessed artillery practice there.

Count Katsura is still undergoing medical treatment in Kumamoto. His condition is gradually improving, his temperature being nearly normal and the pain in his stomach having disappeared. His return to Tokyo will be deferred, however, for a little time longer.

The *Official Gazette* of the 18th instant announces an issue of exchequer bills to the amount of 10 million *yen*. Applications will be received up to the 25th inst. at the Bank of Japan, and the bills will be redeemed by the 30th April, 1903.

The Emperor arrived in Tokyo yesterday by the 3.15 train, and was met at Shimbashi by the Empress.

Major-General Fukushima left Bombay on the 10th instant for Japan. He is now convalescent.

The *Kobe Herald* gives the following account of the improvements which the Japanese Government will ask the Diet's consent to carry out at Kobe:—

The plan as approved in Tokyo provides for the construction of two wharves near the two small breakwaters off the Customs enclosure at Ono. These wharves will follow much the same direction as the present Kobe pier and the smaller of the two will be 1,080 feet long. This pier will be of iron and will extend in a southerly direction from the westernmost breakwater. The space between this breakwater and the sea wall is to be reclaimed and this will give an additional area of some 5,000 *tsubo*. The pier will be 90 feet wide and both sides will be available for ocean-going vessels. The eastern structure is to be a breakwater 3,000 feet in length and 180 feet in width, covering an area of 10,000 *tsubo* approximately. On the western side of this breakwater a wharf 960 feet long will be built. The branch railway will be carried down to both these piers, as well as to the present pier. There is only 27 or 28 feet of water at the positions selected for these wharves but it is intended to increase this by dredging. There can be no doubt that this scheme, if carried out expeditiously, will go far towards meeting the requirements of the port and add enormously to the facilities for the rapid and economical handling of both inward and outward freight. Moreover it has this advantage: it fits in with, amplifies and completes existing arrangements, as the two additional wharves will serve as an extension of the plan already in operation under the able and successful management of the Kobe Pier Co. With the construction of a large breakwater at Ono 3,000 feet long, there will be very few occasions when foreign mail and passenger steamers will be delayed here by boisterous weather.

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THE CABINET AND THE PARTIES.

THE movement of political parties against the Cabinet continues to develop force and to increase in dimensions. Up to the present the position may be said to have been uncertain. Opposition to the continuance of the increased rate of land tax was tolerably universal, so far as party politicians were concerned; but their attitude toward naval increment did not exhibit the same unanimity or directness. Count OKUMA, and presumably his followers, did not consent to the land-tax project, but they were willing to endorse the programme of naval increment provided that some other source of revenue could be devised for the purpose. Several of the *Seiyu-kai* members were understood to entertain similar views, though many, apparently a majority, declared themselves frankly unfavourable to any increase of armaments. The reasons of this partial opposition were not difficult to appreciate. No party is willing to associate itself openly with a refusal to add to the strength of the Navy. That is where the KATSURA Cabinet's adroitness becomes apparent. If the nation clearly understands that Count KATSURA is driven from office by opponents of naval increment, his return to power at a later date with an overwhelmingly strong mandate, may be regarded as practically assured. It is therefore all-important that no political party, solicitous about its own popularity, should place itself unequivocally upon an anti-increment platform. On the other hand, the KATSURA Cabinet has managed matters so cleverly that its existence is unreservedly staked on the solitary issue of naval increment, the proposed continuance of the land-tax rate being reduced to a subordinate position. If the proceeds of the land tax, or any portion of them, were to be devoted to purposes independent of naval increment, then land-tax and naval increment might be differentiated, and the public might be invited to pass judgment on the two issues separately. Count KATSURA, however, has taken good care that no such differentiation shall be possible. He has made it absolutely clear that no idea of continuing the present rate of land tax would be entertained did not the necessity for naval increment present itself imperatively. Thus party politicians are confronted by the dilemma of having to sacrifice the naval-increment scheme and the continued-land-tax project upon the same altar. The question of keen interest is how a way of emergence from that dilemma can be found. That question has now been answered. Within the past few days three important meetings of *Seiyu-kai* sections have been held: one at Yonezawa—the *Tohoku* section of the party, representing, if we are not mistaken, eighteen prefectures—; one in Shikoku and one in Niigata. The *Tohoku* meeting was attended by over a thousand persons and Messrs. OZAKI YUKIO and HARA KEI were the principal figures, while the Shikoku meeting had for its chairman Baron SUYEMATSU KENCHO. All three meetings passed resolutions which, though differing slightly in diction, were essentially uniform. In every case emphatic opposition to the present Cabinet was announced, and in every case the warrant for opposition, placed at the head and front of the resolution, was the eternal issue *gyosei sasshin zaisei seiri*—reconstitution of the administration, reform of finance. This question has been before the country ever since the first Diet met. Never a Cabinet has held office during the past eleven years that has not been roundly charged with neglecting its duty, violating its pledges and disappointing the country in the matter of *sasshin seiri*. If the *Seiyu-kai* come into office next month, there is no better chance of their achieving success, or even seriously attempting to achieve it, in these two respects than there is of the present Ministry's achieving it. The nation must understand that perfectly. Yet it is upon this obsolete issue that the opposition of the *Seiyu-kai* has now to be based. Every one must comprehend the disposition of the *Seiyu-kai* to oust the KATSURA Cabinet and to occupy the seats of power itself. That is all right. It is human nature, and particularly political human nature. But when the *Seiyu-kai* leaders do take the administrative reins into their hands, Japan's well-wishers had hoped that the unique spectacle of a Cabinet supported by a substantial and homogeneous majority in the House of Representatives, would mean a protracted period of office-holding with all the advantages of stability and strength. What reasonable expectation is there that anything like long life will await a Ministry which has to flog vitality into a dead horse in order to get carried to the places of power? According to appearances Count KATSURA'S present defeat will prelude a signal victory and the life of any Cabinet succeeding his will be short.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

"THE TIMES," according to a telegram in the *Asahi Shimbun*, denies that the visit of the EMPEROR of Germany to England has any political significance, and declares it to be a matter of pure friendship. That is certainly the wisest line to take. The temper of the British is much exasperated at present against Germany. It is an unpleasant and unwelcome fact, but concealment is out of the question. The German nation showed itself deeply unfriendly to England throughout the Boer war; so unfriendly that even the commonest principles of justice ceased to be respected, and not a word would our Teutonic cousins hear from the side against which their prejudices had been excited. The war, however, presented aspects which might well appeal to people romantically disposed—as, for example, the French proverbially are—to espouse the cause of the weak against the strong (though, the Boers entered the struggle with the conviction that they themselves were the stronger). One might hope, therefore, that after the sword had been sheathed, the German nation would soon come to take a less partial view of the facts. But the restoration of the old *entente* has been again deferred by the Berlin Cabinet's action in the matter of the Yangtse Valley. There are, it is true, some Germans who deny that England has any right to view that action as unfriendly. It is in strict pursuance, they say, with the policy she has always professed, since it aims at keeping the Yangtse Valley open to all nations. Yes, certainly, that is its nominal aim. But the argument is not even remotely ingenuous, and to discuss it would be mere waste of time. Had Germany sought England's co-operation before inviting China to give pledges about a region where British influence was admittedly paramount, the situation would have been radically different. All this is so palpable that to suppose it obscure to the Germans would be to insult their intelligence. They have shown themselves adepts in the use of that particular adroitness which can always be exercised at the expense of a friend, and nothing now remains except to hope earnestly that these evil days are over, and that time will commence its healing office as speedily as possible. If the KAISER went to England, as the telegraph originally announced, for the purpose of showing the British people that they were mistaken in their estimate of his country's mood, he would have perpetrated a blunder foreign to his remarkable acumen. The British would have justly resented the notion that the honour of a passing visit from a European Sovereign should suffice to efface the deliberately unsympathetic acts of his Cabinet. But coming merely as a friend, the KAISER has doubtless received a friendly welcome, and very possibly many a Britisher who cheered the great monarch's progress through the streets of London, went home with a softened sense of Anglo-German relations. We entertain that hope, believing, as we do, that Germans and Anglo-Saxons are natural allies in the camp of humanity.

A JAPANESE STATESMAN.

SOMETIMES the utterances of prominent Japanese politicians are very remarkable: they seem to be made not only without any consideration of responsibility, but also with indifference to the existence of stenographers and a newspaper press by which such speeches are carried beyond the ears of the petty audiences immediately addressed and are brought to the hearing of the whole nation. One of the most notable of these utterances was that of Viscount WATANABE, on the occasion of his leaving office in the spring of 1901. It would be difficult to over-estimate the injury he inflicted on the national credit by his want of statesmanlike reticence, and if he achieved the feat of being the

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first Minister of Finance in history to inform the world that his country was on the verge of bankruptcy, it was notoriety not fame that the achievement brought him. Similar criticisms apply to a speech said to have been made recently by Mr. OZAKI YUKIO, formerly a leader of the Progressists and now a prominent member of the *Seiyu-kai*. Mr. OZAKI is a born fighter. He has taught the public to expect belligerent declarations when he gets on his feet, but as he is always clever and eloquent, his martial mood seldom becomes offensive. Just now, the atmosphere being redolent with the savour of a coming contest, Mr. OZAKI naturally stands forth conspicuous. He has been saying extraordinary things. One is that before undertaking naval increment, it is essential to determine the national policy—whether it shall be a policy of war or a policy of peace. If war be the resolve, then every nerve should be strained and every financial sacrifice made to strengthen and augment the national armaments. But if a pacific policy is to be chosen, then—so we understand Mr. OZAKI to say—there is no occasion for any more ships or any more troops, and to add to the existing establishment would be merely to excite the suspicion and provoke the hostility of other Powers. Did Mr. OZAKI, before making such assertions, pause to think whether any Power in the world openly adjusts its armaments to an aggressive standard? Could any Power hope to enjoy a moment's tranquillity if it invited the nations to interpret its procedure in such a light? If the statesmen of Japan obeyed Mr. OZAKI's precepts, the empire would soon find itself in a perilous condition. The masses may reasonably expect a different kind of instruction from persons professing to supply political light and leading. Besides, Mr. OZAKI's utterances appear to betray ignorance of the principle that governs national armaments in this twentieth century. He speaks as though a large armament must necessarily be an aggressive weapon, whereas in truth it is simply an insurance against the aggression of others. States purchase their peace now-a-days by spending big sums upon their navies and their armies. That an empire should be strong enough, first, to defy attack, and, secondly, to protect interests essential to its integrity—that is the sole legitimate aim of armaments, and that is now their recognised aim. Does a statesman show either wisdom or patriotism when he tells the world that every ship added to his country's fleet, every battalion added to her army, is be construed as an increase of deliberately offensive force? Nothing could be more mischievous and ill-judged. It is well known that Mr. OZAKI advocates an *entente* with Russia. He would have preferred a Russo-Japanese alliance to an Anglo-Japanese. Naturally we differ from him in the latter point, but as to the former, we fully endorse him. There is no moral reason why Japan and Russia should not frankly agree upon a line of policy which would guarantee the permanence of their friendship in Asia. England would certainly welcome such an agreement. But in the meanwhile it should be evident to Mr. OZAKI and to all other publicists that the way to qualify for an alliance or an *entente* with a great Power is to be a worthily potential partner or friend. If Japan rests on her oars now; if she allows herself to think that her efforts in the past suffice and that she may henceforth relax them, she will very soon find that the descent from her hardly won position among the nations is a rapid business. We hope that she will not be so short-sighted, and that a question of vital national importance will not be subserved to party politics. On a previous occasion that danger was barely escaped: the Government's first project of naval increment, presented to the Diet nine years ago, encountered party opposition on the flimsy pretext that the statesmen in office could not be trusted to carry out the programme. History is repeating itself as usual. Mr. OZAKI YUKIO was one of the most prominent and vehement opponents of the first scheme of increment. He adopts the same attitude now towards the fourth. We should like to see him succeed in his policy of an *entente* with Russia, but in the interests of his country we sincerely trust that neither the motives nor the methods he advocates in the matter of armaments will ever find favour with a Japanese Ministry.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

IT is alleged by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Government has decided to abstain from introducing the proposed bill for facilitating the raising of foreign capital on the security of railways. Our contemporary assigns as a reason for this resolve the nature of the conditions required by British capitalists, and the unwisdom of making every required amendment of the law. A reason of that kind would be quite intelligible if British capitalists asked for some exceptional alterations of existing laws. But they do not ask for anything of the sort. What they want is what they would have in England, nay, even less than they would have there. Our information goes to show that the attitude of the capitalists has been marked throughout by the greatest moderation and fairness. Naturally they are unwilling to lend money on conditions which would not be acceptable in any country; but they declare their readiness to be satisfied if the security can be made reasonably available. For the sake of Japan's development it is to be sincerely hoped that this affair will not be abandoned after so much trouble has been taken and so much attention attracted. There is absolute necessity that cheap money should be obtained somewhere, unless the country's material progress is to be slow and halting. So far as concerns the amount actually in question—twenty-five million *yen*—its effect could not be very marked. But the point is that if this initial step be successfully taken, it will prove the prelude to many similar transactions. The British public are shy about lending money to Japanese on any security other than that of a Government guarantee. They regard loans to private borrowers as distinctly perilous. That atmosphere of doubt would be at once dissipated if eminent financiers like Baring Brothers set an example of trustfulness. With a firm of that stamp leading the way, others would follow unhesitatingly, and not only would British capital be quickly brought within easy reach, but also the effect on Japanese securities in general could not fail to be wholesome. If, on the other hand, the project be abandoned now after such wide notice has been attracted, and if its abandonment be ascribable, as it will be ascribable, to reluctance on the part of Japanese statesmen to legislate in accordance with the English pattern, then it is plain that new force will be added to existing doubts about the possibility of financial transactions with Japan. In fact those doubts will be converted into convictions, and the difficulty of obtaining foreign capital will be greatly increased.

THE OSAKA AFFAIR.

A MASS-MEETING has been held in Osaka for the purpose of "demonstrating" the sentiment of the citizens with reference to the question of a supply of gas for the city. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts of this case: they are already quite familiar to our readers. We observe, however, that a Yokohama English journal, commenting on the meeting, says:—

> Stripped of all glamour of unessentials, we see that the Municipality granted a right to the Company, and now seeks to withdraw it, contrary to the first principles of law. This mass-meeting is merely encouraging the proposed lawlessness, and that it should be unanimous only indicates to us an extraordinary inability to grasp the meaning of "law," or an extraordinary willingness to be led by false guides.

These words were evidently penned in ignorance of some important facts. It is erroneous to allege that the Osaka Municipality "granted a right to the Gas Company," and that it "now seeks to withdraw the right." What really happened has been very clearly explained by the Mayor of Osaka. The Osaka Gas Company applied, in the first place, to the Governor of the City, who does not represent the Municipality and who has no title to grant any final permission for using the streets and roads of the city. The application (presented on February 18th, 1899) contained the words:—"It will be necessary to lay iron pipes in the ground and along the sides of the streets of the Osaka city and the neighbouring roads * * * It is requested that the above may be approved" (*Osaka shigai oyobi sono kinjo no dôro chichû mata wa kawa ni tekkan wo fusetsu sezaru wo yezu * * * migi no gi on kiki-oki ai-nari-taku*). To this the Governor of Osaka made answer on July 1st, 1899:—"The petition is approved and the following provisions must be observed * * *

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(1) Application for permission must be made, and it must be accompanied by a map, by a written statement of details of work and by a plan. * * * * Before sending in this application the Osaka City Authorities must be consulted (*negai no ken kiki-oki sôrôjô tsugi no kajô wo mamoru beshi* * * I. * * *zumen, oyobi kôji shiyô-gaki sekkei-zumen wo soye negai-ide kyoka wo uku beshi* * * *negai-izuru maye* (*Osaka-shi to kyôgi wo nasu beshi*), XIV. "Even after the gas-pipes are laid, the company may at any time be required, at its own expense, to change their position or to remove them altogether should such a step be deemed necessary in the public interests" (*gas-kan fusetsu-go to iyedomo kôyeki-jô hitsuyô to mitomuru toki wa nandoki nitemo kaisha no hiyô wo motte kore wo iten seshime moshiku wa tori-harawashimuru koto aru beshi.*) These quotations make it plain that the Company merely obtained administrative sanction to take the preliminary steps of its enterprise, and that even such sanction was accompanied by a provision reserving the right to order alterations or removals of the pipes. Before pipes were laid, the Municipal Authorities had to be consulted. The Municipal Authorities and the Governor are distinct. It is not within the power of the Governor to grant to any company the definite privilege of using the streets and roads unless the consent of the Municipality has been obtained; and in consideration of giving consent the Municipality is entitled to demand some compensation for such use. At the close of 1901, the Company, having followed the routine prescribed above, obtained the necessary permission to lay pipes in a section of the city. The Municipality does not seek to withdraw that permission. What it claims is that permission to use the streets and roads in a part of the city can not be called permission to do so in every part of the city, and that when the Company seeks to have its privilege thus extended, it must be prepared to comply with the demands of the Municipality, made in the interests of the public. There is nothing "contrary to the first principles of law" in the position taken by the Mayor and endorsed by his fellow-citizens. We ourselves originally accepted the confident assertions of some of our local contemporaries that a charter had been duly granted to the company and that an illegal and unjust attempt was being made to alter its provisions. But the Mayor's statement puts the matter in a different light, and as his explanation was published some time ago in these columns, it ought to have been considered before the whole population of Osaka was accused of "extraordinary inability to grasp the meaning of law or extraordinary willingness to be led by false guides." The "false guides" in this instance appear rather to be the journalistic critics who pen such sweeping denunciations without taking trouble to master the facts of the case.

FOOTBALL.

The presence of H.M.S. *Goliath* in port enabled two games of football to be played on the Y.C. and A.C. ground on Saturday afternoon. The morning opened showery, but shortly after ten the clouds dispersed and brilliant sunshine predominated for the rest of the day, making matters almost ideal for footballers, despite the somewhat smart wind which prevailed at times. The Association match came off first. On opening Yokohama pressed, but the visitors retaliated by carrying the ball into the home territory and Waddilove was called upon to clear. After this play remained for a short space in the centre of the ground until Moss seized an opportunity to break away. Carrying the ball down the field he passed across to Read, but the latter sent the leather behind; a minute later Strome made a shot at goal with a similar result. Then the Navy collared the play again and pressed the home team hard for awhile, the goal being cleared with difficulty. They were not to be denied, however, and in the sequel of some rather wild play, Waddilove fell and Fergie kicked the ball through the posts. First blood for the Navy. This put the Naval men on their mettle and they made repeated dashes at the Yokohama goal only to be repelled in the nick of time. The combination of either side was far from perfect, though occasionally pretty bits of play were to be observed. At length Strome and van Smith got the leather and in the end Yokohama managed to score their first goal, equalising. Nothing farther resulted up till half-time. On change of ends Yokohama improved considerably, playing a more offensive game, though individual as opposed to combined play was still too conspicuous. Yokohama scored their second goal on a good pass from Read to Strome. The Naval men failed to score again, despite persistent effort and the whistle blew leaving Yokohama the victors by two goals to one. The teams were:—Y. C. & A. C.:—Goal, W. J. Waddilove; Backs, E. W. Kilby, A. W. S. Austen; Half-backs, A. R. Firth, E. G. Fradgley, W. B. Mason; Forwards, J. E. Moss, O. Strome. H. W. Kilby, A. W. Read, and K. van R. Smith.

H.M.S. *Goliath*:—Forwards, Young, Wheeler, Fergie, Stringer, Bayley; Half-backs, Fackerel, Connor, Williams; Backs, Bay, Curtis; Goal, Green.

The Rugby Match.

Following the Association game, a match was played under Rugby rules between a fifteen of the Y.C. and A.C. and the officers of H.M.S. *Goliath*. The visitors displayed much the better combination as well as knowledge of the game, and they won by 14 points to 6.

The home team was:—Back, W. Goddard; ¾ backs, G. C. Allcock, F. O. Stuart, P. Mitchell, G. Hunt; ½ backs, E. J. Moss, H. E. Hayward; Forwards, W. S. Moss, K. F. Crawford, F. Pollard, F. W. R. Ward, W. J. Waddilove, J. Cartwright, J. E. Moss, W. J. White.

In both matches Mr. J. H. Bathgate was referee.

In beginning to write these notes on the Rugby game I propose to deal first with what is, perhaps, the most important position on the field, namely the "half-back." Twenty-five years ago the "half" was the most important member behind the scrum, and he is just as important to-day. Formerly the "halves" were the men who did all the running and, as a natural sequel, the scoring, but now things have entirely changed. Nobody nowadays expects to see a "half" score a try, and there is really no opportunity afforded him unless it be when a scrummage is formed within a few yards of his opponents' goal line and he happens to get possession of the ball. Such an opportunity might occur but a true unselfish half-back if the ball comes out to him under the circumstances mentioned above should always pass out to that wing which is better likely to run in. And now we come to the most important thing that the "half" in these days is asked to do, and that is "passing." I am not now speaking of "passing" as between three-quarter and three-quarter, but only of "passing" as between the halves and the rest of the back division. It is only 20 years since this passing came into vogue, and its development was mainly due to A. Rotherham, who showed that an unselfish half could be of invaluable assistance to the heavier and (probably) speedier three-quarters. And this passing of the half-back without a doubt brought about the introduction of four three-quarters which added still further to the responsibilities of the half. The half gets all the blame when things go wrong, and when things are going swimmingly he rarely gets his fair share of praise.

As to a half-back's necessary qualifications R. H. Cattell (English International) says:—"The most necessary qualifications for a half-back are quickness, unselfishness and pluck. At the same time a certain amount of weight is a great advantage; for behind losing forwards the half-back has a very hard time indeed. There is a tendency to play half-backs too light." I think none will doubt the soundness of these remarks, but since they were written (1896) the tendency has been, especially in the Scotch teams, to play heavier halves than formerly.

Now as to the play, and I will confine my remarks as far as possible. First I would say let the Yokohama halves learn the art of quick passing *to each other*; there is no use in a half getting the ball out of a scrum if he cannot part with it *instantly* to his partner if necessary, and yet I have never seen this done once in Yokohama. And in all passing let the half remember that mere direction in passing is absolutely fatal; he must look where he is going to throw the ball. Again, a high pass is likewise fatal; let him never pass the ball over his head, that is, at a height higher than himself, if he does it is ten to one the pass will be cut off by the opposing side. Hard and low is the motto for the half as regards passing.

In defensive play (hardest play of all for a half-back) bear in mind that the half must *never* stop the ball with his foot; the *only* way is to throw himself on the ball. The element of danger is much lessened if the half learns the art of throwing himself sideways on the ball, as it is silly to dive head first at the feet of the opposing forwards. It is enough for us here to keep to the old maxim "never pass in your own twenty-five." The Welshmen do it and so may we when we are as good as they are. Let the half who gets the ball in his own twenty-five *instantly* punt into *touch* and never up the open field.

Lastly in throwing out of touch, take a rapid look along the line before throwing; don't make up your mind as you go to get the ball as to whom you are going to throw it, the particular forward you are thinking of may not be in the position you supposed him to be when you come up to the line. Some halves are born not made but it is easy for a keen player to pick up wrinkles from a better player, and if our players here are quick to learn these little points when they see them, we shall not do so very badly in February.

OLD HEATHEN.

YACHTING.

Races for the King's Birthday celebration prizes, which were postponed from the 8th—or rather could not be brought off owing to lack of wind—took place on Saturday the 15th. There was a fine sailing breeze from the east which though moderate shortly before the races started freshened considerably in the course of the afternoon. The boats, however, were handicapped on the basis of a moderate wind.

The 39-raters class, in which there has been very little enthusiasm displayed latterly, ignored the affair, *Mary*, *Maid Marion* and *Golden Hind* going off on cruises.

In the other classes, however, the racing was capital—probably the best of the season, and though both wind and water were chilly everybody afloat thoroughly enjoyed himself. Six cruisers started and *Asagao* got first out of the harbour entrance, *Daimyo* close up. At the lightship she had established a considerable lead, and *Surprise* was close up on *Daimyo*. But by the time they reached the Honmoku Buoy *Daimyo* had overhauled the leader and got round that mark fifteen fathoms or so ahead of her. It

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was a close reach back to the Lightship, and on this stage *Asagao* ran up on and passed the big cutter only, however, to be passed in turn on the run in to the harbour and home. *Surprise* came in seven minutes or so later than *Daimyo* and easily won the prize on her large allowance of 28 minutes. The trophy, which has been presented by Mr. Geo. D. Morgan, is a very fine piece of silver bronze. Following are the corrected times:—

	h. m. s.
Daimyo	3.55.30
Molly	3.56.03
Mosquito	4.09.30
Surprise	3.34.50
Asagao	3.44.45
Virgini	3.55.32

The 21 raters had an exciting scurry over the same course for a handsome silver cigar tray presented by Mr. H. F. Arthur. Five boats started, but one (*Pele*) burst her mainsail in the race, being then in third place, and had to retire. *Edna* was first out of the harbour, *Pele* next but by the time they got to the buoy *Winsome* had taken second place. *Vixen* was close up and the four craft were almost on top of one another as they rounded. The sea that was running stood them up and down a good deal but they were all admirably sailed and nothing happened. Coming home *Winsome* assumed the lead, but the finish was very close *Edna* and *Vixen* crossing the line a biscuit's toss from from each other at the windward end, while *Winsome* down to leeward just got her gun a few seconds earlier. *Stella*, however, with a big allowance of 30 minutes won the prize. Following are the corrected times:—

	h.m.s.
Winsome	4.06.46
Edna	4.07.00
Stella	3.14.14
Vixen	3.58.58

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The cult of the Christmas Card grows with the passing years, to judge by the magnificent collection which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Company have prepared for this year of grace. Seldom have we seen anything prettier, daintier, or more truly artistic in every way than these productions of this eminent firm. And they are justified in their enterprise, for, as Sir Conan Doyle, one of the Directors of the Company, said at a recent meeting of shareholders:—"My strong opinion is that, as long as human nature is what it is, people will wish to greet each other either at Christmas or the New Year; of course, if they greet each other, to save time they will do it by cards, if they send cards they will probably send pretty ones, and if they are going to send pretty ones they are sure to go to Raphael Tuck and Sons." The firm this year have prepared 1,500 different sets of cards, 1,200 in colour and 300 in black and white. From such a huge variety it is difficult to make a selection, but we think it appropriate that the collection, which is known as "The Crowning Year," should open with a beautiful panel in colours reproduced from the original picture in the possession of His Majesty the King. This historic subject carries us back to the days of the first Royal Edward who placed the Coronation Stone in Westminster Abbey. We referred on a previous occasion to the beautiful Christmas panel of St. John and the Lamb, and need only say here that it will be sure to be treasured by all lovers of things beautiful. Children's story-books, Father Tuck's delightful Annual—a never ending source of delight in all happy nurseries;—Calendars of all sorts, among them some capital sketches from Dickens, and amusing Ping-pong caricatures, lovely flower designs, scenes from the dear home land, from the works of Shakespeare, Tennyson and the poets; from Holy Writ, etc., all go to make up a collection which for variety and wealth of colour, originality of design and subject, surely reaches the high-water mark in Messrs. Raphael Tuck's glorious history.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Van Schaick Hall on Friday by members and friends of the Yokohama Literary Society. After a pianoforte *duo* brilliantly executed by Miss Elsie Blundell and Mr. W. K. Vincent, the latter read a paper which he entitled "To Norroway." It appears elsewhere in this issue. The paper was illustrated by some beautiful lantern views. Beginning with some of the famous men of Norway, including a clever skit on Ibsen by Phil. May, some of the more striking coast scenes of Norway were next thrown on the screen; these were followed by views of glaciers, lonely mountain tarns, the curious phenomena of the midnight sun, the *aurora borealis*, etc., all of which were shown in their proper colours. The lecturer was loudly applauded at the close. The second part of the programme was devoted to music by Norwegian composers and needless to say, under Mr. W. K. Vincent's admirable conductorship, it went splendidly. In Mrs. Hunter the Society welcomed a new violinist among the ranks of Yokohama players; her opening essay, a serenade by Olsen, was very pleasingly given, winning well deserved applause. Miss Vincent and Mrs. Irwine—the latter really supplying the place of another singer at very short notice—have seldom been heard to better effect. Mrs. Doering's contributions were very acceptable; while the closing Octette was one of the prettiest compositions we have heard at the Society's gatherings. The next meeting, owing to the St. Andrew's Ball falling on the proper date, is now fixed for December 5th, when the Rev. Walter Weston will speak on Alpine Ascents and Adventures. We append Friday's programme:—

PART I.

Pianoforte Duo..."Peer Gynt Suite," op. 46....Grieg.
(a) Dawn. (b) Anitra's Dance. (c) Peer Gynt's Flight.
Miss Elsie Blundell and Mr. W. K. Vincent.

"TO NORROWAY"
(From North Cape to Christiania); illustrated by Stereopticon Views,
Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

PART II.

Pianoforte Duo..."Peer Gynt Suite," op. 55....Grieg.
(a) Ingrid's Lament. (b) Arabian Dance.
(c) The Storm.
Miss Elsie Blundell and Mr. W. K. Vincent.

Song....."Last Eve"....Kjerulf.
Miss Vincent.

Violin Solo....."Serenade"....Olsen.
Mrs. W. Scott Hunter.

Song....."Solveig's Song" (Peer Gynt).....Grieg.
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

Pianoforte Solo..(a) "A Finnish Song".....Engelberg.
(b) "Spring," op. 32, No. 3...Sinding.
Mrs. J. G. Doering.

Octette (Vocal)...
"Norwegian Peasant's Bridal March"..Söderman.
Mrs. Irwine, Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Miss E. B. Leach, Miss Vincent, Messrs. E. T. Nicholas, S. E. Unite, E. W. Kilby and S. H. Somerton.

THE PLAGUE.

The City Authorities desire to acknowledge receipt of the following sums contributed in aid of the poor people evicted in connection with the outbreak of plague in Yokohama:—

	Yen.
F. Schroeder, Esq.	5
Imperial German Vice-Consul W. Hagen...	10
E. H. Hobart-Hampden, British Pro-Consul	15
China and Japan Trading Co.	100
H. Klingen, Esq., Netherlands Consul.....	25
Ferris Seminary	25
Marquis C. Nembrini de Gonzaga.....	10
Pierre Bure, Consul-General de Belgique...	10
Count Arco Valley	10
Hauptmann Madlung	13.50
Mr. H. Richter	5
Mr. H. Ivison	5
Mr. R. Bleifus	5
A. S. Rosenthal & Co.	50.00

Nov. 23rd being a national holiday known as the Nii-name-sai (festival of the rice harvest), the event will be duly celebrated at the Palace and elsewhere.

FIRES IN YOKOHAMA.

An outbreak of fire took place on Tuesday evening in that part of the Club Hotel annexe which was the old billiard room of the Yokohama United Club, when it occupied its former premises. Part of this detached building is used as a baggage room, but the main part where the billiard tables stood has been in only partial use. It was in the latter that the fire started shortly before seven o'clock. The alarm was quickly given and this first outbreak was speedily quelled, but immediately fire was discovered at the other end of the same building. This also was successfully tackled and as we go to press there seems to be no further danger. The damage can not be serious.

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening fire was found to have broken out in a godown, or shed, on Lot No. 211, occupied by Messrs. Hunt & Co. The building was a wooden construction with corrugated iron roof, and was used, we understand, for the storage of coal, charcoal and empty tea boxes; with servants quarters attached. The fire is supposed to have broken out in the servants' quarters, but in a very few minutes the entire building was in a blaze, the fabric and contents being very inflammable. The Yokohama Fire Brigade and the police fire engines were soon on the scene, and with a fairly good supply of water from neighbouring hydrants and an engine, the flames were very quickly suppressed and limited to the one building. Had a neighbouring three-storeyed building caught fire the loss would have been very considerable. Before 8 p.m. the fire was practically extinguished though streams of water were played upon the burning debris for some time after. The first alarm caused considerable excitement amongst the insurance men, who have recently been so hard hit. The loss in this case, however, should be small.

An alarm of fire was given from No. 32, Water Street on Thursday evening. The premises, which are occupied by Japanese, were saved by the energy of the occupant's neighbours who put out the incipient blaze with buckets of water. The damage was slight.

The goods salved from the late fire at No. 185 were sold on Wednesday by public auction by Mr. John W. Hall, who had an immense audience to oppose each other, with the result that the total sum realized was over 80,000 *yen*, which must be most gratifying to the insurers. The crowd was so great that the street was absolutely impassable.

LAUNCH OF THE "NIITAKA."

The *Niitaka*, a third class cruiser of 3,420 tons, 9,400 horse power and 20 knots speed, was launched at Yokosuka on the 15th instant. The Empress, accompanied by the chief officials of the Court and maids of honour, left the Palace at 9.30 a.m. for Shimbashi, whence Her Majesty took a special train for her destination. At the Yokosuka Station, where she arrived shortly before noon, the Empress was received by Admiral Baron Inouye, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty, and his subordinate officers; while a salute of 21 guns was fired from the 14 war-ships now at that port. After taking tiffin in the building of the Admiralty, the Empress proceeded to the scene of the launch at 2.20 p.m., escorted by Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, and other dignitaries. At the appointed hour 3 o'clock, the launch of the *Niitaka* was accomplished under the direction of Mr. Kurebe, Chief of the Shipbuilding Yard, upon whom fell the duty of starting the cruiser from the slip. The ceremony over, the Empress retired to the Admiralty and then left Yokosuka by the 4.10 p.m. train for Tokyo. Among those present were Prince and Princess Komatsu (junior), Prince and Princess Kwacho, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, some of the Ministers of of State, Viscount Enomoto, Captain Hirayama, Principal of the Tokyo Navigation School, Mr. Watanabe, Chief of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, and others, over 2,000 in all.

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LAW CASES.

JONES v. BENNEY.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Friday morning, by Judge Hasegawa, in the case brought by Mr. E. B. Jones, No. 179, against Mr. C. T. Benney, manager of Cobb & Co., No 37, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 20. The Court dismissed plaintiff's case with costs.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK v. HIOKI.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 2, Yokohama, against Mr. R. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama. Plaintiffs claimed from defendant recovery of *yen* 3,905.140, with five per cent. interest from June 13th this year until the execution of judgment. Mr. R. Masujima appeared for plaintiffs.

Mr. Masujima stated that about March, 1900, Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. made a contract with the Formosan Government for a camphor monopoly. Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., were concerned in the monopoly indirectly, but subsequently were declared bankrupt. The bankrupt firm, in conjunction with Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., had applied to plaintiffs for assistance in the matter of depositing money with the Formosan Government as security for transactions in camphor. An arrangement was effected between the bankrupt firm and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the effect that the latter should, on the strength of credit of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., grant security corresponding to one-eighth of the whole sum to be deposited with the Formosan Government, the money supplied by the bankrupt firm to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. having amounted to *yen* 226,250 in all. With this money Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. purchased Formosan Undertakings loan bonds which were deposited with the Formosan Authorities as security. In view of this, *yen* 3,905.140 now claimed by plaintiffs from defendant was not such as to be included in the estate of the bankrupt firm. The above sum was interest (at the rate of seven per cent.) on *yen* 226,250 above referred to. This money was first paid by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in April this year and by mistake the money was transferred to the bankrupt firm. In consequence plaintiffs claimed the recovery of the money.

Mr. Hioki urged that in accordance with Arts. 81 and 91 of the Code of Civil Procedure the money paid by a bankrupt firm, while the latter was adjusting accounts, ought to be recovered and on this contention he asked the Court to dismiss the plaintiffs' case.

The Court, after consultation lasting for half an hour, announced that the proceedings would be postponed until Nov. 24th.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, against the Club Hotel Ltd., of Yokohama, claiming over *yen* 18,000 damages on account of his sudden dismissal from the post of manager. Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawa for defendants.

At the outset of the proceedings the Judge asked Mr. Sawada why he (Mr. Sawada) brought with him Mr. de Becker to act as interpreter in the case. To this, Mr. Sawada replied that he should like to conduct the proceedings through the medium of Mr. de Becker, whose interpretation was second to none. The Judge, however, announced that so far as the circumstance of the present affair are concerned the Court would not allow any person other than Court interpreters to act and therefore Mr. de Becker was ordered to retire. Mr. Matsuda, Court interpreter, was then called to officiate.

Mr. George William Lewis, an Englishman residing at No. 66, in the former Settlement, Yokohama, was examined as a witness.

In response to the Judge's questions, the witness said:—I lived in Hongkong in 1893 for three months, namely from March 21st to about the 20th of June. But I am not sure as to the dates. I visited Hongkong more than dozen times altogether. I first visited Hongkong in November, 1890, and my last visit to that port was in July, 1901. As my visits were connected with business transactions I did not remain there for a long time. I sometimes stayed there for a week and sometimes a day only. I first came to Yokohama in February 11th, 1895, but I did not remain here all the time. I once went to England and had been at various places in China, at Kobe, etc. I can't say exactly.

Asked by the Judge as to whether the witness knew Mrs. Clyde, he replied:—I know her a little. I was acquainted with her for a little while. Only for a week or so. I first met her at the Club Hotel.

The Judge asked whether the witness if knew that Mrs. Clyde had ever been in Hongkong. To this, the witness replied in the negative.

Asked further by the Judge, the witness said: I don't know what business Mrs. Clyde had been pursuing in Yokohama formerly. As to the story that Mrs. Clyde was once a concubine I know nothing directly.

The Judge—What is meant by the word "directly?"

The witness replied that he had heard the above story by hearsay. The Court here announced that the further hearing would be conducted with closed doors.

On the Court reassembling Mr. Ideura criticised the evidence given at a former hearing by Mrs. Jovansen and produced documentary evidence of various kinds in favour of his client.

Mr. Sawada said he wished to prove that Jovansen entered the employ of the Grand Hotel immediately upon leaving the Club Hotel and it was arranged to call Mr. Eppinger as a witness on December 2nd.

SARDA v. BOISREGON.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Oct, 30th, brought by Mr. P. Sarda, No. 84, against Mr. A. Boisregon, legal representative of Messrs. R. Chauvin & Co., No. 250, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 368.465 with five per cent. interest from March 28th 1901, until the execution of judgment. Mr: Ishiwara appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

Mr. Tsuda Urakichi, Japanese contractor for engineering work, of Ogimachi, Yokohama, was examined as a witness. He stated that he was not concerned in any way with repairing the interior of the building on lot No. 176, which defendant left on July 31st, 1901. It was Yabe Kunitaro who was concerned in the work.

Mr. Morris, of Messrs. Bieber & Bro., No. 176-B, was next examined as a witness. He gave various evidence as to the condition prevailing in the interior of the building, a sketch produced by the plaintiff's Counsel being referred to. He then said that he occupied the building from 1890 to about June, 1894, during which period no change was made on any portion of the house, only one room having been papered.

It was arranged to call as a witness Yabe Kunitaro at the next hearing and the case was adjourned until Dec. 4th at 10 a.m.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The United States have the honour of recording in their favour the first award made by the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague. It was a question relating to the Mexican Govenment's liability on account of a claim preferred by the Archbishop of San Francisco, and the sum involved amounted to $1,420,682 (gold). The tribunal consisted of Professor Martens of St. Petersburg; Lord Justice of Appeal Sir Edward Fry; Professor Asser, a Dutch jurist; Drs. Lohman and Matzeer of Holland. It is now expected that the tribunal will be invited to pronounce upon the liability of Russia in connexion with the seizure of several American sealing and whaling vessels on the high seas and the confiscation of the ships and their cargoes in 1891 and 1892; and afterwards upon the Samoan claims against the United States, Germany and England for losses caused by the bombardment of Samoa in 1899, in the sequel of Chief Justice Chambers' decision that Malietoa was the rightful King. It is plain that The Hague Tribunal is to play a great part in settling international disputes.

Contrary to popular belief, education is not at a standstill in the Southern States, but it is making marked advancement. The last census reports show that the percentage of Southern children who can read and write has increased in the last decade an average of 7 per cent., and in Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina the average increase amounts to 10 per cent.

Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt, whose engagement to Theodore Roosevelt Douglas Robinson was recently announced, has just come into possession of property in New York estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000. Miss Roosevelt has just attained her majority. She inherited the property from her mother, who was Miss Helen Astor, daughter of William Astor. Both Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt and her fiance, who is the son of Douglas Robinson, are relatives of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is dramatizing her unique biography of Alexander Hamilton, which amused the public and disconcerted the critics for a long time after its publication. The play will be produced by Charles Frohman, who considers the character of Hamilton singularly well fitted for stage purposes. Mrs. Atherton is in Copenhagen, where she is writing the play. The California novelist has also been asked to write a play of old mission days in California for production in London.

State reports have become so voluminous and expensive in Massachusetts that a commission has been appointed to supervise, edit and compress them in the interest of economy. President Roosevelt is endeavouring to produce a similar reform in the Federal departments at Washington. Secretary Cortelyon has written, at his direction, to the head of every executive department on the subject, saying: "The President thinks there is much useless matter and a large number of unnece sary and expensive illustrations included in many of the reports and documents published; that many are issued at great expense which accomplish no practical good, and that there is too much public printing generally." Abuses of this kind are prevalent in almost every State in the Union.

A well-known expert on standard works of art recently received an offer of a large fee to go to the United States to value and criticise certain collections of wealthy Americans. He asked to be excused, and the real reason for his refusal, he explained privately, was the fact that "if I gave my honest opinion I would seriously offend my clients as well as certain well-known London dealers." In other words, it is notorious that immense quantities of worthless or spnrious "art treasures" have been unloaded on wealthy American collectors, especially during the past two years. It is even said by those who ought to know that Morgan, Walters and Widener are the only ones among the large purchasers who have not been badly victimized.

A teacher in an American school recently received the following letter: "Sir,—Will you in the future give my son easier some to do at nites? This is what he's brought hoam two or three nites back. If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fil? Well, we tried and could make nothing of it at all, and my boy cried and laughed and sed he didnt dare to go back in the morning without doing it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of here, which I could ill afford to do, and then he went

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and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles. We fill them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I dont know whether it is right or not, as we spilt some while doing it. P.S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere."

A brief history of the Great American coal strike which has now happily come to an end is opportune. It began on May 15, and is supposed to have involved 145,000 workers. The union demanded twenty per cent. increase in pay, an eight hour day for men employed by the day, and 2,240 pounds should constitute a ton. Upon the continued refusal of the operators to grant these demands the mining regions became the scene of repeated riotings, incendiarism, and murderous assaults on non-union men and mine guards. From $3.35 per ton the price of hard coal increased to $25, and with the famine at its height the President called a conference of the parties to the strike at Washington, October 3. This conference was fruitless, but on October 11 eventually successful negotiations for a settlement began with a visit by Mr. Secretary Root to Mr. J. P. Morgan at New York. Two days later Mr. Morgan laid before the President the offer of the operators to leave the dispute to a commission which was appointed by the President and accepted by the mine workers' leader on the 16th. The cost of the strike is estimated at $142,500,000.

The annual convention of the American Street Railway Association is to be held this year in Detroit, and in anticipation of the event the *Street Railway Journal* has made a special interurban electric railway edition of the October number, with particular reference to Detroit as the centre of one of the most important systems in the Middle West. Detroit is connected by electric railways with Port Huron on the north, a distance of seventy-five miles, and with Toledo and Cleveland, O., on the south. Besides, the west lines extend from the city with only one slight break to the shores of Lake Michigan. One Detroit company controls an interurban system embracing a total mileage of 301.15, while a total of 401.15 miles of interurban electric railroad terminates there. Detroit is, in fact, one of the oldest interurban electric railroad centres in the United States. These lines are operated at rates of speed ranging from twenty miles to fifty miles an hour, and their trains carry special kinds of freight as well as passengers, in successful competition with the steam railroads. One of the special features of the lines operated inside the city is the issuance of workingmen's tickets, which are good between the hours of 5.30 and 7 a.m. and 5.15 and 6.15 p.m. These are sold at the rate of eight tickets for 25 cents—practically 3 cents a trip.

"The Mineral Resources of the United States," just issued by the American Geological Survey, credits California with the production of 8,786,330 barrels of petroleum in 1901—an increase of 4,461,846 barrels over 1900, or 103.18 per cent. This is a much greater increase in quantity than any other state in the Union, Texas following with an increase of 3,557,619 barrels, though the percentage of Texas' increase is greater than that of California. The total output of the Texas fields last year was 4,393,658 barrels, or about one-half that of California. Ohio led all states last year, with West Virginia second and Pennsylvania third. The value of California's output in 1901 is placed at $4,974,540, or $0.566 per barrel, as against an average value of $0.943 per barrel in 1900. The average value of the oil for the whole country last year was a fraction over 95 cents, as against $1.19 per barrel in 1900. A bulletin on the production of petroleum in Russia and America says that since 1897 Russia has produced more petroleum than the United States, last year the output in Russia being 85,000,000 barrels, and in the United States 68,000,000 barrels. The facilities for handling the large Russian product are at present crude, costly and wasteful. The markets are far away from the production. It is said that three and one half barrels of oil equal one ton of Russian coal, which is high-priced and inferior in quality. The irregular supply and the fluctuating price interfere with the sale of larger quantities of fuel oil in the great interior of Russia. During 1900 Russia produced about 17,800,000 short tons of coal, the higher grades of which sell for from $7 to $9 a ton. During the same year the United States produced about 270,000,000 short tons of coal.

The influence of good sanitation on the genera health of a community is notably illustrated in the death rate record of Massachusetts. A recent report of the State Board of Health shows that of 1892 the death rate there was 20.8 per 1,000 in population, while in 1901 it was only 16.8. In the first five years of the decade the average death rate was 19.7; in the second five only 17.6. But there are some still more remarkable indications of the improvements produced by sanitary and medical science. Consumption claims more victims in that State than any other disease. In 1852 the death rate from consumption was 39.7 per 10,000. This has been steadily reduced until in 1901 it was only 17.5, and the rate is still falling. Then, again, the number of deaths due to typhoid fever is only one-fourth what it was half a century ago. Diphtheria, which was also formerly among the most malignant of the diseases prevalent in Massachusetts, has been stripped of much of its malignity since 1895 through the application of anti-toxin treatment, while the victims of scarlet fever, whooping cough and puerperal fever have been reduced one-half in fifty years, and the fatality of cholera infantum has likewise been diminished.

The annual report of Rear-Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, recently forwarded to the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, makes a plea for maintaining the equipment of the navy yards so that vessels may be built there. On this point Admiral Bowles says:—"This bureau is of the opinion that it should be the obvious policy of the department to so arrange navy yard plants that they should be efficient for shipbuilding, which is in reality one of the most important functions which they may be required to to perform." In discussing the needs of the various yards, Admiral Bowles recommends the construction of a steel floating dry dock of the largest size at the Puget sound yard, saying that when the yard is amplified to the proportions contemplated one dock will be inadequate. He recommends various expenditures at Mare island, mainly in the way of batterments, which are included in the Secretary's estimates for 1904. Speaking of the need of slips for large vessels, Chief Constructor Bowles recommends that the block at Mare island now occupied by the new ferry slip and gatehouse, labor board, dispensary and fire engine buildings be utilized and these buildings be removed. He recommends building a slip for vessels 400 feet long, with a cantilever crane and runway, the whole to cost $100,000. Up to July 1st, the end of the last fiscal year, the Union Iron Works was badly behind in contracts for the completion of naval vessels. In the construction of the battle-ship *Ohio* the firm was twenty-nine months behind time, armoured cruiser *California* was twelve months, armoured cruiser *South Dakota* thirteen months, protected cruiser *Tacoma* eighteen months, cruiser *Milwaukee* eleven months, monitor *Wyoming* nineteen months, submarine torpedo-boats *Grampus* and *Pike* fifteen months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, so well known throughout the United States, died at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 26, in her home, No. 250 West 94th street, New York. Mrs. Stanton was 87 years old.

The growing list of U.S. naval officers, who for one reason or another are anxious to quit the service has been increased by two through the tender of the resignations of Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, of the *Olympia*, and Ensign G. W. Ealler, who was recently detached from duty on the Asiatic station. Many of the recent resignations, it is said, have been due to dissatisfaction with the present conditions which the U.S. Navy Department is either unwilling or unable to explain.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER XIII.

Negotiations between the Japanese and the Chinese.—Death of Ryusa, Konishi's father.—Death of the two brothers Ito.—Fall of Otomo Yoshimune.—Death of Gamo Ujisato.—Disgrace and death of Hidetsugu.—Conversion of the Governor of Kyoto's family, of Ota Hidenobu, of Kyogoku Takatomo, of the two sons of Tsugaru Tamenobu, of Kimura Shigetaka, of Hosokawa Okimoto and his nephew Tadatoshi, of Ukita Nobuzumi and of Akashi Kamon, of Asano Yukinaga, of Hachisuka Iemasa and of Terazawa.—New Embassies from the Philippines to Japan.

The Orientals possess in an unheard of degree the secret of dragging out affairs, even the most pressing. They therefore succeed infallibly, in their relations with Occidentals, in driving the latter to despair by the desperate slowness, which they apply to the conduct of their negotiations. But when two Oriental peoples are struggling with one another, the victory will indubitably be won by that one which will have been able to display the greatest total of inertia. This is what took place during the Korean expedition; the Chinese finally succeeded in ruining the Japanese by making them wait for years, before giving them a definite answer.

Some time after the departure of the Japanese from Seoul, the Chinese, at the instance of Konishi, had sent Jukeki, their delegate, to Fusan. This Jukeki was a cunning old gentleman, an adept in all the trickery of Chinese diplomacy, whose mission was rather to spy out the state of the enemy, than to conclude anything whatever. From Fusan, Konishi accompanied him to Nagoya, to which place the Taiko had returned, at the beginning of the year 1593. The latter, completely unable to understand the true state of affairs, received Jukeki as a conqueror, and as such personally dictated conditions to him. He required that a Chinese princess should be given to him in marriage; that the Japanese should be allowed to trade with China and Korea; that of the eight provinces composing this latter country, the four in the south should belong to the Japanese; and that, finally, the Emperor of China should pay an annual tribute to Japan.(18) Jukeki pretended to find the claims of the Taiko quite reasonable and promised to forward them at once to his government. John Naito, reputed for his knowledge in Chinese characters, was to accompany Jukeki to the Court of Peking, in order to bring back thence the response. At the same time the Taiko ordered Ukita to release the two Korean princes whom Kato had brought to Fusan.

Wishing finally to prove that he had by no means decided to bring the war to an end, he recalled to Japan the most tired soldiers, and replaced them by 50,000 fresh troops. Konishi, who had hoped for a little rest, received the order to proceed anew to his post.

This second voyage to Korea must have appeared all the more painful to Konishi as, in parting, he left Ryusa, his old father, aged 70 years, upon his death-bed. Ryusa, after having occupied the post of governor of Murotsu at first, and of Sakai afterwards, was nominated by the Taiko the principal purveyor of the whole army(19). In virtue of this new function, he had accompanied the Taiko to Nagoya, where he lived continually in his company. It was while busily discharging the many duties attached to this new post that Ryusa, feeling the approach of death, had himself transported to Kyoto, where he expired surrounded only by Christians. In order to avoid the splendour of a Buddhist funeral, to which his position as a high functionary would make his remains liable, he had ordered the Christians to bury him themselves and in secret. Ryusa had never feared to publicly show that he was a Christian, not even, after the edict of the Taiko. By a strange anomaly the latter only thought the more of him for this. In nominating Benedict Josei, the eldest son of Ryusa, governor of Sakai, he even went so far as to recommend him to imitate the Christian life of his father. With Ryusa disappeared one of

(18) Hideyoshi-fu, Vol. III.
(19) Hideyoshi-fu, vol. II.

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the greatest benefactors of the Jesuits. His purse was always open to them, whether it was to help them to build churches, or found works of charity. From his own private means he had erected at Sakai an immense hospital for the abandoned sick. At his death he left more than two thousand pieces of gold for the reconstruction of the church at Kyoto, which, some years before, the Taiko had caused to be demolished.

The death of Ryusa began a series of misfortunes. The two brothers Ito, who had gone to Korea with their uncle Suketake, fell dangerously ill there. Hoping to recover their health in their native country, they at once embarked for Japan, but neither of them ever reached the end of his voyage. Bartholomew, the elder, died in the island of Tsushima, while Jerome, overtaken by a tempest, was shipwrecked in the province of Nagato, where he died soon after. At his particular request, his servants planted a wooden cross on his tomb, and went to announce the sad news to his afflicted mother. On the death of these two brothers, the domain of the Ito passed entirely to Suketake.

Otomo Yoshimune, in punishment for his cowardly conduct, on the occasion of the retreat of Konishi and Kuroda, was despoiled of his estates and exiled, with only five servants, to the house of Mori Terumoto. His son Fulgent Yoshinobu, was sent to the house of Kato Kiyomasa, who confided to him the command of 500 men. Such was the fate of the illustrious family of Otomo. Personally the fall of Yoshimune was not a great loss for the Christian religion. After his conversion he had brought that religion more shame than glory. But what was irreparable was the misfortune of the numerous *samurai* whom the *daimyo* brought downward in his fall. Several thousand of these unfortunate men found themselves suddenly destitute with their families. They were obliged to go and offer their services to other masters or to choose another profession. Forced by misery, some of them sold their daughters to houses of ill-fame. The annals of the Jesuits report one of these sad examples, where two Christian sisters were thus sold to a brothel of Kyoto, by their pagan parents. The reader knows with what passiveness young Japanese maidens obey in such cases the paternal will. These two Christian girls also allowed themselves to be taken to the brothels, but, on arriving at their destination, they resolved to die sooner than embrace a mode of life which their religion condemned. The eldest died, murdered by blows, and the second would have probably met the same fate, had not Melchior Asonuma, *kerai* of Mori Terumoto, warned in time, got her delivered(20). If this was already the fate of the pagan *samurai*, the misfortunes of the Christian *samurai* were greater still. Several *daimyo*, fearing to compromise themselves, refused to employ as followers persons who professed the proscribed religion.

After the departure of Otomo, Bungo was divided between several pagan *daimyo*. Mori Takamasa, of whom more anon, was nominated to Saeki. It was owing to him that Paul Shiga was able to remain in Bungo, and to support the Christians of that province(21).

Finally the tragic death of Gamo Ujisato deprived the Christians of one of the firmest supports in those difficult times. Here are the circumstances under which it came to pass. The Taiko, after having sent Jukeki and John Naito to the court of Peking, had again taken, without delay, the road to Kyoto. Yodogimi, his favourite concubine, had just given him a son, who received the name of Hideyori (Autumn, 1593). The unexpected arrival of an heir pleased the Taiko so much, that he renounced even the idea of returning to Nagoya, where, in fact, he never after placed foot. His principal occupation, henceforward, was the construction of a new residence at Fushimi, where a strong castle was built, according to his orders, on the celebrated "Momoyama," the Mountain of the Peach-trees. Following his example, the *daimyo* also constructed houses there, and the "Momoyama" became the rendez-vous of all the grandees of Japan. It was while these buildings were going on, that the incurable mistrust of the Taiko led to a series of bloody dramas, of which Gamo Ujisato was the first victim.

During a visit which the Taiko paid to Kyoto (1595), he wished to be for a day the guest of Gamo. The latter received him with unheard of pomp, and spent 1,400 gold pieces for guilding the fishes, which were to be served during the repast. Gamo himself presented the *sake* cup to his guest, and made him a princely present each time he drained it. After the first cup, he offered him 4,500 gold pieces, after the second several pieces of silk, and so on. The total value of the presents reached the figure of 10,000 gold pieces. The members of the Taiko's suite were also treated with much munificence. But scarcely had the Taiko retired, when Gamo began to vomit blood; he had been poisoned, and he died a few days after. Public opinion accused the Taiko of this poisoning, without, however, indicating his reasons. Some suppose that the distinguished character of Gamo, who had been brought up in Nobunaga's court, had wounded the vanity of the Taiko, whose low origin could never be mistaken, whether he wished to dance a "Nō"(22), or whether, in spite of his complete ignorance in such matters, he took into his head the notion of composing poems Others, and among them the Religious, contend that the protestations that Gamo had made in favour of the Christian religion, at Nagasaki, at Nagoya or at Kyoto, had been reported to the Taiko, who from that moment had resolved on his ruin. Which of these theories is right? For want of evident proofs one is, however, reduced to simple hypotheses. What is sure, however, is that Gamo was convinced that the Taiko was the author of his death. Before expiring he expressed all his sorrow on this point, as well as the inanity of human life in these verses:—

Fukanedomo
Itsuka wa kana wa
Ch ru mono wo
Kokoro sewashiki
Haru no yama kaze.

"The flower withers of itself without that the breath of the wind dries it up,
"Why then, mountain-wind of Springtime, art thou angry against it?"

The principal vassals of Gamo, for the most part Christians like him, kept up for several years more the religion at Utsunomiya (Shimotsuke), whither Hideyuki, son of Ujisato, had been tranferred, after the death of his father. Hideyuki manifested even the desire to receive baptism, but it is probable that he was never permitted to realize this wish.

Some time after this drama, the Taiko proceeded to another, more terrible still: the death of Hidetsugu, his adopted son. The latter had at first observed with pain that the Taiko, while ceding to him the office of Kwampaku, had reserved to himself all the power. But after the birth of Hideyori, his anxiety only increased, and he already saw the day when the Taiko would deprive him of his post in favour of this infant. To obviate this disgrace, he had circulated, among the *daimyo*, a positive invitation to swear to him entire fidelity. This step had been taken in the greatest secrecy, but Mori Terumoto while protesting his devotion to Hidetsugu, warned the Taiko of it.(23) The latter appeared at first to attach no importance to the proceedings of Hidetsugu, but after a certain lapse of time, he signified to him to resign his position and retire immediately to the monastery of Mount Koya(24), to await there his orders. Hidetsugu submitted to this summons without offering the least complaint, and left on that very instant for Koya, accompanied only by ten servants, as the Taiko had ordered. But scarcely was he installed in his monastery, when a special envoy came to order him, on the part of the Taiko, to commit *harakiri*, an order which Hidetsugu at once obeyed (August, 1595).

In an access of cruelty, the Taiko caused the whole family of Hidetsugu to be massacred, not excepting even the women and the children still at the breast. All his vassals, among whom was then Simon Ikeda Tango-no-Kami were depo-ed. As to the *daimyo* who had followed his party, several had to pay for the attachment, which they had shown, with their lives. Among the latter was Kimura Shigeyoshi, *daimyo* of Yodo (Yamashiro). His wife was to share his lot, but she succeeded in concealing herself in a Christian family, whose religion she embraced (25).

One would be inclined to believe that, after the preceding examples, no *daimyo* would henceforth dare to expose himself to the Taiko's anger by

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(20) Hay, p. 490.
(21) Lettera annua, 1596, p.260.
(22) A kind of operatic performance consisting of music and dancing.
(23) Hay p. 277.
(24) Situated in the province of Kii, this monastery was founded in 817, by the celebrated bonze Kobo Daishi. It served generally as a retreat for disgraced *daimyo* and courtiers.
(25) Hay, 473 and 474.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Komatsu-no-Miya, H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; R. D. Robison, Esq., Jas Dodds, Esq., V. Biad, Esq., Governor Sufu, T. Thomas, Esq., G. Philip, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., Count von Arco-Valley, L. Mottet, Esq., and T. Rinoiye, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—A. G. Morey Weale, Esq., CHAIRMAN; A. Bianchi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., P. de C. Morriss, Esq., H. Keswick, Esq. and B. Runge, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE:—B. Runge, Esq.

SECRETARY:—S. H. Somerton.

The first day of the Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club was favoured with bright skies and pleasant, though somewhat chilly, weather, while the course was in excellent condition. The attendance in the Paddock and on the stand was fully up to the average and excellent sport was enjoyed. The fields of starters were larger than usual in recent seasons and one record at least was made, namely Uhlenhorst's time in the Australian Griffins race, 67 3/5 seconds for the five furlongs, and this without having been ridden at the finish. An unfortunate accident occurred in the fourth race, in which May Crown, ridden by Mr. Catto, fell and broke a foreleg, necessitating his being shot. This officiating officers of the day were as follow:—Judge, Mr. Bianchi; Asst. Judge, Mr. F. J. Hall; Starter, Mr. T. Thomas; Second Starter, Mr. P. de C. Morriss; Handicapper, Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin; Clerk of Scales Dr. Wheeler; Timekeeper, Mr. F. H. Bugbird.

The various events are detailed below:—

1.—THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than 3 races 10lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5. winner yen 250, Second Horse 50 yen. One Mile.

Mr. Yodo's The Orb, 140lb.....(Hakodate) 1
Mr. Sphinx's Fouree, 150lb. .....(Miyagawa) 2
Mr. Scherz's Faule Grete, 150lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 3

Faule Grete tested the temper of the starter severely being apparently determined not to start At last when the three got away The Orb took the lead, with Fouree next and Faule Grete last. The same order lasted all the way round The Orb passing the post a couple of lengths behind Fouree, Faule Grete a length behind. Time, 1.53 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Fouree 231, The Orb 58, Faule Grete 109; Total yen 1,791—The Orb, yen 31

2.—The SHIMOSA CUP, for Subscription Country-Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Half a Mile.

Mr. Kawakita's Kiyokawa, *123 .....(Ichi) 1
Mr. Hansa's Alster, *123lb. .....(Mayeda) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Ping pong, *123lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Sphinx's Le Gone, *123lb. .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Pond's Niicup, *130lb .....(Hayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Komatsu, *123lb .....(Kato) 0

Kiyokawa got the lead at the start and kept it to the end. A good race ensued between Alster and

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Ping-pong for second place, the former getting the position three lengths behind Kiyokawa. Time 56⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Kiyokawa 236, Le Gone 10, Niicup 11, Komatsu 10, Alster 89, Ping-pong 34; total yen 1,950—Kiyokawa, yen 7.50.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Hansa's Uhlenhorst, 140lb. .....(Mayeda) 1
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 2
Mr. Cosmopolis' Suzon, 137lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 3
Mr. R. Field's Trust Not, 130lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Kawakita's Kachikawa, 130lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Ma Mie, 130lb. .....(Mayejima) 0
Mr. Pond's Azuma, 130lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Pond's Sydney, 130lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Sakura, 137lb.....(Sato) 0
Mr. Yodo's Tonegawa, 137lb. .....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Bambina, 130lb.....(Kato) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Sir Claude MacDonald's, Peking 137lb. ...(Higaki) 0
Mr. K. Sasaky's Cloudy, 130lb.....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Thistle, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Shamrock, 137lb.....(Tomioka) 0

This event brought out the large field of sixteen. After some difficulty in getting them away a fair start was effected. Uhlenhorst soon ran to the front and kept the lead to the finish, passing the post three lengths ahead of Sanyo, with Suzon a good third. Time, 1.07⅗.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Trust Not 7, Kachikawa 6, Ma Mie 11, Azuma 33, Sydney 48, Sakura 5, Tonegawa 29, Bambina 13, Sanyo 178, Margherita 9, Uhlenhorst 123, Peking 35, Cloudy 4, Thistle 13, Shamrock 8, Suzon 60; total, yen 2,619—Uhlenhorst, yen 21.50.

4.—The ALL-AGED STAKES, for all Horses; weight for Age; Subscription Horses of 1899-1902 Spring that have not won more than 5 races allowed 7lb.; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250. One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Imperial Mistral II, 145lb...(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Arakawa (late Hawfinch), 140lb. (Ichi) 2
Mr. K. Sasaki's The Coronet, 140lb...(Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. Pond's Saikio, 140lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. C. de C. Hughes' Lady, 140lb...(Mr. Jarmain) 0
Mr. May's May Crown, 140lb.....(Mr. Catto) 0

After several attempts a fair start was effected, May Crown went to the front with Imperial Mistral next, Arakawa about a length behind. Coming round the corner before the straight May Crown met with an accident and injured a leg. Imperial Mistral then took the lead and passed the post two or three lengths in front of Arakawa with Coronet a good third. Time, 1.53⅞.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Arakawa 133, Saikio 36, Lady 25, The Coronet 73, Imperial Mistral 455, May Crown 116; total yen 3,771.—Imperial Mistral paid yen 8.50.

5.—The SYDNEY CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901 and Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than 3 races 10lb. extra; an allowance of 3lb. for Spring Horses of 1902 that have not won a race; winner of race No. 1 excluded; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Field's Tenryu, 145lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, 240lb. .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 145lb.....(Kurosaki) 3
Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 137lb. .....(Kato) 0
Mr. News' Figaro (late Hayabusa), 137lb. ...(Ichi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tamagawa, 137lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. Decimus' Firefly, 140lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patsie, 134lb.....(Sugiura) 0

Patsie made the running three-quarters of the way round. In the straight Ojosama came to the front and Tenryu next in order. In the home stretch a fine race took place between Tenryu and Ojosama, the former just winning by a nose. Time, 1.22½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Tenryu 32, Tamagawa 51 Fujikawa 109, Desdemona 48, Figaro 15, Ojosama 282, Firefly 45, Patsie 119; total, yen 2,947—Tenryu, yen 92.

6.—The MANDARIN CUP, for all China Ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the committee before the meeting and approved by them; weight as per scale; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second pony yen 50. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Unverzagt's Max Willem (late Coronation), 150lb.(Mr. Nishimura) 1
Mr. Mottu's Sunrise, 150lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Hayakawa, 150lb.....(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. News' Etourdi, 147lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 0
Dr. Mansfeld's Standard Rose (late Hayakoma), 150lb.(Dr. Mansfeld) 0
Mr. Elliott's MacMorse, 150lb. .....(Mr. Elliott) 0

Max Willem got away with a good start and kept the lead throughout. In the straight Mr. Mottu on Sunrise challenged the leader and made a good race of it, Max Willem winning only by a head, Hayakawa finishing third. Time, 1.30⅕.

PARI MUTUEL, yen 5—Hayakawa 227, Etourdi 39, Standard Rose 79, Sunrise 398, Max Willem 66, McMorse 65: total yen 3,897—Max Willem yen 59.

7.—The NARITA STAKES, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winner of race No. 2 excluded; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukigase, *123lb.....(Goto) 1
Mr. May's Miss May, *123lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Carnegie's Leek, *130lb. .....(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Pond's Niicup, *130lb.....(Hayashi) 0
Mr. Yodo's Shitaka, 135lb. .....(Kurosaka) 0

Miss May took up the running from the start and led till the Trees were reached, when Tsukigase collared her and increasing his lend won easily by several lengths from Miss May. Leek finishing third, Time 1.12⅖.

PARI MUTUEL, yen 5—Niicup 27, Tsukigase 344, Shitaka 20, Miss May 83, Leek 20; total yen 2,232—Tsukigase yen 6.50.

8.—The NEW SOUTH WALES STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; winner of race No. 3 excluded; weight for age; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Yezoye's Cameo, 130lb.....(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 2
Mr. Pond's Melbourne, 130lb. ..... (Hayashi) 3
Mr. Sphinx's Ma Mie, 130lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 137lb. .....(Mayeda) 0
Mr. May's Lady May, 130lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Rose, 140lb.....(Horikoshi) 0

This was an easy win for Cameo, who ran to the front at the start and romped in an easy winner by half a dozen lengths. Time, 2.14⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, yen 5—Ma Mie 26, Melbourne 250, Sanyo 48 Cameo 304, Elbe 31, Lady May 32, Rose 19; total yen 3.195—Cameo, yen 10.50.

9.—The BRISBANE CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 1 race, for 2 races or more 7lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. Decimus' The Beetle, 145lb. .....(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Carnegie's I.O.U., 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Field's Try Again, 140lb.....(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. Iris' Yamato, 140lb.....(Rikizo) 0
Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 147lb. .....(Kurosaki) 0
Mr. Elliott's Hope, 130lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. R. Field's Temper 130lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
* Mares and Geldings.—Allowance deducted.

Yamato got away first but The Beetle came to the front at the Trees and I.O.U. ran into second place. In this order they finished, The Beetle winning by about half a length; Try Again third. Time, 1.53.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Temper 31, Try Again 52, Fujikawa 197, The Beetle 439, I.O.U. 23, Hope 58, Yamato 118; total, yen 4,131—The Beetle, yen 9.50.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The second day of the Autumn Meeting proved scarcely as auspicious as the first. The sunshine of Monday was missing and the air was bleak though the wind was not so strong as on Monday. The costumes of the ladies showed that they were fully alive to the somewhat winterly weather to be encountered. The number of lady visitors was not up to the average of the ladies' day, but still they figured in fair numbers and the general attendance was moderately large. As usual on the second day, Tokyo furnished a goodly contingent of visitors, amongst whom were Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Asada, Vice Minister for Communications, the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald and Lady MacDonald, Mr. Watanabe and a number of representatives of the foreign Legations, and Japanese officials, including Governor Sufu of Kanagawa and Mrs. Sufu. For the fourth race, the Nippon Derby, H.I.M. the Emperor had donated as first prize a fine silver punch bowl, and this was presented to the winner, Mr. Tatsuta, after the race by Baron Sannomiya, who expressed his pleasure in making the presentation to the winner on behalf of His Majesty. A very popular win was that of Mr. Elliott in the race for the Tientsin Cup, a handsome silver vase presented by Sir Claude MacDonald. Mr. Elliott rode his own pony, MacMorse, and after the race received the prize from the hands of Lady MacDonald, who gracefully complimented the winner on his success. The first and the eighth events proved rather uninteresting as one resulted in a walk over and the other in a match between two horses. Several of the races, however, afforded good sport and the pari mutuel and sweeps were well patronised. The details are as follow:—

1.—The CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Company); for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter, that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by horses the *bona fide* property of same owner or owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Horse will receive the added money; weight 145lb.; winners 7lb. extra; Entrance, yen 10. One Mile.

Mr. R. Field's Tenryu, 145lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 1

There were no starters for this race but Tenryu, who with Mr. Catto up walked over the course. As a result though there were sweepstakes there was no Pari Mutuel on the race.

2.—The MIRA STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winner of race No. 9 First day excluded, winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 1 race, 7lb. extra for 2 or more; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 142lb. .....(Kato) 1
Mr. Decimus' Firefly, 145lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 147lb.....(Kurosaki) 3
Mr. R. Field's Try Again, 140lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tamagawa, 140lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. News' Figaro, 140lb.....(Mr. Jarmain) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patsie, 137lb.....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Carnegie's I.O.U., 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Elliot's Hope, 130lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. Iris' Yamato, 140lb. .....(Sasaki) 0

The start was anything but a good one, one horse being left yards behind and two or three getting away with a good lead. Desdemona and Patsie were among the lucky ones and led the field for half a mile. Entering the straight Firefly ran into second place but failed to collar Desdemona, who finished a length ahead with Fujikawa a good third. Time 1.24⅕.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Try Again 18, Tamagawa 14, Fujikawa 124, Desdemona 46, Figaro 18, Firefly 104, Patsie 68, I.O.U. 196, Hope 11, Yamato 17; total, yen 2,772—Desdemona, yen 60.

3.—The COLONIAL STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Pond's Melbourne, 130lb. .....(Hayashi) 1
Mr. Yezoye's Cameo, 130lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Hansa's Uhlenhorst, 140lb. .....(Mayeda) 3
Mr. R. Field's Trust Not, 130lb.....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Ma Mie, 130lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 137lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Rose, 140lb.....(Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Cosmopolis' Suzon, 137lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 0

Uhlenhorst got to the front in the first half mile and had a lead of five or six lengths passing the Stand. Going up the Dip, however, Melbourne came up and passed Uhlenhorst, Cameo at the same time challenging the leader. After a close race down the distance Melbourne passed the post about a head in front of Cameo, Uhlenhorst a good third. Time, 2.26.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Trust Not 20, Ma Mie 11, Melbourne 68, Sanyo 110, Cameo 371, Margherita 34, Uhlenhorst 219, Rose 9, Suzon 54; total, yen 3,942—Melbourne, yen 58.

4.—The NIPPON DERBY, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at meeting 3lb. extra; Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukigase, *132lb.....(Goto) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Kiyokawa, *132lb. .....(Ichi) 2
Mr. Hansa's Alster, *124lb.....(Mayeda) 3
Mr. Pond's Niicup, *130lb. .....(Hayashi) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Ping-pong, *123lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Leek, *130lb. .....(Horikoshi) 0

Niicup made the running to the Trees when Tsukigase draw up and, passing Niicup in the straight, won easily by half a dozen lengths from Kiyokawa who had displaced Niicup in the home stretch. Alster was a good third. Time, 1.11⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Kiyokawa 387, Niicup, 29, Tsukigase 490, Alster 134, Ping-pong 90, Leek 37; total yen 5,251—Tsukigase, yen 10.50.

5.—The TIENTSIN CUP, Handicap, for China Ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the committee before the meeting, and approved by them; Entrance, yen 5. One Mile.

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Mr. Elliott's MacMorse, 182lb. .....(Mr. Elliott) 1
Mr. Mottu's Sunrise, 152lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Hayakawa, 155lb.....(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. News' Etourdi, 135lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 0
Dr. Mansfeld's Standard Rose 140lb.....
(Dr. Mansfeld) 0
Mr. Unverzagt's Max Willem, 135lb.....
(Mr. Wrekmeir) 0

Etourdi was so troublesome that it was scarcely a matter of surprise that when a start was made it was a wretched one, the ponies being separated by a dozen lengths from first to last. McMorse got away well and was never passed, Sunrise taking second place a couple of lengths behind, Hayakawa third. Time, 2.14⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hayakawa 458, Etourdi 35, Standard Rose 30, Sunrise 472, Max Willem 118, McMorse 104; total, yen 5,476—McMorse, yen 52.50.

6.—The TOKIO STAKES, Handicap, for All-Comers. Entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Norfolk's Imperial Mistral II, 148lb. (Sugiura) 1
Mr. K. Sasaky's The Coronet, 137lb. ...(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Arakawa, 140lb. .....(Ichi) 3
Mr. Sphinx's Fourree, 131lb. .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Pond's Saikio, 135lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. C. de C. Hughes' Lady, 125lb ...(Mr. Jarmain 0

Imperial Mistral soon after the start shook off The Coronet and Arakawa. Saikio however stuck close to the leader until passing the trees when she appeared to be finished. The Coronet made a try in the straight to collar the Mistral but the latter passed the post two lengths to the good. Time, 2.24⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Arakawa 78, Fouree 55, Saikio 67, Lady 42, The Coronet 70, Imperial Mistral 448; total yen 3,420—Imperial Mistral, yen 7.50.

7.—The YOKOHAMA PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for 2 races, 7lb. extra for more than 2; winners at meeting 3lb. extra. Entrance yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Decimus' The Beetle, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Carnegie's I.O.U., 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Field's Temper, 130lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 147lb.....Kurosaka) 0
Mr. News' Figaro, 145lb.....(Mr. Jarmain) 0

The Beetle and Fujikawa drew to the front at the half mile, with Saikio close up. At the trees Saikio fell behind and I.O.U. came into second place. The Beetle, increasing his lead, won by half a dozen lengths. Time, 2.12⅒.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Temper 56, Fujikawa 132, Figaro 42, The Beetle 542, I.O.U. 173; total, yen 4,252—The Beetle, yen 8.

8.—The NEGISHI CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900-1901; weight for age; winners of 3 races, at date of entry 5lb. extra; of more than 3 races, 10lb. extra; winners at meeting to carry an additional 5lb.; winner yen 250. Mile and a Half.

Mr. Yodo's The Orb, 140lb.....(Hakodate) 1
Mr. Iris' Tasmanian, 150lb. .....(Rikizo) 2

This was a match between The Orb and Tasmanian and resulted in a win for The Orb by a couple of lengths or so. Time, 3.01⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—The Orb 515, Tasmanian 451; total, yen 4,347—The Orb, yen 8.50.

9.—The MELBOURNE STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners of 1 race at meeting 5lb. extra, of 2 or more aces 7lb. extra. Entrance yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50, third horse yen 25. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Hansa's Uhlenhorst, 140lb.....(Mayeda) 1
Mr. Cosmopolis' Suzon, 137lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 2
Mr. Yezoye's Cameo, 130lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Pond's Azuma, 130lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Pond's Sydney, 130lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Sakura, 137lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. Yodo's Tonegawa, 137lb.....(Kurohashi) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Bambina, 130lb.....(Kato) 0
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 137lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
Sir Claude MacDonald's Peking, 137lb....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Thistle, 137lb.....(Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Shamrock, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 0

Uhlenhorst got the best of a very bad start and led all round, beating Suzon by a length, Cameo, a good third. Time, 1.23½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Asama 31, Sydney 20, Sakura 14, Tonegawa 8, Bambina 33, Sanyo 113, Cameo 225, Margherita 10, Uhlenhorst 355, Peking 5, Thistle 14, Shamrock 14, Suzon 40; total yen 3974—Uhlenhorst yen 11.

* Mares and Geldings—Allowance Deducted.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

The sun shone out brightly and the temperature was far more comfortable on the Negishi Race-course on Wednesday than it had been on the two previous days. The persistant rain of the preceding night had naturally made the course heavier, but for all that it was not what might be called a mud-lark's day. The attendance of visitors was not so large as on Tuesday, but was fairly up to the average. Most of the events brought out good fields and several surprises were sprung upon those who were supposed to be "in the know." The sport all round was good and the speculation of the public in backing their fancy was as free and liberal as on the previous days. In the second race some trouble occurred through the rider of Fujikawa, who came in first, crossing the track of Try Again, who finished second. A protest was lodged by the owner, not the rider, of the latter horse and was upheld by the Committee, but the decision arrived at only amounted to a caution to the rider complained of. A change was made on Wednesday morning in the officer officiating as starter, Mr. P. de C. Morriss taking the place of Mr. Tom Thomas. The office of starter is a difficult and thankless one at the best. The events were as follows:—

1.—The PRIX DES HARAS, Handicap, for all Subscription Horses entered at the Meeting, Australian and Country Breds, (1902 Subscription Country Breds excluded), a forced entry of 10 yen—non-starters half forfeit, Handicap weights to be published at close of second day. Winner yen 300, Second Horse yen 100. Third Horse yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, 140lb.....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Scherz's Faule Grete, 142lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Sphinx's Fouree, 142lb. .....(Miyagawa) 3
Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 139lb. .....(Kato) 0
Mr. Pond's Saikio, 148lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0

Saikio got away with a fair start and led till the half mile was passed. Here Ojosama came up and before the trees were reached disposed of Saikio, who also had to give place to Fouree and Faule Grete. After entering the straight Ojosama increased the lead and came in an easy winner by six or seven lengths from Faule Grete, who had got into second place in the run home. Fouree finished third. Time, 2.02⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Fouree 81, Saikio 127, Desdemona 33, Faule Grete 51, Ojosama 59; total, yen 1,579—Ojosama, yen 27.

2.—The QUEENSLAND PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1902, and Autumn, 1902; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one race, 7lb. extra for 2 or more; winners at meeting of one race 5lb. extra, of 2 races excluded; an additional 3lb. allowance for Autumn Subscription Horses that have not won 2 Races; Entrance, yen 5. Winner yen 250, Second Horse yen 50, Third Horse yen 25. One Mile.

Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 147lb. .....(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. R. Field's Try Again, 140lb.....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. B. Runge's Bambina, 127lb. .....(Kato) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Tamagawa, 140lb.....(Kato) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 134lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Pond's Sydney, 131lb. .....(Hakodate) 0

Bambina got away first and led for half a mile when Tamagawa came up, and after running level until the Trees were reached were overhauled and passed by Fujikawa and Try Again. The former after getting the lead kept it to the finish beating Try Again by two lengths; Bambina finishing third. Time, 2.06⅒.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Try Again 68, Sydney 62, Tamagawa 29, Fujikawa 57, Bambina 41, Margherita 29; total, yen 2,187—Fujikawa yen 8.50.

3.—The PEKING CUP, Handicap, for all China ponies, to be ridden by Full Members of the Club or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them; Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Pony yen 50. Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Mottu's Sunrise, 148lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Elliott's MacMorse, 145lb. .....(Mr. Elliott) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Hayakawa, 150lb....(Mr. Jarmain) 3
Mr. Unverzagt's Max Willem, 145lb.
(Mr. Nishimura) 0

Max Willem led for nearly half a mile with Sunrise next in order. At the Trees McMorse joined the two leaders but Sunrise on entering the Straight came away from the others and passed the post several lengths ahead of McMorse, Hayakawa a good third. Time, 3.01⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hayakawa 354, Sunrise 492, Max Willem 119, McMorse 164; total, yen 5,080—Sunrise, yen 10.50.

4.—The OLD SUBSCIPTION CHAMPIONS for Australian Subscription Horses of 1900 and 1901; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the meeting of 1 race yen 10, of 2 races yen 20, and of more than 2 races yen 40. Optional to beaten horses at an entrance of yen 25. Winner yen 500. Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Iris' Tasmanian, 140lb. .....(Rikizo) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, 140lb. .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Yodo's The Orb, 140lb.....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. R. Field's Tenryu, 145lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0

Tasmanian, The Orb and Ojosama made a good race of it, running fairly level till the last quarter mile when Tasmanian appeared to have most left in him and passed the post a couple of lengths ahead of Ojosama. Time, 2.35⅞.

PARI MUTUEL, yen 5—The Orb 515, Tenryu 158, Ojosama 83, Tasmanian 127; total yen 3,973—Tasmanian, yen 31.

5.—The "All 1902" CHAMPIONS, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1902; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the meeting of yen 10 for 1 race; yen 20 for 2 races; yen 40 for more than 2 races; optional to beaten horses at an Entrance fee of yen 25. Winnor yen 500. Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Hansa's Uhlenhorst, 140lb. .....(Mayeda) 1
Mr. Pond's Melbourne, 130lb. .....(Hayashi) 2
Mr. Yezoye's Cameo, 130lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Decimus' The Beetle, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 0

The Beetle led for half a mile and then dropped behind, Uhlenhorst taking the lead followed by Melbourne close up. In the straight Melbourne ran into second place, but was unable to come up with Uhlenhorst who won by several lengths, Time 2.34⅘.

PARI MATUEL, 5 yen—Uhlenhorst 122, Cameo 111, The Beatle 412, Melbourne 242; total yen 3991—Uhlenhorst yen 30.50.

6.—The ALL-COMERS HANDICAP, for all Horses; Entrance yen 5; Weights to be published at conclusion of second day's racing, winner yen 300, Second Horse yen 100. Mile and a Half.

Mr. Norfolk's Imperial Mistral II, 160lb...(Sugiura) 1
Mr. K. Sasaki's The Coronet, 142lb....(Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Arakawa, 140lb. .....(Ichi) 3
Mr. C. de C. Hughes' Lady, 120lb...(Mr. Jarmain) 0

After some trouble at the start Imperial Mistral took the lead. In passing the post on the first round, Imperial Mistral led by two lengths, followed by The Coronet, Arakawa and Lady. Imperial Mistral continued increasing the distance, and at the Shakespeare was fifteen lengths to the good. Thence it was a walk-over for him and he passed the post twenty lengths ahead of The Coronet. Arakawa was a fair third. Time, 2.59.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Arakawa 156, Lady 128, The Coronest 57, Imperial Mistral 718; total yen 6,115—Imperial Mistral, yen 8.50.

7.—The NIPPON SOLACE, for Subscription Country Breds of Autumn, 1902, that have started during the meeting and not won a race; weight for Age. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Horse yen 50. Half a Mile.

Mr. May's Miss May, *123 .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. Carnegie's Leek, *130lb .....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Ping-pong, *123lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. Sphinx's Le Gone, *123lb..... (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Pond's Niicup, *130lb..... (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Komatsu, *123lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Hansa's Alster, *123lb. .....(Mayeda) 0

After a lot of difficulty in the start, Ping Pong got away with a lead but at the quarter mile was passed by Miss May and Leek. In the sequel of a good race home Miss May passed the post half a length ahead of Leek, Ping Pong third. Time, 2.02⅕.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Le Gone 40, Niicup 30, Komatsu 28, Alster 450, Ping-pong 70, Miss May 308, Leek 58; total yen 4,428—Miss May, yen 14.50.

8.—The CONSOLATION RACE, for Australian Subscription horses of Spring, 1902, that have started and not won a race during the meeting; weight for Age. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 200, Second Horse yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Patsie, 137lb.....(Sugiura) 1
Mr. Iris' Yamato, 140lb.....(Rikizo) 2
Mr. Carnegie's I.O.U., 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. R. Field's Temper, 130lb. .....(Tomioka) 0
Mr. R. Field's Try Again, 140lb.....(Mr. Cutto) 0
Mr. News' Figaro, 140lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Decimus' Firefly, 140lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Elliott's Hope, 140lb. .....(Ichi) 0

After a capital start Patsie went to the front with Firefly close up. At the Trees Yamato displaced Firefly and took second place, Patsie winning by five lengths or so. Time 2.02⅕.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Temper 26, Try Again 88, Figaro 29, Firefly 486, Patsie 85, I. O. U. 428, Hope 38, Yamato, 57; total, yen 4,668—Patsie, yen 55.

9.—The SUBSCRIPTION SOLACE, for Australian Subscription horses of Autumn, 1902, that have started and not won a race during the meeting;

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weight for age; Entrance yen 5; winner yen 200, second horse yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. Cosmopolis' Suzon, 132lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 1
Mr. Carnegie's Shamrock, 137lb.....(Tomioka) 2
Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 137lb. .....(Mayeda) 3
Mr. Kawakita's Kachikawa, 130lb.....(Sugihara) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Ma Mie, 130lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Pond's Azuma, 130lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Pond's Sydney, 130lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Yodo's Tonegawa, 137lb.....(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Bambina, 130lb.....(Kato) 0
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Sir Claude MacDonald's Peking, 137lb....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Rose, 140lb. .....(Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Carnegie's Thistle, 137lb.....(Mr. Catto) 0

After the usual skirmishing at the start Margherita took the lead, but was displaced by Suzon at the half mile. The latter kept the lead to the finish, winning by about three lengths from Shamrock who had run into second place, with Elbe close up for third. Time, 2.02 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Kachikawa 18, Ma Mie 81, Azuma 61, Sydney 27, Tonegawa 21, Bambina 30, Sanyo 30, Margherita 47, Elbe 19, Peking 31, Rose 26, Thistle 24, Shamrock 8, Suzon 265; total, yen 4,491—Suzon, yen 17.00.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

While there are some foreigners who regard the Japanese as a nation of optimists, there are others who hold the opposite view and maintain that the more thoughtful Japanese are most decided pessimists. Certain it is the writings of Schopenhauer, Nietzsche and Maxime Gorky are eagerly read in this country. For some months past a controversy has been going on in the Japanese literary world as to the tendency of the teaching of the two great modern apostles of naturalism and pessimism, Nietzsche and Gorky. As it is one of our chief aims in these Summaries to give an account of the general trend of modern Japanese thought on all the many topics which engage the attention of active and powerful minds, we now proceed to furnish a brief history of the Nietzsche and Gorky discussion carried on in various publications. As early as last March an article appeared in the *Taiyō* written by Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei entitled "What is the new tendency of thought?" of which the following is the substance:—The *Teikoku Bungaku* has been writing much on what it calls Romanticism, and Dr. Takayama has published a book entitled *Biteki Seikatsu* (A Beautiful Life). This work, it is said, contains the essence of the new thought which has in recent years established its dominion over the minds of reading, intellectual young men. Dr. Takayama's book is a reproduction of the teaching of Nietzsche*, so that though new here, it is not actually new. One of the leading characteristics of European literature in the nineteenth century was the prominence it gave to the development of the individual. The teaching of Nietzsche was by no means a reaction against that principle, but rather a further development of it in the direction of absolutism. The use made of Nietzsche's teaching here in Japan, proceeds Mr. Hasegawa, by the young men who proclaim his doctrine under the title of "the new ideas" is not one that we can commend. They push his doctrine to extremes and proclaim a theory that if allowed would soon undermine morality. This teaching is said to be advanced, but to us it seems retrogressive. It is evident that Mr. Hasegawa disapproves of Nietzsche's teaching, but he goes on to write in a later article in the same magazine (*vide* the Sept No. of the *Taiyō*) in praise of Maxime Gorky's views of human life. There are those, says Mr. Hasegawa, who regard Gorky's teaching as the gospel of vagabondism and as mere animalism, and who think that Gorky's system is no better than that of Nietzsche's, speaking of both schools of thought under the term *Kinjū-tetsugaku* (a Philosophy founded on animal instincts), but those who think thus have failed to grasp the significance of Gorky's pictures of life. His object is to show not so much what ought to be, but what is—what exigencies, miseries and crimes men have been forced into by the circumstances in which they are placed.†

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* a writer who adopts the *nom de plume* of "Kennan-dōshi" writes on the same subject in the following strain. The work of translating is proceeding apace. Gradually the country is being supplied with an immense variety of ideas and is being made acquainted with a large number of conflicting theories and views of life. In the study of foreign works it seems to me important to distinguish between authors that are studied for their style or on account of the æsthetic ideas to which they have given expression and authors which are studied on account of their claims on rational grounds to be read and followed. In discussing the views of Nietzsche and Gorky our writers fail to distinguish between the æsthetic side and the ethical and philosophic side of the systems of thought elaborated by these two writers. The tone of much that is written on this subject is too exclusively laudatory on the one hand or condemnatory on the other. One set of writers do nothing but harp on the sharpness of the thorns, while another set are perpetually dwelling on the fragrance of the rose. Some are prejudiced against the teaching of both these writers on account of certain blemishes which characterise it, and so reject the rose on account of its thorns. In order to thoroughly comprehend the teaching of Nietzsche and Gorky a careful study of the history of thought in Germany and Russia during the past thirty years must be made. Both these great minds are the products of psychical and philosophic causes of a pronounced kind, and so in order to understand the men one must become thoroughly conversant with the world of thought that generated them.

In this connection it may be well to mention that Dr. Kuwaki Genyoku has recently published a work on the ethical teaching of Nietzsche entitled *Nietzsche Rinrisetsu ippan* (A part of Nietzsche's Ethical Teaching), which sells at 50 *sen* a copy. As representing a very different school of thought Mr. Kimura Takatarō, of Nippon Shūgi fame, has just given to the reading public a book whose title is likely to attract attention. It is called *Bairon, Bunkai no Dai-ma-ō*, "Byron, the Demon King of the Literary World." A writer signing himself "G. D." has in the *Kokumin Shimbun* strongly condemned both the above works as wanting in sobriety and altogether lacking in balance, that is to say, he disapproves of what he conceives to be Byron's theory of life and morals and also of Nietzsche's more philosophic, but in "G. D.'s" opinion, equally dangerous views. Byron, says "G. D.," adopted Pope's aphorism "Whatever is, is right" and Nietzsche gave expression to the same idea when he said:—*Nichts ist wahr; alles ist erlaubt.* Though in neither case do the above quotations represent the central principles of the views espoused by these two gifted writers, it is quite true to say that they are both leading Nihilists in the literary world; that the Japanese reading public who are ever thirsting for something out of the common should be supplied with such soul-destroying mental food as these books furnish is we suppose unavoidable, proceeds "G. D." That Mr. Kimura should actually go so far as to praise Byron's numerous misalliances and to represent that in Byrons which amounted to a disease as though it were a virtue will not surprise any one who has observed how persistently of late years Mr. Kimura has figured as the apostle of Hedonism. To "G. D.'s" strictures Dr. Kuwaki has replied at some length in the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. Mr. Kimura asserts that his motive for administering a dose of Byronism to the reading public just now is that his poetry is the best cure for the loathsome flattery, hypocrisy, pretence and general feebleness of the age. These are his exact words:—*Konnichi no gotoki yowaki bungakusha ōki jidai, hetsurai, gizen gibungakusha* (counterfeit literary scholars) *ōki jidai wa, subete shakai no jibutsu todokōri, ningen no fuhai seru jidai ni oite, warera wa yenyen taru rekka* (raging fire) *no Byron wo yō su, bōfu teki jimbutsu naru Byron wo yō su.*

* * *

A great deal of discussion has been carried on in various magazines and newspapers on the term of military service to be adopted by Japan. Germany having already decided in favour of the two years period and France and Austria having shown signs of willingness to follow suit. Dr. Amano Tameyuki has in the pages of the *Tōyō Keizai Zasshi* strongly recommended Japan's adoption of this reform. He is supported by Lieutenant-General Tani, but the opinion of the majority of military men is decidedly in favour of the 3 years' period. Those who argue for the shortening of the term of military service have quoted at considerable length the views of those Austrian writers who are opposed to the short period and have succeeded in showing that Austria's difficulties are not felt here. The question to be settled is whether efficient soldiers can be turned out by a system that only keeps troops under regular training for two years. According to some writers it is a question of numbers versus efficiency. A writer in the *Kokumin Shimbun*, who has published no less than 13 articles against the introduction of any change in Japan, maintains that Germany altered her system solely with the object of insuring to herself the command of a larger number of troops than France had at her disposal a few years ago. The Germans admit, according to this authority, that it is not possible to get the same efficiency out of the 2 year men. It takes fully three years for men to learn the profession thoroughly. It is not possible for the majority of men who are quite unaccustomed to handle a rifle to become reliable shots in less time. As regards expense, says the writer we are quoting, in the long run the short service plan will involve a larger expenditure than the 3 years' period now in operation. Full statistics are given on this point. The military writers on the subject, according to the *Jiji Shimpō*, assume an air of superiority of knowledge on the question at issue and try to make out that it is a point on which none but experts can express an opinion. But here as in England, continues our contemporary, educated men when the facts of a case are in their possession are pretty good judges of where the weight of argument lies, and the time has gone by for military experts to pooh-pooh public opinion on this and other questions connected with their profession.

* * *

Under the title "The Question of the Restrictions to be placed on the mutual intercourse of Civilised countries," the *Chūō Kōron* writes as follows:—It is a fact that with the growth of medical knowledge and the adoption of sanitary measures in all civilised countries diseases of various kinds are on the increase. It is said that no country is further advanced in the matter of sanitation than Germany, yet even these statistics show that disease, instead of diminishing, prevails to a greater extent than ever. It is the same with England, America and France. As disease is mostly propagated by intercourse between nations and communities, more attention should be given to preventive measures. . . . . We are much more civilised according to Western notions than were our ancestors, but we may well envy the health and strength which they possessed. The Boers are not so civilised as the English, and yet we are told that the eyesight of the former is on

* It would have been perhaps more correct if Mr. Hasegawa had said that Dr. Takayama has given the Japanese public one aspect of Nietzsche's many-sided teaching. In one of the best short accounts of Nietzsche's philosophy we have met with, a book called "*La Philosophie de Nietzsche*, by Henri Lichtenberger, the artistic side of Nietzsche's mind is referred to in the following terms! "*Nietzsche n'est pas seulement un penseur: il est aussi un artiste; et le sens artistique est aussi précoce et aussi profond chez lui que l'instinct scientifique et religieux*" (p. 24). It is not to be wondered at that this side of Nietzsche's teaching should have specially attracted certain Japanese minds.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† This view seems to us to be correct. Gorky certainly has no pity for his vagabonds, nor does he ask for sympathy for them. He acknowledges that they are destitute of all human sentiments, but the reader is made to love their genuineness, freshness, and thirstiness of nature and sees that they are far more interesting as a study than the respectable, commonplace, conventional types of humanity, with whom they are occasionally contrasted.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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the whole far better than that of the latter. How would the eyesight of our young men compare with that of the youths of the Tokugawa era? Is not the amount of defective sight in this country something deplorable? This is one of the penalties we have had to pay for the adoption of foreign ways. In connection with the physical effects of certain surroundings some rather curious facts have been stated in foreign periodicals. It is said that compared with Europeans Americans invariably speak in loud tones and that the reason of this is that the majority of Americans are brought up amid the din of cities where conversation can only be carried on by people screaming at each other. It is affirmed that the ears of Londoners are less keen than those of people who reside in the country. In Japan the sense of smell has certainly deteriorated. The noses of our ancestors were as keen as those of hunting dogs. In Europe and America there is far more trouble with teeth than there used to be in the days when men and women ate simple food. Men get bald sooner than they did in the days when the hair was seldom combed or brushed. In England it is doubted whether the present race of Britons could endure the strain of such fights as were common in Nelson's time. The general effect of Occidental civilisation seems to be to promote physical weakness. The modern Parisian and the ancient Spartan are in this respect about as opposite as the poles. Sanitary measures are confined too exclusively to restrictions, to condemning this and that and do not deal with the rules, regulations and principles on whose observance anything like vigorous health depends. It is said that in North China last year our troops compared favourably with Western troops as regards health. Was not the reason of this the fact that our men are as yet comparatively free from the diseases that have come to be invariably associated with Occidental civilisation.

* * *

To the magazine for which we have just quoted Dr. Taguchi Ukichi contributes an article entitled "A defect in the Organisation of Society," of which the subjoined is the pith. Most of the evils of which moralists make so much in their writings are traceable to inherent defects in the organisation of modern Japanese society and in the distribution of property. To denounce practices that have grown out of the prevalence of evil states of society or bad habits while making no effort to alter the condition of things which lies at the basis of the whole of our Japanese life, is of no use whatever. One of the great evils of our time is the general love of idleness among well-bred people. It is, as Dr. Takagi has pointed out, partly traceable to the practice of lolling about on mats and the like, but there is another reason for it. Most of the well-to-do people who spend their lives in dreaming away existence have never had to work for money and have imbibed the notion that working for a livelihood is an inferior state of existence to that of the *far niente* life they are privileged to lead. Did the evil attendant on the prevalence of such views end with the death of those who hold them it would not be so bad, but idleness leads to general physical weakness, to the begetting of inferior children and the like, and thus it happens that the whole nation is sadly weakened by the presence of a race of idlers of the sort we find in Japan. Look at the nobility. Originally our *daimyō* were stalwart warriors, who commanded their armies in person and went though all the hardships of campaigns that lasted for months without feeling any ill-effects therefrom. But the present race of noblemen are not capable of sustaining any fatigue or hardship. The existence of a class of men who are ignorant of the value of money, because they have never had to earn it, is the source of constant evil. It is on these men that so many undesirable members of society thrive. Concubinage, the practice of using *geisha*, and the like, all depend largely on the existence of a leisured wealthy class. Looking at this question from another point of view, it is recognised that though hunger is not a valid reason for stealing it extenuates the crime very considerably. Is it not a fact that prostitution, the practices of *geisha*, and even concubinage, are to a large extent the result of financial distress, of the immense difficulty of earning a living by pursuing ordinary callings? It is the case in America that any man who is prepared to work can earn a living, but it is not so here by any means. Property needs redistribution in order to remedy existing evils. (*Tekitō ni zaisan no bumpai saye okonowarete oreba, shizen kakaru genshō wa kiyuru*)* If hunger drives men and women to do what society condemns, surely some steps ought to be taken to alter the circumstances which condition the lives of such persons. . . The trouble is that there is far too much conservatism with us still, and the development of the characters of men of a new type is very much hindered by the indifference with which they are treated by the circles in which they mix. Our system of patronising talent and giving pecuniary help to those who have shown ability has been carried too far and has in a great many cases prevented the full development of the powers and characters of the recipients of this State protection. Men whose whole education has been paid for and who never know what it is to want a cent lack the spirit of self-dependence possessed by those who have had to shift for themselves. It is true that most of our very best men lose all interest in the studies of youth when they take their seats in Japanese Cabinets in combination with men of the old school of thought. This fact has recently been impressed on the minds of two statesmen of my acquaintance, one of whom studied in France and the other in England. They say that their former fellow-students are now carrying into practice the principles and theories that they adopted when young, but that in Japan there is no opportunity for this to be done. (*Nihon wa shakai no soshiki ga fukwanzen de, hogo shūgi no heigai ga jinbutsu wo koroshite shimau kekkwa to naru.* "In Japan the organisation of society is imperfect, so that the abuses arising from the principle of protection have the effect of killing off men of character"). A Society, it seems, has been formed that calls itself the 苦學社 Kugakusha (Association for helping needy Students). Well, one of the members came to me to ask for money for this Society. I told him that he seemed not to understand the very meaning of the term *kugaku*, suffering when studying,† and that instead of being called a *kugakusei* (a suffering student) he should be named *kojikisei*, (a begging student). What claim has any young man when in perfect health to be living on the charity of others? Let such become type-setters, or what not, and earn enough money to pay their school fees. Charity of this class does more harm than good. It only encourages the spirit of dependence on others which is already far too prevalent among our young men. It is the very opposite of this that we need to see developed in this country. There is one thing in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon race which may well excite our envy, that is the quiet but determined way in which each individual among them maps out his own course and lays deep and sure the foundations of life-long independence.

* * *

To some the existence of a powerful Association patronised by Prince Konoe and Viscount Nagaoka, often referred to in these columns, known as the Tōa Dōbunkai (East Asia One Script Society), seems to be a step towards an alliance of the yellow races. Whatever the final object of the Society may be, it is important that the public should be furnished with information as to the class of work that it is actually carrying on. We find in the columns of the *Nihon Shimbun* a full account of the doings of the Society, which we transcribe in an abbreviated form. The principal objects which the Society sets before itself are the collection and publication of reliable information on Chinese and Korean affairs, the opening up of those countries by means of education and the press, and the encouragement of closer intercourse between the Japanese and their near neighbours. The work carried on by the Association in thus described by the writer of the article from which we are quoting:—

China.—At Shanghai during the past two years there has been a school founded by the Dōbunkai called the Tōa Dōbun Shoin (東亞同文書院). In China the term *Shoin* is used for schools. This institution was first established at Nanking, but was moved to Shanghai and considerably enlarged about two years ago. In this school there are 169 Japanese students under preparation for entering the commercial or political world in China. The course extends over 3 years. 142 students are to become merchants and 27 will become politicians. The expenses of these students are borne by the Japanese local authorities and firms which have sent them over or in a few cases by the parents of the students. Mr. Sugiura Jugō, the well-known Tōkyō educationist, is the Director of the Shanghai School, and the former Director of the Second High School, Mr. Kikuchi Kenjirō, is the Dean and superintends the teachers. He has 14 teachers under him, one of whom is an American and three of whom are Chinamen. Mr. Sugiura is now in Tōkyō, being Director also of the Tōkyō Dōbunshoin, so that the management of the Shanghai school is left almost exclusively to Mr. Kikuchi

Fuchau.—There is a school belonging to the Association at this place called the 東文學堂 Tōbungakudō, whose object it is to educate Chinese students, who are taught Japanese and instructed in general subjects. Though the school was first started about four years ago by a few enthusiasts in the cause of education residing in Fuhkien, its subsequent success was largely owing to the efforts of a member of the Dōbunkai, Mr. Nakajima Shinyu. So highly is the establishment thought of that last July the Fuhkien local Government granted an annual sum of 1,000 *yen* towards its support and have allowed its graduates to rank with the graduates of the Fuhkien University. The applications for entrance to this school last July were numerous. For the department of General Knowledge there were 100 applicants against 40 vacancies, and for the Political Science Department 329 applicants against 34 vacancies. There are at present 154 students in the school. The graduates last year numbered 20.

Lintong.—At Sawtow there is a school that bears the name of the Lingtong Tōbungakudō, which was founded 2 years ago. It suffered from the Boxer troubles, and was closed for a while, but is now commencing work again. Its objects are the same as those of the Fuchau school, though on account of the comparative ignorance of the people in the Lintong districts it is not so prosperous as the Fuhkien school. But the local authorities are beginning to recognize its importance. The students in attendance now number 100.

Korea.—(1) At Pyongyang there is a school known as the Nichigo Gakkō, (Japanese Language School), which was founded in 1900. It has 90 students who are studying the Japanese language and general subjects under Mr. Mafuji Yoshio, the Director of the school, and two other teachers. (2) At Songjin (in Hongyondo) there is a Gakudō founded by the Dōbunkai that has about 40 pupils. (3) At Sōul there is an excellent school, originally established by foreigners, which now receives help from the Dōbunkai and is managed by Japanese. It is attended by over 100 students. The yearly graduates from this school become officials, school-teachers, or enter business. In all cases they are able to fill posts of influence. (4) The Kannan Gakudō has been in existence 4 years. It was started by a Japanese called Yakushiji Chirō in Kang-Kyong, Chhung-Chhondo, but in its early years it made little progress from want of funds. It is now under the protecting wings of the Dōbunkai and promises well. The students in attendance number 45. (5) The Tatsujō Gakkō is a school that was only placed under the superintendence of the Dōbunkai last year. It is situated in Taiku, Kyongsando and is attended by 35 students.

* "If only property were suitably distributed, these phenomena would disappear of themselves." Are we to understand by this that Dr. Taguchi is at heart a socialist? (Writer of Summary.)

† The term is more frequently used in this sense than in the sense of "assiduous study" given in Brinkley's Dictionary.—(Writer of Summary.)

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In Tōkyō there is the Tōkyō Dōbun Shoin, which is a preparatory school for Chinese students who intend to enter various technical schools. It is situated in Kanda (Nishiki-chō) and is attended by 60 pupils, who mostly come from the Southern provinces of China. Mr. Sugiura, the Director, has 11 teachers under him in this school. Its enlargement, it is said, will soon be necessary, as there is an ever increasing demand for this class of education on the part of the Chinese. The above account only covers the direct educational work of the Dōbunkai. In many indirect ways the Society is helping forward the enlightenment of China and Korea. It pays salaries to men employed in certain Chinese schools and frequently acts as a go-between when the Chinese are desirous of employing Japanese military instructors.

* * *

Learned Japanese seem to find endless material for controversy in their old code of chivalry known as Bushidō. The part it has played in the formation of national character in the past and its suitableness for adoption as a basis of ethics in this twentieth century are subjects on which there is a great variety of opinion. It seems to be generally considered that "The Soul of Japan," by Dr. Nitobe, somewhat overstates the case of the Bushidō. The language strikes one as being exaggerated in some parts. In the pages of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* (Nos 187 and 188) Mr. Kobayashi Ichirō, under the title *Bushidō Hihan*, discusses at great length but with no little clearness the function fulfilled by the old code and analyses with considerable acuteness its varied contents. We can do no more than give a brief outline of his views. The Bushidō was essentially a practical code that was the embodiment of the feelings and sentiments of practical men. What is specially worthy of note connected with it is the manner in which it adjusted the relations of those two great factors in man's inner nature, the feelings and the will. The former were made entirely subservient to the latter, and the latter under the influence of the code reached an extraordinary degree of development. When once he had set his mind on a given course the ancient *samurai* knew no fear, no doubt, and no flurry. We may well ask whence came this wonderful resolution that enabled men to face death with stolid complacency? It was the result of a variety of concurrent, co-operative influences which we proceed to enumerate. (1) There was the high sense of duty inherited from the warriors of the Ōchō era (pre-Fujiwara times). (2) Combined with the above there was the teaching of the Zen sect known as the 觀心法, *kwanshinhō* (Way of getting to know the heart). The essence of the teaching of this sect was that true happiness comes from cultivating utter indifference to outward things, that truth can only be discovered by introspection. It taught resignation and self-denial and represented the life that each mind lived apart from his fellow-men to be the grandest of lives. These ideas helped the *samurai* to think and act alone and tended to fortify his soul against all appeals made to his feelings and against proposed unworthy compromises. (3) The wars of the time furnished excellent opportunities for putting the warrior's principles into practice and there is nothing that strengthens principle as much as practice. (4) Self-devotion and self-sacrifice were regarded by the society in which the warriors of whom we write lived as the highest virtues and these men identified themselves with their native provinces and their lords and knew no honour and no happiness apart from these. When they laid down their lives in the cause of their country or of their masters, it was not done as a kind of payment for benefits received, but rather out of thorough sympathy with the cause for which they died. (5) The *samurai* were impressed by a high sense of their own importance as models for the imitation of all other classes, and they strove to live up to the position which society had accorded to them. Matsudaira Rakuō, the noted Bakufu Councillor, thus states the position which the *samurai* occupied in his days. "*Samurai* are set high above the four orders of the people as men whose chief duty it is to observe the laws of justice and truth. Therefore they neither till the ground, manufacture articles, nor engage in trade, but sit with folded hands, eating till they are satisfied and keeping themselves warm, with nothing whatever to do but invariably to avoid deviation from what is right." We have given the chief elements of strength in the character of the *bushi*, says Mr. Kobayashi, now let us proceed to consider what were his defects. (1) *The sense of personal rights was wanting in the samurai.*—He became the tool of others and was far too ready to sacrifice himself on occasions when in other countries equally brave men would have asserted their own claims for consideration. The idea of individual rights, which has figured so prominently in modern European civilisation, originated with the Greeks. The reason of the suppression of this sentiment in Japan was the prevalence of Confucian and Buddhist teaching, both of which are fundamentally opposed to it. In the highest type of life the assertion of personal rights and devotion to the cause of society do not actually come into conflict. They modify, and harmonise with, each other. (2) *The samurai were responsible for a narrow-minded system of caste that did an immense amount of harm.*—Originally they were in no way superior to other classes of the community. The rank they occupied was as a matter of fact bestowed on them by the classes who tilled the ground and furnished them with food. As a class they could only exist by the suffrage of the people. The art of war does not entitle those who follow it to assume a higher rank than those who pursue the more necessary arts of peace. The doctrine that all intelligence and all goodness were confined to a special class tended to debase the lower orders and to prevent them from developing the powers with which they had been endowed. It was the establishment of this caste system that at the end of the Ōchō era resulted in such a large influx of intelligent men into the Buddhist priesthood. The sons of commoners who were blessed with more than ordinary intelligence saw no suitable sphere for the exercise of their talents elsewhere; so they became priests. (3) *The inquiring and exploring spirit was wanting in the ancient bushi.* It may at first sight seem to be unreasonable to expect warriors to be pioneers in general knowledge. But our Japanese *samurai* were not ordinary warriors. They were educated men, as education went in those days, and they claimed to be the leaders of society. Even such a noted *samurai* as Yamaga Sokō despised the search for knowledge and the spirit of inquiry. What knowledge they did seek to acquire was not sought after for its own sake, but only as an aid to morals. (4) *Public spirit as known and practised to-day was unknown to the ancient warrior.* His self-culture and his close observance of the etiquette of his class had not the welfare of the community as a whole as its object. He did not believe that the virtues which he practised could serve as a model for the artisan and the peasant and could tend to better their lots. He knew of no public in our sense of the word. His lord, his parents and his native province were the only concerns of which he took cognisance. To all else he was indifferent. Thus it is seen that in order to form a suitable basis for twentieth century ethics our Bushidō needs to be considerably modified in some particulars and developed in others.

* * *

In recent years Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō (Yuzō) has, in addition to his duties at the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, devoted himself to the study and translation of standard English books. He has just published a work called 英詩文評釋 *Yeishibun Hyōshaku* (Criticism and Explanation of English prose and verse) in 2 vols. to which the *Kokumin Shimbun* refers in very flattering terms. In reviewing the book the *Kokumin* says that no such masterly work has hitherto been published in Japanese. Very few Japanese readers of foreign books thoroughly comprehend and appreciate the meaning of the original, and the explanations of passages that are commonly heard in schools do not usually go beneath the surface of the language used. Dr. Tsubouchi's work will be an immense boon to all Japanese teachers. Vol. I. sells at 70 *sen* a copy and Vol. II. at 60 *sen*. The work is issued by the Waseda Semmon Gakkō press.

The *Peking Rōjō* (The Defence of Peking) is the title of a work embodying information supplied by Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba. It contains a minute account of the troubles through which the besieged passed from June 10th—Aug. 8th, 1900. The narrative, it is said, reads like a romance, so vividly are the stirring events described. From a military point of view Lieut.-Colonel Shiba's account of the life and military operations of the besieged should prove most valuable, as it is history written by an expert, who took a foremost part in the defence of the Legations.

The *Shina Tsūshō* (通商) is the title of a very elaborate work on Chinese Commerce published under the auspices of the Shina Chōsa Kai, a body that devotes itself to collecting and publishing information on Chinese affairs. It is founded on consular and other reports and on special investigations carried on under the superintendence of the officers of the society. It contains minute accounts of China's foreign commerce, of her mines and her banking system. The work should prove a valuable reference book for all who contemplate trying their luck in the neighbouring continent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Japanese paper says that there is some talk of the Bank of Japan again lowering the rate of interest at no distant date. The reason assigned this is that the money market is extremely dull at present.

The Nanao Railway Company is about to issue debentures to the amount of *yen* 5,000,000 for the purpose of replacing its plant and of meeting various other expenses required for the expansion of its business.

The Yokohama Municipal Authorities, at a meeting of Nov. 17th, voted a sum of *yen* 4,800, which the authorities intend to present as rewards to officials and others, 117 in all, who worked faithfully in the matter of stamping out the pest in this port.

In consequence of the action of the French Jockey Club in suspending J. Reiff, the American jockey, the stewards of the English Jockey Club have announced in the *Racing Calendar* the withdrawal of Reiff's license to ride in England.

The British Admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships described as "scouts." They will have a speed of 25¼ knots, when in fighting trim; their engines will be of 17,000 horse-power, and their seagoing qualities will be superior to those of the torpedo-boat-destroyers.

It is hoped that the audience will gather early at the Public Hall this evening and thus allow of "Confusion" beginning punctually on the stroke of nine o'clock. Consideration for the reasonable wishes of the majority, if nothing else, should be sufficient to prompt dilatory theatre-goers to amend their ways.

Early on the morning of Nov. 18th Mizutani Ishi, a maid servant of a public bath-house near the Daijingu shrine, Uyeno-machi, Yokohama, was badly cut in the throat and chest with a knife by Yagimoto Tokichi, an employe of the bath-house. The latter was at once arrested. The matter was the outcome of a love affair.

The steamer wrecked on Three Kings Island is doubtless the *Elingamite*, a steel vessel; built at Newcastle in 1887 by Messrs C. S. Swan and Hunter; owned by the well-known Australian firm of Huddart, Parker & Co. Ltd., and registered at Melbourne. Her chief dimensions were: length, 310.5 feet; beam, 40.8 feet, and depth 19.7 feet. She was commanded by Capt. Le Neven.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to construct two steamers, one having an aggregate

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tonnage of 250 tons with 11 knots speed and the other an aggregate tonnage of 200 tons with 12 knots speed. The former will run between Ujina and Mitsuhama in the Inland Sea, and the latter between Anping and Hongkong. The order for these vessels will shortly be placed with a ship-building yard in Japan.

A Japanese paper reports that an American lady in Yokohama named Alexandra Russell, who has been studying the "Zen-gaku" (literature of the Zen denomination of Buddhism) under the directions of the chief priest of the Engaku temple in Kamakura, removed her abode to the Shoden-in temple of Kamakura on November 12th for the purpose of further studying this particular branch.

An Osaka report says that an announcement as to the disposal of lands in the Japanese settlement, Tientsin, having been made, the Naigai Cotton Company of Osaka has applied to purchase land to the extent of one thousand *tsubo*. The market price is said to be about *yen* 12 per *tsubo*. The principal business houses in the Japanese settlement are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Specie Bank, the Naigai Cotton Company and a few others.

Will the responsible authorities kindly give some attention to the state of the Pier—we mean to that part of it upon which people walk? There is a hole in the flooring into which a person might tumble even in daylight and lose his life, and into which a foreign child would have run on Saturday last had not a lady who had observed the danger checked her in the nick of time. The place during daylight is marked by no warning of any kind. Should any accident occur after their attention has been publicly called to the existence of this menace to human life, the Pier officials will find it difficult to shirk responsibility. Perhaps the matter might fittingly come under the notice of the Harbour Police.

With reference to the proposed cutting of a tunnel through the Bluff, Yokohama, it appears the matter has been definitely settled. A few days ago, persons interested in the scheme held a meeting at the Honmoku Club and after a good deal of discussion resolved to appoint a committee of eleven. A design drawn by Mr. Mita Zentaro, chief expert of the Yokohama Water Works Bureau, was presented for consideration and passed. The tunnel will be cut to a width of 24 feet and its entire cost is put at about *yen* 60,000. It was arranged that the Yokohama City Authorities should be requested to defray one-half of the cost and that the remainder be raised among the citizens, Messrs. Minowa Saburo, Ishikawa Seiyemon and the proprietor of the Myokoji temple having proposed to subscribe *yen* 10,000 jointly. A formal application for a grant-in-aid will be presented to the City Office at an early date.

With regard to the Government Iron Foundry in Kyushu, the *Asahi* has a paragraph to the effect that whatever steps may be taken by the Authorities, either to convert it into a private concern or continue it as a semi-official institution as at present proposed, it will never become a paying concern unless the methods of working the establishment are radically changed. The paper suggests that the first thing to be taken into consideration is to economize expenses in the matter of transportation of iron ore from various mines, and then proceeds to state that the Authorities should at once operate the Akaya iron mine in Echigo with a view to transporting the output to Matsuzaki, a sea-port in that province, instead of forwarding the are to the foundry direct, and establish a melting furnace in that part for the purpose of turning out pig Iron there, coal being supplied from Hokkaido all the time. Another smelting furnace should also be established in the neighbourhood of Otaru, Hokkaido, for a similar purpose and ore from the Akaya mine be sent thither in exchange for coal. Pig iron turned out at these places would then be forwarded to the Foundry to be refined into steel rails and other articles. By so doing, the establishment which is now in difficulty will ultimately find itself in a position to be able to place its output on the market at moderate prices.

Mr. M. de Oliveira Lima, of the Brazilian Legation courteously informs us (in a letter which unfortunately reached us too late for its contents to be utilised in Thursday's issue) that a telegram has been received at the Legation from Rio de Janeiro stating that the new President elected on March 1st., Mr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, was inaugurated on the 15th inst. and that his Cabinet includes the following: Foreign Affairs—Baron do Rio Branco, Minister at Berlin; War—Marshal Francisco de Paula Argollo; Navy—Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha; Finance—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhsens: Industry and Communications—Senator Lauro Muller; Interior and Justice—Congressman Jose Joaquim Seabra, who is also acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of Baron do Rio Branco.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to the note by "Reader" in your issue of the 13th, I am not so well acquainted, possibly, with the schoolboy's waste paper basket as your correspondent may be; but I should like to point out to him that it is no disgrace for any one to investigate roots and meanings; and that the meaning of "Christos" is (as all students know) "oiled" or "anointed," and that of "Chrestos" (which to a Greek has always had the same sound as the first, and therefore quite naturally comes into the mind on hearing it) has the meaning of "good, noble, upright." What your correspondent has to object to in this exposition, or wherein it is a disgrace, is more than can be seen with such wisdom as is possessed by

Yours respectfully,

THE WRITER OF THE LETTER.

Tokyo, November 13th, 1902.

IMPERIAL INVITATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I see in the *Japan Daily Mail* of to-day correspondence, "Imperial Invitations," with my signature. This correspondence as well as the Skat—Advertisement in the *Japan Times* of Sept. 30th are falsifications. The person who has committed these perfidies, likely will try some more experiments.

DR. MENGE.

Tokyo, November 14th, 1902.

THE TRIAL OF JEANNE D'ARC.

Jeanne D'Arc, Maid of Orleans. The Story of her Life as set forth in the Original Documents. Edited by T. Douglas Murray. (Heinemann. 15s. net.)

THE publication of this translation is a notable event for the English reader. Sixty years ago Quicherat discovered in the French archives the official texts of the Trial and Rehabilitation of Jeanne d'Arc and embodied them in his *Proces de Condemnation*, &c. For many years it has been possible to buy a French edition of the official text for a few francs. But not till to-day has an English publisher thought it worth his while to issue a well-edited English translation, arranged and annotated by a competent scholar.

The *Trial and Rehabilitation of Jeanne D'Arc* is one of those rare documents of life, which it is absurd to class merely as historical documents. It ought to be recognised as a classic in literature, and should be placed on the shelf of every intelligent reader as a living story, a profoundly mournful and indeed terrible narrative of human fatuity and human frailty. It not only contains the testament of one of the finest spirits known to history, Jeanne d'Arc, but it is also one of the deepest commentaries on the greed and callousness of the human mind and an artistic narrative thrown together by the hands of those designing artists Time and Chance. It so happens that the official account of the great drama played in 1431 in the Castle of Rouen (reported almost verbatim so far as interrogations and Jeanne's answers are concerned) falls into artistic form inasmuch as the language of the Depositions, the Exhortations, and Admonitions, the Articles of Accusation, the Recantation, and the Sentence of Death give us the psychology of the Prosecution in no less complete a fashion than Jeanne's replies to her judges reveal absolutely her own extraordinary and exalted spirit. That is to say, that the verbatim report of this damnable trial, though unfortunately throwing but sidelights on prime movers behind the scene, the English nobles, not only gives us the very soul and body of the time, but by its clear exhibition of the whole machinery of Church and State arrayed to crush this girl of twenty, and half foiled, having resort to both fraud and violence, we are really brought more into the very heart and secret truth of things than if Jeanne d'Arc's life had been treated artistically by the greatest of the great creative artists.

The trial at Rouen was in fact a pre-arranged affair, in which Cauchon, the Bishop of Beauvais, practically undertook Jeanne should be found guilty of heresy and be condemned to the stake. But to secure the verdict against her the law had to be violated, and all the forces of fraud, calumny and deceit brought into play. The ecclesiastics selected to try Jeanne were, as we should say nowadays, "a packed jury"; no counsel was allowed her; no evidence was called on her behalf; the few lawyers and doctors in divinity who did not show themselves prejudiced against her were, as was De Houppeville, driven away, imprisoned, or silenced, or, as Lohier, they refused to take part in illegal proceedings, or as the Dominican, Brother Ysambard, for giving Jeanne advice were threatened by the English with death. Further, the decision of the University of Paris against Jeanne was based on a concoction of her evidence submitted by the Bishop of Beauvais. And lastly, Jeanne was not only illegally kept in the hands of the English while she was being tried by the French Ecclesiastics, but the evidence goes to show that after her Recantation, and her assumption of a woman's dress, Jeanne was violently treated in the prison, was molested, beaten, and ill-used by the lowest English soldiers so that she might "relapse." Whether she was actually violated or outraged in prison by an English noble, as Brother Ysambard states, or not, there is not the least doubt that the English were prepared to stick at nothing in order to bring her to the stake. In short, in this most infamous and cowardly trial, there are only two bright spots in the proceedings—first, that certain of the clerics present were evidently anxious to thwart the Prosecution and save Jeanne from death; and secondly, that though preparations were made for torturing Jeanne, and the instruments and executioners shown her, ready for their unholy work, Jeanne's superb answer seems to have shamed her Judges, and they decided "that it was expedient to delay it, *at least for the present.*" That the Bishop of Beauvais wished Jeanne to be tortured seems to be implied by his action, three days later, in again taking up the matter:—"*We did in particular consult them* (the Assessors) *on the question of submitting Jeanne to the t rture.*" But only two out of the fourteen Assessors voted for the torture, and the matter dropped. Of the figures in the trial the two that stand out pre-eminent are of course Jeanne herself and her persecutor Pierre, by the Divine Mercy Bishop of Beauvais, that "Reverend Father in Christ." The smooth and lying spirit of this worldly prelate is admirably reflected in the bland hypocrisy of his general comments on the various stages and steps taken in the trial, also in the skill shown in the underground manipulation of the Bishop's own creatures, and the utilization of the various Archdeacons and Canons in the public Exhortations and Admonitions, done professionally and above board.

Of Jeanne herself the attentive reader of these hundred pages of her answers to her judges can only repeat the words of the great Count de Dunois, who fought by her side. "I think that Jeanne was sent by God . . . there was in her something divine," inasmuch as her faith, her courage, her strength of soul and her clairvoyance caused her indeed to perform miracles for her country. If we look at Jeanne solely through the medium of her own responses to her judges, one knows not whether to marvel most at the intensity of her faith or at the subtlety of its wit which put her enemies to confusion. "*Do you know if you are in the grace of God?*" she was asked, a most dangerous and fatal question to her had she answered yea or nay. But she replied, "*If I am not may God place me there; if I am may God so keep me.*" Her intense courage, prudence, faith, and common sense are sufficient to account for her earthly success, but they cannot account for her marvellously fulfilled predictions. Her "Voices," as Mr. Andrew Lang has well said, were her own inner convictions and the depths of her own soul speaking to her in the guise of heavenly visitants. The most pathetic and unbearable passages in these documents are to be found in the glimpses the Rehabilitation affords of those hours of her mental agony when Jeanne, after long days and nights of confinement with the lowest English jailors, beset and worried ceaselessly by the snares of the pious ecclesiastics, surrounded by her enemies, and weakened by illness, broke down, and for a little time was indeed only a frightened and tortured girl of twenty. Marvellous it is how she kept her courage, her will, her supreme faith in God in the face of the crushing array of

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malignant faces; at her Recantation, as Manchon says, "*She certainly smiled.* The executioner was there with the cart, waiting to take her to the burning"—and after her abjuration she entreated, "*lead me to your prisons that I may be no longer in the hands of the English.*" To which my Lord of Beauvais replied, "*Lead her back whence she was taken.*"

The peculiar psychological interest of *The Trial and Rehabilitation* is, in short, that it stands out in literature as the type and symbol of the countless thousands of unrecorded cases where brave and fine spirits have been ensnared and doomed by the hate and callousness of many enemies interested in their death. It is the daily drama of muddy human motives, human baseness, and average weakness that is here brought into high significance, and realised for us so terribly, simply because the figure of the victim is at once so heroic, so simple and pure, so brave and compassionate. It is not often that the meshes of the web spun deliberately by crafty men for their victims' undoing are shown forth in the light of day, but artistically the beauty of the trial is that the hypocrisy and falsity of the whole Prosecution, of these "venerable and circumspect Fathers in Christ," of this "discreet and learned Reverend Paternities" is more and more forced on them and forced out of them by Jeanne's own devout faith and simple reliance on God. There is internal evidence in the Six Public Examinations and in the Nine Private Examinations to show that the better the judges succeeded in entrapping Jeanne to commit herself on points of theological doctrine, the more they themselves fell under the spell of Jeanne's astounding personality, and that secretly the majority of her judges at the end wished themselves out of the affair, and indeed repented of their share in this legal murder. It is extremely interesting to compare the personal testimony and personal gossip of the clerics and notaries as recorded by them in depositions twenty yeras afterwards, and preserved in the Rehabilitation. The tide had, of course, turned then in favour of Jeanne, but making allowance for the cowardice of the human soul it would seem that just before and at the execution most of the clerics present were in the state of mind of Maitre Jean Alépée, Canon of Rouen, who "was heard to say these words weeping greatly, '*God grant that my soul may be in the place where I believe this woman's to be.*" Thus Loyseleur, who was guilty of the most infamous act of all—of visiting Jeanne in prison in an assumed dress and worming out of her secret confessions which he then carried to the Bishop of Beauvais—would seem to have publicly entreated her forgiveness, and for this act to have been roughly handled and grossly ill-treated by English soldiers. Other "Reverend Paternities" expressly state that they left Rouen a day before the execution. Many apparently were deeply concerned at Jeanne's "relapse," but at this final stage the Bishop of Beauvais, in active collusion with the English, probably had the more merciful of the ecclesiastics at a complete moral disadvantage. We shall never know what pressure was brought to bear upon them, behind the scenes; the execution was hurried on again illegally, and the English at length had the satisfaction of seeing the girl of twenty, who had beaten them repeatedly in the field, roasted alive. "The executioner," says a deposition, "was stricken and moved with a marvellous repentance and contritions, quite desperate, and fearing never to obtain pardon and indulgence from God . . . ." And says another deposition, the executioner compained "of the cruel manner of fastening her to the stake—for the English had caused a high scaffold to be made of plaster, and as the said executioner reported he could not well or easily hasten matters, nor reach her, at which he was much vexed. . . ." —*The Academy.*

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

Russian official circles are concerned at the reduction of the French Navy in the Mediterranean. The *Novoe Vremya* says it is now a mere plaything, and demands a speedy change.

INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

A British expedition under General Egerton is assembling at Kohat, on the North-Western frontier of India, near Peshawur, against the Waziris. It consists of four columns of 800 men each and starts on the 17th.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The proprietor of the Limerick *Leader* has been sentenced to ten months' hard labour for intimidation. There are various indications that the Law is beginning to get the better of the National League.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The agitation in St. Petersburg with the object of securing Russian advantages in Afghanistan continues. The *Novoe Vremya* urges that Great Britain, having completed the South African war, will utilize petty frontier troubles to strengthen her grip on Afghanistan to the prejudice of Russia.

MOROCCO.

London, November 16.

British warships which have returned to Gibraltar report that the uneasiness at Tetuan has subsided.

IRELAND.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, speaking at Dewsbury, said that a gigantic conspiracy was afoot in Ireland but the forces of law were too strong for the conspirators.

GERMANY.

Uproarious scenes are occurring in the Reichstag over the tariff bill, which is arousing the intensest feeling among the Socialists, who are making four hour speeches for the purposes of obstruction. The Government have retaliated by abolishing votes by roll-call.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has passed through committee in the House of Commons.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

London, November 13.

The *Standard* says the latest fall in the price of silver is due to the appointment of the Straits Currency Commission to consider the establishment of a gold currency.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

London, Nov. 14.

At a dinner of the China Association where Admiral Seymour and Sir James Mackay were the principal guests, Mr. Wm. Keswick, M.P., who presided, said he believed that Sir James Mackay's arrangement was equally advatageous to China and to Britain.

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

Central African troops have left Blantyre for Somaliland.

OUTBREAK IN MOROCCO.

Later.

Owing to disorder at Tetuan (Morocco) a Spanish mail steamer has been sent to embark the Europeans. Three British cruisers have gone hastily to Tetuan, where a serious Kabyle rising is endangering the Europeans.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Mr. Chamberlain has said that the Trans-Siberian route will not be overlooked in settling the mail contract.

ATTACK ON THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

London, November 16.

While the King of the Belgians and members of his family were returning in Brussels from a service in memory of the late Queen, an Anarchist named Rutino fired three shots at the train, one missile grazing the face of Count Oultremont. Rutino was arrested.

AUSTRALIAN LINER WRECKED.

The liner *Elinjaunte* from Sydney for Auckland (New Zealand) was wrecked upon Three Kings Island on Nov. 11th. The passengers and crew took to the boats and rafts, and 139 were saved after having suffered during a week terrible privations.

DEATH OF PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

London, November 17.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is dead.

(Note—H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was born in 1823, being the eldest son of the late Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. He married a daughter of the 5th Duke of Richmond. Entering the British Army he rose to the rank of General of the 1st Life Guards; commanded the Home District in 1870-76; the Southern District, 1878-83; and the forces in Ireland from 1885 to 1890.

THE ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

London, November 18.

Rubino, who fired at the Royal cortège in Brussells, is an avowed anarchist. Photographs of the Belgian Royal Family were found on him. Although he declares he had no accomplices, it is believed that the crime was organized by London anarchists.

THE LATE PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

The late Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar succumbed to appendicitis.

MOROCCO.

The Pretender to the Moorish throne has been captured at Fez by the Sultan's troops.

AN INDIAN INCIDENT.

Later.

In reply to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons by Major Rasch, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said that the punishment of the 9th Lancers consisted of the stoppage of all leave of the officers and men, except those who were sick, until the 1st June, 1903. The punishment had been inflicted by the Government of India because the native who had been assaulted had died under circumstances making it reasonably certain that his assailants were men of the regiment.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FAREWELL.

London, November 19.

An enthusiastic demonstration by all parties in Birmingham occurred at the farewell banquet tendered to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain said his trip to South Africa would be a business affair and not a parade; it was a national and not a party mission.

Subsequently a great torchlight procession and display of fireworks took place.

DEATH OF MR. HENTY.

Mr. George Henty, the novelist, is dead.

[Note—*Who's Who* says:—Henty, George Alfred, author; *b.* Trumpington, Cambridge, 8 Dec., 1883. *Educ.*: Westminster; Caius Coll. Cam. Went to Crimea in Purveyor's Dept. of Army; invalided home; promoted to rank of Purveyor; sent out to Italian Legion; at end of war was in charge of Belfast and afterwards of Portsmouth districts; resigned commission and was for some years engaged in mining operations in Italy, etc.; became in 1866 special correspondent of the *Standard*; was through Austro-Italian, Franco-German, and Turco-Servian wars; Abyssinian and Ashanti Expeditions; with Garibaldi in the Tyrol, etc. Left Cambridge for the Crimea before taking degree. *Publications*: March to Magdala; March to Coomassie; novels, A Search for a Secret; All but Lost; Gabriel Allen; A Hidden Foe; The Curse of Carne's Hold; Rujub the Juggler; Dorothy's Double; A Woman of the Commune; The Queen's Cup; Colonel Thorndyke's Secret, 1898; also over seventy books for boys.]

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

Messrs. Dubs and Company, of Glasgow, have secured a contract to supply 30 locomotives to the Japanese Government.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Later.

It is announced that nine Nationalists have seceded from the Irish party and that they have formed a group under the leadership of Mr. Healy.

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SAMOA.

The award in the Samoa arbitration case has been published. Every point is decided in favour of the Germans. The question of damages is reserved for future decision.

ANOTHER IRISH M.P. IMPRISONED.

Mr. Duffy, M.P., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiracy and inciting to violence.

EXPLOSION AT CAIRO.

London, Nov. 20.

A nitro-glycerine magazine has exploded at Cairo. Eighteen Egyptians were killed and many injured.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

The Waziri expedition is meeting with obstinate resistance. Colonel Tonnochy, commanding the fourth column, is badly wounded. Reinforcements have been asked for.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Minister to Copenhagen, has been gazetted Russian Ambassador to London.

THE FIGHTING IN WAZIRISTAN.

Later.

Colonel Tonnochy is dead. Captain White has been killed while leading the stormers, who attacked a tower held by the outlaws. Three British officers and eight natives were wounded. The other columns are meeting with little resistance.

ANOTHER ITALIAN PRINCESS.

The Queen of Italy has given birth to another daughter.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, November 13.

The Yellow Book, relating to the convention with Siam, has been distributed to the members of Parliament. Deputy M. Fr. Deloncle declares its contents to be crushing for the French negotiators.

FRENCH MONASTIC SCHOOLS.

The Chamber has adopted, by 345 votes to 237, the project which completes the Law of Associations and provides sanctions for preventing the opening of monastic schools.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, November 14.

M. Deloncle has introduced a project of law tending to the creation of a chamber of colonial affairs in the Court of Cassation.

20,000 miners resumed work this morning in Pas-de-Calais. In Nord the resumption of work is nearly complete.

FRENCH NAVAL MATTERS.

Saigon, Nov. 15.

In answer to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine justified the suspension of the completion of three ships-of-war, for reasons connected with parliamentary procedure. He demonstrated that the temporary suspension would not delay the completion of the naval programme. The chamber voted confidence in the Government by 331 to 154.

A LUNATIC.

A lunatic fired two shots from a revolver into the lobby of the Chamber. The balls struck the ceiling.

THE MINERS.

The syndicate of miners in the Nord and Pas de Calais districts have voted for recommencing work.

Saigon, Nov. 16.

Work has been completely resumed in the Nord and Pas de Calais districts.

ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

An Italian named Robbini fired three blank cartridges from a revolver, in Brussels, at the Royal cortège as it was returning from the church of St. Gudule, whither the King had been in connection with a memorial service for the late Queen. Robbini was at once arrested.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, November 17.

In considerations of reports presented by M. M. Etienne, Bonvalst and Deloncle, members of the Chamber of Deputies, the colonial group in the Chamber has unanimously rejected the treaty with Siam.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The medical inspection to which ships entering Kungsan from Japan, China or Fusan have hitherto been subjected, was abolished from the 15th instant, according to a telegram received by the authorities.

BRAZIL.

Mr. Horiye, acting Chargé d'Affaires of Japan in Brazil, telegraphs that Mr. Francisco do Poura Roderigues Arubus (the transliterated name is difficult to identify) has become President of the Republic of Brazil

KOREA.

Yuensan November 17.

Medical inspection of ships coming from Japan has been abolished.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 12.

The United States Consul in Caracas reports that the war in Venezuela has practically ended.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

Italy is rendering every possible assistance to England relative to the Somaliland affair. A British war-ship is now selecting a point in Italian territory with a view to landing the British troops in Somaliland.

MOROCCO.

London, Nov. 14.

The state of affairs in Morocco is assuming a serious aspect. The Kabyles have laid siege to Tetuan and yesterday severe fighting took place there. The lives and property of foreign residents are threatened, and consequently several foreign war-ships have assembled at Tetuan. The French and Spanish journals are unanimous in saying that the affair is of grave importance.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in a leading article, severely criticises the reduction of French war-ships in the Mediterranean.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal is expected to arrive in England next Monday. His Majesty will stay at Windsor Castle.

INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Four companies (?) of the British army will start for Waziristan in a few days to suppress frontier troubles.

ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

London, Nov. 15.

King Leopold was fired at thrice by an Italian named Robbini with a revolver at Brussels to-day.

Fortunately the King escaped injury. Robbini was arrested on the spot.

VENEZUELA.

General Matos, commanding the rebels in Venezuela, has fled to Curacao (the Dutch island of that name in the Leeward Group). Fourteen other leaders of the rebel army have been made prisoners.

BULGARIAN CABINET.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of dissension among the Ministers.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN SAMOA.

Owing to a volcanic eruption in Samoa property in the neighbourhood has suffered much damage. Six craters are emitting fire and ashes.

MOROCCO.

The Kabyles are the only tribe concerned in the trouble in Morocco. The Sultan of Morocco is doing his best to suppress the disturbance with a view to preventing interference from other countries.

THE ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

London, November 17.

The Belgian Police are endeavouring to find accomplices of Rubino, who has declared himself to be an Anarchist. He also confessed that he purchased his pistol in London for the purpose of taking the life of the King.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

An Imperial Edict issued by Russia announces that Manchuria is included among her military sections, Halbin being fixed upon as headquarters.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

London, Nov. 14.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons, asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that letters from China to England arrived overland in 26 days against 44 by steamer.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, in reply, said he believed it was a fact that letters sent from Chefoo had reached London in 26 days. The possibilities of the trans-Siberian route would not be overlooked in settling the mail service for the future. The steamship contracts were terminable in January, 1905, by giving two years' previous notice.

GENERAL YOUNG ON WAR.

London, Nov. 16.

General Young has handed the reporters the text of a speech that he was unable to deliver at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet. In this speech he contends that the only humane war is that which is fast, furious and bloody, until it reaches a speedy end.

The Japanese, General Young thinks, would have ended the war in the Philippines sooner than the Americans.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

London, November 17.

The Russian Ministry of War has declared the establishment of a mobilisation department at Harbin, with railway station Commandants at Port Arthur and Harbin, Manchuria.

RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

London, November 19.

A Kiel telegram, reporting the arrival of the Russian Squadron of seven vessels proceeding to the Far East, mentions that the crews number 3,000 and the guns 247. The vessels have a displacement of 45,000 tons.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

The *Temps*, defending the Siamese Convention, affirms that Lord Rosebery in 1893 informed the French Government that he would not hesitate to run the risk of a great war to stop France from annexing the southern provinces of Siam.

(From the "N.-C. Daily News.")

BRITAIN HOLDS HER OWN.

London viâ Bombay, November 8.

Imports in October show an increase of 2½ millions sterling, and exports 1⅛ million.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

London viâ Bombay, November 9.

The Kaiser arrived at Port Victoria and took the train for Shorncliffe. After reviewing and addressing the 1st Dragoons, he took train to Sandringham. At the luncheon there the King, toasting the Kaiser, recalled his generosity to the men's families while his regiment was in South Africa. The Emperor in reply said he was glad that the money had done good, and announced a further gift.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

London via Bombay, November 11.

Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," has been arrested at Boston at the instance

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of his managers for alleged failure to complete a contract.

London via Bombay, November 12.

Signor Mascagni, who was arrested at Boston, has been released on the reduced bail of $4,000. He has instituted a suit for $50,000 gold against his managers for detention and false arrest.

A FRENCH HISTORIC CASTLE IN FLAMES.

London viâ Bombay, November 12.

The Château d'Eu, belonging to the Duke of Orleans, is on fire and is threatened with total destruction.

November 13.

With the exception of one wing and a portion of the chapel, the Château d'Eu is destroyed.

The literary and artistic treasures in the château were saved.

THE EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS FROM CAPE COLONY.

November 14.

The Cape Immigration Bill has been passed considerably amended.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND ROUMANIA.

London, November 14.

The *Jewish Chronicle* is authorised to announce that as an expression of regret and displeasure at the persecution of the Jews by Roumania, the Roumanian Minister in London was not invited to the inaugural banquet at the Guildhall by Lord Mayor Samuel.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 10.

H.M. the Emperor was received in the heartiest way by the official British circles and the people, but not so by the Press.

The Italian-Turkish complication in the Red Sea has been settled by the conciliatory attitude of Italy. The Massnahbarges will be treated in future as non-Turkish ships as far as the facilitation of the Customs is concerned.

The Chief Procurator of the Most Holy Synod in Russia, Senator Pobjedonosszew, has resigned. It is reported that he will probably be suceeded by Count Scheremetjewow.

Berlin, November 12.

The reports of the London *Daily News* and other English newspapers that there were disagreements between Germany and Great Britain over the evacuation of Shanghai are absolutely unfounded. It is also untrue that the evacuation question has been coupled with the cession of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain, as the latter matter has not recently been under discussion. The Shanghai evacuation question has been settled by the four Powers concerned, on the understanding that the evacuation is to take place simultaneously, and that all Powers shall have the right of re-occupation in the event of any Power landing troops. Great Britain has declared that in evacuating Shanghai she is not seeking any special advantages. Germany is content with this. While China is bound by her declaration to grant to no single Power special advantages in future, neither Germany nor Great Britain have so bound themselves. By this the political portion of the Shanghai question is settled. Only technical points regarding the simultaneous withdrawal of troops and engagement of transports remain.

Berlin, November 12.

The pretender Muli Mohamed has been overcome and completely surrounded by the troops of the Sultan of Morocco. The position of the latter has been thereby considerably strengthened.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Croydon, British steamer, 2,410, Kerr, 14th Nov.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 12th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saint Jerome, British steamer, 1,845, W. Jones, 14th Nov.,—Hakodate, 11th Nov., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,148, H. L. Allen, 15th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 14th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 15th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 15th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizdu, 15th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 15th Nov.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe 13th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empire, British steamer, 2,832, G. McArthur, 16th Nov.,—Cardiff via Moji, Coal.—Cornes & Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 17th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Wallace, 17th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Nov., General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 17th Nov.,—Kobe, 16th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 17th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 16th Nov,. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 17th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 30th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nanzing, British steamer, 2,862, W. H. Edge, 18th Nov.,—Rangoon, 26th Oct., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, 16th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, British steamer, 2,163, E. Spicer, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Nov., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tientsin, British steamer, 2,555, Cooke, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Nov., General. P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 19th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 18th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompsen, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 19th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Justin, U.S. collier, 1,418, Samuel Hughes, 20th Nov.,—Uraga.—U.S. Navy Department.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 20th Nov.,—Shimonoseki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, W. Hunter, 20th Nov.,—Kobe, 18th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 20th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 19th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, Falck, 14th Nov.,—Kobe via Taketoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Marburg, German steamer, 3,887, Niedermeyer, 14th Nov.,—Havre, Bremen Hamburg via ports, General.—G. Illies & Co.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,500, Capt. C. H. Stockton, 14th Nov.,—Amoy.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 14th Nov.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 14th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gera, German steamer, 3,166, C. Dewers, 15th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 15th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. Macmillan, 15th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Justin, U.S. collier, 1,418, Samuel Hughes, 15th Nov.,—Uraga.—U.S. Navy Department.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 16th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,148, H. L. Allen, 17th Nov.,—Seattle and Tacoma, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Yamashita, 17th Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Goliath (28 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Capt. Anderson, 17th Nov.,—Amoy.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 17th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 18th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 18th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. Stallard, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer 1,556, K. Nobeta, 19th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 19th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Honolulu, and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. Davies, 19th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sydney, French steamer, 2,081, Negre, 20th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 20th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 20th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Wallace, 20th Nov.,—London, Genoa and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 20th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. W. S. Rosenthal, Mr. A. F. Willson, Col. and Mrs. Osgood, Miss Osgood, Mrs. General Wode, Mr. M. Hashimoto, and 4 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. Mundly, Mr. Bochen, Mr. Chandiram, Mrs. Wright, Mr. John Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hashimoto, and 9 Chinese, in second class; 51, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. D. Mason, Mr. G. E. Brewster, Mr. Robt. A. Blackwell, Mr. J. W. Bennett, Mrs. Bull, Miss Bull, Miss Bull, Mr. C. W. Busch, Mrs. Busch, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. P. Crompton, Mr. Francis W. Hastings-Medhurst, Mr. W. H. Horsey, Mrs. Horsey, Mrs. G. Keine, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. J. B. A. McKinnon, Mr. C. Hadder, Count Podhorski, Mr. O. McKee, Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Mr. N. H. McDougall, Mr. A. J. Mink, Mrs. Mink, Master Harold Mink, Mr. Henry Overy, Mrs. R. H. Passmore, Miss C. P. Passmore, Miss Sonnie Passmore, Mrs. H. G. Harisson, Mr. Wm. K. Runyon, Mr. H. Rankine, Mr. Harold Smyth, Mr. H. Schwartz, Mr. Joshio Takimoto, Mr. K. Tetsuka, Mrs. Tetsuka, Mr. Watson, and Mrs. Watson in cabin; 23 in intermediate; 687 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. F. S. Goodison, Mr. W. C. Tyler, Mr. H. Gomes, Mr. George R. Gregg, Dr. M. Lambert, and Mr. Sato, in cabin; Mr. Leong Yaung Chee, Mr. Nagamatsu, Mrs. Tanaka, and 1 Chinese, in second class; 9 Japanese, in steerage. Per Seattle:—Mr. Leung Kauneing, and Mr. Eng Hak Fung, in cabin; Mr. G. C. Smyth, Mr. Morchance, and Mr. Hirakawa, in second class; 41 Japanese, and 11 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss C. C. Brown, Rev. E. F. Bell, Mrs. E. F. Bell, Mr. Richard Bouncken, Mr. E. H. Brown, Miss M. E. Coonley, Mr. L. R. Carter, Mrs. L. R. Carter, Mr. N. Cohn, Mrs. N. Cohn, Mr. J. Curley, Mr. Andrew Fehr, Mr. C. Furuta, Mr. E. F. Gillette, Mrs. E. F. Gillette, Mrs. W. W. Green, Miss Helen S. Gowing, Mr. H. N. Garland, Miss Helen Hyde, Mr. K. D. Hormusjee. Mr. W. P. Hill, Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mr. J. Ishii, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne, Mr. J. S. Leeds, Mrs. J. S. Leeds, Mr. K. Niwa, Mr. S. Nishimura, Mrs. E. H. Perry, Miss H. E. Perry, Miss B. E. Perry, Miss J. J. Perry, Mrs. Clarke Salmon, Mr. H. T. Safford, Mr. A. S. Salkey, Mrs. A. S. Salkey, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. J. Umazume, Miss E. Whitney, Mr. K. Yabe, and Mr. Levi W. Yaggy, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. A. J. A. Alexander, and Mr. R. A. Waller, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. G. W. Brush, Mr. J. M. Dickinson, Rev. John Hinds, Mrs. John Hinds, Mrs. W. E. Southcott, and Dr. S. K. Lupton, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. D. Denniston and son, Mr. H. M. Garlington, Mrs. V. Lawrence, Mr. Geo. Mooser, Mr. J. W. Owen, and Miss K. V. Wickham, in cabin; 2 Europeans, and 2 Japanese, in European steerage; 203 Japanese, and 159 Chinese, in Asiatic steerage.

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DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Australia via ports :—Mr. K. Yendo, Mrs. H. K. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs. P. S. Bomers, Mr. and Mrs. Lassetter, Mr. and Master Lassetter, Madam Suer, Mr. and Mrs. McRobert, Mr. and Mrs. Maris Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carnegie and 2 children, and Miss Shearer, in cabin ; Mr. Chin Sin San, Mr. Chin Kwan, Mrs.. Miss and Master Gusson, Mr. Frank Lee, Mr. Z. Seki, Mrs. Tessie Isaacs, and Master Albert Isaacs, in second class ; 11. in steerage.

Per German steamer *Gera*, for Europe via ports :—Mr. Robert Becker, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Tallien and 2 children, Mr. M. C. Bovaradej and native servant, Mr. M. Chatidej, Dr. Baelz and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Botelho, Jr., Mrs. B. J. H. Botelho, Miss C. Botelho, Mr. R. Schwanke, Mr. G. Simon, Mrs. Marie Ruegger, and Mr. L. Fong Gook, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. G. W. Bramhall, Miss Florence Bramhall, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Major E. T. Buttonshaw, Mr. Brewster Cameron, Mr. C. D. Coffin, Mr. W. S. Emens, Mrs. W. S. Emens, Mrs. C. A. Gove, Mrs. A. Hobbs, Mr. Chas. Hobson, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. H. J. Johnston, Lieut. W. D. Leathy, U.S.N., Mr. J. E. Lewis, Mrs. A. Long, Mr. F. H. Loring, Mrs. F. H. Loring, Master Loring, Mrs. Julia M. Lowder, Mr. R. Marix, Mr. J. R. Morrison, Mr. F. W. Pettitt, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mr. E. Raphael, Mr. L. Roca, Hon. W. A. Rublee, Mrs. W. A. Rublee, Master Horace Rublee, Dr. J. Sanger, Mr. Whitman Symmes, Mr. R. V. Van Vredenburgh, Mrs. L. H. Wellburn, Miss Wellburn, Miss Kate A. West, and Mrs. Jas. Wilde, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, for London via ports :—Mr. Wootton, Mr. L. Tempest Tetley, Mr. A. Forsyth, Miss Rogers, Mrs. F. Rogers, Miss Allison, Miss Abercrombie, Mrs. Guest, baby and nurse, Mrs. W. C. Cross and child, Mrs. Wilson and baby, Mrs. Andrews and baby, Mrs. Evans, Mr. L. Ledena, Mr. Y. Inouye, Mr. W. H. Blackmore, Major M. Kawai, Mr. and Mrs. W. Le Courter, Miss E. P. Hughes, and Mr. J. W. Wilson, in cabin ; Mr. K. Kamiya, Mr. K. Saito, Mr. K. Kunimoto, Mr. Gambeta, Mr. Andrews Feliciwao, Mr. Lyo Ki Sei, Mr. A. C. McDonald, Mr. W. B. Rowland, Mr. D. Hutton, Mr. G. Graham, Mr. S. Mikuriya, and 2 Chinese, in second class ; 36, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. F. Yanes, Mrs. F. Yanes, Mr. J. M. Shields, Mr. T. Elizalde and native servant, Paymaster L. Wingston Hunt, U.S.N., Assist-Paymaster F. B. Colby, U.S.N., Mr. Albert Fix, Mrs. Mumford and child, Mrs. Price and daughter, Dr. Andrew Hall, Mrs. Andrew Hall, Mr. H. A. Pattman, Mr. Breckinridge, Mrs. Breckinridge and maid, Mr. W. K. Wilson, Mr. A. G. Rose, and Mrs. E. J. Brown, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seatle, Wash. :—Mr. R. Oyama, Mrs. Adrien Monod, Major I. Takeshita, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason and child, Sub-Lieut. I. Inouye, Mr. Y. Yanagiwara, Mr. Leung Kwan Ming, and Mr. Eng Hok Tang, in cabin ; Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. Marchance, Mrs. T. Masuyama, Mrs. T. Hirada, Miss H. Hirada, Mr. T. Tosaki, Mr. S. Hirakawa, and Mr. S. Saito, in second class ; 98, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports :—Dr. A. J. Alexander Mr. H. Arai and servant, Mr. G. W. Brush, Mr. J. M. Dickenson, Mrs. D. Denniston, Master Denniston, Mr. C. Furuta, Mr. H. M. Garlington, Miss E. J. Hamilton, Mrs. B. E. Hayden, Rev. J. Hinds, Mrs. J. Hinds, Rev. J. B. Hykes, Dr. S. Kanai, Mrs. V. Lawrence, Dr. S. K. Lupton, Mr. A. G. Mink, Mrs. A. G. Mink, Master Mink, Mr. Geo. Mooser, Mr. Geo. D. Morgan, Mr. Fred. O'Brien, Mr. J. W. Owen, Mr. W. Puche, Mrs. W. E. Southcott, Mrs. L. A. B. Street, Master Street, Miss Ure, Mr. R. A. Waller, and Miss K. V. Wickham, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Marseilles via ports :—Mrs. C. B. Bulls, Miss M. Bulls, Miss C. T. Bulls, Mr. Blagehaud, Mr. Moolchand, Miss E. Geerts, Mrs. Siegenberg, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Sharp, Mr. H. N. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. de Waal, Miss de Waal, Mr. H. Butcher, Mrs. Butcher, Mr. de Montjamont, Mr. C. Wallace, Mr. Hayashi, Miss Waka Ogawa, Baron de Beurmann, Mr. M. des Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Tarbouriech, Mr. Egtifeef, and Mr. Wong Mon Lim, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Mr. Chalmers, Mr. I. Ito, Mr. S. Takano, Mr. Schulte, Mr. Otten, Mr. A. F. Willson, and Mr. R. Frost, in cabin ; Mr. Wu Shung Joh, Mr. and Mrs. G. Murayama, Mr. M. Moriyama, Mr. C. Shibata, Mr. Kawakami, Mr. D. Mori, Mr. W. Sega, Mrs. F. Uchida, Mr. D. Kondo, Mr. I. Tajima, and Mr. S. Sonoda, in second class ; 52, in steerage.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Bavern*, from Europe via ports :—Mr. Paul Bauer, Miss J. C. Gillespie, Dr. Clarence Louis Heller, Mr. B. Okasaki, Miss C. M. Peacocke, Mr. B. Jenny, Mr. Paul Kulckbrenner, Mr. Weitzmunn, Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cronin, Mr. Jos. Ely, and Mrs. Gross, in cabin.

CARGO.

Raw & Waste silk shipped steamer per *Sydney* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Lyon.	Milan.	Marseilles Option.	Russia.	France.	Italy.	Shanghai.	
R. Chauvin & Co...	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	—	52	16	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	35	—	105	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co...	85	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—
	113	52	166	—	316	—	—	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru 1	F. Nov. 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	F Nov. 21
Hongkong.....	T. K. K	Nippon Maru 2	Sa. Nov. 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou 3	Sa. Nov. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Indus 4	W. Nov. 26
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 5	W Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India 6	Th Nov. 27
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Nov. 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 7	Th Dec. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 8	F. Dec. 5
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co	Victoria	Sa Dec. 6
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co	Coptic	Su Dec. 7
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Dec. 12
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Dec. 14
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M. Dec. 15

1 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 4th inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 19th inst.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 19th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst
6 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst
7 Left San Francisco on the 1 th inst.
8 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Su. Nov 23
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Tremont	M. Nov. 24
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Nov. 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th Nov. 27
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th Nov. 27
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. Nov. 28
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Nov 29
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa Nov. 29
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu Dec. 2
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Dec 2
Europe, via Shai	M. M. Co	Indus	Th Dec 4
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Dec. 5
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Dec. 5
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu Dec 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M Dec. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Dec. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Dec. 19

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Until consumers take delivery on a larger scale operations in Yarns and Shirtings are out of the question. Fancy Cottons and Woollens are quiet with no change to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles...	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach...	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron...	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box...	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅜ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

The market is a little quieter.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market is firm and prices are unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila...	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton...	6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang...	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined...	8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a moderate demand at practically unchanged prices during the week. The debris of the late fire was sold on the 20th instant and fetched what seem to be high prices considering the amount of damage. The market closes quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½...	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

Rather more doing. Quotations are unchanged. Buyers complain of the absence of really prime quality but go on with purchases of medium and inferior grades at fairly satisfactory rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

There is still a small business though both leaf liquor are inferior. Prices are nominally unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common...	23 to 26

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 20.

Kirin Breweries have been purchased at *yen* 150. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Grand Hotels, buyers at *yen* 250. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Oriental Hotels, buyers at *yen* 120.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works .....117 Sellers.
Grand Hotel .....250 Buyers.
Club Hotel..... 75 Sales.
Oriental Hotel .....120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co..... 60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co. .....150 Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 20.

No change in silver from London, but China sterling quotations come ⅛ lower and local rates on China are higher, though other rates remain unaltered.

London—Bank T.T. .....2 0 11/16 @ 3/4
— — Bills on demand .....2 0 3/4 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight ..... 2 0 11/12 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight 2 1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight 2 1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight 259
— Private 4 months' sight 265
— — 6 months' sight 266½
Hongkong—Bank sight..... 21% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight ..... 23% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight 91½*
— Private 10 days' sight..... 93*
India—Bank sight 154
— Private 30 days' sight 157
America—Bank sight..... 50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight 51
— Private 4 months' sight 51¾
Germany—Bank sight 210½
— Private 4 months' sight .....215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London) 22 13/16

* Nominal.

BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

Bovril has played such a conspicuous part in South Africa that it forms no inconsiderable feature of the story. The *Lancet* has had frequent references to Bovril in the reports of the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Nearly every newspaper correspondent has had to refer to Bovril to make his story complete. Rudyard Kipling and Baden-Powell have written their Bovril stories. Over 500 British hospitals and similar public institutions use and prescribe Bovril, not beef tea, but Bovril.

The reason is not far to seek. Bovril is a nourisher as well as a stimulant. It contains the albumen and fibrine, the sustaining properties of the beef. It is this fact, together with its absolute purity, that commends Bovril to physicians and scientists, and proves in practice what it demonstrates in analysis.



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Mead Cycle Co. CHICAGO, U.S.A.
August 16th, 1902. '13

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 20.

Grand Hotels are wanted. Debentures wanted at quotations.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited.....	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	255 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	470 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference.....	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	230 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	65 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd...	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	44 S.

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This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1902.

DEATHS.

At the German Hospital, on the 24th Nov., R. J. BENNINGTON, Chief Officer of the steamer *America Maru*.

On the 25th November, at 3.40 p.m., ANNIE BOYES, (née Sands), wife of Richard Boyes, aged 31 years. No flowers desired.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NEW Seamen's Hospital erected under the auspices of the Mariners' Relief Association of Japan was opened on Nov. 20th at Nagasaki. The building has cost *yen* 7,000.

THE formal opening of the new Oye Bridge, in front of Yokohama Railway Station, will take place early in December. The work of construction was started in 1899.

MR. MATSUMOTO JUTARO, the well-known business man of Osaka, says a Japanese paper, has under contemplation the erection of three images of Kwan-non (the goddess of mercy), namely one on Itsukushima, a second at Ama-no-Hashidate, and a third in Matsushima. The images are said to be of bronze and to be over ten feet high.

MR. DE ATH, of Kobe, one of the oldest foreign residents of Japan, who is leaving for a trip home, during the past week has been the recipient of handsome souvenirs from the foreign community of Kobe and the Japanese traders of Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, etc.

AT the general chapter of the Order of Carmelites, held during October in Rome, the Very Rev. Pius Rudolph Meyer was elected Father-General. Father Meyer has spent 20 years in the United States and is the first citizen of North America to be elected to the office.

THERE is a scheme afloat in Hokkaido for establishing an institution to be called the Hokkaido San-shi-kai (Silk Association) with a view to developing the silk industry of the Island. Baron Sonoda, Chief of the Hokkaido Administrative Office, has consented to be President.

A FINE arts institutions devoted to the works of women, called the Joshi Tokyo Biijutsu Gakko, was formally opened on Nov. 22nd in Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. The function was attended by over three hundred persons, amongst whom were Viscount Honjo, Baron Miura Yasu and others interested in education.

IN connection with the coming Fifth Domestic Exhibition in Osaka a trade marks' hall will be established in the compound of the exhibition. As its title shows, the hall will be devoted to exhibiting trade marks registered throughout the country. Mr. Ito Kijuro and a few other citizens of Osaka are the promoters of the undertaking.

THE ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Lieut-General Prince Kitashirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Body Guards, took place on Nov. 28th at 9 a.m. in the compound of the First Regiment of Infantry of the Imperial Body Guards in Kojimachi, Tokyo. His Highness, succumbed to illness during the Formosan expedition of 1895.

THE Russo-Japanese Association, in Tokyo, will give a dinner some time in December in honour of Mr. A. Iswolsky, Russian Minister to Japan, who recently became honorary President of the body, with a view to introducing the Minister to all the members of the association. The association will establish branches in Hakodate and Vladivostock.

AN amalgamation has been effected between four cotton spinning companies in western Japan, namely the Okayama, the Bizen, the Kasaoka and the Nishinari. On Nov. 22nd a meeting of representatives of the establishments was convened in Osaka. The assets of the companies combined are: the Okayama, *yen* 846,500; the Bizen, *yen* 300,000; the Kasa-oka, *yen* 202,000; and the Nishi-nari, *yen* 520,000.

As a result of a conference between the Governor of Kanagawa and the Acting Mayor of Yokohama on Nov. 20th, it was agreed that steps should be taken within ten days from Nov. 28th to abolish the official stoppage of communication between Kaigan-dori, the pest affected district, and other parts of the city. It may be said that the pest has been effectively suppressed by the prompt and able measures adopted by the authorities.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MCKINNON, one of the oldest master mariners in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, who went out in the *Korea* on her first voyage as executive officer, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* will remain in port on waiting orders, the position having been abolished on the big liner. A chief officer will be next in authority to Captain Seabury. Mr. E. A. Bunker, late second engineer of the steamer *San Jose*, goes out as second engineer of the *Korea*.

MURATA KOZO, an employé of Messrs. A. Meier & Co., No. 34, Yamashita-cho, was arrested on Friday by the Kagacho Police on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that he took a crossed cheque drawn on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and intended for the payment of silk goods purchased by the firm, endorsed it and cashed it at a Chinese exchange shop, appropriating the money (*yen* 1,481.90) to his own use.

ONE of the best known whaling companies in Japan is the Nippon Enyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Deep Sea Fishing Joint-stock Company). It began business in 1900 in Yamaguchi prefecture and has enjoyed a prosperous career. According to a report of the Japanese Consul in Gensan, Korea, the company with a fleet of five vessels had a catch of 35 whales off Gensan from the beginning of October to November 7th this year. In 1901, the company's vessels caught 38 whales in three months and 22 during two months in 1900.

THE British four-masted bark *Kentmore*, owned by the Standard Oil Company, arrived at New York on the 28th September after an unusually tedious voyage. The vessel sailed from Yokohama on December 10th last. On March 15th the vessel experienced light trades and very moderate weather, and consequently made a very long passage. Almost all of the crew were on arrival found to be suffering from scurvy, and several were in a pitiable condition. Malnutrition is stated to be responsible for the illness. Several were also suffering from "moon blindness." It was stated on board that the men were supplied with very little besides salt meat.

A FATAL affray took place on Jizo-zaka, Yokohama, about 8 p.m. on Nov. 23rd when Mrs. Kurahashi Hisa, of No. 2,708, Negishi, Yokohama, was shot by a man named Uyeki Yasujiro, of Kitagata, Yokohama. The latter committed suicide on the spot, by shooting himself through the brain. The cause remains unknown' but is believed to be the outcome of a quarrel. The man is said to be indebted to the unfortunate woman for a loan of *yen* 1,900.

QUITE recently an iron works was established in Chefoo under the auspices of a Japanese named Mr. Shotatsu Yokichi. The enterprise met with success and at present is engaged in repairing seven vessels, namely a French, a British, two Chinese and three Japanese steamers, while they are in receipt of an order from a United States war-ship for the manufacture of some machinery to be used in her engine-room. Many orders are also forthcoming from the Chinese for various kinds of machines.

A CASE of supposed suicide occurred on the voyage of the N.-D.L.S. *Gera* from Japan to Shanghai, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. The *Gera* arrived there on Nov. 20, bringing the body of the deceased, a lady passenger who embarked at Yokohama. The body was conveyed to the Shantung Road Mortuary and an enquiry into the circumstances attending her death was ordered. Our contemporary said next day:—At the inquest held at the German Consulate on the body of Marie Rugger, who hanged herself on board the N.-D.L.S. *Gera* between Yokohama and Shanghai, a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

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POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Several Tokyo newspapers state that a general meeting of parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* is to be held in Tokyo on the 25th instant, when a resolution will be proposed, and doubtless passed, in the sense that the time is not adapted to naval increment. This meeting will be preparatory to the general assembly of the Party on the 4th proximo.

Meanwhile rumours grow in force and volume that Marquis Ito contemplates some kind of compromise and is preparing a project in that sense. He concedes the point that the land-tax must be restored to its former rate, but he wishes to preserve the naval, expansion programme, funds for that purpose being obtained by postponing certain State enterprises, by economizing military outlays, by reducing subsidies and by amending the budget. Marquis Ito doubtless understands that the nation will ultimately refuse its confidence to any politicians who, at this crisis, subserve the question of national armament to party interests.

Count Itagaki's views on the question of the day are reported by the *Chiuo Shimbun*. The Liberal leader indulges in a little of the pride of the white-headed publicist. It is not uncommon with Japanese statesmen of the *Genro* class to deduce from retrospects of the great events in which they have taken part, a conviction that their own prescience was always prominent, and that their political opponents were always shallow-minded. That is one of the pleasures of memory. We need not enter into the particulars of the Count's enjoyment. What interests us is to find that he opposes naval expansion on account of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. His interpretation of that alliance is that England wants Japan's army, and that Japan, in turn, may reasonably claim the use of England's navy. That reminds us of the schoolboy who, in the early days of his academical career, received the vigorous protection of his big brother, but who found, when that protection was withdrawn, that he suffered far more than he would have done had he never enjoyed it.

Marquis and Marchioness Ito, accompanied by Messrs. Samejima, Koyama, Tokioka and Hitaka, visited the Ise Shrines on the 23rd instant, and subsequently repaired to Futami-no-ura. The meeting of the Marquis with Marquis Yamagata, who is now in Nara, is expected to decide the political situation.

Just at present public opinion seems to be persuaded of the imminence of a political rupture. Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Saionji and Count Katsura are now in Kyoto, or are supposed to be there, and the result of their consultations is eagerly expected. One newspaper—the *Hochi Shimbun*—alleges that Baron Kodama will take part in the conference, and that there is even talk of his becoming Minister President in place of Count Katsura. The same journal indicates some of the components of a new Cabinet, as, for example, Baron Ito at the Foreign Office, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku and Baron Suyematsu representing respectively Count Inouye and Marquis Ito, and the present Minister of War and the Navy remaining unchanged; All that is mere conjecture. The only fact apparent at the moment is that the general public entertain little hope of such a settlement being effected in Kyoto as will leave the Cabinet undisturbed.

Mr. Ema Shunichi, a representative of Tokyo in the House of Representatives, has been arrested in Shizuoka. He is said to be accused of embezzling a sum of six thousand *yen*, but some allege that the charge has been trumped up by his political enemies. Mr. Ema is a barrister by profession.

The question immediately exercising the public mind is whether there will be a meeting in Kyoto between Count Katsura and Marquis Ito. Apparently there will be no such meeting. Count Katsura, who left Bakan on the morning of the 25th instant by the *Saikyo Maru*, is now expected to proceed direct from Kobe to Tokyo by sea. Whether this has any deep significance, our Tokyo contemporaries do not pretend to judge.

As for the report that Marquis Saionji was to be present at the Ito-Yamagata conference in Kyoto, it is contradicted by the news that the Marquis left Kyoto for Tokyo on the 24th instant.

Marquis Ito reached Kyoto on the evening of the 24th and proceeded to Marquis Yamagata's villa on the following morning. A long private conference resulted, and the two statesmen subsequently lunched together. On his way back, Marquis Ito visited Marquis Kido's grave. Marquis Ito and his party were to leave Kyoto by the night train on the 26th.

During his stay in Kyoto Marquis Ito denied himself to all visitors and there was consequently no opportunity of discovering the nature of the decision, if any, formed by the two statesmen at the Murin-an. The *Jiji Shimpo*, however, asserts that some fragments of the conference have leaked out, and these, pieced together, indicate a resolve on Marquis Ito's part to oppose the Katsura Cabinet's programme. The Marquis is believed to have said that though naval increment may be necessary from an international point of view, the state of the empire's resources must be given some weight in deciding such a question. Further, as to the various enterprises contemplated by the Cabinet, their advisability demands close scrutiny, for it is undeniable that many undertakings essayed by the *Meiji* Government since the Restoration proved distinctly unsuccessful. If naval increment and the continuance of the land tax appeared immediately essential to the empire's welfare, the opposition of a majority in the House of Representatives should not be allowed to stand in the way, nor should the *Meiji* statesmen hesitate to give their support to the Katsura Cabinet. But, taking all things into account, it does not appear that these two problems press for instant solution. In short, the impending session of the Diet is not the time to bring them forward, and Marquis Ito finds himself compelled to disapprove the Ministry's projects.

Equal uncertainty prevails as to the views expressed by Marquis Yamagata, but on the whole they are believed to have been opposed to those of Marquis Ito. During the conference the two statesmen's voices sometimes assumed the high key of argumentative vehemence, and sometimes broke into laughter. Marquis Yamagata returned Marquis Ito's call in a purely formal manner, merely leaving his card at the Nakamura-ro.

Does this then mean a change of ministry? That question can not yet be answered. In some quarters the impression prevails that Marquis Ito, unwilling to precipitate a crisis, has prepared, or will prepare; a programme reconciling the views of the Cabinet with those of the political parties, the object being to tide over the present session of the Diet without any governmental upheaval. But if Marquis Ito takes the view attributed to him above, namely, that naval increment and land-tax continuance must be postponed, it is difficult to see how any reconciliation of policies is possible. Will Count Katsura wait quietly and patiently until it suits the convenience of his political opponents to displace him?

Ninety-five parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* held a friendly gathering at the Maple Club on the afternoon of the 25th instant. According to some reports the proceedings were uneventful, and the views expressed took the form simply of a resolve to pursue the policy already clearly outlined at meetings of the Party's committee and of its sections. But the *Asahi Shimbun* says that an important question was mooted, namely, what course should be adopted in the event of Marquis Ito's announcing a view contrary to that already declared by the Party. Those present showed much embarrassment in the presence of this question, and the final decision was to postpone the matter until some definite announcement should be made by the Marquis.

Count Katsura reached Kobe on the 26th and repaired to the Tokiwa Hotel, where he was subsequently visited by Marquis Yamagata, who had come from Kyoto for the purpose. The two statesmen had a long conference, and the Marquis returned to Kyoto by the 2.40 p.m. train. He did not again meet Marquis Ito in Kyoto, as the latter had started for the north by the 2.50 train.

These incidents are interpreted to signify that Count Katsura's friends advised him against taking part in the Kyoto conference, since such a course would indicate subservience to the will of the elder statesmen, and would alienate the sympathies of his supporters.

On the other hand, there is a rumour that Marquis Ito attaches little importance to the question of continuing the land tax at its present rate. His attention is occupied by a much larger question, namely, reform in the Departments of War and of the Navy. He is credited with alleging that those Departments have hitherto occupied a kind of extraterritorial position, and that no Cabinet has ventured to invade the sanctity of their appropriations. Yet it is in the outlays on account of the Army and the Navy that room for retrenchment really exists. Count Katsura, it is added, being himself an army officer, does not care to attack this problem. But if the whole weight of the Elder Statesmen's influence were brought to bear upon him, he would have to yield. Yes, so he might. But is it not probable that his yielding would take the form of retirement? Why should there be placed on his shoulders, stalwart as he has shown himself, a burden from which all his predecessors shrank?

The fact is that outside a small circle, no one knows anything for certain. All is surmise and conjecture.

VISCOUNTESS AOKI'S RECEPTIONS.

We are asked to say that Viscountess Aoki will receive every Monday after four; beginning on Monday next.

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THE DIET.

The seventeenth session of the Diet opens on the 6th proximo, and the first duty to be discharged will be the election of a president and a vice-president. The former office is now much coveted, for though it does not carry any great power, the politician elected is recognised as possessing a high title to public esteem. In by-gone days the choice afforded an opportunity of estimating the relative strength of the parties, as each set up its own candidate. But the *Seiyu-kai* has now an overwhelming majority in the House, and the success of its representative is a foregone conclusion. According to the *Jiji Shimpo*, the desire of the big Party is to re-appoint the former president, Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, and the former vice-president, Mr. Motoda Hajime. It is understood, however, that Mr. Kataoka, having accepted the post of principal of the *Doshi-sha*, will decline the presidency of the Lower House, should the honour be offered to him. In that event, the *Seiyu-kai*, should it insist on choosing one of its own members, would doubtless select Mr. Matsuda Masahisa or Mr. Hara Kei. But there is said to be a strong undercurrent setting towards the election of Mr. Kato Takaaki. The great advantage of choosing him would be that he commands the confidence of all sections of the political world, and that his choice for the presidency would be almost unanimously supported, whereas if the *Seiyu-kai* insist on a candidate of their own colour, the Progressists will assuredly put up Mr. Kono Hironaka, and there will be a contest, one-sided indeed, but not the less vehement. The President of the Japanese House of Representatives does not occupy quite the same position as the Speaker of the British House of Commons. The rulings of the former have not yet come to carry the weight attaching to the rulings of the latter, nor is the Japanese office invested with the dignity carried by the British. It would be better for Japan were the contrast less marked. Hence foreign well-wishers would welcome the choice of Mr. Kato, since he would bring to the discharge of his duties qualities which have earned universal trust and respect.

The *Jiji* thinks that even before the Budget comes up for discussion, there will be a controversy about the question of administrative reform. Last session, when the House of Representatives showed a disposition to become clamorous on this subject, the Cabinet promised that reform should be undertaken, and even went so far as to seek and obtain an appropriation for carrying out investigations. The pledge has not been broken. It is seen from the Budget that, speaking financially, reforms have been effected which produce a saving of four hundred thousand *yen*. But the political parties will not be content with that—very far from it. They claim that much greater economies could be achieved. The Cabinet, however, is understood to affirm that the purpose of its reforms has not been mere saving of money. It has aimed rather at improving official efficiency, and it insists that its efforts in the latter direction have been as thorough as the circumstances immediately permit. Hence there is a ground of dispute which may present itself immediately. There are rumours that Marquis Ito has a reform scheme of his own, but nothing certain is known on that subject. What is beyond all query is that great need exists for some changes which will facilitate the transaction of business. The obstructions encountered by a man seeking to carry out any enterprise in Japan and the time needed to overcome them, cost the nation very dear.

That Marquis Ito is the pivot of the situation the *Jiji Shimpo* is as convinced as every careful onlooker must be. This point, however, having been fully discussed in our own columns, we need not revert to here. But reference may be made to two cartoons published by the *Jiji*, in illustration of Marquis Ito's perplexity. One is based upon the celebrated incident which preceded the fight at Dan-no-ura. Kajiwara Kagetoki, the arch intriguer of the time, advised Yoshitsune that the wisest formation for attack would be to move backward with his galleys; in other words, to adopt a tactical order suitable for immediate flight. Yoshitsune replied that he knew something about preparing to advance to the onset, but that he had never practised the art of preparing to fly by way of prelude to attack. The bystanding generals laughed scornfully at Kajiwara, but he maintained his point, alleging that to rush in upon the foe without any thought for the contingency of discomfiture was to copy the ways of a wild boar. Yoshitsune, of course, paid no heed to Kajiwara's counsels, and the *Hei* forces were hopelessly broken by the *Minamoto* onset, the only result of Kajiwara's advice being that henceforth a doubtful or timid policy came to be called *Kajiwara-riu* (Kajiwara style) or *sakaro* (turned oars). This historical event is utilized by the *Jiji's* cartoonist. He represents Marquis Ito and his following attacking the Cabinet's strong-hold from a distance, but the Marquis has seated himself facing his horse's tail and the animal's head is turned away from the fortress. Another cartoon depicts the Marquis dressed as a farmer. He has just received an amulet from the Ise Shrine, and its legend has overthrown him with astonishment. For the picture is a gourd on a catfish—the proverbial Japanese type of impossibility—and above it is a superscription indicating that seventeen (the seventeenth session of the Diet) will be lucky or unlucky—a truly Delphic utterance.

Our contemporary further thinks that many members of the Lower House are supremely alarmed by the contingency of dissolution. Their resources are almost exhausted, and they could not face the ordeal of another election. Therefore many of them are open to be "approached" But the *Jiji* says nothing as to whether it thinks that dissolution is among the probable weapons of the Katsura Ministry. We do not think so ourselves, and we have given our reasons for not thinking so. The situation is one of the most interesting that has ever been witnessed on the Japanese political stage.

FOREIGN ADVISERS OF JAPAN.

On the 27th of September we reproduced from the columns of a Yokohoma contemporary a paragraph attributed to a Kobe journal in which the writer, speaking of Japan's foreign advisers, asked whether "the time had not come to abolish an office that had for thirty years been a constant source of irritation and estrangement between resident foreigners and the Japanese Government." We condemned such writing, and said, among other things:—

> The Kobe newspaper's aim is to prove that the foreign employee is not worthy of the service he has adopted, and that Japan would be much better without him. What are the limits of that doctrine? Does Japan's superiority cease when the employee is the standard of comparison, or does it extend to the foreigner in general? Resentment so blind that for the sake of casting some dirt at those from whose opinions it happens to dissent, does not hesitate to bespatter its own countrymen in general as well as all nationals engaged in Japan's service, is a kind of moral condition which, we rejoice to think, is altogether exceptional.

It will be observed that the Kobe newspaper included in its condemnation Japan's advisers during the past "thirty years," thus referring to a large number of European and Americans who occupied the highest and most responsible posts filled by foreigners in Japan throughout nearly the whole of the Meiji era.

The editor of the Kobe journal now addresses us for the second time protesting against being supposed to have included "all nationals engaged in Japan's service" and claiming that, in another part of the same article, he "carefully guarded against any such misconception, by explicitly making a distinction between the foreign employee who has done so much to advance the best interests of Japan and the foreign adviser who for his own selfish purpose has acted the part of a mischief maker." The paragraph on which he relies to extenuate his gross accusations is this:—

> It is almost thirty years since the Japanese Government adopted the practice of attaching foreign advisers to the various departments and it would be interesting to have the opinion of a competent Japanese observer on the results. Professor Chamberlain has set forth what foreign employés have done in the matter of reforming Japan's administrative methods. Englishmen took the navy in hand, and transformed junk manners and methods into those of a modern man-of-war. The establishment of the mint was also English work. No less a feat than the reform of the entire educational system was chiefly the work of a handful of Americans. A Frenchman began the codification of Japanese law, which Germans continued and completed. Germans directed the higher medical instruction of the country, while the army was organised on Franco-German methods. "The posts, the telegraphs, the railways, the trigonometrical survey, improved mining methods, prison reform, sanitary reform, cotton and paper mills, chemical laboratories, waterworks, and harbour works—all are the creation of the foreign employes of the Japanese Government." The curious thing is that the Government has almost to a man got rid of those who rendered such great assistance in the practical Westernisation of Japan, while it has retained foreign advisers on matters of policy who could very well have been dispensed with at a very early stage.

Readers will see that whatever distinction this second paragraph sets up, is a distinction between the former advisers of the Japanese Government and the present advisers. All the present advisers on matters of policy are condemned *en masse*. They will also recall that in the paragraph on which we originally commented, the office of adviser is said to have been for thirty years a constant source of irritation and estrangement between resident foreigners and the Japanese Government, and they will perceive that in the paragraph adduced by way of vindication there is a query as to what might be the opinion of a competent Japanese observer about the results of the Japanese Government's practice of attaching foreign advisers to the various departments during the past thirty years. Nevertheless the editor of the Kobe journal protests that he has been unjustly treated, and insists that his condemnation of the foreign employee was discriminating and limited. We give publicity to his protest, and we append our own opinion that the unscrupulous malice of his original article is on a par with the evasive subterfuge he employs in his defence.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a long telegram from Tientsin which makes some demands on our credulity. It says that a Russian projector having applied through his Government for exclusive privileges of gold-mining in cöoperation with Chinese in three districts of Kirin, the Chinese Commander-in-Chief at Mukden forwarded the application to Peking with his recommendation. In Peking, however, the question was "hung up," and did not move until General Chang Sun sent a sum of a hundred thousand taels to Yung Lu, when the desired permission emerged speedily from the duly qualified office. As for the permit, it grants a monopoly of gold mining in the named districts to a Russo-Chinese syndicate, at the head of which is a Mr. Astatieff (?), and it provides that the Russian members of the syndicate are to have eighty per cent. of the profits and the Chinese twenty per cent. With regard to Chinese subjects already engaged in the mining industry, their rights seem to be tolerably safeguarded, and there are other provisions more or less restricting the powers of the syndicate.

It is stated that owing to destitution generally prevailing a large part of the province of Kwangsi is in a state of revolt.

Sir Ernest Satow left Peking on the 20th instant.

The branch office of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha in Shanghai was completely destroyed by fire on the 20th instant. The news is published by the *Jiji Shimpo* and no particulars have yet arrived.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

It would appear that the publicists represented by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—a not unimportant body—have abandoned all hope of China being able to defend herself against invasion by a foreign enemy. Such is the evident interpretation of an article published in our contemporary's columns, where it is urged that what China wants is not a navy to guarantee the safety of her shores, but an army to suppress mobs and prevent anti-foreign outrages. It is difficult to endorse that dictum. The work here assigned to an army belongs properly to police, and, for the rest, no organization, whether military or administrative, has ever proved competent to prevent outrages of the kind perpetrated by the Chinese against foreign life and property. The aversion for foreigners that has grown up in China during the past century, seems destined to be the cause of her national ruin, unless some antidote can be found, and it is probably under the influence of that apprehension that our Tokyo contemporary writes. But we can not perceive that the necessary antidote would be furnished by a strong army. Still less do we understand how any country with a long littoral, as China has, can hope for immunity from attack without a navy to defend herself.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The Kaiping-mine complication, as to the facts of which we have but a very rudimentary idea, has been settled. Sir Ernest Satow called at Kaiping *en route* for Taku, and owing to his representations the Chinese flag was hauled down, to be replaced by the British. Sir Ernest then resumed his journey to Shanghai. He is to visit Viceroy Chang at Nanking before embarking for England.

The German journal of Shanghai alleges, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, that although the officer commanding the German contingent of the garrison has received instructions to place himself in communication with his English and French colleagues for the purposes of simultaneous evacuation, no instructions of any kind have reached the British and French commanders, so that the question is "hung up." The *Jiji Shimpo's* news, however, is that whereas the Germans and the English are ready to take their departure, the French are still without orders. A fine mutual trustfulness the Powers are showing in this matter, are they not?

Meanwhile the Japanese contingent of 280 men under Major Inamura reached Nagasaki on the 21st instant in the *Saikyo Maru*. They seem to have had a hearty send-off and to be thoroughly satisfied with the demeanour of the foreign population towards them. Some of their officers have been doing the trumpeter of Philippi to a reporter of the *Asahi Shimbun*. They have told him that the health of the Japanese troops was far better than that of any of their comrades, and that they deserve the credit of having completely avoided avoidable diseases, though the others did not fare so well by any means.

Captain Nishida, the second in command of the contingent, is represented as saying that the English garrison awaits the arrival of transports from India in order to take its departure, and that the place will probably be evacuated before the end of the year.

The discussion of the new commercial convention between China and Japan was resumed on the 24th instant, the chief Chinese Commissioner being Lu Hai-kwan, and the Japanese Mr. Odagiri.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Presumably the regulation period—40 days—of a Viceroy's mourning for his mother has expired in the case of His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai, for the telegraph announces his return to official life in a very active form. On his return from his native province he is making visits to Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, and it would seem that the outcome of his tour will be fatal to the great Taotai Shên. Viceroys Yuan and Chang are both said to be strongly opposed to the supremacy of Shên I-fai in so many profitable state enterprises, and they have determined to combine their strength for his overthrow. Against such a combination he is not likely to stand long. In fact we may assume that he has passed finally from his place of prominence on the official stage, and that when the Peking Government refused his application for permission to abbreviate the monstrously long period of mourning to which his parent's death had condemned him, the deliberate intention of the Court was to sentence him to permanent retirement.

Mr. Lessar was to leave Peking on the 25th instant. His health is said to be much broken, but a period of rest will doubtless restore him.

General Iso, commander-in-chief of Manchuria, has applied to be relieved of his office on the grounds that international relations have become too onerous for him and that he finds it impossible to collect the Indemnity fund. The Peking court is said to be disposed to grant his request.

It is said the Chinese Government is pressing Russia for the rendition of Newchwang, but that Russia is unwilling to consider the question practically until the evacuation of Shanghai has been completed. If the Chinese have any sense of patriotism or national dignity they must bitterly resent the attitude of the Powers towards these various questions. What Europe considers is the aggressive titles of her own States not the title that China has to the integrity of her own empire. Japan has certainly enhanced her claims on Chinese gratitude by being the first to withdraw her garrison from Shanghai. We trust that England may be the second.

The branch of the Specie Bank in Shanghai is about to issue dollar (Mexican) and five-dollar notes. Specimens of the notes have been sent to those concerned.

Friday, Nov. 28.

The Japanese Consul in Chefoo reports that England is to open a post-office in Chefoo from the 1st of December, and that there will thus be four foreign post-offices in the place.

JAPANESE PRIVATE CLAIMS.

We yesterday published figures from the *Niroku Shimpo* relating to the amounts of the principal claims preferred by Japanese in connexion with the Boxer outrages. The *Niroku's* figures are not confirmed by the *Jiji Shimpo*. We learn from the latter that the sums actually paid by the Treasury on the 20th instant, were:—

	Yen.
The Mitsui Firm	324,846
Mr. Higuchi Chuichi	23,184
The Murai Firm	12,979
The Tohi Bank	65,655
The Kajima Bank	11,965
The Tonomi Firm	13,450

Our contemporary adds that the original claim of the Mitsui amounted to 800,000 *yen*. On the other hand, the Foreign Office publishes the following figures:—

Specie Bank	165,586
Mr. Tanaka Tomekichi	850
Mr. Ando Fujio	349
Mr. Oseko Hanyû	260
Mr. Kojô Teikichi	758
Mr. Yamada Keisuke	12,400

The Foreign Office publishes a further list of compensation paid to private individuals on account of the Boxer outrages:—

	Yen.
Mr. Abe Hikotaro (Yushun Company)	111,262
Mr. Nishigori Saburo (employee of the Peking University)	1,051
Mr. Tei Eisho (ex-Consul at Tientsin)	3,097
Mr. Ishii Kikujiro (ex-Secretary of Legation)	2,544

Up to the 22nd instant the total sum paid over was 650,235 *yen*.

It is announced that the sums paid to Japanese subjects on the 24th instant as compensation for losses in connexion with the Boxer outrages, were:—

Mr. Takenouchi Saikichi	139,960 *yen*.
The Chikushi Bank	49,840 „

The following compensations to private individuals have been paid in connexion with the Boxer outrages:—

	Yen.
The family of Mr. Narabara (who was assassinated)	35,171
The family of Mr. Kojima Shotaro (killed)	22,894
Baron Nishi	3,318
Mr. Matsumura Choku	6,397
The Fukutomi Company	21,974
Mr. Mochizuki	332
Mr. Kodera Umekichi	518
Mr. Yamamoto Sanichiro	15,351
Mr. Nakane Moroto	216

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GARDEN PARTIES IN TOKYO.

On the 22nd instant Count Okuma, with his wonted benevolence, threw open his garden at Waseda for the purposes of a charity party, the object of the charity being the women's prison gate home which is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Hara, and which owes so much to their indefatigable efforts. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the genuine kindness of this act of Count Okuma's, for when admission to a garden is given on payment, some injury can not fail to be done by the crowd of visitors. Still there is less reason for apprehension on that score in Japan than there would be in Europe or America, and probably the beauties of the Waseda Park with its grand display of chrysanthemums, dwarfed trees and shrubs and conservatories, were as much respected as admired by the great concourse of pleasure-seekers on Saturday. Refreshments were served, of course, doubtless at Count Okuma's expense, and there was *mochi* throwing for frolicsome people. The proceedings were enlivened by a band of young folks who discoursed some pretty music.

Mr. and Mrs. Hara Rokuro gave a garden party at their residence in Tokyo on the 25th instant. They were fortunate in the weather, and the grounds, bathed in autumn sunshine without a disturbing breath of air, prevented a really lovely spectacle. This garden is unquestionably one of the most attractive in Tokyo. Owing to the number of years that have elapsed since it was laid out, there is no longer any possibility of detecting whether the original features of the ground were utilized in their entirety, or whether the hills and dales are artificial. The park, as it now stands, may be described as a series of miniature mountains and valleys grouped round a lake. There is no very striking *coup d'oeil*, except when occasional glimpses of the sea show through the boughs of old pine-trees, but the spectator is delighted by a succession of exquisitely restful scenes, so interwoven as to suggest labyrinth-like continuity. The place has historical interest apart from its delights of landscape. For it was here that the first building for a British Legation was erected by the Tokugawa Government forty years ago, and it was here that two Choshiu youths, now the foremost statesmen of Japan, headed a band of *samurai*, who set fire to the edifice and thus guaranteed Goten Yama, as the site was called, against being perverted from an almost sacred haunt of Tokyo landscape-lovers into a residence for the "southern barbarians." Standing beside the verandah of Mr. Hara's sumptuous Japanese residence is an ancient tree, still vigorous, though its trunk was hollowed by the conflagration whose charred traces it plainly shows. Count Inouye, one of the leaders of that escapade, was present at the garden party, and his comrade on the occasion, Marquis Ito, is now deciding the fate of the Ministry at a conference in Kyoto. Another feature of the place is a *Kuri* carried thither from Miidera, where it once formed part of the cluster of temples famed as the scene of Benkei's alleged escapade in the thirteenth century. The whole interior of this building is covered with pictures from the brush of an artist of the early Chinese school. It was entirely in harmony with such surroundings that the amusements provided for the guests should take the form of *No Kyôgen*, which, being performed by Kwanze Tetsunojo, were of the most artistic type of the time. Refreshments were served at four o'clock on an eminence overlooking the blue waters of the Shinagawa Bay, and the party broke up at five o'clock.

KOREA.

Telegrams from Seoul state that Baron Ginsburg has left Korea and that his departure must be interpreted as an evidence of the failure of his loan project. It will be remembered that he was supposed to be negotiating with Li Yong-ik a loan to Korea of ten million *yen*, the Russo-Chinese Bank furnishing the money and the security being a ginseng monopoly and certain mining concessions. It is added that Baron Ginsburg realized a large sum in connexion with the Liaotung works of the Russian Government, and that he is a prominent shareholder of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

There is another ferment in the Korean capital. Messrs. Kwon Cho-hyok and Nam Ku-puk have been arrested. The former is chief of the bureau of artillery and engineers in the War Office, and the latter is editor of a newspaper. Apparently the sins laid to their charge are that they preferred against the redoubtable Li Yong-ik and his coadjutor Ming Kyong-sik, accusations of employing the Lady Om in the capacity of a celebrated Chinese beauty of ancient times who tempted her Sovereign to his destruction. The incriminated men are further suspected of conspiring to assassinate Li Yong-ik and Ming Kyong-sik. Another rumour asserts that the accusations against the apprehended persons are mere inventions, and that the true cause of the disturbance is competition for political power between Li Yong-ik and Li Keun-thaik, chief of the metropolitan police. Mixed up in the trouble is Om Chun-won, father of Lady Om and formerly governor of Seoul. It is a hazy business, but so are all Korean complications.

Further bewildering reports come from Seoul. It is now stated that the alleged arrest of the editor of the *Seoul News* is incorrect. He is not involved in the trouble. The source of disturbance is as already stated, a struggle for supreme power between Li Yong-ik, Minister of Finance, and Li Keun-thaik, Chief of the Metropolitan Police. The latter is said to have preferred charges against the former and to have applied for his arrest, but the application has not been granted. Li Yong-ik, on his side, has accused Kwon Cho-hyok (chief of the artillery and engineer bureau) of a plot to assassinate him. Kwon, of course, denies any such crime, and one Nan Cheung-sik, a former Vice-Minister, has been apprehended as a witness, it being the custom in Korea to imprison witnesses as well as accused persons. Such is the outward aspect of affairs, but as to the influences operating beneath the surface, no onlooker ventures to be explicit.

The plot against Li Yong-ik appears likely to end in smoke. What substance it had originally, over and above the semblance of reality imparted to it by rumour, we must await fuller news to determine. Correspondents of Tokyo journals now allege that the whole affair is assuming a shadowy aspect—or, to use their own expression, is turning into a wraith. Korea's chief trouble seems to be the incapacity of her leading officials to refrain from intriguing against one another. The evident inference is that they find their posts sufficiently profitable to suggest such manœuvres. Yet their legitimate emoluments are very small.

The Japanese Consul in Seoul reports the outbreak of an epidemic of cattle disease in the neighbourhood of that city.

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

It is curious and interesting to find that Kobe society is more or less exercised about a question which occupied the attention of Hongkong folks as much as thirty-six years ago—the question of dance engagements. Away back in the days before Hongkong had begun to shake off its evil reputation and when the cemetery in the Happy Valley was becoming rapidly peopled, ladies were few and far between in the Crown Colony. Probably there were not more than five-and-twenty in the whole place, and as a natural consequence each of them had friends of the other sex more intimate and numerous than is usual in better balanced communities. Persons that made a study of sociological questions considered such a state of affairs agreeable for the ladies, and, at the same time, commiserated the men who were not among the favoured followers. There is no doubt that these individuals had a chilly time of it. Their situation developed its least agreeable features on dancing occasions, for not only did the ladies engage themselves many deep a fortnight or three weeks beforehand, but also the sway of each over her loyal swains was so complete that she did not hesitate to pretext imaginary engagements with the latter whenever an ineligible outsider ventured to ask for a dance. There was a great deal of grumbling. Men were heard to declare that a lady had no business to make promises until she actually entered the ball room, and that to have phantom names on her programme was a downright shame. The ladies never seemed to pay the smallest attention to such grievances. They knew well that their monopoly would soon be broken down, as indeed it was, and so they just amused themselves in the sunshine. Apparently Kobe ladies are behaving similarly, and the ancient problem of their right to do so is again on the *tapis*. Right to do so indeed! When did a lady show any practical solicitude about the abstraction called "right" in such matters?

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

We have received from the Railway Bureau a pamphet containing statistics of railway business, both Government and private, in Japan proper and Hokkaido, for 1901, together with a highly complete map showing the lines running from end to end of the Empire. Formosa is excluded from these statistics. We learn that the total length of official and private railways at the end of 1901 was 4,026 miles 16 chains, of which official lines totalled 1,059 miles and 48 chains. The length of the Government and private railways not yet opened to traffic totals 1,828 miles 30 chains, of which 983 miles 88 chains belong to the Government. In addition to the above, the length of private railways for which provisional charters have been granted, is put at 793 miles 36 chains. The average number of passengers per mile in 1901 was a little over 30.000 on Government lines, while that on private railways shows a slight falling off as compared with official lines. The average quantity of goods carried per mile was 4,000 tons on private lines and that on official railways a little over 2,500 tons.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The half-yearly meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held in the company's building on the 25th instant, the chair being occupied by Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Company. The following report and statement of accounts were presented and adopted unanimously :—

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Gentlemen :—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year ended September 30th, 1902.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to *yen* 3,542,413.063, out of which there has been paid :—

	yen
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	660,350.830
Insurance Fund	154,933.090
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	395,164.860
	1,210,448.780

leaving a balance of *yen* 3,011,141.148, including *yen* 679,176.865 brought forwad from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that *yen* 116,598.210 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *yen* 1,672,923 696 ; *yen* 800,000.000 to the Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet, bringing that amount to *yen* 2,000,000.000 ; and that *yen* 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Two per cent. as special Dividend, thus making Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *yen* 1,320,000.000.

The Balance, *yen* 703,184.828, will be carried forward to the next Account.

REMPEI KONDO, Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Share Capital	22,000,000.000
Debentures	1,200,000.000
Insurance Fund	2,096,515 649
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	1,699,141.019
Reserve Fund	1,556,325.486
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	1.200.000.000
Sundry Creditors	4,511,782.283
Amount brought forward from last account	679,176.865
Net Profit for the Half-year	2,331,964.283
	40,574,905.585

ASSETS.	
Reduced Book Value of Fleet	21,599,216.118
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.	229,652.571
Payment on account of new ships	796,826.530
Buildings and Land	3,624,289.764
Yokohama Stores Depart., &c.	948,853.986
Public Loans and other Securities	1,334,915.440
Cash at Bankers and in hand	9,179,026.811
Coal in Stock	96.901.119
Sundy Debtors	2,765,223.246
	40,574,905.585

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property	66c,350.830
To Insurance Fund	154,933.090
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund	395,164.860
To Reserve Fund	116,598.210
To Fund for Extension of Services and Improving fleet	800,000.000
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	71,358.100
To Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent).	200,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account	703,184.828
	4,221,589.928
By Balance brought forward 31st March, 1902	679,176.865
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ending 30th September, 1902	3,542,413.063
	4,221,589.928

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA
TOKUJIRO OBATA
TATSUMI IIDA
} Auditors.

Tokio, 25th November, 1902.

Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was able to set forth a fine record when addressing the shareholders at the last semi-annual general meeting. He explained that since September, 1899, when the Directors and Auditors were re-appointed, the following changes have to be noted :—(1) The assets of the Company have grown from 34,960,000 *yen*, in round numbers, to 40,500,000 *yen*, being an increase of over 5½ millions. (2) The number of ships has increased from 66 to 70, and the tonnage from 195,500 tons to over 221,000 tons. (3) The value of the ships has been written down from 106 *yen* per ton to 97 *yen*. (4) The average age of the ships has diminished from 14 years to 13 years, whereas the average tonnage has increased from 2,963 tons to 3,170 tons. (5) The fund for the extension of services and improvement of the fleet has grown to 2 million *yen*, and the reserve for the equalization of dividends to 3½ millions.

The President was also able to tell his hearers that the Company had amassed a largely increased quantity of that valuable but intangible asset, credit ; that a considerable addition of trained men had been made to the staff ; and that important reorganizations had been effected.

As for the future, trusts are being formed in America ; Germany is giving increased encouragement to maritime enterprise ; England is being led to take similar steps, and, altogether, great activity is observable in maritime circles. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha must not be wanting in the spirit of enterprise.

After hearing the report and the President's speech, Mr. Iwaya Matsuhei proposed, and the meeting unanimously voted, that the Directors and Auditors be asked to continue in office, and that Mr. Ogawa Senkichi's name be added to the Board of Directors.

This recognition of Mr. Ogawa's services will be heartily welcomed by the officers of the Company, for he is recognised by all as one of the ablest and most popular of its managing officials.

The Report indicates that the Company is not showing any laggard disposition in the matter of adding to its fleet. That was the mistake made by the old Mitsu Bishi ; a mistake which led to the establishment of its rival, the Kyôdô Unyu Kaisha. The ships now actually ordered and under construction have an aggregate tonnage of 20,307 tons. The whole are being built at the Mitsu Bishi yard in Nagasaki. It is noteworthy that the Mitsu Bishi were the pioneers of maritime enterprise on a large scale in Japan, and that they are now incomparably the greatest ship-builders in the empire.

It is to be observed that although comparatively unfavourable results were expected from the half-year's working—the half-year ended 30th Sept., 1902—such was by no means the case all round. In domestic waters the cargo carried showed an increase of 33,000 tons compared with the figure for the preceding half year, but rates were so greatly cut down by competition that the actual monetary receipts were smaller. On the Shanghai line, the depreciation of silver affected homeward rates and checked the course of exports. In the case of Korea, bad crops throughout the southern, the eastern and the western regions had an injurious influence upon exports, but in the north the harvest was good, and in consequence cargoes were easily procurable from Yuensan. On the Shanghai-Tientsin route, trade and the movement of merchandise suffered from the prevalence of the cholera epidemic, but on the European line steady progress was made, the average cargo carried being 900 tons per steamer. The results on the American line, however, were not satisfactory. Outward cargo offered in fair quantity but at rates cut down by competition, and homeward cargo was small, so that, although owing to an increase in the service the bulk of cargo carried was larger, the average per ship diminished. With regard to the Australian service, the terrible drought that has prevailed in the Commonwealth during the past seven years necessarily affected trade, and, moreover, owing to the action of a certain company the combination of ship-owners on that route was broken up last July, so that competition rates thenceforth prevailed. From Hongkong to Australia, however, an increase of cargo is recorded. The record for the Bombay service is one of the best, for a revival of the cotton spinning industry in Japan necessitated large importations of raw material, and further it was found possible to effect with other carrying companies arrangements such as to maintain rates at a reasonable figure. Outward cargo also continued to increase. In the direction of Vladivostock, the completion of the Trans-Asian Railway and the establishment of a line of steamers connecting with it, had some effect, of course, in diminishing the number of Nippon Yusen Kaisha passengers, but owing to an increase in the number coming from Europe, America and Australia, there was a growth of twenty per cent. over all the lines.

The general result was that whereas cargoes showed a diminution, there was an increase in the passenger traffic which redressed the balance. Thus, though the total earnings of the Company's fleet were less than they had been in the corresponding period of last year when many vessels were chartered by the Government for the purposes of the North-China campaign, they showed a slight increase compared with the figure for the six months immediately preceding, so that the Directors were able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. All things considered, that result must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

A SUICIDE.

Mr. Arai Go, formerly a member of the House of Representatives and now president of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Gumma, committed suicide by jumping over-board from the *Heian Maru* as she was steaming across the Bay of Harima just before daylight on the 25th instant. Mr. Arai was not seen committing the fatal act. Attention was attracted by the extinguishing of the light in the cabin, and on investigation it transpired that Mr. Arai had disappeared. In his travelling bag were found various documents showing that he made away with himself deliberately. No cause is assigned, but of course the supposition is that he was suffering from temporary insanity. This is not the Mr. Arai Shogo, of parliamentary fame, who attracted so much attention in the first session of the Diet by his speeches about treaty revision, and who subsequently received the soubriquet of "red blanket" (*akai-ketto*).

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THE "JIMMIN" AND THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The *Jimmin* objects to our comments on its action with regard to the alleged misconduct of some German soldiers and the subsequent steps taken by the German Authorities to correct the false accusations published by it. In its latest reference to the subject our contemporary addresses itself solely to the question of its own failure to insert Dr. Mansfeld's letter of contradiction. It now inserts the letter and invites us to say frankly whether we consider that the publication of such a letter was necessary in the first instance. We are obliged to answer in the negative. It is right in principle, and the laws of Japan require, that a journal should give space to any individual's denial of charges or criticisms appearing in its columns, as well as to any proofs adduced by that individual in support of his denial. But it is not right, nor does the law require, that a journal should publish a letter of contradiction which contains either abusive or threatening terms. We gather from the *Jimmin* that Dr. Mansfeld's letter reached it in Japanese without the Doctor's card and without any guarantee of *bona fides*, and we find that its concluding paragraph contains a demand for an apology and a threat in the presence of which our contemporary's unwillingness to publish, even supposing that the prescribed forms had been complied with, is explicable. We had presumed, of course, that Dr. Mansfeld wrote in German and enclosed his card, or some covering letter, as is necessarily done by correspondents familiar with newspaper etiquette. A letter carrying merely a Japanese signature, or rather a transliteration of a foreign signature, imposes on an editor no obligation to publish. But it is necessary to remind the *Jimmin* that these questions are mere corollaries. The main issue relates to the conduct of the German soldiers, and our contemporary's original accusations against them derive no justification from its present contention.

THE LONG-DESIRED COOKERY-BOOK.

Housekeepers in Hongkong have for many years been in possession of an Anglo-Chinese Cookery-book, compiled by that eminent sinologue, Dr. J. Dyer-Ball, and have found it of inestimable benefit. Capitally compiled and carefully arranged, it is a boon and a blessing to the prudent housewives of the Colony who desire to tickle the, at times, querulous palates of the household with a greater variety of homely but tasty dishes than the ordinary Celestial cook usually has knowledge of. Of course mistakes occur occasionally even in homes where Dr. Dyer Ball's useful compilation is in daily use, for John Chinaman can be very perverse at times and can most inconveniently misunderstand the number, or even lose the page, of the particular dish his mistress desires. Still, on the whole, we believe, the system has worked excellently, and many a worried lady in Hongkong has blessed the author of her cookery-book. Such a volume has long been desired in Japan and we have often wondered why it had never appeared. Perhaps no one had the courage to tackle the subject, for the question of ability may be left out of the discussion. At last, however, the "long-felt want" has been supplied, and we return hearty thanks on behalf of the ladies and the hosts of bachelor housekeepers among the foreign communities of Japan to Mrs. A. M. Chalmers and Mr. E. F. Crowe for their timely and useful book *High Class Cookery* (*in English and Japanese*). The little work is in two parts, the first, English, the second Japanese; the first for the good house-wife's own use, the second, of course, for the cook. Turning the book over we find that 19 different soups are enumerated; 16 ways of serving fish are given; while there are 23 varieties of cooked meats; 13 ways of sending poultry and game to table; 7 kinds of vegetables; 11 different sauces, forcemeat, etc.; 26 recipes for pastry, puddings creams, etc; and last but not least 10 savouries and various forms of serving eggs. The book concludes with a table of weights and measures, and a vocabulary of culinary terms in English and Japanese. We can speak in the highest praise of the dainty volumes, our only regret being that curries have not entered more largely into the field exploited by the authors, for curry is the Japanese cook's very weakest point. The volumes are clearly printed, bound in Japanese crêpe covers, and turned out in a Japanese binding. There ought to be a very large sale for them throughout the treaty ports, and loud should be the chorus of praise bestowed on the industrious compilers; indeed, they should receive the *cordon bleu* instanter. What reception the book will have in the kitchen remains to be seen. A poet in the *Kobe Herald* has his doubts, to judge by a verselet which he prints:—

"Mrs. Beeton," as written by C-r-w-e,
Is declared by the servants no go,
They all do abuse it,
And swear they won't use it—
For the Guild has decided it so.

We sincerely hope this poet is a pessimist whose prediction will be entirely falsified by events.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* discusses the question of naval increment in terms which leave no doubt about its views, though no definite declaration is made. Figures accompany the article, their object being to show that if first-class fighting material alone be considered, Russia will be much stronger on the Far-Eastern sea than Japan in a few years, unless the latter country adds considerably to its present establishment. The figures are:—

	Japan. Tonnage.	Russia. Tonnage.
1903	134,504	160,922
1904	131,617	195,262
1905	128,727	201,380
1906	125,837	209,328

By the year 1907, Russia's strength according to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, will be twice that of Japan.

Mr. A. H. Lay, now Acting Japanese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation in Tokyo, has been appointed acting Consul in Chemulpo, whither he will proceed in about a fortnight. There can be little doubt that the substantive appointment will be conferred on Mr. Lay in due course. We beg to offer him our sincere congratulations and to hope that this may be a step towards higher and well merited promotion. It seems a pity that the services of such an accomplished Japanese scholar should be lost to Japan, but as the Chemulpo Consulate has been placed on the Japan establishment, Mr. Lay may subsequently be appointed to one of the important consulates in this country, unless in the meanwhile he is transferred to a still more responsible sphere.

On the 23rd instant the graduation ceremony took place at the Officers' College, His Imperial Highness Prince Kacho representing the Emperor. There were 707 graduates in all, of whom eight received special marks of honour from the Emperor in consideration of proficiency and good conduct. Among the graduates twenty-five Chinese were included, 20 of them being natives of Hupeh and five natives of Fuhkien. The branches of the service selected by these Chinese were infantry (16), cavalry (2), artillery (4), and land transport (3). No comparably numerous batch of Chinese students had ever previously graduated at a Japanese military college.

The manager and another official of the Nakabashi Bank have been arrested on more than one charge which, if proved against them, will entail evil consequences. The *Hochi Shimbun* conjectures that this may be an outcome of the resolute policy adopted by the principal public procurator of the Tokyo Local Court, Mr. Kawabuchi, who is determined to scrutinize closely the transactions of the various small banks now springing into existence. Something in the way of strict supervision is assuredly wanted. There are in Tokyo institutions proudly calling themselves banks, which, judging from the buildings where they carry on business, should rank with a tenth-class lodging house.

The Japanese troops in garrison at Shanghai were the first to take their departure. They embarked on the 22nd instant. The "send-off" seems to have been very cordial, the German band playing "farewell" to the departing comrades and a large number of officers from all the contingents accompanying them to the pier. These details are given by the *Jiji Shimpo's* Shanghai correspondent. The *Asahi's* correspondent states that the officer commanding the German contingent has received orders to prepare for departure.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram said to have been received at the Specie Bank on the 22nd instant. It says that Consols have fallen $^5/_{16}$, the quotation now being £92 $^5/_{16}$; Japanese War-bonds (5 per cent.) have fallen £1 12s. 1½d., the quotation becoming £106 1s. 10⅜d.: and the Japanese four-percents have declined to £87 5s., the fall being 2s. 6d. Similar depreciations are recorded in the case of other securities but no explanation is offered.

We read in the *Chiuo Shimbun* that it is intended to locate 500 immigrants on the Government lands in the neighbourhood of Bekenai, which is a place on the banks of the Teshiwo River. Pankesakuru appears to be the appellation of the particular spot chosen for this new effort of colonization.

The fifteenth "Annual Report of the Vancouver Board of Trade," a copy of which has reached us, shows that the gold produced in the Canadian Yukon Territory in 1901 was over forty million *yen* in value. A Government Assay Office has been established in Vancover. It commenced business on the 29th of July 1901, and there is now to be built in Ottawa a branch of the Imperial Mint, where it is expected that the gold purchased at the Assay Office will be coined, and where Canadian money will be struck to replace the American silver now circulating in the province.

The Salmon Pack on the Fraser River during 1901, totalled 990,252 cases, being the largest on record. There were 49 canneries in operation. Owing, however, to low prices on the London market, the result of competition, the profit

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derived from the enterprise was discouragingly small. It seems that the number of fish entering the Fraser is materially diminished owing to their being trapped on their way to the river's mouth. The trapping is done by Americans, whereas in Canada the law forbids anything of the kind. By way of remedy it is proposed to retaliate in kind; that is to say, to trap the salmon that pass close to the southern shores of Vancouver Island *en route* for American waters.

Mr. Ogawa of Tokyo has published, under the above title, another of his pretty albums. The book contains 104 portraits of the beauties of the capital, and is thus an excellent index to the kind and quality of Japanese personal charms in this class of life. We shall say nothing of the faces. Those that are curious about them had better buy the album: they will be well repaid. Concerning the binding and general "get up," however, nothing but praise can be spoken.

One imagines that Mr. Stead's career of anti-English criticism might have been abandoned by this time, but he has found in the sequel of the South-African War a new opportunity to denounce and abuse his countrymen. Lord Milner, he declares, has been guilty of bad faith and sharp practice because he attempted to make the Boer prisoners take the oath of allegiance before their release. Mr. Chamberlain—whom he calls "Shylock"—he accuses of still more flagrant bad faith because the Boer delegates in Europe have not been allowed to return to the new territories in order to stir up a fresh campaign of hostility to England. Lord Kitchener he denounces as a breaker of promises because he has not succeeded in obtaining amnesty for all the Cape Dutch who joined the Boers. And the British Government he charges with repudiating its just liabilities because it will not pay some fifty million pounds sterling for all the property destroyed in the Transvaal and the Free State. In short, if Mr. Stead can persuade the Boers that they have been execrably treated by England and that they have just cause for the gravest complaint against her, he will evidently spare no pains to persuade them.

Charitably disposed persons among our readers have doubtless observed the announcement in our advertising column that a concert of exceptional excellence is to be given on the 29th instant in the Uyeno Music Academy for the benefit of the Ladies' Lunatic-Aid Association. We need scarcely call attention to the matter. But it will be well perhaps to mention that the asylum for which help is sought is for female lunatics, and that, though maintained by the benevolent efforts of many of the leading ladies of Tokyo, its resources are very limited in comparison to the demands on them. The success of the projected concert will make a material difference in the comforts that the managers of the asylum are able to afford to the unfortunate inmates at Christmas time.

Ill as many folks think and speak of Ireland, it is the second best behaved part of the United Kingdom so far as criminal statistics show. England arrested 621 out of every 100,000 units of her population in 1900 on penal charges; Scotland arrested 1,489, and Ireland arrested only 744. The Irishman has his passionate sense of grievance—an ill-defined sense which, in the great majority of cases, he could not explain with any pretence of intelligibility—, but his nature is not radically bad. A glass of whisky and a black-thorn are his principal temptations.

The 23rd instant having been the festival called *Niiname no Matsuri* (new-tasting festival, or harvest fête), was celebrated as usual at the Imperial Palace, and all the houses in Tokyo hung out national flags. The Emperor himself attended the ceremony.

It is stated that the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Great Eastern and the Chinese Telegraphs have formed a combination with the object of competing with the American Trans-Pacific cable. The combined companies will use the Taku-Shanghai cable and the Taku-Kiakta telegraph for the transmission of news. Possibly we are on the eve of some improvement in the matter of telegraphic rates. The charges have been onerous for a sufficient period, it must be admitted.

Tokyo journals repeat the statement that Mr. Iswolsky, Russia's present Representative in Tokyo, has been transferred to Copenhagen, and that he will be succeeded by his predecessor, Baron Rosen, who is expected to reach Japan next spring.

On the evening of the 25th instant Viscount and Viscountess Aoki entertained a large party at their residence in Tokyo. The presence of a number of British naval officers created a situation unusual in Tokyo, namely, a preponderance of gentlemen, and exceptionally spirited dancing resulted. The large ball-room presented a most animated scene, but there was nothing like crowding, as the couples seldom exceeded twenty-five or thirty. It need scarcely be said that all the arrangements were excellent, as is invariably the case at entertainments given in this proverbially hospitable house.

The Japanese public have subscribed for only one-half of the last issue of Exchequer Bills. Thus some five million *yen* worth have to be taken over by the Bank of Japan.

The distribution of prizes to exhibitors at the autumn exhibition of the Fine Arts Association, took place in the Uyeno galleries on the 22nd instant. His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa presided, and the ceremonony derived special interest as being the 25th anniversary of the Association's founding. The most notable prize-winners were Mr. Kato Tetsujiro (embroidery), Mr. Tsuda Shukyo (metal sculpture), Mr. Araki Kwampo (painting), Mr. Yamada Chosaburo (metal work), Mr. Satake Yeiko (painting), Mr. Kato Tomotaro (porcelain), Mr. Unno Shomin (bronze casting), Mr. Matsumoto Shonen (painting) and Mr. Ando Jubei (cloisonné enamel). These all received gold medals. We omit the names of the silver-medallists.

The British Representative in Tokyo has addressed to the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs a despatch dated Nov. 20th, stating that having informed the British Government of the steps taken in this country to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward and of the very friendly language employed by the Japanese press, His Majesty signified his desire that expressions of profound satisfaction should be conveyed to the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Claude MacDonald adds his own sincere pleasure at being the medium of transmitting his Sovereign's message.

It is reported that the *Sumidagawa Maru* went ashore about 50 miles eastward of Yaensan on the 26th instant. The *Tetorigawa Maru* proceeded to her assistance. The report indicates that the vessel sprang a leak and had to be beached. Nothing is said as to loss of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Inouye Katsunosuke have arrived in Tokyo, from Berlin where Mr. Inouye has been serving for some years as Japanese Representative. They are staying at the home of Count Inouye.

It is expected that Mr. Hayashi, Minister in Peking, will return shortly to Japan.

The Committee of the Russo-Japanese Association have decided to give an entertainment to the Russian Representative, M. Isowolsky, and to invite Admiral Alexieff to Tokyo.

The Siamese war-ship which is to meet the Crown Prince in Japan and carry him to Siam, left Bangkok on the 19th instant. The Prince is expected to reach Tokyo about the 15th of Dec.

JAPAN SABBATH ALLIANCE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The first Convention of the Japan Sabbath Alliance met in the Ginza Hall, Tokyo, on Saturday, Oct 25, 1902, in pursuance of a call issued by a joint committee of Japanese and foreigners,—the former appointed by the Evangelical Alliance of Japan and the latter by the General Missionary Conference, held in the Fall of 1900. In spite of the inclement weather there was an attendance of over sixty—one-fourth being foreign Missionaries. Deep interest was manifested in all the proceedings. Rev. C. B. Moseley, of Kobe, presided until the Constitution was adopted and the permanent officers elected. In the afternoon Revs. C. B. Mosely and T. Ukai read interesting papers on the Sabbath question, emphasizing the great need of Sabbath observance and outlining the scope and aim of the Alliance.

The object of the Alliance is to strive to secure a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath:—

1.—By informing the public mind concerning the nature, purpose and importance of the Christian Sabbath, and of its relation to the interests alike of the domestic, industrial, national, social, moral and religious life of the people.

2.—By uniting in a strong and effective organization the friends of the Christian Sabbath throughout the Empire.

A committee—three Japanese and three foreigners (Revs. H. Kozaki, J. Soper, K. Hoshino, J. H. Hamilton, G. Sinuma and H. Topping)—was appointed to prepare an address on the work and aims of the Alliance, to be published both in Japanese and English, for general distribution. There are four ways in which the Alliance hopes to arouse interest in the subject of Sabbath observance:—(1) By production of suitable literature; (2) by special lectures and addresses; (3) by organization of branches of the Alliance in the chief centres; (4) By individual effort and personal work. The Alliance holds that the law requiring a periodical rest-day is not an arbitrary law, but a benign law, having in view the very best interests of man's three-fold nature,—physical, intellectual and moral.

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, a general meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda. Three addresses were delivered by the following speakers:—Rev. K. Ibuka, President of the Meiji Gakuin, on "The Sabbath from the Moral and Religious Point of View;" Hon. T. Ando, President of the National Temperance League, on "The Sabbath from the Industrial and Hygienic Point of View;" and Rev. Julius Soper, Dean of the Aoyama Theological School, on "The Duty of Christians regarding the Sabbath."

The following are the officers of the Alliance: Rev. H. Kozaki, President; Rev. C. B. Moseley, Vice-President; Dr. M. N. Wyckoff, Treasurer; Revs. H. H. Coates and T. Ukai, Secretaries; Revs. J. Soper, J. W. Frank, Y. Chiba, K. Hoshino, M. Tomita, Advisers.

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THE SYSTEM OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN JAPAN.

THE question of preliminary magisterial examination in Japan has been frequently discussed in the local press by both correspondents and editors, but its importance probably justifies the renewed attention it is now receiving. We endorse the general views expressed by two of the local English journals on the subject. The Japanese system, as at present pursued, is open to many abuses. It errs in harshness towards an accused person even more, perhaps, than some European systems err in the opposite direction, and it often leads to apparent abuses of a very oppressive nature. What is difficult to understand is that in this one respect Japanese legislators show themselves conservative. In all other matters their spirit is distinctly progressive: they keep fully abreast of the European average. But they cling to the preliminary examination of a suspect exactly as it was practised in France a quarter of a century ago. The framers of the Japanese Codes borrowed this particular procedure from France so far as mere forms were concerned; but students of history know that such a method of investigation may almost be said to have been indigenous in Japan. Possibly the latter fact may be partially responsible for the refusal of Tokyo legislators to remain faithful to French example, for whereas the French long ago modified the system in all essentials, the Japanese preserve it unchanged. They are understood to maintain that its results are sufficiently satisfactory to forbid precipitate change, and although extensive alterations of the Code of Criminal Procedure were submitted for the Diet's approval last session, they did not include any radical modification of the *yoshin saiban*. We can only repeat our hope that a different view will soon be taken of the matter, and that the country's penal procedure will be brought into consonance with higher models.

There are one or two points, meanwhile, which may be briefly referred to. They are points with which the public should already be quite familiar, but owing to frequent changes of journalistic personnel in the foreign settlements, it often happens that knowledge garnered by one editor in the course of controversy or experience is not acquired by his successor until the old routine of error and correction has been followed. Thus in this instance we find the familiar want of appreciation as to the judges' usual reason for refusing bail. One of our local contemporaries writes as though the danger of an accused person's escape were the chief, if not the only, motive for refusing to liberate him pending his public trial. That is not so. Unwillingness to grant bail is ascribable, in a great majority of cases, to an apprehension that the incriminated person would employ his liberty to destroy the proofs of his guilt. It will be apparent that such a consideration may have special applicability to the very case which has inspired the present discussion. Then, again, we find this statement:—"It is absurd to suppose that with the efficient police force in Japan, any accused person could not be prevented from leaving the country, more especially in the case of foreigners who are comparatively few and easily identified." It appears to have been forgotten by the writer of such a comment that in no country do the police exercise surveillance over persons released on bail, nor are they in any country held responsible for the movements of such persons. It appears to have been also forgotten that precisely in the case of foreigners the police—even assuming their general alertness in such matters—would be at fault; for whereas the system of passports for foreign travel might prove of some assistance in restraining native absconders, the foreigner, who enjoys absolute freedom of movement, can leave the country whenever he pleases. Quite recently a foreigner did leave the country, bequeathing to his sureties the pleasure of paying his bail.

COURTESY TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

IN the *Japan Times* of the 20th instant, a writer signing himself "Curiosity" is responsible for the following:—

Dear Sir,—In the *Japan Times* of the 19th inst., an account is given of the arrest of a guard of a Nippon Tetsudo train for putting an Imperial Prince into a 2nd lass carriage. In it it is stated that several foreigners were at the time in the first class carriage of the train, and they refused the guard's request for them to move into a 2nd class carriage under the circumstances. There can be no doubt that these foreigners were clearly within their rights, when they acted as they did. I have always understood that in Europe and America people guard their own rights most jealously and would not submit to an encroachment upon them, however slight. Now I am very curious to know whether there is no margin left in the Western code of independence and self-assertion to allow a man to accede to the guard's request under the above circumstances. Would that be considered an unpardonable abandonment of one's rights? In other words, would a majority of Foreign gentlemen have acted under the same conditions as those particular foreigners did? I am interested in this, more as an ethical question and as a means of discovering the differences between Japanese and Western ideas. For it is almost impossible to imagine a Japanese who travels first class to act under similar circumstances in foreign country as the foreign gentlemen above mentioned did. Will not some of your foreign readers kindly answer my question?

We record this as a *bonâ fide* inquiry from a Japanese. Certain liberties taken by the writer in his use of the English language set the cachet of sincerity on his letter. His question probably presented itself to many of his countrymen, and it is in the interest of both sides that an answer should be given. But the answer can not be either a simple negative or a simple affirmative. For we want to know, in the first place, what is to be understood by the phrase "would a majority of foreign gentlemen have acted under the same conditions as these particular foreigners did." We want to know how did these particular foreigners act. The assumption is that they refused to remove to a second-class carriage although requested by the guard to do so in order to make room for an Imperial Prince and his suite. We venture to doubt whether that is an even approximately correct description of what happened. Our idea is that the guard, who, it may be assumed, could not express himself in English, failed altogether to convey to the foreign travellers the import of his request and that they declined to move simply because they did not apprehend any reason for doing so. However, "Curiosity" evidently assumes that they did fully apprehend, and he wants to know whether their refusal, under such circumstances, may be taken as an example of what any foreign gentleman would have done. We reply emphatically "no." There is not any foreign "gentleman" who, travelling in Japan, would decline to move to a second-class carriage were he civilly asked by a guard to give place to a Japanese Imperial Prince. That is quite certain, and because it is certain, we have no hesitation in conjecturing that the Suzume-no-miya guard failed completely to make himself intelligible to the foreign occupants of the first-class carriage. Perhaps we ought to add that although a request of that kind coming from a guard in Japan would doubtless be acceded to by foreign travellers, it would be regarded as something quite inconsistent with European customs. In Europe if a royal or imperial personage desires segregation when performing a railway journey, he takes care to duly notify the railway authorities beforehand, and the fact that such notice has not been given would be construed as a tacit admission of readiness to dispense with all distinctions, and to travel in free contact with the public. Hence it is very conceivable that if in a Western country first-class passengers were asked suddenly by a guard to give up their compartment to a prince, they might decline thus to consult the convenience of his improvident highness or of the somewhat presumptuous railway authorities. But in Japan there would be no hesitation. The foreign "gentleman's" reflection would be "this is a custom of the country," and he would unhesitatingly comply. And this also may be added that the foreigner in Japan shows at least as much respect for Japanese imperialism as the Japanese themselves do. We have often seen a foreigner in the streets of Tokyo remove his hat when one of the Imperial Princes passed, whereas the Japanese present at the time remained covered. The Suzume-no-miya incident requires further investigation before "Curiosity's" queries can be properly applied to it, but on the general subject of courtesy we trust that what we have said will dispel his doubts.

MARQUIS ITO.

THE eyes of the Japanese public are directed anxiously on Marquis ITO. He has preserved reticence in a marked manner, and it is well understood that his attitude at present is not definitely opposed, or definitely hostile, to the KATSURA Cabinet. The Marquis left Oiso on the 22nd instant for Ise, whence he will proceed to Kyoto.

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A visit to the Shrines of Ise and thereafter to the autumnal celebrities of the western capital is the pretext of his journey. But it happens that Marquis YAMAGATA is now in Nara, and that Count KATSURA, who has happily recovered from his illness, leaves Kumamoto to-day (24th) for Tokyo. The three statesmen will thus be in Kyoto on the 25th, and their combined presence there at a juncture like that of to-day can not be regarded as a merely fortuitous coincidence. Marquis ITO is believed to have thought out a plan which would enable the Government to proceed with its programme of naval expansion and, at the same time, to restore the land tax to its original rate. It is expected that he will submit the scheme for consideration by Marquis YAMAGATA and Count KATSURA. If it be approved by them, a basis of compromise will thus be found, for, on the one hand, the *Seiyu-kai's* objection to continuing the land tax at its present rate will be removed, and, on the other, the Cabinet's desire to develop the Navy will be gratified. To the ordinary onlooker it seems that the *Seiyu-kai* leaders—Marquis ITO excepted—do not want a compromise. The nature of the resolutions adopted by the various sections of the Party appears to indicate that nothing less than the Ministry's overthrow is sought, inasmuch as the alleged ground of each resolution is a sin of omission against which no cabinet could defend itself successfully before a tribunal of its political enemies. Moreover, it is alleged in some quarters—well informed quarters too—that eight-tenths of the *Seiyu-kai* are determined to oust the KATSURA Cabinet at once, if it be in the power of a parliamentary majority to do so, and that the moderate counsels of the remaining two-tenths have no prospect of being heard. There are, however, two points to be noted. The first is that compromise always finds favour with Japanese politicians and statesmen. Their habit is to regard each other's views as worthy of respect. The second is if Count KATSURA resigns it will be very difficult to find a successor. Marquis ITO is the only statesman who could succeed him with any prospect of administrative success. But Marquis ITO is now the leader of a political party. He would come into power in that character, and it is patent to every close observer that an important section of the nation, the section represented by the House of Peers, is not yet prepared to extend frank support to a party Cabinet. Count KATSURA's administration has clearly demonstrated that the mandate of a political party is not at all essential to the successful conduct of public business in Japan. When the Count came into power there might have been some doubt upon that point. But his remarkably clever management of State affairs has given new vitality to the Imperial system, apparently moribund two years ago. The advocates of that system can point to an object lesson now actually before the eyes of the nation, instead of relying solely on the bureaucratic achievements of ante-diet days. Obviously, therefore, a party Cabinet, even under the leadership of Marquis ITO, could not hope for a long and stable tenure of office, above all if it constituted itself the representative of a policy which must ultimately be denounced as unsound, the policy of leaving the Navy as it is and trusting the nation's security to the forbearance or assistance of other Powers. It may be assumed, then, that Marquis ITO has no ambition to take office immediately, and it is certain that if the *Seiyu-kai* attempt to throw him over, not only will a serious split occur in their own ranks, but also they will once more find themselves in the wilderness where they wandered in the days of the Meiji statemen's solidarity. Many things thus make for a compromise, and all things point to Marquis ITO as the pivot of the situation. One other contingency, indeed, should not be omitted from the calculation. It is that the KATSURA Cabinet, defying Marquis ITO and the *Seiyukai*, may dissolve the House of Representatives and appeal to the country. We believe that Count KATSURA is much too sagacious to adopt that course. His able administration has won the applause of the whole nation, and he is the exponent of a programme which may be deferred but can not be abandoned. Everybody understands clearly that the charges preferred against him by his opponents, charges of neglecting administrative reconstruction and financial reform, are mere pretexts which would have served equally well for assaulting any Ministry in the past, and which will probably serve the same purpose frequently in the future. If Count KATSURA sees plainly that to pursue a policy which must ultimately succeed would involve an immediate collision with the Diet, he will place his trust in time and quietly lay down the reins of power, sure of seeing himself justified by public acclaim by and by; whereas if he dissolves the House of Representatives he will immediately create for himself and his policy a host of implacable enemies. He is much too far-seeing, we think, to choose a path plainly leading to failure when the route to success lies invitingly open.

ARMAMENTS.

IT is notable, though not at all inexplicable, that whenever Japan contemplates an increment of her army or her navy her purpose provokes opposition in the columns of the local foreign press. Such was the case thirty years ago when she adopted conscription; such was the case when, in 1872, her first considerable war-vessel arrived from England; such was the case when the Diet, in its early days, rejected the Government's proposal to build two line-of-battle ships; such was the case when the *post-bellum* programme invited public attention: such was the case when the third scheme of naval increment came before parliament, and such is the case to-day when the problem of further increment is broached. This pertinacity of disapproval must obviously be attributed to the same sentiment, and that sentiment may be called the mercantile sentiment. It is essentially repugnant, and must always be repugnant, to men with commercial instincts to see large sums expended on unproductive objects. They have a natural aversion to anything of the kind. They think that the country's prosperity, which is synonymous with their own business success, would be much better promoted either by lightening taxation to the extent of the proposed outlay, or by devoting the money to productive enterprise. From one point of view that is a good, wholesome conviction. Nothing so thoroughly disgraces and discredits Occidental civilization of this twentieth century as the practical admission made by every nation that it fears the predatory impulses of its neighbours and sees an imperative necessity to expend vast sums in insuring itself against their aggression. The mercantile sentiment, in so far as it re-inforces a protest against the tyranny of international menace, is laudable. But States have to live in the world of realities, not in a world of ideals. Some day on the eve of the millenium may see a Power strong enough morally and materially—why not an Anglo-Saxon Power!—to dictate disarmament to the nations. That day is not yet, however, and pending its arrival the Power that ventures to differentiate itself by disarming must be prepared for self-effacement, for perpetual insecurity and probably for loss of integrity. There are European antions which exists by sufferance, but in each and all of their cases special reasons can be adduced for the world's forbearance towards them. As for Japan however, even though she could so thoroughly divest herself of the pride of patriotism as to become similarly a pensioner of comity, can it be imagined for an instant that safety would be assured to her? Not for an instant. She might not have to fear invasion, perhaps, since she enjoys geographical assistance in that respect and since the valour and fighting quality of her troops are now universally recognised. But conceive what her position would be were her navy over-powered. In the first place, her littoral would be entirely at the mercy of an enemy, and in the next her mercantile marine would be entirely swept off the seas. Or even though such bitter disaster did not at once overtake her, would she not immediately have to step out of the council of Powers controlling the affairs of the Far East, and instead of being one of the dictators, would she not have to accept dictation? These things are as certain as that the sun shines. Japan is an Oriental country. That is what she is when we come to the bed-rock of plain speaking. She may be free from many, if not all, of the attributes supposed

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to be discreditably distinctive of Orientalism; but, on the other hand, she can not claim any of the immunities that Christendom extends to one of its recognised members. Her national preservation would always be a matter of interest to numerous sympathisers, but the sacrifices that any Western Power would make to preserve it may be measured with a very small unit. And if a Japanese publicist now sets himself to consider seriously what factors have chiefly contributed to win for his country the place she holds to-day among the nations, he is compelled to confess that incomparably the most potent of them are militant force and approved competence to wield it. What would Japan's position be to-day if she had not fought and beaten China in 1894-5, and if she had not marched in the relieving forces in 1900? Up to the eve of the Chinese war, was she not appraised, by English-speaking people at all events, as a Power distinctly weaker than China, and would she not be so appraised to-day had not the logic of hard facts controverted the estimate? It may be humiliating to our sense of morality but it is nevertheless incontrovertible that her military and naval achievements have done far more, incomparably more, to raise Japan from the ruck of unconsidered States than her productive industry, her commercial enterprise, her enlightened liberality and her finely progressive instincts. Those who now advise her to make no further effort on account of her navy are in fact advising her to step down from her hardly won place, and to efface herself as a controller of the Far East's destiny. There is no middle course. She must choose between authority and insignificance, between consideration and contempt, between the insurance of armaments and the chances of foreign benevolence. Those that advise her to the contrary may honestly believe in the friendliness of their counsels, but they can not deny that they are recommending a course which no other nation, China excepted, dares to adopt. As for the talk of financial inability, it is not sincere and can not lay the smallest claim to sincerity. The land tax, even at its present rate, is an altogether paltry impost. The fraction added to it four years ago has not been felt at all by the agricultural classes, and its reduction would not produce an appreciable improvement in their circumstances. Everyone is well aware that the land-tax talk is purely political "bunkum." Yet that the land tax should remain at its present rate is all that the Government asks for carrying out its naval programme. There is no question of any addition to the people's burdens.

This is a crisis in Japan's modern career. Political parties have done her much mischief already. They now seem likely to crown their record by pulling her down from the place of eminence to which her statesmen have with difficulty raised her.

A STRANGE STORY.

A TELEGRAM to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Berlin says that the death of HERR KRUPP is said to have been precipitated by chagrin. He was attacked in the most scurrilous and vehement manner by the *Vorwarts*, and the effect upon him was such as to produce an access of heart trouble which carried him off. The telegram adds that the leading Berlin journals unite in eulogizing his memory, and in condemning his traducer, and that he will assuredly have a splendid funeral, the EMPEROR himself being represented at it.

If this be true, it may have the effect of strengthening public opinion against the abominable abuses which disfigure present-day journalism. There are newspapers at this advanced stage of civilization which deliberately adopt the rôle of pandering to the lowest tastes of humanity, wholly reckless what suffering or loss they inflict on individuals provided that they find a pecuniary gain for themselves in the transaction. Lying on our desk is a copy of a recent number of the *Niroku Shimpo* of Tokyo, which contains a shocking story about a foreigner of Kobe who is mentioned by name, the firm to which he belongs being also indicated. The incidents of the tale could not possibly have occurred. They are contrary to nature, as every well-informed man must know. But among the readers of the *Niroku Shimpo* probably not more than ten per cent. will pause to reason about the statements advanced by it with an air of absolute assurance. The rest, the remaining ninety per cent., will accept the story in its entirety, and will set down the event as another evidence of abominable depravity on the part of a European. What is to be said of such journalism? Nothing, we think, except that penal codes are plainly defective since they do not provide summary punishments for editors guilty of these rascalities. The editor of the *Niroku Shimpo* is an accomplished gentleman; a scholar and a man respected by those that know him. On the staff of his paper there are employed some men that can not possibly be in sympathy with villainy of any kind. Does the editor and do all the respectable members of his staff intend to disavow responsibility for everything that does not emanate direct from their own pens? That is a theory that has been gravely advanced by, or on behalf of, certain Tokyo journals. Their editors are supposed to exercise no supervision over some special columns of the paper. They are to be dissociated from anything appearing in these columns. What monstrous nonsense! With much greater reason might a father claim that he must be held blameless for allowing his children to commit theft or arson. Mr. ZUMOTO, Editor of the *Japan Times*, in an essay recently read before the Japan Society of London on journalism in this country, spoke of the indifference displayed by educated men towards the attacks of newspapers. His language suggested that this apathetic mood deserved applause as an evidence of philosophic calm. A strange doctrine truly! Does it not plainly mean the banishment of the newspaper to the limbo of public scorn; its treatment with unconcern because it merits no consideration? That is the inevitable outcome of journalism of the type of the former *Yorozu Choho* and the present *Niroku Shimpo*. While, as foreigners, we confess extreme indignation that villainous calumnies should be circulated in the columns of such newspapers to the defamation of Occidentals, as journalists and as friends of Japan we sincerely lament their existence. They are enemies alike of their country and of their craft. And with them may be classed not a few other Japanese newspapers which, while they do not deliberately propose to themselves a career of battening upon calumny, have no hesitation in publishing matter which offends against all the rules of delicacy, and which could not be admitted into any domestic circle. One of the reforms most urgently needed in Japan is efficient public rebellion against the demoralizing action of one section of the press and the slanderous action of another. We fail to detect any substantial difference between a procuror of the worst type and a newspaper editor who makes a livelihood by retailing filth, or between a common burglar and a journalist who lives by stealing and selling the fair fame of his neighbours.

THE CHRISTMAS "GRAPHIC."

The *Graphic* Christmas issue, which has just come to hand, is a delightful number which should be welcomed, at any rate, to all British homes. It is, as usual, illustrated throughout in colours, and contains a number of good stories by such popular writers as H. S. Merriman, Eden Phillpotts, H. B. Marriott Watson, the Rev. S. Baring Gould, Mrs. Stepney Rawson, J. A. Barry, and Roma White, with a characteristic poem by Thomas Hardy. These stories are illustrated by the well-known artists Seymour Lucas, R.A., C. Napier Hemy, A.R.A., and Frank Craig, R.I., while humorous pages are contributed by H. M. Brock, Tom Browne, R.I., W. Ralston, John Hassall, R.I., Reginald Cleaver, A. Guillaume, and Claude Shepperson, R.I. Two beautifully coloured plates are given away with the number —"Lady Craven," from the portrait by George Romney, and "Snowed Up in the Coaching Days," by Cecil Aldin.

LADY SAMUEL.

Lady Samuel, on Lord Mayor's Day, was attended by the following Maids of Honour:—Miss Samuel, Miss Ida Samuel, Miss Gertrude Samuel, Miss Constance Benjamin, Miss Sono Fukuzawa (the grand-daughter of Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister), Miss May Dimsdale, Miss Truscott, and Miss Winnie Bazley-White. Lady Samuel, says a London paper, finds one of her principal delights in gardening. One of her glass-house is given up to a rare collection of Japanese dwarf trees, said by a Japanese visitor at the time of the Coronation to be the finest in England. All Lady Samuel's trees are picked ones sent direct to her, and she labels each with its age at the time received. She has now oaks, junipers, larches, and sago palms well over a hundred years of age. Lady Samuel also collects colour prints. Like her husband, too, she is devoted to fishing, and has had several of her best catches, landed in the beautiful lake of their park, mounted and given a place at the Mote.

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FOOTBALL.

Saturday was one of those ideal days which fall occasionally in "the little summer of St. Martin" and tend to make the waning of the year such a pleasant season in this part of Japan. The sun shone from out a vault of the deepest blue, beneath which were blowing balmy breezes, which yet had a touch of Autumn in their quality, reminding one that the respite from grey skies and a chilly temperature was but brief, and that full advantage must be taken while the opportunity was with us. To football players the day was ideal for their sport and in Yokohama two games were played in the course of the afternoon.

The Association match led off at 2 o'clock, the teams being purely local, and the sides were consequently dubbed White and Colours. The play was very loose and the Colours had the stronger combination of the two. They kicked off and were the first to score, Van Smith making the point in the sequel of some fairly respectable passing. Nothing further was made during the first half. On changing end, Colours again pressed, but Whites cleared their lines and Thwaites collaring the ball ran it down the field. He passed to Ford and Ford passed the leather back to Thwaites, who thereupon made a shot and put the ball through, thus equalising. Resuming, Colours made determined efforts to score and eventually Read, with a very long shot, managed to beat the opposing goal-keeper and thus made Colours two goals to the Whites' one. This score had not increased when the whistle blew. The teams were :—

Whites:—W. J. Waddilove, goal; W. B. Mason, A. W. S. Austen, backs; P. S. Moss, H. W. Kilby, E. J. Moss Jr., half backs; M. Marshall, W. Graham, J. R. Thomson, C. Thwaites, S. R. Ford, forwards. Colours:—E. Powys, Jr., goal; M. Hodges, Rev. W. Weston, backs; H. Y. Irwine, E. G. Fradgley (Capt.), C. H. Moss, F. J. Marques, half backs; K. Van R. Smith, J. L. Graham, O. Strome, N. W. Van Cleeve, and A. W. Read, forwards.

The Rugby match was very interesting and to the surprise of many the local fifteen managed to make a draw of it, for there can be no doubt that the Glories were far the better team. The visitors won the toss and for the first five minutes play was in the centre of the ground. Then the Naval men broke away and pressed their opponents hardly. The territory was cleared, however and Yokohama secured a touch-down. For a while the ball returned to the centre of the field, and then the visitors got it again and kept it in their opponents' territory for some time, Shettle eventually scoring a try, which Sherbrooke converted with splendid judgment. Play had continued some fifteen minutes and both teams seemed by now to have taken their opponents' measure. On kicking-off again the home side made a rush but were repulsed and gradually forced back within their own lines, despite Wheeler's persistent efforts to break away. At length the Glories secured another try, which Sherbroke failed to convert, and nothing further resulted during the half. On change of ends the Naval team carried the attack at once down the ground but were repulsed and Yokohama gradually worked the leather along the field. From a clever rush by Wheeler and Hayward a try was secured, but Kilby unfortunately failed to make the goal, only to redeem himself a minute or so later when he converted Crawford's try into a goal, thus equalising the score. From this time on the play was mostly distinguished for the better combination shown on both sides, and one or two brilliant rushes by Kilby and Wheeler, followed by several capital scrums. The teams were :—Y. C. and A. C.—Back, W. Goddard; Three-quarters, F. O. Stuart, P. Mitchell, S. Wheeler and E. W. Kilby; Halves, H. E. Hayward and H. W. Kilby; Forwards, W. S. Moss, K. F. Crawford, F. Pollard, F. W. R. Ward, J. Cartwright, W. J. White, G. Hunt and J. E. Moss. Officers of the H.M.S. *Glory* :—Back, Campbell; Three-quarters, Crossman, Sherbrooke, Sartorious, and Brown; Halves, Shettle and Talbot; Forwards, Kilbut, Attenborough, Ireland, Wilson, Turles, Morris, Calvert, and Dorman.

H.M.S. "GLORY" VERSUS Y.C. AND A.C.

An excellent game of Association Football was played on Tuesday afternoon between a team from H.M.S. *Glory* and an eleven of the Y.C. and A.C. The *Glory* has such a reputation for football among the fleet on this station that it was feared the local representatives would have a hard time of it. But as matters turned out the Y. C. & A. C. won the match by two goals to one.

Play began very punctually in sunshiny and windless weather, and within five minutes of starting Yokohama scored the first goal. They had forced the game from the commencement and the forwards collaring the ball Kilby made a shot for goal. The leather struck the bar and rebounded into play, whereupon Strome seized the opportunity and sent it through the posts, to the surprise of the Naval goal-keeper. The game from this time onward was very fast, the ball travelling quickly from one end to the other, and both goal-keepers were called upon repeatedly to clear their lines. Twice the *Glory* men nearly scored, but Waddilove proved an efficient guardian and fisted out in time, and at half time the score stood: Yokohama, one to *Glory's* nothing. On change of ends the Navy pressed and kept the ball in their opponent's territory for some time. At length, in the sequel of some smart play in front of goal, Handsford scored for the visitors, this equalising. This caused Yokohama to buck-up a bit and on resuming they secured the ball and worked it down the ground. From a penalty kick immediately in front of the goal, Kilby made the second point for Yokohama, completely beating the Naval goal-keeper. Nothing further was made ere the whistle blew. The game, as we said before, was fast, the Naval men being very speedy and on the whole they played with more judgment than the home side, using their heads admirably and passing quickly. The tendency among the local players is to hang on to the ball too long, waiting till they are tackled ere passing out or in, and they are besides very indifferent punters. The sides were :—Y.C. and A.C. :—Goal, J. Waddilove; Backs, G. Allcock and A. W. S. Austen; Half-backs, A. R. Firth, E. G. Fradgley, W. J. White; Forwards, A. W. Read, S. R. Ford, O. Strome, K. van Smith, and H. W. Kilby. H.M.S. *Glory*: —Goal, Morgan; Backs, Harcourt and King; Half-backs, Watson, Crossman, and Wade; Forwards, Ingram, Handsford, Chambers, Cottrell and Moore.

H.M.S. "GLORY" V. Y.C. AND A.C.

A game under Rugby rules was played on the Yokohama Cricket ground on Wednesday afternoon between a fifteen from the British flagship *Glory* and a team of the Y.C. and A.C. The weather was again perfection. Yokohama were unable to play the team originally selected and it is not to be wondered at therefore that they went down before their swift opponents, the score standing at the close, H.M.S. *Glory*, 14 points; Y.C. and A.C., 6. That is, two goals and one dropped goal for the Navy, and two tries for Yokohama. The play was much more even than the score indicated and showed improvement all round, H. W. Kilby in particular playing a sound game. Yokohama made a try in each half, while the *Glory* made one goal and their dropped goal in the first half and the second converted goal in the second half.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

This week I propose to deal shortly with forward play touching only the more important points. Granted that a forward has all the necessary physical qualifications, the first practical qualification for a good forward is without a doubt the ability to dribble. Every Rugby player knows that it is not the easiest thing in the world to dribble an oval ball at top speed but after all it is only a matter of practice. And now let us suppose that a forward has started a dribbling rush. The instant he gets going the other forwards should spread out being careful to keep behind the man dribbling the ball. A good dribbling forward is often disgusted when he finds himself pinched at having nobody to pass to. There is no need when attacking by a dribbling rush to pick up the ball until you are near the enemy's line then pick it up by any means for a *kick* over the line usually means no try.

It has been a source of wonder to me why our local forwards have paid so little attention to "following up." True there are one or two who never lose sight of this most important factor in the forward game, but the majority have hitherto been inclined to wait, thinking no doubt that, as in the Association game, the ball will be back here presently. F. Mitchell, England's International captain for 1896 and captain of the Cambridge fifteen the previous year, has written some very pertinent remarks on this subject. He says:—"A forward must follow up every kick, (whether it be kick-off, drop out, or free kick) as hard as he can run. There must be no slacking, no waiting for the opposing three quarters to return the ball if it has not found in touch. He must set off at top speed, converging slightly, but not too much towards the point where the ball will fall. If two or three forwards come charging down on a back at the same moment, he will evade them (if at all) with the greatest difficulty. On the other hand, it is the simplest thing in the world to dodge a single man running at top speed. When a forward sees that his own backs are off with the ball, he should follow up hard so that he may be at hand to take a pass. The same rule applies in the case of a single player breaking away with the ball from a line-out; he should never be unsupported." Our local forwards have improved a great deal as regards following-up; they can, however, do a great deal better. Only those who have experienced it know the extremely pleasant feeling a forward has when, after following up keenly, the opposing three-quarter fumbles, and he gets possession with only the back between him and the goal. In the open field forwards in tackling should carrying out the universal rule which is "low and hard." In a line out it is better to tackle high, or in other words go for the ball at once, otherwise a tall forward who has the ball may keep it clear until he can drop it into the hands of one of his halves.

A word or two with reference to kicking and I have done for the present. The really valuable forward should be absolutely safe on the three important points, kicking, catching and tackling. The most important branch (so to speak) of kicking is utterly neglected; I refer of course to place kicking. We have here the poorest lot of place-kickers that I have ever seen in any clime. This is severe but it is true, and nothing but the most strenuous practice will rectify matters. Carry the kick through and "dinna press"; all golfers will understand what is meant by this. Above all look at the *ball* all the time, not at the goal; to look at the goal is fatal. Finally do not take any semicircular lengthy runs at the ball. A man who understands his business will find that six or seven yards run at the most and a straight run at that is all that is required.

OLD HEATHEN.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is an issue between a reader of the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Mail* itself on a matter of historical verity.

1. The *Japan Mail*, in an editorial, had the following:—

> "It is not too much to say that Christianity has been forced on China at the point of the sword. When the Peking Government had been beaten to its knees in 1860, and when the grip of England and France was at its throat, it was required to repeat a formula of toleration and privilege, dictated by its conqueror, and the concessions thus obtained by force were afterwards extended by fraud. The wretched story need not be repeated here."

2. To this exceedingly strong statement I demurred. I did not know of evidence sufficien, to justify it, and so wrote partly for informatiotn

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and partly to throw some light on the situation, and save our Christian sympathizers and helpers of the past from the imputation of having rammed Christianity down the throats of the Chinese as if with the end of a handspike. In my response, I quite agreed with the editor of the *Japan Mail* in some things, notably as to the rascality of that jesuitical interpolation of which, I am glad to say, the more sensitive moral sense of many Protestant missionaries refused to avail itself. It also stated some things which I know to be true, having been told them by Hon. S. Wells Williams himself, on a voyage across the Pacific, and shortly after the affair was over. He told me of repeated conferences with the Chinese Commissioners themselves. He knew perfectly well the shoals and the snags in the whole tortuous channel they were navigating. He knew all about their solicitude on the "Missionary Question," and of their various backings and fillings on all the issues raised, and this one among them. He did not say they had no trouble, and I did not say that he did, but they had less trouble with this than with other vital features. It was my conclusion about it that it was the "freest" thing they did in the whole treaty. That did not mean that it was an absolutely free and spontaneous offering made without request, for there is never anything of that kind, but that, so far as freeness went, of all it was among the freest.

3. To this demur of mine the *Japan Mail* now makes rejoinder. The points are as follows:—

> The *Japan Mail* says, "our correspondent took exception to a statement made by us that it is not too much to say that Christianity has been forced upon China at the point of the sword."

That was the smaller part of our objection. It lay, chiefly, against that vehement assertion that when the Peking Government had been beaten to its knees in 1860, and when the grip of England and France was at its throat, it was required to repeat a formula of tolerance and privilege dictated by its conquerors. It was against this part of the quotation, now left out, that the chief objection lay at the time, and continues to lie now. The *Jpan Mail* also makes a citation from a documentary report of S. Wells Williams to establish the point that the concession made in the missionary question was not voluntary, but was obtained with delay and difficulty, and only after a succession of disappointments, and was therefore a part and parcel of the extortion made by the two governments which had China on her knees and were gripping her by the throat. In other words, the *Japan Mail* claims to be justified and supported in a position that there was nothing spontaneous in any part of the treaty; that the formula of tolerance and privilege were also extortions, and now, further more and finally, that Dr. Williams and Dr. Martin, availing themselves of the "menaces of Horatio Nelson Lay," were the parties who, so far as the Americans were concerned, dictated the "formula of tolerance and privilege" which are referred to as if there was something in them discreditable to their manhood, and which have been exacted in a way that compelled their classification with knuckle-dusters and bullies. I do not for a moment attribute to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* any such discourteous estimate of Dr. Williams and Dr. Martin; he is too much of a gentleman for unworthy tactics. He always evinces too high an estimate of good men to do them an injustice. In no man's hands can the reputation of Dr. Williams be more safe than in the hands of the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, and yet, according to the logic of the article now under consideration, it is impossible not to look upon each Missionary Secretary concerned as a *particepis criminis* in a disgraceful coalition to rob China of a precious right and inflict upon her an irreparable wrong.

4. And now finally the "correspondent" appears with hat in hand to ask for one more hearing, which, if granted him, will make him promise that he will not again trouble the *Japan Mail* on this subject. He must repeat his demur against the harshness of the charge and the inadequacy of the evidence adduced in support of it. A few questions will cover the ground.

1. Is the "Blue Book" quotation from Dr. Williams enough to set aside what I affirm as having been said by Dr. Williams to myself? Not that I can see. There is nothing contradictory between the two. There was more of difficulty in the way than I had set forth and I am quite ready to be instructed. Perhaps the word "free-est" should have given place to the words "least constrained" in a treaty where nothing is ever really "free." So that if allowed to amend the sentence, it should read, "the religious liberty articles were the least constrained in the whole series." This will be amply borne out by the facts. The *Japan Mail* says the Russians were the first to propose the insertion of an article referring to Christianity, and the Chinese showed themselves not unwilling, for though they were wholly ignorant about toleration as a religious question, they saw no reason against allowing missionaries to travel through the country as they could generally speak the language. Along with such feelings on their part, take the promptness with which Kueiliang, after a "few moments" consideration, sent back his approval to the missionary article as it now stands. Is there, then, rebutting evidence enough on the part of the *Japan Mail* to render nugatory my own testimony and argumentation? I can not see that there is. The best that can be claimed for it is that it modifies somewhat (and he may differ about the degree of modification even then) but it does not invalidate and leave the field to the dominance of those harsh accusations against those who acted for Christian Missions.

2. In this reiteration of the *Japan Mail* of its original charges, is there presented any evidence to justify such strong language as—"when the grip of England and France was at its throat, it was required to repeat a formula of tolerance and privilege dictated by its conquerors."? I cannot say that there is, and that is just what I continue to deny. The *Japan Mail's* conception of the order observed in treaty-making is not my own. As I read the *Japan Mail's* portrayal I should conclude that the whole thing is gone over in a lump and then, "sign this treaty as a whole, or take the point of the sword."! Not so at all; the articles were freely discussed and accepted or rejected by one or the other side without the intervention of a sword-point, or spear-point, or even a knife point. It is not that the Chinese were allowed no liberty of choice as they went along as to the form of stipulation they accepted. My conviction abides – the present editorial of the *Japan Mail* gives no warrant for what it says about requiring the Chinese to repeat a formula dictated by its conquerors when that religious liberty article was under treatment. Kueiliang knew very well the latitude of movement open to him when it came to that question. To the form in which it was finally submitted to him he did not object and passed it without delay. Nor did he assent to it in face of a spear-prod of any kind.

3. But now what was the nature of these unjust exactions extorted by violence from the prostrate and helpless Chinese suppliants? It is often referred to as if it is something black and atrocious, something to be classed with meeting a man on the highway, treating him to a slug shot or a sand bag and then robbing him of his watch and his wallet What is the nature of this grievous wrong which has been inflicted by Christianity? What are these concessions extorted by Drs. Williams and Martin?

Well there they are; they speak for themselves. They simply stipulate—those treaty provisions—that a man shall not be persecuted by his neighbour on account of his religious opinion; and that, if a man choose to become a Christian, he shall not on that account be treated as if he were a culprit. That is all there is of it. This is the "formula of tolerance and privilege dictated by the conquerors, and which the Chinese officials have been compelled to repeat at the point of the sword. (The exact wording of the text we shall give at another time and place, when the whole subject will come up for consideration.) What are these "privilges" so-called? The Missionary Articles simply asked, "Persecute no man for his opinions" and the Chinese response is simply, "We will persecute no man for his opinions."

Some say that the Tolerance Articles ought to be eliminated from the treaties altogether. If this were done in face of all that is past—the situation would be interpreted thus,—on the part of the Chinese: "We desire and intend to resume persecution for opinion's sake;" and on our part "We wish to allow you an entirely free hand to persecute for opinion's sake, when and as you like." And this is the Twentieth Century!

This communication must not end without a disclaimer. There is no intention of charging the *Japan Mail* with unfriendliness to Missions: to impute such a spirit and puch a purpose would belie the testimony we have on all sides. In this one particular thing I cannot agree with the *Japan Mail*, and I say so. It is a fair issue of interpretation of testimony and of topical argumentation in which it is perfectly honourable to differ. But now, apart from this, it is to mention with gratitude and appreciation how generously the *Japan Mail* has dealt with Missionary interests. The *Japan Mail* and the *Kobe Herald* are both counted upon as journals in which Missionaries and their interests may expect candid treatment. These papers may have their criticisms to offer, which is right and proper, and they are accepted as the chidings of friends. So then, in exchanging sentiments with the *Japan Mail* we are exchanging with a friend and not an enemy.

This letter is written in South China, which will excuse its tardy appearance.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM ASHMORE.

Swatow, October 22nd, 1902.

[The strong phrase used by us referred, not to the clauses inserted in the sequel of negotiations by that unquestionably great and noble-minded man, Dr. Wells Williams, but to the Chinese text of Article VI. of the Convention of Peking; to the Chinese text of Article XIII., and to the Chinese text of the form of passport drafted by Baron Gros. With all these things the Protestant missionaries had nothing whatever to do. If our correspondent reads Henri Cordier's "Relations de la Chine," he will probably agree with us.—ED. *J.M.*]

MISS MARIE CORELLI AND HER TITLED FRIENDS.

Miss Marie Corelli, the well-known authoress, has been dealt with by a London newspaper in a manner which will be highly amusing to those who are aware of her frequently expressed contempt for newspapers and newspaper publicity. It appears that Miss Corelli's name was omitted by the *Gentlewoman* from its list of guests at the Braemar Gathering, and she thereupon wrote to the editor of that journal in the following terms:

"Private and Confidential,
"Invercauld Arms Hotel.
"Braemar,

"Miss Marie Corelli presents her compliments to the *Scottish Gentlewoman*, and notes with some surprise that her name has been omitted from the list of the friends invited by Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld to the 'Royal Enclosure' at the Braemar Highland Gathering. She notes the name of her friend, Lady Byron, is included, and wishes to point out that as she (Miss Corelli) was the means of taking Lady Byron to the gathering, and as Mr. Farquharson's invitation was for 'Miss Marie Corelli and party,' without any allusion to Lady Byron at all, Miss Corelli can only conclude that her name was purposely omitted. Miss Corelli begs to say that the omission has caused the greatest surprise and offence to many persons, including Lady Byron, who is at present staying in Braemar as Miss Corelli's guest. The letter is confidential but an explanation is requested, as Miss Corelli was with Lady Somers and Lady Kennard."

Miss Corelli's communication, it will be observed, is not only haughty, it is also strangely inconsistent with her public professions. Nettled by its tone and unable to resist the temptation to "show up" the novelist the editor of the *Gentlewoman* published it, along with his reply, which ran as follows:—

"142, Strand, London
"October 6, 1902.

"The Editor of the *Gentlewoman* presents his compliments to Miss Marie Corelli, and begs to acknowledge her letter from Braemar without date. He assures Miss Corelli that he at once realises that an apology for misunderstanding her is clearly due. But he thinks that Miss Corelli has forgotten a letter,

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also without date and also from Scotland, which she addressed to this office in the year 1898. And, indeed in all those of her books which the Editor has been able to read, Miss Corelli has gloried in the opportunity of expressing her contempt for the Press and in particular for those 'snobs' (Miss Corelli's favourite word) who seek newspaper notice in any of the social, literary, or other relations of life.

"Miss Corelli's conjecture that her name was 'purposely omitted' from the account sent by the *Gentlewoman's* Scottish correspondent, describing the party in the royal enclosure at Invercauld, is perfectly correct. In deference to Miss Corelli's express opinions on 'newspaper puffs,' the Editor long since gave instructions that her name should not be mentioned in the *Gentlewoman*. Now he realises that Miss Corelli has been misunderstood, and that it would really have gratified her to be named as present in the 'royal enclosure." The Editor begs forgiveness for pointing out however, that he does not comprehend why 'an explanation is requested' because 'Miss Corelli was with Lady Somers and Lady Kennard." No such titled companionship was necessary to induce the Editor to give this frank explanation. He can only plead, however, some little excuse for his mistake because of the apparent sincerity of Miss Corelli's letters and writings on the subjects of "snobs" and newspapers.

"Logical consistency obliges the Editor to understand that the word "Private" at the head of the letter should be read "Public," unless, indeed he has again misunderstood, and that Miss Corelli's letter is not, as it appears to be, a request for publicity.

"The Editor proposes, by way of making reparation and emphasising his apology, to print Miss Corelli's letter and this reply in the *Gentlewoman*.

What Miss Corelli thought, what she said, and what she did, when she received the above reply and when she read the correspondence in print, may be conjectured. She must have been greatly vexed.

LAW CASES.

JOVANSEN v. HOPKINS.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho at a quarter to 2 o'clock on Nov. 21st, judgment was given by Judge Danno in the adultery case brought by Adolphe Jovansen, formerly manager of the Club Hotel, Ltd. against R. G. Hopkins, formerly secretary of that Hotel, and Rachel Bretel Jovansen, wife of the plaintiff, both of whom appeared before the Court to hear the judgment. Mr. Hattori, Court interpreter, read the text of the judgment, translated into English.

George Hopkins was sentenced to eight months' major imprisonment and Rachel Bretel Jovansen to six months' major imprisonment; books, documentary evidence and other articles presented to the Court in connection with the case are to be returned to the respective parties. The Judge also announced that private damages to the amount of one thousand *yen* should be paid to the plaintiff by Hopkins and Mrs. Jovansen jointly.

The text of the judgment was as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

RACHEL JOVANSEN,
Native of France, residing at Club Hotel, No. 5, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Aged 34 years.

REGINALD GEORGE HOPKINS,
British subject, residing at No. 129, same street, same city.
Aged 33 years.

Judgment is hereby given in the case in which the above mentioned persons are charged with having committed adultery.

DECISION.

The accused, Rachel Jovansen, is sentenced to six months' major imprisoment, and the accused Hopkins to eight months' major imprisonment.

The articles which have been taken will be returned to the producers.

FACTS AND REASONS.

The accused, Rachel Jovansen, is a native of France and a Catholic. While she was living in Denmark she became familiar with Adolphe Jovansen, a Danish subject, and a Protestant. Owing to the fact that Adolphe Jovansen went to Stockholm, Sweden, and became an employe of the Grand Hotel in that city the marriage between him and Rachel Jovansen was on the 20th of March, 1890, celebrated, after having obtained the consent of her father and mother, at St. Eugenio, a Catholic Church in Stockholm, in the presence of two witnesses, by a priest named Lieber, according to the formalities of marriage required by the laws of Sweden, they thereby becoming legal husband and wife. Later on they went over to London, England, where they lived together for more than eleven years during which time four children were born to them, three being dead, one living. It happened that Adolphe Jovansen, the husband, was to come out to this country to get a situation and he, together with his wife and child, left London and arrived at Yokohama on the 20th of September, 1901. Since their arrival and about the beginning of October, 1901, Aldolphe Jovansen was engaged by the Club Hotel at No. 5, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, as its Manager, and the husband and wife were living together in the Hotel. While they were in the hotel Rachel Jovansen became familiar with Reginald George Hopkins, a Secretary of the same hotel from about February of this year. The accused Hopkins, knowing that Rachel Jevansen was the wife of Adolphe Jovansen, had been secretly holding familiar intercourse with Rachel inside the same hotel, and when Adolphe Jovansen was discharged from the hotel at the beginning of March last the accused Rachel Jovansen refused to live with her husband and remained alone with her child in the hotel. Since that time both the accused have been keeping up their relations till about the end of May last, during which time they secretly met at the house of Evangeline Clyde, No. 181-B, Yamatecho, Yokohama, and were holding illicit intercourse with each other. Adolph Jovansen did make a complaint relating to the adultery above described to the Public Procurator of this Court on the 29th of June last.

It may be seen from the depositions made at this Court by the accused Rachel Jovansen that she is a native of France and a Catholic. That while she was living in Denmark she became familiar with Adolphe Jovansen a Danish subject and a Protestant. That, owing to this fact, Adolphe Jovansen went to Stockholm, Sweden, and became an employe of the Grand Hotel in that city and a marriage between him and Rachel Jovansen was on the 20th of March, 1890, celebrated, after having obtained the consent of her father and mother, at St. Eugenio, a Catholic Church in Stockholm, in the presence of two witnesses, by a priest named Lieber according to the formalities of marriage required by the laws of Sweden, they thereby becoming legal husband and wife. That later on they went over to London, England, where they lived together for more than even years during which time four children were born to them, three being dead and one living. That Adolphe Jovansen, the husband, was to come out to this country to get a situation and he, together with his wife and child, left London and arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 20th last year. That since their arrival and about the beginning of Oct. last year Adolphe Jovansen was engaged by the Club Hotel at No. 5, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, as its manager, and the husband and wife were living together in the hotel. That in the beginning of March last when Adolphe Jovansen was discharged from the hotel the accused Rachel Jovansen refused to live with him and remained alone with her child in the hotel.

The accused Hopkins has admitted in his depositions before this Court that he was a secretary of the Club Hotei between February and May this year; and that Rachel Jovansen is the wife of Adolphe Jovansen.

The accused Rachel Jovansen and her counsel have maintained that a marriage between Rachel Jovansen and Adolphe Jovansen is invalid and that, therefore, they are not husband and wife from a legal point of view. Considering this point Dr. L. Lönholm, an expert witness, stated before this Court that he did not find any provisions in the law of Denmark whereby it is required to give notice to the local authorities in case a Danish subject is married in a foreign country, but that he considered such marriage is valid according to the fundamental rules of private international law. That such provisions are made in the law of the Netherlands only. That in 1890 or about that time the principles of private international law that the law of a place where marriage takes places will be complied with were in force in Denmark as regard formalities relating to marriage.

In connection with the formalities of marriage that were in vogue about the same time in Sweden Dr. Lönholm referred in the first place to the formalities of marriage in Europe generally. He stated that in all parts of Europe in the middle ages it was common to celebrate marriage before a priest in the church according to religious ceremonies. In Sweden, too, marriage was celebrated in the Church. He further said that in case a person of the same creed it was necessary for the contracting parties to go to a Church and have their marriage celebrated there. When a Jew was to marry a person who did not believe in the Christian religion or when persons were neither a Lutheran nor a Catholic were to marry, such marriage was celebrated at a municipal office. Marriage was celebrated in the Church where a Catholic and a Lutheran were parties to the marriage. The marriage between a Lutheran and Jew might be celebrated at either a church or a municipal office. It was entirely at the option of the parties. When a Lutheran was to marry a Carholic the officialing priest would, prior to marriage, make three publications one after the other on three Sundays in succession and a marriage certificate is granted after making investigat ons whether the conditions complied with the law of the countries to which the parties belonged and of the place where the marriage was to take place, and also after the publications had been made. Should a priest grant a marriage certificate without making such investigations he would be fined. A marriage certificate made by a priest was, therefore a document sufficient to prove the validity of marriage. Dr. Lönholm also stated that if the signature and legalization in the Public Procurator's Office Exhibit No. 4 (annexe of married certificate) were not a forgery, it would be a proof sufficient to justify the validity of the marriage. The marriage certificate is signed and sealed by F. M. Lieber, pastor, and in it is mentioned that on the 20th March, 1890, Carl Adolphe Jovansen was married to Miss Rachel Euphraise Madeleine Bretel in the Cathol c Church St. Eugenio in Stockholm, Sweden. The Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway has certified under his signature and seal that the certificate of marriage of the two abovenamed persons was considered by him to be authentic and entitled to full belief and credence. There is not the least question of all these legalised documents being a forgery. It may therefore be considered that the marriage certificate in question is a true and correct one.

In France, of which country Rachel Jovansen is a native, the principle of *locus regit actum* is applied in Art. 170 of the Civil Code. Counsel for the accused pointed out a clause in the abovementioned article of the French Code which says, "After having made the notifications provided in Art. 63 of the same Code," and argued that in the case under consideration such notifications not having been made the marriage was null and void according to legal opinion in France. Legal opinion on the question is, however, divided. Moreover, the point raised by counsel is applicable only to cases where the parties to the marriage proceed to a foreign country, without previously making the notifications provided in the French law, and are there married. It is not reasonable that a French citizen living in a foreign country should have to make notifications relating to a marriage at a foreign town or village where he has a domicile for more than six months. The notifications to be made in a foreign country are for the purpose of protecting the interests of the people of that country and no French legislators have a right to order such notifications to be made. In the present case, where a French citizen living in Denmark was married in Sweden, the only question is whether the marriage was celebrated according to the marriage formalities of the State where it took place, and, of course the notifications referred to in the French Code

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are not applicable. It follows then that, for the reasons already given, the marriage between the accused Rachel Jovansen and Adolphe Jovansen is a valid one, and that therefore, from a legal standpoint, they have been husband and wife from the 20th of March, 1890.

It has been admitted by the accused that on the evening of February 16th last both the accused met in the sitting-room of Rachel Jovansen at the Club Hotel; that on that occasion the accused Hopkins was assaulted by Adolphe Jovansen, but that the former made no defence; and that both the accused held meetings by night and day in the house of Evangeline Clyde, No. 133, Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

Both the accused have denied their guilt, but the statement of the accused must be considered as doubtful, when the fact is taken into consideration that in spite of the fact that the accused Rachel Jovansen and Adolphe Jovansen have been for more than ten years living together as husband and wife, and that there is a child born to them as stated by Rachel Jovansen herself, yet she suddenly insisted, when the present case arose, that the marriage contracted in 1890 was invalid. As to the accused Hopkins, it is to be noted that he has admitted the fact that he was arrested at Shanghai while living with the wife of another man, and that he was punished at Hongkong for embezzlement.

In the records of the preliminary examination of Adolphe Jovansen it is stated that he found the accused doing an immoral act in the sitting-room of Rachel Jovansen on the evening of February 26th last. In the records of the preliminary examination of Serigawa Kojiro, a witness, it is mentioned that the accused were always together during the absence of Rachel's husband, and that the other boys in the Club Hotel had asked him how he could be ignorant of the relations between the accused, as he was Hopkins' house-boy. Serigawa therefore paid attention to their doings, and twice observed Rachel Jovansen coming out of Hopkins's room early in the morning while it was still dark. In February last he saw her coming out twice, two or three days apart. The room was not a place where Jovansen's wife and other such persons had to go. In the records of the preliminary examination of Nakamura Gen, a witness, it was stated that while she was employed at Clyde's house, towards the end of March or the beginning of April this year, she found a man and woman engaged in an immoral act. In the records of the preliminary examination of the same witness it is mentioned that she stated the man and woman were the accused.

Nakamura Kinnosuke, another witness, stated before the Court that while he was acting as a detective independent of the present case, it happened on the night of May 29th last he looked through a window of Clyde's house and saw both the accused committing an immoral act.

Summing up all this evidence it is proper to conclude that the accused became familiar from about February this year at the latest, and had since that time been holding illicit intercourse; that as stated before, when Adolphe Jovansen was discharged from the Club Hotel in the beginning of March, Rachel Jovansen refused to live with him and remained alone in the Hotel; and that since then the accused had been holding illicit intercourse till about the latter part of May last, at the house of Evangeline Clyde, No. 133-B, Yamato-cho, Yokohama. According to the evidence given by Dr. Munro before the Court, the accused Rachel Jovansen was ill in May last and he gave her prescriptions four or five times in that month, the last time a prescription was given being on the 19th of the month; and that when he attended her on the 26th of May she was not recovered entirely but was very much better. His evidence is, on the whole, not sufficient to prove the innocence of the accused.

It is seen from the text of the complaint of adultery filed at this Court by Ideura Rikio, the attorney for Adolphe Jovansen, made a complaint of adultery to the Public Procurator of the Court on June 26th, 1902.

All things considered, the facts stated are clearly established by the evidence given above.

The acts of both the accused fall within the scope of Clause 1 of Art. 253 of the Criminal Code which says: "When a woman who has a husband commits adultery she shall be punished by major imprisonment for from six months to two years. The person who has committed adultery with her shall be punished in like manner."

As the offences also fall within the purview of Clause II of the same Article both the accused should be dealt with within the limit of the term of punishment prescribed. As to the articles which have been taken, Art. 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applied.

The judgment is signed by Judge Danno (presiding), and Judges Kobayashi and Mabuchi.

R. G. Hopkins and Rachel Bretel Jovansen appealed, through their Counsel, Messrs. Ohashi and Otsuka, on the afternoon of Nov. 25th against the judgment rendered by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the 21st. As already reported, the former was sentenced to eight months' major imprisonment and the latter to six months major imprisonment, and together they were ordered to pay one thousand *yen* damages to Mr. A. Jovansen.

SATO v. THWAITES & CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the morning of Nov. 21st, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Nov. 7th, brought by Mr. Sato Rennosuke, No. 3, Fukuromachi, Ushigome, Tokyo, against Messrs. Thwaites & Co., No. 61, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 9,995.55 damages, alleged to have been caused through the breaking of a contract. Messrs. Yamanaka and Sasaki appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Ideura for defendants.

As arranged at the previous sitting, Mr. Ishii Black, the well-known story-teller, residing at No. 19, Itchome, Yoko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo, was examined as a witness.

In response to the Judge's questions, the witness said:—With regard to the contract between the parties to give an exhibition of ten illusions at Kinkikan, Kanda, Tokyo, I came to Yokohama with Mr. Sato, the plaintiff, on Sept. 15th to arrange the matter and a contract was signed between the parties on Sept. 17th. The number of illusions to be exhibited at the Kinkikan was ten in all. So far as I know, ten illusions were arranged to be displayed at every performance, namely one in the afternoon and one in the evening, for 30 days, to be commenced on Oct. 5th. The partial display of the illusions had no value from a business point of view. The defendants had not raised any objection as to the selection of Kinkikan in giving the performance, having agreed to give a display of the performance there through Mr. Davis and his company. On Sept. 26th the defendants went to Tokyo, and the final arrangement was effected. At first, it was proposed to give a display at the Public Hall, on the Bluff, Yokohama, but owing to the narrowness of the Hall the project was abandoned, the Kinkikan having been ultimately chosen for the purpose. Asked by the Judge whether or not the defendants received payment of two hundred *yen* in advance from plaintiff every day, the witness replied: The money was arranged to be given to defendants prior to the starting of every performance. The first performance was given at Kinkikan on Oct. 5th when the plaintiff paid to defendants *yen* 200, namely 100 *yen* before the commencement of the afternoon display and the remaining 100 *yen* before the commencement of the evening performance. There was no display on Oct. 6th owing to a dispute arising beiween the parties as to the number of illusions. This was due to the fact that the defendants failed to give a display of full ten illusions on the first day, Oct. 5th. The witness then gave an explanation as to the nature of the illusions exhibited on the 5th and those remaining unexhibited. Continuing, he said that he received three hundred *yen* from plaintiff at the end of Octoher as remuneration for his services as interpreter on the stage.

Mr. C. H. Thorn, of Messrs. Whitehead and Hoag, Yokohama, was next examined as a witness. He said, though a Court interpreter, that he was acquainted with Messrs. Thwaites & Co. for several years, but as to the plaintiff, Mr. Sato the witness knew him only for a few weeks prior to the performance being given. He then proceeded to say that on Oct. 6th he, with Mr. Charles Thwaites, went to the Kinkikan to act as interpreter. A dispute arose between plaintiff and defendants, as the former failed to pay *yen* 200 until 1.30 p.m. Accordingly defendants proposed to pull down all the fittings of the exhibition. In the meanwhile defendants asked plaintiff to extend the area of the stage but plaintiff did not. In the midst of the dispute, a police-inspector and a few police-men from the Kanda Police Station appeared on the scene to settle the matter, in compliance with the request of defendants. Even in the presence of the police officers plaintiff would not pay the money. The witness, however, said that he did not know why plaintiff refused to pay the money. At any rate, in the opinion of defendants, the hall of the Kinkikan was too narrow for giving a display of ten illusions at one performance.

Mr. Ogawa, police constable of the Kanda Police Station, was then examined as a witness. He gave evidence to the effect that he only watched the dispute and had not interfered in the affair. He saw Mr. Sato, plaintiff, carrying with him *yen* 200 in paper money, wrapped in two bundles. That was on Oct. 6th. The money was frequently shown by plaintiff himself before the parties concerned.

This closed the examination of the witnesses.

It was arranged to summon as witnesses Mr. Kudo Kamesaburo, police-inspector of the Kanda Police, Mr. Shiba Shuntaro, formerly *banto* of Messrs. Thwaites & Co., on behalf of defendants, and Mr. Sarashima on behalf of plaintiff. The case was adjourned until Dec. 5th at 10 a.m.

ROGERS v. SUZUKI.

In the same Court on Nov. 21st before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Mr. G. W. Rogers, No. 55, Yokohama, against Mr. Suzuki Ichisaburo, of No. 21, Itchome, Sakaye-cho, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 246.500. Mr. Yano appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Matsuda for defendant.

Mr. Matsuda applied to the Judge for permission to bring his client to the Court. This was granted. The case was adjourned until Dec. 5th.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK v. HIOKI.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Nov. 14th, brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 2, Yokohama, against Mr. R. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator, in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., No. 35, Yokohama. Plaintiffs claimed from defendant recovery of *yen* 3,905.140, with five per cent. interest from June 13th this year until the execution of judgment.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. R. Masujima and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Masujima said that he should like to explain with regard to the sum of *yen* 226,250 which was supplied by plaintiffs to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. through the medium of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., that the sum of *yen* 3,905.140 was a portion of the interest. He stated that *yen* 226,250 was a deposit of guarantee and not a loan. As a proof of this assertion he applied to the Court for permission to examine as a witness Mr. H. Rose, manager of the Formosan branch of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., who was now in Yokohama. The application was granted.

Mr. Hioki referring to Art. 91 of the Commercial Code, and Art. 81 of the Civil Code, said that money paid out by a bankrupt firm while the latter was adjusting accounts can be recovered subsequently. In consequence, on June 4th this year defendant applied to plaintiffs for the payment of *yen* 3,905.140, which was paid on June 13th, to be included in the estate of the bankrupt firm. Plaintiffs' claim was therefore unreasonable and he asked the Court to dismiss the case. The proceedings were adjourned until Dec. 3rd.

THE LE PREVOST CASE.

Mr. Carl Bremer, of Messrs. Fraser, Farley

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& Co., Yokohama, was released on bail of *yen* 1,005 on the afternoon of Nov. 24th. He has been undergoing detention in the Negishi prison since Nov. 8th in connexion with the charges against Mr. Le Prevost, formerly manager of the Silk Department of Messrs. Cornes & Co.

A New York telegram of Oct. 24th said :— Godfrey Bloch, a member of the firm of H. Mendelson & Co., silk importers, of No. 23 Greene Street, a witness in the Rosenthal silk fraud case, has disappeared. Mr. Bloch was subpoenaed as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury, and was expected to give valuable testimony in aid of the prosecution.

He was at one time a confidential clerk in Rosenthal & Co.'s employ and in a written statement made to the Federal authorities charged a customs examiner with having entered into an arrangement with the firm to pass goods below value, he receiving a share of the profits.

The Government is suing Rosenthal & Co. for the recovery of $1,000,000 penalties for alleged under-valuation of Japanese silks.

NAKAMURA v. SINGLETON, BENDA & CO.

The above case, in which Mr. Nakamura Shingoro, of Masagocho, Yokohama, claimed salary amounting to *yen* 120 from defendants, which was expected to be resumed on Wednesday, has been postponed indefinitely.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Yoshida Tami-ichiro, advertisement agent of the *Kobe Chronicle* Office, Kobe, was arrested in Yokohama on the morning of Nov. 26th by the Tobe Police on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that the man, after having collected from the Mitsu Bishi and four other companies charges for advertisements amounting to about *yen* 500, decamped from Kobe several days ago and had been concealing himself in the house of a Mr. Hayashi in Nishi-tobe of this port, until he was detected by the police. It may be added that the accused was a police-constable of the Bluff Police Station, Yokohama, during 1899.

Lafayette Cole, an American, and T. C. Thomson (Haruyama Kazuo) were charged in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Friday, with fraud, the allegation of the prosecution being that on October 21st they went to a restaurant in Ono and ordered food and drinks to the value of *yen* 7.98 though they had no money to pay for them. Thompson in defence said Cole had invited him to the restaurant, and Cole said he went on Thompson's invitation. Judgment was reserved.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

WOOLLEN STUFFS.

The Minister of Finance gave a decision on Nov. 21st in the case of an appeal by Mr. E. Schoeninger, representative of Messrs. Gysin and Schoeninger, No. 21, Harima-machi, Kobe, against a judgment rendered by the Kobe Customs with regard to nine boxes containing woollen cloth imported on Sept. 3rd this year by the steamer *Laos*. The decision of the Customs was upheld and the appellant was ordered to pay a specific duty of nine *sen* three *rin* per yard in accordance with No. 337 of the Import Tariff Table. In this case, the Kobe Customs maintained that the cloth was a woollen stuff prepared with worsted on both sides of the stuff thus rendering either side uniform in every respect. On the other hand, the appellant proposed that an *ad volorem* duty of ten per cent. should be imposed on the article, which he said was a kind of serge coming under No. 335 of the Import Tariff Table.

SOLDER.

On Nov. 18th the Minister of Finance gave judgment in the following case :—

In an appeal made by Mr. F. B. Abenheim, representative of Messrs. Bruhl Freres, No, 22, Yokohama, against a decision of the Yokohama Customs with reference to felofix (?), a kind of solder, imported on May 6th this year. The Minister's decision was to the effect that the article, contained in tins, was a kind of solder and therefore a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty should be imposed upon it in conformity with No. 239 of the Import Tariff table, while that contained in bottles is a kind of chemical substance, to which a ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty was applicable in accordance with No. 136 of the Table. In the above case, the Yokohama Customs proposed to impose a ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the article contained in tins and in bottles alike, in accordance with No. 136 of the table, but the appellant raised an objection and maintained that a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty ought to be levied in each case.

PLATE GLASS.

A decision was rendered by the Minister of Finance in an appeal by Mr. Victor Heller, of Messrs. Heller Bros, No. 176, Yokohama, against the decision of the Yokohama Customs relative to plate glass imported. The appeal was quashed and the appellant was ordered to pay a twenty per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 168 of the Table, as decided by the Customs Authorities. The foreign importer proposed that a ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty should be imposed in accordance with the Austro-Japanese Conventional Tariff.

WOOLLENS.

The Minister also gave judgment in an appeal by Mr. R. Forshaw, British merchant, of No. 60, Yokohama, against a decision of the Yokohama Customs in respect to four cases of wool and cotton mixed cloth, to which the Customs imposed a ten per cent. *ad valoren* duty in accordance with No. 340 of the Import Tariff Table. The merchant was ordered to pay the above duty as maintained by the Customs. The importer's protest was that the article came under the category of No. 55 of the Anglo-Japanese Conventional Tariff and therefore a duty of three *sen* nine *rin* should be imposed.

LAMP SOCKETS.

In the case between the Yokohama Customs and Messrs. Helm Bros., No. 43, Yokohama, in which the former imposed a twenty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on lamp sockets imported, the Minister gave judgment to the effect that the firm should accede to the Customs' decision and pay the above duty in accordance with No. 452 of the Table, the article being made of metal and porcelain. The foreign firm protested that a ten per cent *ad valorem* was applicable on the ground that the articles were accessories of lamps.

WOOLLEN FABRICS.

The Minister of Finance has given a decision in the case of an appeal brought by Mr. G. Weil, of Messrs. Oppenheimer Freres, No. 28, Kobe, against a judgment rendered by the Kobe Customs with regard to some woollen fabrics imported by the firm. The appeal was quashed and the appellant was ordered to pay specific duty at the rate of nine *sen* three *rin* per yard, as levied by the Kobe Customs, in accordance with No. 337 of the Import Tariff Table. In this case, the Kobe Customs maintained that the woollen cloth was prepared with worsted and belonged to the category of worsted coatings, the figures running on either side of the stuff being uniform. Regarded from every point of view the stuff could not be regarded as a kind of serge, as proposed by the appellant, who urged that a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* should be imposed in accordance with No. 335 of the Tariff.

YACHTING.

The usual sendoes' race which closes, or perhaps we should say follows the closing, of the yachting season took place on Saturday afternoon for prizes subscribed by owners. The boats sailing were exclusively those of the cruising class. There was a fresh northwesterly breeze and very little sea; all, even *Daimyo*, had a reef tied down which was afterwards shaken out when the wind moderated, and the racing was particularly good, especially between *Daimyo* and *Asagao*, and *Molly*, *Mosquito* and *Surprise*. The start was very level, *Mosquito* perhaps having the best, *Daimyo* much the worst of it. Most of the yachts tacked as soon as they crossed the line and stood over to the pier in order to weather the shipping. *Daimyo* was first through the harbour entrance and first also round the Lightship, but at the latter mark *Asagao* was close at her heels, even at times running ahead of the big cutter, which, with topmast housed, could not set her topsail and for the same reason had to smother the throat of her spinnaker. All over the course they were close to each other but at the Lightship *Asagao* had lengthened her lead to three minutes and that space separated them the remainder of the way home. After passing the Lightship *Virginia's* rudder broke off and she gave up, being taken home with admirable judgment by her *sendo* who worked her by sail alone.

Following are the corrected times :

	h.m.s.
Daimyo	3.18.45
Molly	3.21.35
Mosquito	3.20.03
Surprise	3.19.05
Asagao	3.14.55
Virginia	gave up.

Asagao's crew therefore won the first prize of ten *yen* and *Daimyo's* the second of two *yen*.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD OF TEACHING

Mr. Howard Swan, whose book "Flashes from the Far East" was reviewed not long ago in these columns, is again before the public through the medium of a small volume published by the Kokumin Eigakukai. It consists of a resumé of lectures delivered by Mr. Swan at the Teachers' Summer School opened in Tokyo during the present year. The report says that the lectures are arranged by Mr. K. Ando, but are authorised and, we presume, have been revised, by Mr. Swan so that the little book may be taken as largely an exposition of the latter's system. In his introductory lecture he said that he had been for some ten years engaged in the work of searching for some effective system of organising education.

"The classica system is based upon the study of ancient classical languages,—in the West, Greek and Latin, in the East, Sanscrit and Chinese. Ruskin proposed to base education upon Art, Herbert Spencer upon Science, Taine and others, upon imagination or the influence of surrounding circumstances. Language is the true basis; and with the coming of the linguist Gouin, with his theory of sequences, it was seen that the study of modern languages might be made an efficient basis of education The union of philology, art, science and the study of imagination, with the theory of sequences, has led to what is now termed the Psychological Method.

Prof. Swan's method of teaching English is founded on the principle of sequence or series first enunciated by Gouin, and elaborated by himself and M. Victor Bétis, of Paris.

Then followed his remarks upon the Japanese method of studying foreign languages—the method which treats a living language like a dead one, and which causes many scholars to speak it as if through the telephone. His one year's stay as an English instructor in Japan, whither he came through Baron Kanda's introduction, had induced him to formulate a special method of teaching Japanese students in the English language with success; and he expressed his desire to recommend this new method to the teachers of English."

We can not find space to describe Mr. Swan's method in detail but undoubtedly his Symbolic Grammar Charts are admirably suited for their purpose. They ought to convey to the pupil's mind a very clear notion of time and grammar. We read with interest that for the ninth lecture :

Prof. Swan came on the platform with an attitude apparently ready for the deliverance of a great lecture. And indeed the students' expectation was not belied, for he evinced the ability of an accomplished lecturer on this morning more than on any other day since the opening of this summer school. The writer's feeble pen can scarcely trace all the philosophical ideas, historical references and ethical explanations contained in this enthusiastic lecture, which was made with a rare eloquence.

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THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

One would be inclined to believe that, after the preceding examples, no *daimyo* would henceforth dare to expose himself to the Taiko's anger, by disregarding his prohibitions. It was exactly the contrary that happened, at least so far as his edict forbidding anyone to embrace the Christian religion was concerned; for never were there so many conversions of *daimyo* and *samurai* as precisely at this epoch. The chivalrous spirit of these latter, far from fearing the danger, seemed on the contrary to brave it as if purposely.

The two sons of Maeda Motokatsu, Governor of Kyoto, and better known under the name of Geni Hoin, had been the first to open the march. Before these last events, towards the beginning of the year 1595, the elder, Sakon, had already received baptism.(26) Hardly 18 years of age, he was of such an impetuous character, that one might have said that he sought on purpose to bring on himself the ill-will of the Taiko. Only a few days after his baptism, he was exposed to the greatest danger. At the funeral of Hidetoshi, another nephew of the Taiko, Sakon ought, according to the Buddhist rite, to burn incense before the deceased. But scarcely had the ceremony commenced than Sakon left the place. Happily the *daimyo* charged with summoning the guests as their turn to offer incense came round, guessing that Sakon did not wish to take part in a ceremony which his religion prohibited, omitted his name, and thus saved him from the danger. But Sakon ran a much greater risk several months after. This was at the time of Hidetsugu's disgrace when, despite the absolute prohibition of the Taiko, Sakon accompanied Hidetsugu into exile, and would even have gone with him to Koya, had not the latter conjured the rash young man not to irritate the Taiko any further. It will be seen in the sequel that years did not render Sakon more prudent.

Toshimune, the younger brother of Sakon, and at least as hot and reckless as his elder brother, was converted a little after the latter. Soon, four nephews of the Governor, as well as several other members of his family embraced Christianity(27).

The same year, a personage of higher birth than the sons of the Governor, had his name inscribed among those of the neophytes; this was the grandson of Nobunaga, Sambōshi, better known under the name of Ota Hidenobu. When, in 1582, his father perished at the same time as Nobunaga, Maeda Motokatsu had been able to save this infant, which was then aged only two years, and had taken refuge, along with it, at Gifu. The reader is already aware that the Taiko had at first proclaimed Samboshi the successor of Nobunaga, and had taken him under his guardianship. But the Taiko soon ended by forgetting the grandson of his old master, and no longer thought save of consolidating his own power. Since this time Samboshi had grown up, and was declared a major at the age of 15 years. It was also on this occasion that he exchanged the name of Samboshi for that of Hidenobu. His daimyate of Gifu, the sole relic of the vast possessions of his grandfather, included a certain number of Christians, and it appeared that several persons of his household professed this religion. Samboshi had also demanded, from his earliest years, permission to receive baptism, but his *kerai* had induced him to defer this ceremony till his majority. It was thus that, in 1595, he was baptized at Gifu: he took the name of Paul(28). Several members of his family were converted about the same time; among others his brother,—his father's son by a concubine,—who was baptized under the name of Vincent(29). Hidenobu had a large church, an hospital and an orphanage built at Gifu, and provided for the upkeep of these establishments.

The conversion of Kyogoku Takatomo, *daimyo* of Takato (Shinano), followed closely on that of Ota Hidenobu(30). The Kyogoku descended from the Sasaki, a powerful family which traced back to Yoritomo. They resided at Zeze (Omi), till Nobunaga dispossessed this family and offered it an asylum in his own residence. Takayoshi, father of Takatomo, had received baptism in the life time of Nobunaga and had died shortly afterwards. The wife of Takayoshi, baptized under the name of Mary, was one of the most zealous Christians of whom the annals of the Religious make mention. She became the adviser of her children and converted them all, except a daughter who had become a concubine of the Taiko. It was owing to this daughter that the Kyogoku were able to re-enter into possession of their domains, and to obtain several favours of the Taiko. Takatsugu, the eldest of the family, possessed at that time the paternal domain of Zeze, and John Takatomo had obtained the important daimyate of Takato, where he received baptism from the hands of a Religious, whom he had invited to come into his state.

Tsugaru Tamenobu, *daimyo* of Hirosaki, finding himself then (1595) at Kyoto with his two sons, shared the general enthusiasm on the subject of the Christian religion. Not being able, on account of his concubines, to become himself a desciple of this religion, he induced his two sons to embrace it at once. Nobuhira, the second, then 11 years of age, received baptism immediately. To the great regret of Tamenobu, his eldest son, retained by his duties as page near the Taiko, could not at this moment absent himself, and had to defer his baptism for several years. But his father recommended him to visit the Religious every time he could find leisure, and to thoroughly instruct himself in the religion(31) The young man did not for an instant forget the advice of his father: he studied the Christian religion and received baptism. Unfortunately he died several years after (1607), and his brother Nobuhira inherited his rights.

In spite of the aforesaid impediments, Tamenobu resolved nevertheless to become inscribed in the number of neophytes, but his precipitate departure for his domains left him no time for it. He led with him, however, a catechist, promising to have a church constructed at Hirosaki.

Kimura Shigetaka, *daimyo* of Kasai (Dewa), had just been dispossessed by the Taiko, for not having been able to suppress a revolt in his state. He had come to Kyoto to exculpate himself, but all in vain: the Taiko was not accustomed to go back on his decisions. To console himself in his misfortune, Kimura had devoted himself to the study of the Christian religion, and became a fervent believer, for he converted nearly all his *samurai*.(32) He followed, later on, the fortunes of Ieyasu, who admitted him among the number of his *kerai*. But neither he, nor his descendants got back the lost daimyate; till the restoration of 1868, the latter had to content themselves with the rank of simple *samurai*.

Hosokawa Okimoto, brother and first vassal of Hosokawa Tadaoki, *daimyo* of Tanabe, struck by the constancy of Gratia, his sister-in-law, had resolved to fathom the precepts of religion. Owing to his relations with Takayama, he became more and more convinced, and received baptism at Osaka, in the greatest secrecy(33) He himself was the first to speak of it openly, to the great dispair of his parents, hostile to the foreign religion. Gratia alone welcomed this conversion as the greatest happiness that could happen in her family.

And in fact from that moment her lot ameliorated from day to day. Thanks to the intervention of Okimoto, her husband relaxed a little the rigour with which he had, up to that time, treated her, and even accorded her permission to have her two daughters baptized. Probably on the advice of Okimoto, Gratia even went a little further than this permission, and also baptized her eldest son, Tadatoshi, the only one of her four children who was not yet a Christian (1595)(34). Okimoto was the guardian and at the same time the adviser of Gratia's children: it was owing to him that they always preserved Christian sentiments.

The family of Ukita, *daimyo* of Okayama (Bizen), also furnished its contingent of neophytes. Hideie, the head of the family, had remained deaf to the exhortations of Konishi, but on the other hand his relatives were less insensible. Ukita Nobuzumi,(35) cousin germain of Hideie, and Akashi Kamon, his brother-in-law, declared themselves Christians with a great number of their subordinates.(36) Nobuzumi is generally designated, in the writings of the Jesuits, under the name of Thomas Sakyo-no-suke. Akashi Kamon is often called John Kamondono.

Then Asano Yukinaga, the eldest son of Asano Nagamasa, *daimyo* of Kofu (Kai), was also converted at this period at Osaka.(37) His father Nagamasa, very much in favour with the Taiko, had always been favourable to the Christians and to their pastors, although he had several times received severe orders to carry out against them. Yukinaga himself had been sent to the Amakusa isles to repress a revolt, which had broken out, in 1593, in the whole province of Higo, and whose consequences might have proved disastrous for the Christians in those parts, save for the intervention of Yukinaga.

Melchior Asonuma, Mori Terumoto's vassal, was the cause of another illustrious *kerai* of this same *daimyo* becoming converted, during a voyage he had made to Osaka. This *kerai* was called Hirata; he took the name of Paul in baptism. Two grandsons of Sakuma Nobumori, a general who had been disgraced in the time of Nobunaga, also became Christians. The Taiko had recalled Jinkurō, the father of these two young men, and had taken him into his service(38). They enjoyed the favour of the Taiko at the time of their conversion.

Hachisuka Iemasa, *daimyo* of Tokushima (Awa), received baptism at Osaka in the greatest secrecy(39). For a long time previous he had frequented the Jesuits of this town, and had exhibited enthusiasm for their doctrine. By the aid of the few notions of cosmography and astronomy that he had collected in his visits to the Religious, he proved, to all who wished to listen to him, the inanity of the Japanese mythology and consequently the necessity of believing in a universal Creator. His son-in-law, Maeda Sakon, (40) the exalted *daimyo* of Kameyama, had ended by completely convincing him, and thus the son of the ex-bandit became a convert, and a zealous propagator of the Christian religion.

Finally, Terazawa, the fanatical Governor of Nagasaki, changed his hatred into admiration and asked to be baptized.(41) The discretion and the modesty of the Jesuits, as well as the exemplary conduct of the Christians, so struck him that he wished to study a religion which he only knew by his prejudices. He fathomed it so well that he declared himself the disciple and defender of it. Already in 1593, he had insinuated to the Taiko to relax his vigour with regard to the Religious, affirming that in showing himself indulgent towards them, he would succeed better in attracting foreign merchants to Japan. From this moment greater liberty was accorded to the Jesuits, who profited by it to bring back the Christians, who since the last troubles had strayed away. Terazawa himself caused the churches of Nagasaki to re-open, and encouraged the Religious to celebrate, at least on the great festivals, the ceremonies of their religion, at which he even assisted himself. Knowing that the Jesuits found themselves in a state bordering on misery, he helped them with all his might, and induced the Christian *daimyo* to do likewise. It was at this time that Kuroda Yoshitaka presented the Religious with 1500 gold pieces and 600 sacks of rice. Konishi had 2200

(26) Hay 214. 281.
(27) Hay p. 471.
(28) Hay p, 254 and 255. Lettera dell' anno 1596, p. 168.
(29) Hay, p. 451 and 458.
(30) Hay, p. 458 Lettera dell' anno 1596 p. 182.
(31) Lettera annua dell'anno 1596, p. 210.
(32) Lettera annua dell'anno 1596 p. 219.
(33) Hay p. 217 and 255.
(34) Hay p. 259.
(35) He was the son of Tadaie, uncle of Hideie.
(36) Hay p. 219, 449, 465, 489. Lettera Annua 1596, pages 161, 189, 262.
(37) Lettera dell'anno 1596, p. 262. Hay p. 489.
(38) Hay p. 460, 471. Lettera dell'anno 1596, p. 188, 216, 220.
(39) Hay, p. 467 and 478. Lettera dell'anno 1596, p. 205, 232.
(40) Hay p. 364 and 468 Lettera dell'anno 1596 p. 208.
(41) Hay 241.

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sacks sent them, Arima and Omura displayed no less liberality in this occasion.

One can easily imagine the joy that the Jesuits must have experienced in seeing that the Christian religion, though officially proscribed, was applauded by those, whom the Japanese people regarded as best and noblest. Especially from this moment a sort of kinship, perhaps closer than that of blood, was established between them and their Christians. It is easy to blame the obstinacy with which the Jesuits held on to Japanese soil, when the Taiko's edict had banished them thence. But, who then would have acted otherwise? The human heart tears itself away with difficulty from those it has gained to its convictions at the price of the greatest sacrifices. Therefore one understands the "jesuitical tricks" they had sometimes recourse to, in order to conceal their sojourn in Japan. Thus, when in October 1597, Terazawa received orders to embark all the Jesuits, then in Japan, on a vessel under sail for Macao, on the advice of Terazawa himself, the whole crew was clad in religious dresses, to make the onlookers believe that all the Jesuits had left the country.

Besides, if all the Religious had shown so much tact and discretion as the Jesuits, the bloody drama, which was to open the year 1597, had never perhaps taken place. Unfortunately it was not so: the indiscreet zeal of the Spanish Franciscans was to cause this fatal catastrophe.

The step which the Spaniards had taken, at Nagoya in 1592, had remained without result: the two envoys perished in a shipwreck on their return to the Philippines. The next year, another delegate, accompanied by four Franciscans, came to Japan without, however, reaching a satisfactory result. For the claims of the Taiko having exceeded the expectation of the Spanish envoy, the latter asked to be allowed to remain with his companions in Japan, till new instructions reached him from Manila. The Taiko consented to this demand, and allowed the five Spaniards complete liberty to visit the principal town of Japan, and to remain there as long as they liked. He even pushed his condescension as far as to invite them to tea. It was during this ceremony that he seized familiarly the cord of a Religious and struck himself over the shoulders with it to see, said he, if he could support the discipline which the Franciscans were in the habit of giving themselves with this cord (42).

The Franciscans immediately seized on this favourable occasion to install themselves in Japan, in despite of the prohibition of the Pope(43), and occupied residences at Osaka andat Nagasaki. Soon they opened their oratories to the Christians and celebrated public offices. Then, when they were very nearly capable of expressing themselves in Japanese, they commenced to preach in public, displaying, in so doing, unheard of audacity.

In vain the Governor of Kyoto warned them of the prohibition issued by the Taiko against the preaching and the assembling of Christians: all was useless. Their ardour was only increased when in the following year (1594), three other Religious of the same order, carrying the answer from the Governor of the Philippines, came to reinforce their number. In this answer, the Governor excused himself for being unable to recognize the Taiko as suzerain, declaring that as a Spaniard, he could not render submission to a foreign king. Although this response may not have quite pleased the Taiko, he nevertheless received the Religious favourably, for if they did not bring him the title of suzerain of the Philippines, as he had hoped, they gave him at least the assurance that the Spaniards were disposed to open commercial relations with Japan.

(42) Pagés, Histoire des 26 martyrs Japonais, p. 18.

(43) Pope Gregory XIII. had, in 1585, forbidden under pain of major excommunication, any Religious, who was not a Jesuit, to go to Japan to preach there or to exercise any religious ministry (Pagés, Annexe p. 3-4).

AMERICAN MATTERS.

Ithaca, N.Y. Oct. 18, 1902.

Twenty years ago the electric trolley car was a novelty and an uncertainty. It was a cumbrous affair, with rubber covered ropes to manage the stick with a wheel at the end of it and keep the trolley on the wire. The "controller," or battery, was frequently out of order, and the giving out of the "power" was a frequent occurrence. It seemed, with the motive power up in the air, like trying to imitate a fly walking on the ceiling. Indeed one old lady in Albany is said to have come in from the country and seeing the tram car without horse, sail or steam, supposed that a chipmunk on top of a hop pole was running along the wire and pushing the car along. Oliver Wendell Holmes (whose son has just been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Washington) wrote a poem which set forth that the Salem witch had again mounted her broom stick and was careering in mid-air, working wonders, but this time with a useful purpose.

For a long time, it seemed problematical whether electricity as a motor could be applied in the cities and rural districts, but to-day we can see that a great revolution has been wrought in the methods of popular transportation. If steam railways have made a net work over the country, the trolley has made something like lace work. Over one billion dollars are already invested in the American trolley railways and their rolling stock and machinery, and it is now almost possible to travel from Wisconsin to the sea coast by the method of electric propulsion. There are indeed, at present, frequent breaks, but then it may be said that the whole chain of distance has been surveyed and so planned, that within a year or two all the links of the chain will be complete.

Ohio seems to lead all the states thus far, largely because of the lack of engineering difficulties and the regularity of distribution in the population, owing to the absence of those bold natural features which, however valuable to the artist and student of landscape, add to the cost of railway building. On some of these Ohio trolley lines, they have sleeping cars, carry baggage, traverse the whole length of the state, and run sixty miles an hour. The average American will go fast, even if he gets smashed. Apart from the victims, numbering hundreds in the larger cities annually, the system has made a record in so injuring the president of the United States by a collision, that his strenuousness has been considerably modified. Surgeons have been called in and he has been for weeks a prisoner within walls. It is to be hoped that the prophecy of an English surgeon of repute, that the wound will ultimately cause the President's death, has no foundation, though the prophet has expressed his vaticination in formidable scientific phraseology.

Yet let no one suppose that whole armies of Americans are killed daily, or that America is quite the land which Jules Verne, or the European caricaturists, represent it to be. Millions travel daily in "the trolley" without harm to man, beast, or vehicle. Of course, when new lines are just laid out, new machinery and new men are employed, and everything is novel and strange; perfection in the time table, or absolute safety to life and limb cannot be guaranteed; but, after a few weeks, machinery and men become accustomed to each other, and the ratio of accidents is very much smaller than when horses and vehicles are used to do the same work in kind and quantity. The invention of the rubber-cushioned projection, which, in case of collision with a human being, may bruise but rarely kills, has robbed the rails of what was at first terror. Both horses and people soon get used to the trolley car, which mounts up and down hill with a facility to which even the steam locomotive is a stranger. One sign of the steady revolution going on is the substitution of electric power for the steam engine on the New York elavated railways. The smoke, dirt and noise of the puffing and wheezing engines are over, and since early summer most of the trains have moved without visible propulsion.

I enjoyed a trolley ride from Boston to New York during the past summer in vacation days. I had scores of times traversed the same space from the Hub City to Springfield, and down the Valley of the Connecticut River and along Long Island Sound, but I confess that after the trolley ride it seemed a new country. This was not merely because I could ride in the open tram cars, that have their seats crosswise with the track, so that every person can see immediately in front of him over the landscape; or, because these summer cars have no other enclosure than their roofs and supporting posts, but because the trolleys go over new and in many places over irregular ground. When railways were built in New England two or three generations ago, they had naturally to follow the lines of least resistance, and there, as in other states, the old Indian trails, where not already overlaid by ordinary public turnpike or macadam roads, were utilized by the wooden ties and iron rails for the locomotive. Naturally the levels and the valleys were threaded by the iron bands, and the towns on the hills were left behind, usually to wither away or at least suffer loss of business and prestige. The story of the "hill towns" is almost as pathetic as that of the hill top churches or abandoned farms. But the trolley has worked wonders here and elsewhere. In or near the large cities, it has compelled a new social distribution, building up the suburbs, increasing the area of town and village limits, and fostering the tendency of people to live in the city rather than the country, when "the city" means plenty of room and air. The startling result is seen in the report of the U.S. census, which shows that the centre of population instead of moving many miles westward within a decade, as it has done every ten years, is practically stationary, because of this thickening density of population in the old seats of culture and industry.

To the "hill towns," the trolley has brought new blood and varied life. A trolley ride from Boston to New York means visitation of the old historic towns and the delightfully picturesque villages where so many of the first makers of the nation were grown. To the cultivated tourist, there is much of the same charm now possible, which is commonplace in ancient and venerable England, which is so plethoric of places in which things happened. For obvious reasons of health, protection and availability, the New England fathers built on the hill-top. Now, the once "deserted villages," made so by the steam railways, are throbbing with new life, because they are easily accessible from the valley. There is a steady reflux of people who, not only on the "old home coming" days, and Thanksgiving seasons, make short trips of visitation, but who let their suburban life give way to a more purely rural type throughout the long summer months. What with the bicycle and automobile, the electric light easily established even in villages from some distant centre, with the telephone in the farmer's house, and free mail delivery all along the country roads, the aspects of home life are changing. The trolley has come and with it the love of natural beauty, a desire for more outdoor art, an impulse to make beautiful even the deserted "God's Acre," and to mark with tablet, inscribed boulder, statue, or monument, the places of historic interest.

I was specially impressed with the richness of the great tobacco fields in the Connecticut River Valley. Here are grown not only the ordinary qualities of the plant, but in fields surrounded by gauze, jealously and vigilantly kept tight from all insect and other intruders, and made frost-proof, Sumatra tobacco is cultivated. To see them plant tobacco by machinery gives almost a comic view of the case. In the slow moving machine, one arm reaches out and with its iron fingers digs a hole. Another arm seizes a young tobacco plant, puts it into the hole, the third disposes the earth properly around each stalk, while a fourth spurts water over the young plant and earth, and especially around its roots. Somehow the process reminded me of a Chinaman rolling and sprinkling clothes previous to ironing.

The political situation this year is a curious one; the Republicants have posed as the great

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apostles of prosperity. They preach and imagine that if only they are kept in power, prosperity will continue. But, on the other hand, as even our local prophets of the Democratic faith foretold, the price of the necessaries of life has gone up, the various "trusts" of every sort have enriched the few with millions far more palpably than they have the masses with dimes, and the breaking out of the coal strike, which has continued nearly six months, has utterly upset their campaign plans. Only a few Republicans seem to see that to make a profession is one thing and to live up to it is another. As it stands now, the supposed friends of the labouring man are held responsible for every industrial disturbance and even for the crop failures, should there be any. If the Republicans are universal providers of prosperity, why should we not hold them responsible for the three hundred million dollars worth of damage done annually by worms and sects. Even the Protectionists are not very logical when, after having put sixty-seven cents a ton duty on foreign coal, they propose to nullify the law by executive interpretation, by waiving the legal duties during the continuance of the coal strike. Verily it seems as though excess of boasting would work ruin, for there are even Republicans that believe that the Democrats will sweep New York, and some other states usually considered Republican, at the coming election, especially if New York should have a rainy day, which makes it hard for the country Republicans to get out to vote, and very easy for the Democrats, who for the most part are massed in the cities.

But on the other hand, since the New York State Democrats have come out flat-flooted for socialism, and put a plank in their platform, urging ownership of the anthracite coal mines by the national government, it is probable that many in their own party will take alarm and vote the opposite ticket. It seems amazing that the party heretofore most strenuous in upholding rights of the individual state should urge the central government to over-ride the State of Pennsylvania, and take possession of the coal mines. Even Goldwin Smith, the Canadian, has written urging that the national government should take a new step in the exercise of sovereignty, and, by possessing the coal mines put an end to this phase of the strife between Capital and Labour, which in the eyes of foreigners, who do not understand our system of political checks and balances, seems an inherent weakness in our political system.

It is hardly probable, however, that the people of the United States will hasten to overcome their political conservatism. Their government is probably the most stable in the world. It is one that has changed less during the last century than any other on the planet. As Brooks Adams thinks, it may be that our great national danger is from ultra-conservatism. Amendments of the Constitution can indeed be made, but it is extremely difficult to so rouse the whole nation as to get them passed. As matter of simple fact, about five thousand amendments, in all, to the Constitution have been proposed, but only five of them have within the century become part of the Constitution. Hence we do not look for any remarkable tendencies toward socialism in the national government during the present decade.

W.E.G.

HEYDRICH RECITAL.

A small, but enthusiastic, audience assembled at the Public Hall on Saturday, 22nd November, to hear the Piano-Recital by Mr. Hermann Heydrich. This kind of entertainment does not appeal to the general public; but chiefly, if indeed not entirely, to those persons who are amateurs of the particular instrument. Doubtless the exchequer would have felt the benefit of a more varied programme had there been included therein some vocal, or violin, music. Such a course would have given both performer and listener relief from the inevitable monotony which prevailed all through the *soirée*: and would have undoubtedly been a greater attraction to the general concert-goer.

We append the programme, from which it will be seen that the recital exhibited many styles of pianoforte music, ranging from the classic Bach, Beethoven and Mozart down to the popular composers of recent times, Godard and Heller. It included also three agreeable *pièces-de-salon* from the pen of the bénéficiare.

Mr. Heydrich is a player of no mean calibre; in fact we have heard none so good in Yokohama since the regretted departure of Signor Gentile. It would be invidious to be hypercritical on the present occasion or to comment too strongly upon some obvious mannerisms of the executant. To our thinking the Nocturne by Field, and the more modern excerpts were the best-rendered numbers; the excessive use of pedal and *tempo-rubato* in the Prelude by Bach and the Sonata by Beethoven being contrary to the classical purity and spirit of those compositions. We shall be glad to hear Mr. Heydrich again, and hope that a more popular programme will then attract a larger and more remunerative house.

1.—*a.* Prelude in F ma (from 4th Suite anglaise) Bach.
b. Sonata in D'mi op. 31. No. 2 .....Beethoven. Largo, Allegro—Adagio—Allegretto.
2.—*a.* Nocturne in B flat ma .....Field.
b. Fantaisie Impromptu in C sharp mi...Chopin.
c. Menuetto in E flat ma .....Mozart-Schulhof.
3.—*a.* Romance in B flat ma..... } Hermann
b. Album leaf in A flat ma ..... } Heydrich.
c. The Mill (a characteristic piece). }
4.—*a.* Warum? (from Phantasie—Stuecke)... R. Schumann.
b. 2nd Mazurka in B flat ma .....B. Goddard.
5.—*a.* Bridal—Procession from Wagners' "Lohengrin" .....Liszt.
b. Fantasie in E. flat ma. from an opera by Halevy .....Stephen Heller.

TORISHIMA.

According to the story told by a member of the N. Y. K. steamer *Hiogo Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on Nov. 24th from the Bonin islands, the condition of Kita Torishima, where the disastrous volcanic eruption took place last summer, has undergone quite a change. The whole of Torishima is now covered with green grass and a considerable number of albatross are again flocking there. Thin streams of smoke were still curling up from craters, but there was no immediate danger of eruption, so far as outside appearances went. A sailing-vessel was seen lying near the island and it is thought probable the craft belonged to Mr. Tamaki Hen-yemon, the lessee of the island. A religious service for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate people who lost their lives in the recent eruption, took place in the Bonin islands on Nov. 18th, being attended by over 4,000 persons.

In this connection, the *Tokyo Asahi* has a paragraph to the effect that Captain Rosehill and others interested in Minami-Torishima (Marcus island) have submitted a petition to the Washington Government against the Japanese Authorities, claiming compensation from the latter.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S UNKNOWN HEROES.

Under this heading, the Editor of *The Spirit of Missions* has an appreciative article which we take the liberty of reproducing:—One of the most heroic figures of the present-day world is a man whose very name is known to few and whose life is familiar to even fewer. He lives in a small hired house in the city of Tokyo. His name is Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky. For six years he was Missionary Bishop of Shanghai. Nineteen years ago illness, contracted largely through his work, rendered him almost helpless. Refusing to be a burden to the Mission, he resigned his see. But he refused to consider that his working days were over. With his paralyzed body he could no longer go about the work of evangelization, but he could at least sit in a chair and work for China by translating the entire Bible into easy Wenli, so that more of the common people might read its message. This he has been doing for many years, working with such restless energy, in his struggle against pain and helplessness, that he has kept two secretaries busy. He wrote his translation of the entire Bible in Roman characters, upon the type-writer, though he could use only one finger of each hand, and needed eight years to complete the task. Bishop McKim, calling upon him the other day, found that he was just completing the last chapters of the Book of Malachi. If his life is spared, he proposes to undertake the preparation of a reference Bible. He has worked under conditions that put to shame many of us who speak or think of the great deeds we might do if our circumstances were only different.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

A Republican Victory.

A Washington telegram of Nov. 5th said:—The latest returns received up to 10.30 p.m. show that the Republicans (including in this description the fusionists elected from the Pittsburg-Allegheny districts in Pennsylvania) will control the next House by a vote of 204 Republicans to 179 Democrats, with one district, the Eighth Tennessee, and two California districts remaining so much in doubt that the official returns will be needed to decide the result. The totals given are believed to be correct, although there are a few districts, such as two in Colorado and one in Minnesota, where the Republican and Democratic managers do not concede defeat, but the general results could not be affected.

The table by states is as follows:—

State—	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	—
Arkansas	7	—
California	2	4
Colorado	3	—
Connecticut	—	5
Delaware	1	—
Florida	3	—
Georgia	11	—
Idaho	11	1
Illinois	9	16
Indiana	4	9
Iowa	1	10
Kansas	—	8
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	7	—
Maine	—	4
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	4	10
Michigan	1	11
Minnesota	1	8
Mississippi	8	—
Missouri	15	1
Montana	—	1
Nebraska	1	5
Nevada	1	—
New Hampshire	1	2
New Jersey	3	7
New York	17	20
North Carolina	10	—
North Dakota	—	2
Ohio	4	17
Oregon	—	2
Pennsylvania	4	28
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	7	—
South Dakota	—	2
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	16	—
Utah	—	1
Vermont	—	2
Virginia	9	1
Washington	—	3
West Virginia	—	5
Wisconsin	1	10
Wyoming	—	1
Totals	179	204

The Eighth Tennessee and the Frst and Second California districts are not included in this table, being classified still as doubtful, leaving three votes to be added to the column according to later returns.

A correspondent in Washington telegraphing on Nov. 6th said the choice for Speaker lay between Representative Cannon of Illinois, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Payne and Sherman of New York, and Littlefield of Maine, the general opinion being, however, that Cannon would be chosen.

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AMERICAN TOPICS.

Figures which have reached the U.S. Treasury, but which have not yet been compiled and digested, indicate that the world's gold product for the present year will foot up around $300,000,000 worth, of which the United States will furnish as good a proportion as it did last year, when it produced some $78,000,000.

Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, of the cruiser *Michigan*, who was recently convicted of embezzlement by a court martial at Erie, Pa., and sentenced to dismissal, has tendered his resignation to the President and it is believed that it will be accepted. The acceptance of the resignation will wipe out the stigma of the sentence of dismissal.

Honolulu is soon to have a new line of steamers if official reports received by the French consul there can be taken as conclusive. The steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, now sailing from Marseilles to Sydney, are next month to come to Honolulu, and will include also New Caledonia, Tahiti and San Francisco in their itinerary.

A tablet commemorative of the settlement of Newark by the pioneers on Oct. 30, 1660, was unveiled on October 30th, 1902, in the Old First Church in Broad-street, by the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames. Preceding the exercises at the church the Colonial Dames gave a formal reception in the New Jersey Historical Society building to Governor and Mrs. Franklin Murphy.

According to the federal census of 1900, the population of Greater New York was 3,437,202, but the Board of Health, as a basis for arriving at the percentage of mortality, estimates that the population now amounts to 3,632,501, which is an increase of 195,299 in two years. Of this increase 45,398 is in Manhattan, 43,634 in Bronx and 83,068 in Brooklyn. At the present rate of progress the next federal census will show New York to be a city of considerably more than 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Princeton University formally installed Mr. Woodrow Wilson as its head, on October 25. More than a hundred other colleges and universities were represented at the ceremonies, and many well-known men in other than the educational profession were present. In his address the new president said that he would introduce no startling innovations into the curriculum or administration of the university. He emphasized the fact that the highest service of a university is national rather than private or personal.

A New York police captain named Donohue died suddenly the other day in his office, and the executor of his estate found in his desk and on his person $200,000 worth of property—$35,000 being in bills, $11,000 in jewellry, a deed for a house worth $35,000, several savings bank books, certificates of shares in well paying stocks and a number of uncashed cheques for dividends. This thrifty police-man had been on the force twenty-three years as patrolman, sergeant and captain, but his total pay during that time amounted to only $50,400.

Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the U.S. Navy, now on leave, has been selected for assignment as commandant at Mare island, Cal. Rear-Admiral Merrill Miller, the present commandant, will be detached from the yard in December and McCalla will succeed him then. This is an unusual honour to confer on an officer below flag rank. Capt. McCalla served in Cuban waters as commander of the *Marblehead* during the Spanish war and saw further service in the Philippines during the period of hostilities there while in command of the *Newark*. He commanded the first division of the American bluejackets and marines sent to relieve Peking and was twice wounded in that campaign. His latest duty was in command of the flagship *Kearsarge*.

The New York *Evening Post* has obtained from forty-four college professors east of Chicago answers to questions which show that a large majority of these expert authorities favour increased federal regulation of corporations, and, if necessary, constitutional amendments to confer this power upon Congress. A large majority were of the opinion that Congress had not exercised all its powers in the enactment of the Sherman act. Almost two-thirds of those who answered the question favoured the appointment of another tariff commission not merely for its direct influence on legislation, but also for the value of the information on tariff problems, which its investigations would bring out. Forty-three favour the reduction of repeal of import duties on articles whose production in the United States is controlled by monopolies.

The death of Frank Norris, the novelist, occurred at San Francisco, on October 25th. Mr. Norris was a Harvard graduate who had settled in San Francisco and devoted himself to literature. He was only thirty-two years old, but had gained a high reputation as a writer. Before going to Harvard he received his early education at the San Francisco high school and the University of California. He studied art in Paris in 1887. Mr. Norris gained his first laurels in journalism. He acted as a correspondent in South Africa for the San Francisco *Chronicle* in 1895 and 1896, and was sent to Cuba during the Spanish-American war for *McClure's Magazine*. He had also been editor of the San Francisco *Wave*. The novel that brought him the greatest fame was "The Octopus," a story of the struggle between the wheat growers of California and the railroads. Both this story and his earlier works, "McTeague" and "Blix," have been warmly commended for their sincere realism.

A calculation of the amount of motive power used in the manufacturing establishments of the United States naturally deals with large totals. On the face of the returns it would occasion little surprise to be told that the motive power so used aggregated 11,300,081 horse power in the census year. The figures, however, become more striking when we learn that they represent not far from a doubling of the total for the year 1890, and are considerably more than three times those for the year 1880. Thus far steam engines supply more than three-quarters of the power used in manufacturing, accounting for 8,742,416 horse power, or 77.4 per cent of the whole. Water wheels supplied 1,727,258 horse power, or 15.33 per cent.; electric motors, 311,016 horse power, or 2.7 per cent.; gas and gasoline engines, 321,051 horse power, or 1.3 per cent., and other forms of mechanical power, 54,490 horse power, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. It should be recollected in considering these figures that they relate only two manufacturing occupations, and take no account of the great amount of power used for other purposes.

In his Proclamation setting apart to-day as a day of Thanksgiving in the United States, President Roosevelt says :—

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart.

"Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being, and under the favour of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise Him not by words only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellowmen."

Canada has made giant strides of late years. This fact has been apparent to the most casual observer, while to the student taking an interest in the economic development of a people there is abundant evidence of material progress which augurs well for the immediate future of the country. Comparatively young business men in Canada have a recollection of geography lessons at school in which it was set forth that the two chief items of export in Canadian trade were fish and lumber. It is interesting now to note that in the list of exports for the first quarter of the present fiscal year fish stood sixth and lumber seventh, animals and their produce and products of the mines in first and second places respectively, replacing fish and lumber, which were formerly the only two really important staple exports of the Dominion. Although there has been a remarkable expansion in nearly all departments of Canadian trade the past year or two, the greatest development has been in connection with the iron and steel industries and in agriculture. When the end of the current half-year is reached it will be found that the results of the operations in these branches of industry have caused very substantial additions to the domestic trade of the country.

The report of the Governor of Hawaii to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior shows that the shipments of merchandise from the territory for the past fiscal year were less by $3,260,695 than the shipments of the year ending June 30, 1901. All of this falling off except $86,885 is chargeable to the one item of sugar, and is shown to be due solely to a decrease in the market value of that article and not to a diminished production, the sugar shipped in the past year being 720,553,357 pounds, against an aggregate shipment of 690,879,234 pounds of the year before, or an increase of 29,674,123 pounds. The exports of rice, coffee, wool, honey and fruit also show a falling off from the figures of value of the preceding year, while during the past year no molasses nor curios were shipped at all. Hides and sundries are the only two articles of export which show a gain over last year, the total increase being $196,610. The difference between this amount and the total decrease of $283,494, which amounts to $86,886, shows the actual falling off in the value of shipments, other than sugar, of the past year as compared with the year before. Of the total value of shipments, not including specie, from the territory during the past year of $24,793,735, $38,813 represents the value of foreign merchandise shipped, as against a value of $24,754,922 of domestic merchandise shipped. Of this total value the shipments to foreign countries were worth $63,547 and those to the mainland were worth $24,730,188. The population of Hawaii in 1900 is given as 154,001, an increase over 1890 of 64,011, or 71.1 per cent. Of the total population the Chinese numbered 25,767; Japanese, 61,111; Caucasians, 28,819; Hawaiians, 29,799; part Hawaiians, 7,857; South Sea Islanders, 515, and negroes, 233. The proportion of whites in the entire population decreased from 67.4 in 1890 to 43.4 in 1900, due to the large immigration of Chinese and Japanese, particularly the latter.

CALENDARS.

Among the first portents heralding the death of the year is the advent in our office of a deluge of calendars which shipping and insurance companies shower upon the mercantile community with lavish hand. The first in the field this year is the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which issues a large and handsome card. A beauteous daughter of Japan points to a modern mail-steamer which proudly flaunts the ensign of Japan and the house-flag of the N.Y.K., while at her feet kneels another female figure clad in *kimono* and *obi* of a richness of design and colouring that only the daughter of a noble house could aspire to. The artist has also brought within the purview of his design the allegorical pine (*matsu*) and cherry (*sakura*) of the island empire, and a sketch of the globe, showing the links which bind Japan to Europe and America, through the services of the N.Y.K., is outlined on a handsome screen, the whole forming one of the most artistic productions ever sent out by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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PACIFIC RECORDS.

Monday, Nov. 24.

A correspondent kindly points out some errors in the account which we took from the San Francisco *Chronicle* regarding the last trip of the P.M. steamship *Korea* to America. He has corrected the averages with the knots made per day and makes out the following table :—

October.	As reported in San Francisco. per hour.	CORRECTED. per hour.
19.....	394—17.4	.....394—16.41
20.....	419—17.9	.....419—17.45
21.....	424—18.1	.....424—17.66
22.....	422—18.	.....422—17.58
22.....	414—17.76	.....414—17.25
23.....	419—18.	.....419—17.45
24.....	422—18.11	.....422—17.58
25.....	436—18.6	.....439—18.16
26.....	414—17.7	.....414—17.25
27.....	392—16.9	.....392—16.33
28.....	381—17.6	..... —

The *Korea's* best run was 436 miles on Oct. 25, and her average for the whole voyage was 17.8 knots per hour. Now the *Empress of Japan* in June, 1897, made a run of 441 knots on one day, or 18.37 knots per hour, and her average for her record trip was 17.47, a little bit better than the *Korea's*.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

On Monday morning we printed a note from a correspondent who had corrected the table of the *Korea's* run from Yokohama to San Francisco and the average speed made by her per hour, as printed by the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Another correspondent now writes that the table thus drawn out would have been correct had the *Korea's* runs been of 24 hours each, but as she was travelling to America her running time was considerably shortened every day in order to keep pace with the sun, and his contention was so convincing that we sought and obtained from Capt. Seabury, the Commander of the *Korea*, the actual runs per clock on the now famous voyage. Captain Seabury very kindly acceded to our request and we now present the corrected run of the *Korea* as clocked by her Commander :—

Korea's Log, voyage 2, Yokohama to San Francisco; sailed, October 18th, 12.43 p.m.; arrived, October 28th, 10.30 a.m.

Date.	Time noon to noon. h. m.	Day's run knots.	Av. per hour knots.
Oct. 19.....	22.37	394	17.4
„ 20.....	23.30	419	17.85
„ 21.....	23.25	424	18.1
„ 22.....	23.21	422	18
„ 22.....	23 20	414	17.75
„ 23.....	23.17	419	18.
„ 24.....	23.18	422	18.11
„ 25.....	23.20	436	18.64
„ 26.....	23.24	414	17.69
„ 27.....	23.27	392	16.7
„ 28.....	21.34	381	17.6

The *Empress of Japan* was running in an opposite direction to the *Korea* in 1897, and on the day she made 441 knots her noon to noon time works out at 24 hours 48 mins., or 17.78 per hour.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

OFF DAY.—SATUADAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

PATRONS :—H.I.H. Komatsu-no-Miya, H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE :—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; R. D. Robison, Esq., Jas Dodds, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., Governor Sufu, T. Thomas, Esq., G. Philip, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., Count von Arco-Valley, L. Mottet, Esq., and T. Rinoiye, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :—A. G. Morey Weale, Esq., CHAIRMAN; A. Bianchi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., P. de C. Morriss, Esq., H. Keswick, Esq. and B. Runge, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE :—B. Runge, Esq.

SECRETARY :—S. H. Somerton.

The interest of owners in the autumn races at Negishi was apparently not satiated with nine races a day for three days, but required an off day with seven races to bring the season to a close. The attendance of visitors was not so large as night have been expected from the programme offered and the pleasant weather, but there was little falling off in the speculation on the *Pari Mutuel* and Sweeps. The officers who officiated on the three regular days of the meeting again carried out the arrangements, with the exception that Mr. Mottet acted as starter in place of Mr. P. de C. Morris. Besides the six events set down in the programme, a match race was run between Sunrise, MacMorse and Max Willem, which resulted in a very easy win for the former. The events were as follows :—

Race No. 1.—For Autumn Australian Subscription Horses, 1902. Weight for Age. ¾ Mile. Winner, *yen* 100; Second Horse, *yen* 50.

Mr. Sphinx's Ma Mie, 130lb. .....(Goto) 1
Mr. Carnegie's Thistle, 137lb.....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Pond's Sydney, 130lb. .....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Pond's Azuma, 130lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Scherz's Margherita, 137lb. .....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. K. Sasaky's Cloudy, 130lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 0

Mr. Pond, who had two horses in, declared best to win. Margherita made the running from the start but was finished when passing the Trees. Here Ma Mie came up with Thistle next in order, and the same positions were maintained to the finish, Ma Mie winning by two lengths, with Sydney a good third. Time, 1.30⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Ma Mie 128, Margherita 44, Cloudy 14, Azuma 39, Sydney 75, Thistle 67; total 1,651 yen.—Ma Mie, yen 13.

Race No. 2.—The Tsukigase Cup (Presented by Mr. Tatsuta). For Country Bred Subscription Horses of 1902. Handicap. Half mile. Second Horse *yen* 50.

Mr. Carnegie's Leek, 132lb.....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Ping-pong, 120lb. .....(Sugiura) 2
Mr. Hansa's Alster, 130lb.....(Mayeda) 3
Mr. Scherz's Le Gone, 124lb. .....(Mr. Jarmain) 0
Mr. Pond's Niicup, 129lb. ..... (Hayashi) 0

After a lot of trouble at the start, Leek got away with a lead and kept it to the finish, beating Ping-pong by three lengths or so with Alster a good third. Time, 1.0⅞.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Le Gone 35, Ping-pong 215, Alster 311, Niicup 27, Leek 142; total yen 1,835—Leek, yen 20.

Race No. 3.—The Uhlenhorst Cup (Presented by Mr. Hansa). For Autumn Australian Subscription Horses of 1902. Weight for Age. Winner of Race No. 1 excluded. One Mile. Second Horse, *yen* 50.

Mr. Carnegie's Shamrock, 137lb. .....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 140lb. .....(Takahashi) 2

Only two horses started and the match lay between Shamrock and Sanyo. The latter got the best of the start but Shamrock took the lead at the Houses. After a neck and neck race round to the straight Shamrock kept the best of the position and though Sanyo appeared to have plenty left in him if he had been ridden in the home stretch, Shamrock won by two lengths. Time, 2.04⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Sanyo 368, Shamrock 250; total yen 2,781—Shamrock, yen 11.

Race No. 4.—Mr. Norfolk's Cup (presented by Mr. E. C. Davis). For All Comers. Handicap. One Mile and a Quarter. Second prize presented by Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. K. Sasaky's The Coronet, 145lb...(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Arakawa, 142lb. .....(Ichi) 2
Mr. C. de C. Hughes' Lady, 118lb...(Mr. Jarmain) 3
Mr. Sphinx's Fouree, 134lb. .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Pond's Saikio, 135lb. .....(Kobayashi) 0

Lady made the running until reaching the Trees, with The Coronet close up. Entering the straight the latter came to the front and Arakawa displaced Lady. In this order the race was finished, The Coronet passing the post a length before Arakawa. Time, 2.33⅗.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Fourree 67, Arakawa 90, The Coronet 403, Saikio 42, Lady 78; total yen 3,060—The Coronet, yen 7.50.

Race No. 5 :—For Spring Australian Subscription Horses, 1902. Handicap. One Mile. Winner, *yen* 125; Second Horse, *yen* 50.

Mr. Carnegie's I.O.U., 133lb. .....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Iris' Yamato, 131lb. .....(Kato) 2
Mr. R. Field's Temper, 126lb. .....(Hayashi) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Tamagawa, 126lb. .....(Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Decimus' Firefly, 133lb. .....(Sugiura) 0

After a lot of trouble at the start Yamato jumped ahead with a lead of two or three lengths and kept it until after negotiating the Dip, when Firefly came to the front, but only retained the lead for a furlong or so. At the Trees I.O.U. came to the front and after a good race with Yamato, who had run into second place, won by about three lengths. Time 2.01⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Yamato 173, Tamagawa 56, Firefly 196, I.O.U. 225, Temper 108; total yen 3,411—I.O.U. yen 15.

Race No. 6 :—For Autumn Australian Subscription Horses, 1902. Handicap. One Mile and a Furlong. Winners of Races No. 1 and 3 excluded. Winner, *yen* 125; Second Horse, *yen* 50.

Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 134lb. .....(Mayeda) 1
Mr. Carnegie's Thistle, 126lb.....(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Nishimura's Sanyo, 135lb. .....(Sugiura) 3
Mr. B. Runge's Bambina, 130lb.....(Kato) 0

Elbe made the running and kept a slight lead to the finish, though Thistle made a game try and was only beaten by a head or half a head after shying over to the outside rails just before the Stand. Sanyo was a fair third. Time 2.20⅘.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Bambina 52, Elbe 199, Sanyo 338, Thistle 127; total yen 3,222—Elbe, yen 16.

Race No. 7.—Match Race, Three Quarter Mile.

Mr. Mottu's Sunrise, 155lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Elliott's MacMorse, 157lb.....(Nimmerfall) 2
Mr. Uverzagt's Max Willem, 155lb. ...
(Mr. Harckmeister) 3

Max Willem got away and led for nearly half a mile, when Sunrise came up and going easily won by half a dozen lengths. Sunrise had started a warm favourite, Time 1.44⅗.

PARI MUTUEL—Sunrise 535, McMorse, 173, Max Willem 137; total yen 3.802—Sunrise yen 7.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Nov. 24th a collision took place between a passenger train and a goods train at the Nakaizumi Station on the Kyushu Railway. As a result, 16 persons were injured more or less seriously.

Rats continue to be caught throughout the Colony of Hongkong at the rate of about 2,000 per week, and amongst those destroyed, says the *China Mail*, from 35 to 40 per week are found to be plague infected.

A carriage in which Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Kilby were driving collided with a telegraph post in the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon. A shaft was broken and other damage caused, but the ladies were not injured.

Mr. M. Inagaki, Japanese Minister to Siam, arrived in Yokohama on Nov. 24th by the *Korea* from Bangkok and proceeded at once to the capital. A Tokyo paper says that he will probably be transferred to a European court.

The leader of the German Voluntary Medical Detachment in the late South African war, Naval Surgeon-in-Chief Dr. Mathiolus, has been appointed physician-in-chief of the German naval hospital in Yokohama, and shortly leaves for his post.

The *China Mail* says that the Committee to consider the advisability of adopting a gold currency in the Straits and Federated Malaya consists of Sir David Barbour, Mr. W. Adamson, C.M.G., Mr. Johnson of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Blain of the Treasury.

According to a statement from Paris, the great De Blowitz is about to resign the journalistic sceptre which he has wielded so well for more than thirty years, and it is added that his place is to be taken by his colleague at Vienna, Mr. William Lavino, who is a relative of Sir Edward Lawson, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

The former site of the Club Concordia, adjoining the main building of the Oriental Hotel—one of the best building sites in Kobe Settlement—has been bought by the Hotel Company with the intention, the *Kobe Herald* understands, of building a first-class three storey hotel there. The price was *yen* 290,000.

Akijiro and Ichigoro, two coolies, employed by a forwarding agent named Ishizaki, at Sakaicho Itchome, have been arrested by the Kagacho Police

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on a charge of having stolen 33 tins of varnish, valued at *yen* 28, from the godown of the American Trading Co. The goods, which were sold to a man named Koizumi at Onoyecho Nichome, have been recovered.

The Japanese Coronation Squadron, the *Asama* and *Takasago*, are expected to arrive at Yokosuka this morning from England.

On Wednesday and Thursday the yachts in harbour had their flags half-mast as a token of sympathy with Mr. R. Boyes, a member of the Yokohama Yacht Club committee, whose wife died the other day.

Chiba Torakichi, police constable of the Kampaku Police Station, was arrested in Kamakura on Nov. 26th on a charge of having destroyed official documents. The accused was taken at once to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial.

A Siamese man-of-war is reported to have left Bangkok on Nov. 19th for Japan to receive the Crown Prince of Siam, who is expected to arrive in Yokohama about the 15th of December from Vancouver. His Highness leaves the latter port on Dec. 1st.

The launch of the third class cruiser *Tsushima* will take place in the Kure naval station about the middle of December. The cruiser is a sister vessel of the *Niitaka*, which was launched at Yokosuka on Nov. 15th and has an aggregate tonnage of 3,366 tons with a speed of 20 knots.

The trial of the steamer *Keijo Maru*, built by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, took place in the Inland Sea on Nov. 25th when satisfactory results were obtained. The vessel will be delievered in a few days to the steamship company, which intends to use her on the Korean service. Her sister steamer, the *Heijo Maru*, will be launched from the same yard early in January next.

For some time past both the Ping-Pong and Table Tennis Associations have been considering changes in their rules. The Table Tennis camp favoured a below-the-level of the table service, but the Ping-Pong Association have just adopted the far more sweeping rule that in future the ball must first strike the server's own side of the table, and then leaping the net strike the other side of the table. The service may be either underhand or overhand.

A Sydney (N. S. W.) telegram of Oct. 28th said :—The Shell Transport Co.'s steamship *Clam* has arrived here from Batoum, having made a record voyage. She used oil as fuel, which increased her speed half a knot as compared with her last voyage under coal. The consumption of oil was 18 tons a day, against 24 tons of Welsh and 28 tons of English coal. Her crew is one-third smaller than usual.

A good woman of Rotterdam recently put the worthy governor of the city gaol in a dilemma. She had been sentenced to three days' imprisonment for neglecting to send her children to school. The *Rotterdamsche Courant* states that as the poor soul was a widow, with nobody to care for her little waifs, of which she has six, she solved all difficulties in her own rough way by presenting herself with them all clinging to her skirts. Then the governor was in a fix, and there was a long debate, which ended in the derelict youngsters going for three days to the poorhouse.

The civil ceremonies connected with the wedding of Prince Yamashina and Lady Tsune-ko, daughter of Prince Shimazu, were conducted at the Imperial Palace on the morning of Nov. 26th, in accordance with the customs of old Japan. There were present nearly all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, besides many dignitaries of exalted rank. His Excellency Count Arco Valley, German Minister to Japan, proceeded to the Palace of Prince Yamashina in Kojimachi the same morning and offered congratulations.

Mrs. McWilliams, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Doll Show recently held at the Public Hall, has handed to the Convent authorities, on behalf of the Orphan Children there, a cheque for *yen* 501.72, representing the net proceeds of the show. The accounts, audited by Messrs. F. J. Hall and G. G. Brady, show gross receipts of *yen* 1,418.59 and an expenditure of *yen* 916.87. The committee of the Doll Show take this opportunity of tendering their grateful thanks to the prize givers, to the many generous contributors, to the Press particularly for their kindness in advertising and printing entirely free of charge, to Rear-Admiral Evans the Captain and Officers for the valuable assistance given by the orchestra of the U.S. flagship *Kentucky*, to the Auditors, and to all kind friends who combined to make the show a success.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Yokohama Shimpo* with regard to the vacant post of Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Otani Kahei, while recommending for the post Mr. Saito, Acting Mayor of Yokohama, said that Mr. Ichihara Seiko, Chief of the Yokohama branch of the First Bank, would be a suitable person to occupy the position and the citizens of the port are generally in favour of recommending him. As to his personal character and ability, there was nothing to be desired. He was a man highly versed in English and capable of properly discharging public affairs. Mr. Otani then remarked that Mr. Ichihara's appointment to the Mayoralty would be welcomed not only by the citizens but also by foreign residents of this port. It was a question, however, whether Baron Shibusawa, the founder of the First Bank, would consent to Mr. Ichihara leaving the bank.

With regard to the affair on Jizozaka, Yokohama, on the night of Nov. 23rd, it is now stated that the unfortunate woman, Kurahashi Hisa, aged 29 years, was the mistress of a German who resided for some time at No. 3,708, Negishi, Yokohama, and who left this port for home last year, but is expected to return here early in January next. The property of the foreigner is said to have been left under the woman's charge. The latter is now undergoing treatment at the Rokkaku hospital, but is not expected to recover, as she is unable to take food in consequence of her throat having been perforated by a bullet. As to Uyeki Yasujiro, who killed himself on the spot, he was the father of two daughters and two sons and belonged to a well-to-do family, having been the owner of extensive forest-lands and rice fields in the suburbs of Yokohama. The origin of the affair seems to be that the woman, who had been on familiar terms with Uyeki long before she became the mistress of the German, became attached to a Japanese interpreter in one of the police stations of the port and that this aroused jealousy on the part of Uyeki, her former lover.

KOREA'S SILK TRADE.

Concerning the trade in silk between Korea and Japan, the *Jiji* says, while noting the rapid growth of the trade, that it is no exaggeration to state that the Chinese merchants are still having the lions' share in this line of business. As a proof of this assertion the journal publishes the following table showing the value of silk goods imported into Chemulpo from Japan and China during recent years :—

	From Japan. Yen.	From China. Yen.
1897	18,677	422,935
1898	17,375	600,198
1899	15,006	437,079
1900	22,228	509,810
1901	31,686	921,201
Total	104,972	2,898,233

As will be seen from the above, Japan's trade with Korea falls far short of that of China. This discouraging feature was chiefly due to the fact that exports from Japan are for the most part used by Japanese residents in Korea, while the Chinese stuffs are largely in demand among the Koreans generally. The Japanese silk classed as *Kaigiuu* is at present in demand not only among Japanese but also among Koreans in high circles. The *Jiji* finally remarks that Japan's trade will never exceed that of China unless the Japanese traders entirely give up rivalry among themselves.

COMMERCIAL CONVERSATIONS.

Mr. Sakutaro Tachi.

There is an old story with which, probably, most people are acquainted, but which, being illustrative, my mood tempts me to drag in. It runs somewhat in this fashion : A guest, finding himself cashless, and yet under the unwritten obligation to tip a manservant in his host's house, resorted to the expedient of asking his valet to lend him a florin. The valet negotiated a loan of that sum with the butler, and the butler eventually received the same florin as a tip from the guest. Some idea of the value of passing on obligations after this fashion appears to have possessed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I leave those who have the inclination to puzzle out where individual enrichment comes in. For the time my concern is not with black or white Sir Michael in detail, but it was in connection with a survey of financial questions some time before the Budget was disclosed, that I found myself investigating an agitation in Japan against a House Tax. Why should British residents in Japan object to a House Tax ? At home they have to pay an Inhabited House duty, and nothing could be more regular and right than the Japanese, in adapting their methods to Western standards, copying us in the art of extracting cash for the purpose of meeting either national or municipal expenditure.

Then, too, on learning of the opposition aforesaid, memories were revived of certain Anglo-Japanese questions which my Editors interested themselves in eight or nine years ago, when they stood almost alone among British contemporaries in supporting the claim of the Japanese Government to be relieved from the implied distrust involved in a continuance of the system of extra-territorial jurisdiction. Everyone recognises the wise foresight of my Editors now that we have entered into a political alliance with the Great Britain of the East. When, therefore, I drew attention to the importance of the agitation which was proceeding in Japan against payment of a new House Tax by the foreign settlements it was with no surprise that I found my immediate chief anxious to have a Japanese view of things to set off against some of the rash opinions of those who could only regard the tax from the purely personal standpoint.

My lucky star was in the ascendant, for opportunely chance put me on the track of Mr. Sakutaro Tachi, whom I was able to run to earth in London, viâ Oxford and Bournemouth—a round-about way of doing things which I learned long since on the Olympian heights.

It is only necessary to preface the record of my confab by pointing out Mr. Tachi's ability to speak with something approaching authority on the Japanese view of this House Tax question. He is associated with the Faculty of Law in the Tokio Imperial University, where—when at home—he is an Assistant Professor. He was ordered by the Japanese Government to study European Diplomatic History in England, France and Germany for three years. One year has already been spent with us, and he proceeds shortly to France for the purpose of continuing his investigation.

Mr. Tachi's response to my request for a chat was of the most cordial character, conveyed with a courtesy beyond reproach, and couched in the English language freely and correctly used. Do not, therefore, think that either the expressions for which I make him responsible hereafter, or the readiness of replies, are products of the imagination. They are, short of phonographic mimicry, exact and truthful as the spoken word can be reflected in print.

I opened thus: "I am deputed, Mr. Tachi, to obtain your views on this House Tax question because of the independent attitude my Editors adopt towards problems involving the rights of nations."

"Any help I can give you I shall be most happy to afford."

"Thank you. Perhaps you will best be able to judge of what 'we' think if first I give you an extract from an editorial note written hot on the heels of the news that opposition was developing to the tax ?"

"I should be glad if you would do that, because I find from my reading of responsible English papers, that somewhat erroneous impressions have got abroad as to what my countrymen are doing, or trying to do, and the grounds which they have for justifying their action."

"Precisely ; and it is because my Editors think "the other side' should be represented that you find me here, Mr. Tachi. Well, the comment of *Commerce* on April 2, this year, alluding to the raid by the Japanese revenue authorities was in these terms : 'We would recommend those who may be alarmed by this information to keep cool, however, for we

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think we see in this objection to the House Tax the last show of resistance by the old-fashioned Anglo-Eastern firms to the introduction of the new régime. At a time when these same firms were exerting all their powerful influences to resist the grant of greater freedom to the Japanese Government in dealing with foreign settlements, and the abolition of the consular jurisdiction, we took the unpopular side of Japan. Events have since proved that we were right in trusting the Japanese with fuller powers in the administration of the law. Now that the whole kingdom has been thrown open to foreigners and the facilities for trading have been immensely widened; now that we have formally allied ourselves with Japan in respect of Far Eastern questions which may arise, it will be recognised that it is not from pure cussedness that we cry a halt to fears of an explosion through the levy of a House Tax. The firms and companies which have to meet the new impost must expect to pay in some fashion for the facilities they have acquired, and even should their contention be upheld that the House Tax is contrary to old treaty obligations, we do not doubt that they will still have to contribute to the revenue in some way. The difference is apparently one of means only: the end will be the same.' Those are our views; now what do you think, Mr. Tachi?"

During the reading of this note, Mr. Tachi listened intently, for it was a revelation probably to him to find the Japanese position so frankly stated, and he said: "Good; in your journalistic way and language you have anticipated in the main what I have to say in defence of my country. We want you to trust us more fully; to think of us as appreciating our new responsibilities, and as wishing to respect all rights established by the laws of civilised nations."

"That is the very point we have in our own way endeavoured to drive home."

"Yes, and I am glad to find you to that extent on our side."

"I take it, Mr. Tachi, that you argue from the standpoint of things being altered materially since the old treaties were made?"

"Yes and no. Yes, because my country admittedly has made vast strides in all ways, and what may, conceivably, have been right before she had adapted her ways to those of the West has now become irksome and inequitable. So much has been recognised by later treaties. No, if by material alteration you allude to the old treaty conditions which are utilised by some opponents of the House Tax to justify their action."

"Am I to understand, then, that you do not admit that the old treaties even freed the foreign settlements from liability to such a tax as that now under discussion?"

"That is my position. I cannot, for a moment, admit that the Japanese Government has been guilty of bad faith in this connection. Let us look at the matter from a practical point of view. The claim of the foreign residents seems, to say the least, anomalous. Some thirty years ago, the Japanese Government prepared, at its own expense, the sites for building purposes within the limits of various foreign settlements, and leased the bare land to foreigners on payment of a small sum, utterly insufficient to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the Government for the preparation. The lease was to run in perpetuity, and the land was subject to no other charges than that of an insignificant annual payment, one part of which was to be appropriated for municipal purposes."

"Your mention of that word 'municipal,' Mr. Tachi, suggests to my mind possibly the strongest reason for the new impost."

"I am coming to that immediately. What I wish to lay stress upon now is the fact that, having done what they did on the liberal basis I have stated, the Japanese Government certainly could hardly have expected that it would be requited with such an outburst of condemnation as it has been. True it is that the Government has allowed municipalities to impose a tax on houses built upon the leased land. But there is nothing outrageously exceptional in that! The tax is similar to that paid by Japanese subjects, and is levied solely for municipal purposes. Now that the municipal expenditure has enormously increased, it does seem unfair for foreign residents, who share in the benefits of municipal works, to evade contributing an equitable part of the total expenditure, under the plea of the alleged illegality of the taxation."

"I am compelled to agree with your conclusion, as I think others should who will stay to consider what Japan is and what she was; and who will concede the right of nations to be freed from conditions imposed in other times to meet circumstances which no longer exist."

"But I do not confine myself to the argument of changed conditions," Mr. Tachi continued, "for in my opinion, the Japanese Government is not endeavouring to recover a right given up, but only to exercise inherent rights which no treaties have ever abrogated or restricted."

"If you could establish that argument firmly, Mr. Tachi, it would go far in inducing many people to take a different view of this particular question."

"I think I can; at any rate I will give you my reasons for thinking that the Japanese Government was fully authorised to sanction this House Tax, irrespective of the special rights conceded in the past to foreigners and the foreign settlements. The question whether the House Tax, imposed by the municipalities, is illegal turns upon this question, whether buildings erected after the lease are to be deemed, in this particular case, a part of the property held under the lease in perpetuity, as well as the land itself. If this is not the case, then the buildings do not share in the immunity from taxation secured, for example, by Article 18 in the New Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The articles in the New Treaties respecting the leases in perpetuity confirmed the leases which already existed by prior compacts, as they stood, and did not introduce any alteration as to the kind of property comprised in such leases. Hence, the whole question rests on the meaning of the word 'property' as used in the New Treaties, whether it means simply 'land' or 'land and buildings thereon,' as, for instance, the *Economist* correspondent holds."

"That will raise some nice definitions, will it not?"

"Possibly, although I may be able to put the matter in such a light in a moment that what, for the instant, looks puzzling will appear clear as the noonday sun. Contrary to those who argue that the question turns on the inclusiveness or exclusiveness of the word 'land' as used in the Treaties, I maintain that it rests on the nature and terms of the original compacts. These compacts were made with each particular foreign settlement, at various times and on somewhat different conditions, between the Japanese Government on the one hand and the Treaty Powers on the other."

"Can you give me, off-hand, one or two definite references to such documents?"

"Certainly. There is, for example, the 'Further Arrangement Relative to the Settlement at Yedo, 1870, May 3 (for Tokyo Foreign Settlement).' Again, we have the 'Arrangement Relative to the Foreign Settlement at the Port of Hiogo and at Osaka, 1868, August 7 (for Kobe and Osaka Foreign Settlements)'; and there are others which fully establish the point that foreign settlements were the subject of very special negotiations and careful discussion."

"I will take that for granted, Mr. Tachi; but what do these special arrangements prove?"

"According to my interpretation of them they show, beyond all doubt, that the original compacts were made for the leases of bare land, especially prepared for the use of foreigners. So the property, considered in the original compacts to be the object of the leases, was evidently restricted to land."

"Again let me admit your view of the compacts to be accurate, is there no loophole left for the opposition to plead for land being used in its inclusive sense?"

"Oh, yes, there must be something in the nature of a 'loophole,' as you term it, or we should not have had the question submitted to arbitration. But if we come down to the strictly legal position, what do I find? I find the laws of the different Treaty Powers differing in their definitions. I find that the English law is stretched to a very wide extent in regard to the accessory relation of buildings to the land. But the Japanese legal ideas on the subject, which have since passed into a Code, are more definite and exclusive. Buildings erected after the lease cannot be conceived, in the eye of the Japanese law, to form a part of the property held under the original lease.

"How does that difference of national laws affect the international question?" I am confessedly not great on international law—the home variety is quite complex enough for me—but this seemed to be an enquiry of the obvious order.

"The difference is very vital, and the authorities, as I know and read them, are all on the side of the Japanese Government."

"What is the authoritative pronouncement then?"

"It is that when terms used in a compact have a different legal meaning within the two contracting States, they are to be construed in the meaning which is proper to them within the State to which they apply, or upon which the obligation is imposed."

"That brings us to an interesting position indeed, for if, as you say, the Japanese law separately considers 'land' from 'houses,' I do not see that the opponents of the tax have a leg upon which to stand, since the definition being disputed it must be interpreted under the Japanese code."

"Exactly. Concerning the leases in perpetuity, Japan stands in the position of being entitled to a reading of them according to Japanese law. It is needless to add that the right of taxation, being inherent in the Sovereignty of a State, knows nothing of extinction by disuse. The fact that the Japanese Government refrained from levying the House Tax prior to the New Treaties does not prevent it from imposing the tax or sanctioning the imposition by municipalities. So far as I can see, therefore, if my point is sustained by the arbitration the House Tax will have to be passed as well within the authority of the Japanese authorities to levy."

"I cannot traverse your argument, Mr. Tachi, and shall be quite interested to watch whether the arbitration confirms your reasoning."

"I have, however, not quite exhausted the matter," Mr. Tachi said apologetically, possibly thinking my interest was flagging.

"Oh, don't let me lose any points you have to make. I am a tireless recording deity."

Too anxious apparently not to prolong my labours, I received for reply: "Only one more argument on my side and I will finish, but it is an argument which you and your countrymen will appreciate I am sure. It is: that strong presumption exists in favour of the right of taxation. That right is inherent in sovereignty. Until the contrary is positively established any particular State must be presumed to possess it. Consequently, legally speaking, there is nothing which prevents the Japanese Government from enforcing the House Tax, either pending the arbitration or prior to it, on the condition that it returns the sum levied in the event of the arbitrators deciding against the Government. At the same time, to those who would criticise the Japanese Gouernment for imposing the tax without first arbitrating on their right to do so, I would suggest that allowance should be made for the Japanese being wishful to assert the prestige of sovereignty and the majesty of their own laws."

"Then you do not expect trouble, Mr. Tachi?"

"Trouble, no. My countrymen are imbued with what you designate a law-abiding spirit. They will accept the award in this matter, whatever it may be, but, as you will probably realise, I have little fear of the direction it will take."

As my readers know this is not the first occasion I have had of chatting with "one of our friends from the Far East," and I certainly trust it will not be the last, for admiration of the intellectual force which they are developing is almost beyond the powers to express even in the fairly wide vocabulary of

HERMES, in *Commerce*.

BANK OF JAPAN.

Banking Account.

On Saturday, Nov. 22nd:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up		30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders		17,825,325
Amount of convertible notes issued		193,219,395
Government deposits		14,066,570
General deposits		7,794,178
Exchange liability		276,337
Total		263,181,807
	Cr.	
Discount notes		20,475,805
Foreign discount notes		10,548,239
Treasury loan to Government		22,000,000
Temporary " "		28,000,000
General loans		34,396,326
Exchange liability		2,419,355
Government bonds		49,743,046
Property		2,719,367
Bullion and Specie		94,879,671
Total		263,181,807

Issue Account.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	192,673,737
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	92,071,648
Silver	—
Total	92,071,648
Securities:—	
Government bonds	31,837,186
Finance Department notes	3,313,900
Government notes	50,000,000
Security notes	2,264,676
Commercial notes	12,886,324
Total	100,602,089

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	732,661	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	882,542	—
Government deposits	1,086,583	—
General deposits	—	1,739,761

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 21.

The Kaiser has expressed himself as being highly gratified with his visit to England and has spoken with much gratification of the friendliness shown him by the English people everywhere.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Martial law has been repealed in the Orange River Colony and ordinances similar to those issued in the Transvaal have been substituted. Permits are retained but will be as little irksome as possible.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

Shanghai, Nov. 22.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed Governor-General of Australia.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE KAISER.

At Queensferry the Kaiser's horses shied at the colours of the Black Watch, but Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Hunter rushed to their heads and controlled them, thus preventing an accident.

THE RECENT SHIPPING DISASTER.

All hope for the missing boat of the *Elungamite*, containing thirty persons, has been abandoned.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons has completed the committee stage of the Education Bill, to which some new clauses had been added. The closure was freely applied. Altogether the committee stage occupied 45 days. The Government secured very large majorities in all the divisions.

THE 9TH LANCERS.

Shanghai, November 23.

When the Indian Budget came before the House of Commons, Col. the Hon. H. Legge brought up the case of the 9th Lancers. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, defended the collective punishment, which had been authorised by the highest military authorities in India. He said Britain's success in ruling the coloured races had been due to the fact that she established perfect equality of all races before the law.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain visits Cairo for a day or two, also Aden and Mombassa, and that he intends to make a short trip on the Uganda Railway.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Later.

The Government will introduce on Monday a resolution approving of the Sugar Convention. The Opposition will move a direct negative.

THE SUEZ CANAL BOARD.

The *Financial News* mentions a report that the British Government is about to propose to replace Stoces(?) Lee on the board of the Suez Canal and also to appoint a third representative, who will probably be Sir James MacKay.

SOMALILAND.

London, November 24.

Manning cables that his column has reached Garrero, fifty miles north-east of Boholte, whither they were about to proceed the same day with reliefs and provisions for the garrison.

KRUPP'S DEATH.

Krupp's death caused a great sensation.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

A severe earthquake was experienced at Jamaica yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

London, November 25.

Great Britain is pressing several long-standing claims upon Venezuela, and it is understood she has given Venezuela a limited time wherein to comply.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt, in a speech delivered at Philadelphia, said the United States has to deal with many serious industrial questions, including the trusts, but they had the power and would find a way to solve them.

THE CENSUS.

London, November 26.

The quinquennial census, in reference to the mercantile marine, shows a decrease of British seamen of 7,155; the following are previous decreases: 2,558, 4,597; foreign seamen have increased since 1891 by 8,720, lascars by 12,288, the percentage of foreigners in the overseas trade being 20 in 1891 and now 26.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The House of Commons has adopted the resolution approving of the Sugar Convention after an amendment by Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had been rejected by 213 to 126.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, November 27.

Mr. Chamberlain left Victoria Station in the royal train. He had a magnificent "send off," the platform being crowded by Ministers and members of the House of Commons. The cruiser *Good Hope* left Portsmouth at three in the afternoon; her first stoppage will be at Port Said on Dec. 3rd.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Later.

The *Renown* has left Malta for Genoa, to take on board the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who go to India.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The London *Telegraph* says that the P. and O. Company have decided to maintain their headquarters in the Thames, berthing their large new steamers in Tilbury Dock. The railway companies have made considerable concessions.

THE FRENCH MINING STRIKE.

All the French miners have returned to work, except those in the Loire basin.

HERR KRUPP.

Herr Krupp has been buried at Essen. The Kaiser followed the hearse on foot.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Archbishop Walsh, on behalf of the Irish hierarchy, publicly condemns the Irish members for their failure to support the Education Bill.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

SNOW IN EUROPE.

Saigon, November 21.

Snow has fallen prematurely in Paris and in most of the departments.

THE ITALIAN PRINCESS.

The Queen of Italy has been delivered of a daughter.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Saigon, November 23.

The cruiser *Du Chayla* has set out in the direction of Morocco, where occurred the trouble now actually terminated. The armoured cruisers *Chanzy* and *Amiral Pothuau* are ready to follow her.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Saigon, November 25.

The newspaper polemic on the subject of the treaty with Siam continues. Deputy Etienne, replying to articles in the *Temps*, demands that the negotiations be supplemented so as to include; (1) the tracing of the frontier as far as the littoral; (2) the autonomy of the provinces of Battambong and Angkor; (3) that the 25 kilometre zone on the right bank of the river Mekong be reduced to a servitude purely military; (4) the precise definition of the conditions necessary for qualification as a French citizen without including Chinese established in Indo-China and Cambodians residing in Siam; (5) the maintenance of French jurisdiction over all protected persons; (6) the definition of real advantages in place of vague promises with reference to public works.

(RECIEVED IN TOKYO.)

LAND SALES AT NEWCHWANG.

Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, telegraphs under date of the 23rd instant that 116 parcels of land adjoining the area sold by auction on the 14th inst., is to be rented to Japanese subjects from the 3rd of December. The upset price will be from 27 to 28 roubles per unit (2.16 square metres).

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

London, November 19.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a Tokyo telegram announcing that the Japanese press agrees in opposing the naval expansion programme proposed by the Japanese Government.

FIRE IN GLASGOW.

A fire has occurred in Glasgow and the steamer *Sheda* (?) of the Anchor S.S. Company was burned.

FIRE IN ODESSA.

London, Nov. 20.

A fire which occurred in the Emanlochef kerosene reservoir at Odessa destroyed 750,000 poods of oil.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

M. Marconi announces that messages by wireless telegraphy have been successfully exchanged between Cornwall and Cape Breton. The Italian war-ship *Carlo Alberto*, during her voyage to Nova Scotia across the Atlantic, maintained communication with Cornwall.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser will leave England for home to-morrow.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question of Mr. Henry Labouchere, in the House of Commons, declined to give a definite answer as to whether England had concluded a reciprocal treaty with a certain Power regarding Japan and China.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

London, November 22.

The Calcutta press expresses profound regret at the death of Sir John Woodburn, K.C.B., Governor of Bengal. His funeral took place yesterday.

ACCIDENT ON THE DANUBE.

A steamer has been wrecked on the Danube and 30 persons were drowned.

PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

The Governor of Mozambique is about to pay a visit to Lord Milner, British High Commissioner, in Johannesburg.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN VENEZUELA.

President Castro of Venezuela has raised a protest against England in consequence of that Power having dispatched a war-ship to the Orinoco river. He regards this as an infringement of

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the sovereignty of Venezuela. In the meanwhile Germany is assuming a strong attitude in pressing her demands against Venezuela. Great Britain refuses to give her consent to the blockading of the Orinoco.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

London, November 24.

M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, as a result of his recent tour, believes that Dalny will become the leading railway station in East Asia, and recommends that place, instead of Port Arthur, as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

FROM LONDON TO JAPAN.

The International Wagonlit Company proposes to carry mail matter between London and Japan within 15 days by way of Siberia.

SOMALILAND.

Lord Kitchner held a conference on board his steamer at Aden with regard to the Somaliland affair.

SOUTH AMERCAN TROUBLES.

A peace conference relative to the South American troubles has been held on board the United States war-ship *Wisconsin*.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE U.S. AND THE PHILLIPPINES.

London, November 21.

President Roosevelt has declared that in no other Oriental country, whether ruled by Asiatics or Europeans, is there anything approaching the individual liberty and self-government thus the Filipinos now enjoy.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

Senor Pamon Pena has been appointed Spanish Minister to Peking.

CHINA.

London, November 23.

It is rumoured that Sir Ernest Satow has been summoned home for the purpose of a conference which is likely to have important consequences.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

St. Petersbnrg telegrams state that, in consequence of M. de Witte's tour in the Far East, Dalny has been selected as the terminus of the main line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, instead of Port Arthur.

THE ESSEN IRON WORKS.

London, November 24th.

Herr Krupp has willed the Essen Iron Works to his widow, with a proviso that the Works are not to be sold or transferred to a Company within twenty-five years.

Herr Krupp's daughter will inherit the property on the widow's death.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, November 25.

Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons asked Viscount Cranborne, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether there were any secret clauses attached to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and whether any pledges or assurances had been given which were unknown to Parliament.

Viscount Cranborne made an evasive reply.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent reports that the German Commander at Shanghai has been instructed to come to some understanding with the English and French Commanders as to a simultaneous evacuation of the city.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

OOM PAUL'S MEMOIRS.

London, vid Bombay, Nov. 17.

Mr. Krüger's Memoirs are to be published tomorrow. They do not contain any sensational revelations, but they mention that Mr. Rhodes visited Mr. Krüger at Pretoria during his second term as President of the Transvaal Republic.

Later.

Mr. Krüger's Memoirs mention that Mr. Rhodes said when visiting Mr. Krüger: "We must work together," and suggested securing Delagoa Bay as the seaport for the Transvaal.

Mr. Krüger refused unless Portugal was willing to sell, and denounced the wickedness of grabbing.

Mr. Rhodes then ceased his overtures.

THE ESCAPE OF KING LEOPOLD.

London, November 17.

It is surmised that Rubino fired at the third carriage, because the King usually took that position. His riding in the first carriage on this occasion was quite exceptional.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE BLUNDER.

London, November 18.

The Brussels police arrested Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, in the course of a search for anarchists. He was released after enquiry.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LABOUCHERE.

Mr. H. Labouchere, Editor of *Truth*, has secured the verdict in the libel action brought by Mr. Cowen, promoter of the Article Club, and of the periodical styled *Commerce*.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The King of Portugal landed at Dover yesterday afternoon, and went direct to Windsor to visit King Edward.

ALL QUIET AT THE CAPE.

London, November 19.

The Cape Parliament is prorogued to the 15th of January.

A HINT TO OOM PAUL AND HIS FRIENDS.

It is stated at Brussels that the British Government has informed President Krüger and the former delegates of the Boer Republics that their decree of banishment will remain in force until the return of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom the revocation of the decree rests.

TRIAL OF LIQUID FUEL IN THE NAVY.

The British Admiralty has ordered that a portion of the boilers on the cruisers *Be'ford* and *Arrogant* are to be fitted with appliances for the consumption of liquid fuel.

A B.-P.-O. NOT REQUIRED AT PEKING.

London via Bombay, November 20.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, replying to Mr. Henniker Heaton in the House, said that his enquiries had satisfied him that a British Post Office at Peking was unnecessary.

NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Sir Savile B. Crossely has been appointed Paymaster-General vice the Duke of Marlborough.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

London, November 21.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary for War, replying to a correspondent, said that since the war 21,520 regulars and 15,298 militia had been recruited. The standard of height for the Hussars had been raised two inches.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru 1	Sa. Nov. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Tu. Dec. 2
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 2	Th. Dec. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	F. Dec. 5
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 4	F. Dec. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Dec. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Dec. 7
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria 5	Tu. Dec. 9
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ton in	Tu. Dec. 9
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Dec. 12
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 6	Su. Dec. 14
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Dec. 15
America	P. M. Co.	China	M. Dec. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Dec. 25

1 Left Nagasaki on the 26th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 1 th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 18th inst.
5 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 2 st inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Nov. 29
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa. Nov. 29
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Dec. 2
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Dec. 3
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Dec. 2
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Indus	Th. Dec. 4
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th. Dec. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Dec. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 6
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Dec. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	W. Dec. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Dec. 16
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Dec. 17
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Dec. 23
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 26

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlich, 21st Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 2nd Nov., Mails & General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Progress, Russian steamer, 541, Gundersen, 21st Nov.,—Hakodate, Skins and General.—Smith Baker & Co.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 21st Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 21st Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 4th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,299, Thos. Gregory, 20th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 21st Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 31st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, 15th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Lueneschloss, 22nd Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 21st Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 22nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Glory (16), British flagship, 12,950, Captain W. A. Carter, 22nd Nov.,—Nagasaki, 20th Nov.

Pasha, British steamer, 3,829, H. Elliot, 22nd Nov.,—Rangoon, 2nd Nov., Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 22nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Nov., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,845, G. Parsons, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, 21st Nov., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, 21st Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 24th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 7th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 24th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 24th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Sakai, 24th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 25th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vindobona, Austrian steamer, 2,689, Cobol, 26th Nov.,—Trieste via ports, and Hongkong, 19th Nov., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Indus, French steamer, 2,331, Duchateau, 26th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 25th Nov., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Borck, 26th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 22nd Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, Y. Yamauchi, 26th Nov.,—Kobe, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 26 Nov.,—Kobe, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Nov., Mails & General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 21st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 21st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tientsin, British steamer, 2,555. Cooke, 22nd Nov.,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Justin, U.S. collier, 1,418. Samuel Hughes, 22nd Nov.,—Guam.—U.S. Navy Department.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 22nd Nov.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 22nd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Croydon, British steamer, 2,410, Kerr, 22nd Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 23rd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, P. F. Smith, 23rd Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Progress, Russian steamer, 541, Gundersen, 23rd Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Walsh Hall & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.——Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 24th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 24th Nov,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, British steamer, 2,163, E. Spicer, 24th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Accomac, British steamer, 1,593, H. Hill, 24th Nov.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,299, Thos. Gregory, 25th Nov.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire

Tremont, American steamer, 5,195, T. W. Garlick, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizdu, 25th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 25th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 25th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 25th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 26th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nairung, British steamer, 2,862, W. H. Edge, 26th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 26th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 26th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 27th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kinshiu Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bebell and infant, Mr. Kaizo Yamamoto, and Mr. Yasukichi Ito, in cabin; 6 Japanese; in second class; 10 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Rev. G. H. Seville, Rev. M. J. Hanna, Dr. M. R. Charles, Mrs. M. R. Charles, Rev. John T. Wilson, Mr. J. T. Wilson, Rev. John McErlain, and Rev. J. O'Mahoney, in cabin; 10 Japanese, in second class; 8 Japanese, and 90 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Admiral S. Ito, Captain K. Kimura, Lieut.-Col. W. Jikemura, Lieut. K. Sasaki, Mr. K. Sasaki, Mr. K. Ikebe, Col. A. G. Sutherland, and Mr. Ch. Poirson, in cabin; Mr. T. Kuroiwa, Mr. H. Tsutsui, Mrs. Tsutsui and infant, and Mr. S. Nagase, in second class; 18 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. E. A. Denbigh, Mr. H. Lefever, Mr. S. Watanabe and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Thomson, Mr. R. Farrer, Mr. Matsura, Mr. Nagano, Mr. L. D. Hille, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Schuldt, Mr. Grebitzky, Mr. I. N. Galitschanin, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Princess Gagarine, Mr. and Mrs. I. Jenkins, Mr. C. Matsuo, Mr. W. K. Wilson, Mr. T. Schmid, Mr. Evans, Mr. S. White, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. M. Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fearon and family, Mrs. and Miss Russell, Miss M. Winterfeldt, Mr. R. Bertog, Mr. S. Miyamoto, Mrs. A. Kendel, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Sugiura, Mr. Hends and son, Mr. Nagano, and Mr. F. Hiramatsu, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Captain R. M. Dutton, U.S.M.C., Mr. H. S. Godfrey, Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, Mrs. Mor and maid, and Mr. R. E. Gill, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. T. Hayward Hages, Mr. Geo. E. Wolf and servant, Mr. P. H. Ashmead, Mr. James E. Clasby, Mr. H. W. Boone, Mr. R. A. Parker, Mrs. Parker and 4 children, Mrs. H. K. Struve, Miss Mac Culsky, Mr. A. L. Shier, Mrs. Shier and 2 children, Mr. F. V. Jensen, Mr. A. Parker, and Mr. W. J. Schroth, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. J. Bishop, Mrs. H. J. Bishop, Com. G. Blocklinger, Mrs. G. Blocklinger, Mrs. M. Frank and 4 children, Dr. C. Hayashikawa, Miss A. L. Hill, Mr. C. S. Strome, Mrs. E. V. Thorn, Mr. M. H. Grossmayer, Mr. J. B. Schroeder, Mrs. J. B. Schroeder, Lieut. O. F. Birney, Mr. A. J. Taylor, Viscount K. Inouye, Mrs. K. Inouye, Mrs. S. Isaacs, 2 children and amah, Dr. A. Kettner, Mr. L. D. Abraham, Mr. Oscar Nessler, Mr. L. Lazarus, Mr. C. J. Senft, Miss M. B. West, Mr. M. Yamamoto, Mr. W. F. Hopkins, Miss E. Hawes, and Rev. E. J. St. George, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Briggs, Rev. L. O. McCutcheon, Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson and 5 children, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Alice M. Clark, Miss Rose Hoffmann, Miss Rose Lobenstein, and Miss E. P. Van Schoick, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Clark, Mr. C. S. Derham, Mr. H. F. Howe, Mr. G. James, Col. J. K. Kanga, Mr. A. S. Laflin, Mrs. A. S. Laflin and maid, Mr. H. B. McQueen, and Mr. C. F. Srone, in cabin.

Per Austrian steamer *Vindobona*, from Trieste via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Orth and 2 children, and Mr. Woollacr, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Indus*, from Marseilles via ports:—Sœur Pusea, Sœur F. Regis, Mr. P. Wail, Mr. Licard, Mr. L. Meyer, and Mr. Mizlvi, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. P. H. Ashmead, Mr. Edw. Barrett, Mr. J. Becker, Mr. H. W. Browne, Mr. James E. Crosby, Rev. E. C. Fry and servant, Mrs. E. C. Fry, Mrs. T. Hayward Hayes, Mr. T. Ishikawa, Mr. E. V. Jensen, Miss MacCulsky, Mrs. Y. Mikimoto and servant, Mrs. A. Moffat, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. R. A. Parker, Mrs. R. A. Parker and 4 children, Mr. E. W. Poore, U.S.N., Capt. D. N. P. Soltan, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mr. A. L. Shier, Mrs. A. L. Shier and 2 children, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mrs. H. K. Struve, and Mrs. Geo. K. Wolf and servant, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Shanghai*, for London via ports:—Mr. J. Robinson, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. P. S. Bent, Mrs. P. S Bent, Master Bent, Master Bent, Mr. J. Briggs, Mrs. J. Briggs, Miss A. M. Clark, Mr. M. A. Clark, Mrs. M. A. Clark, Mr. N. Cohn, Mrs. N. Cohn, Mr. C. S. Derham, Mrs. R. D. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. A. M. Forbes, Mr. D. Gray, Miss Rose Hoffman, Mr. H. F. Howe, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne and servant, Mr. G. James, Capt. A. H. Johnson, Col. J. K. Kanga, Miss Marie Kayser, Mr. S. S. Laffin, Mrs. Laffin and maid, Miss Rose Lobenstein, Mrs. S. S. Lyon, Mr. A. V. C. Maeer, Lt.-Com. C. C. Marsh, Rev. L. O. McCutcheon, Mr. David McLardy, Mr. H. B. McQueen, Mr. Geo. I. Melhuish, Mr. H. G. Plagemann, Mr. A. S. Salkey, Mrs. A. S. Salkey, Mr. F. Schmid, Mr. H. I. Sewall, Mr. C. E. Stone, Miss E. P. Van Schoick, Rev. W. A. Wilson, and Mrs. W. A. Wilson and 5 children, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. McClure, Miss McClure, Mrs. and Master Inaba, and Rev. E. C. Hoon, in cabin; Mrs. Y. Hibata, Mr. B. Nagahata, Mr. H. Sekino, Mr. Sho Toh, Mr. S. Miyasaki, Mr. J. Hiraga, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanzaki, Mr. Ka Kyo Sei, and 1 Russian, in second class; 30, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Shanghai*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 15 bales; Waste Silk 199 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A quiet market and nothing to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles...	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach...	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is lifeless.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron...	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box...	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market is still firm and prices are unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila...	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton...	6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang...	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined...	8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

After our last report was written there was an accession of demand and many purchases were made at full rates, without any actual change in quotations. Now the market is quiet again and at the time of writing daily settlements are very moderate.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½...	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

There has been a moderate amount of business at quotations, but the news from consuming markets is not very good, prices there being lower than here.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100 to 105
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

A small business passing and quotations unaltered.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common...	23 to 26

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 27.

Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 115. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers at *yen* 70. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 150. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	115 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Sales.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	70 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150 Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 27.

London silver again $\frac{5}{16}$ lower following by a decline in China sterling quotations of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ and causing local rates to China to rule high accordingly; other rates remain the same enough a high rate of discollect in London may influence things later, still for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* the following are quotations.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 1/8 @ 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2 0 3/4 @ 1 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2 0 13/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	24% dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	26% dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	94*
— Private 10 days' sight	96*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ 1/8
— Private 30 days' sigh	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	210 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	215 1/2 @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	21 7/8

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Yokohama, November 25.

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Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	150 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited:—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	475 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	...	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	55 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	230 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	44 S.

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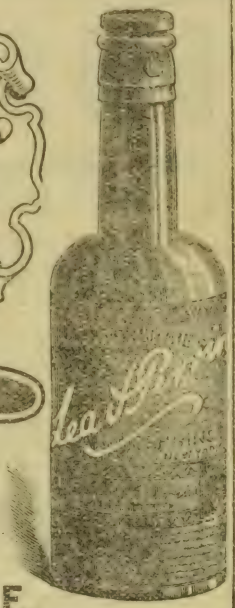
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1902.

DEATH.

Died, on Thursday, December 4th, 1902, at 10.45 a.m., ALFRED E. BUCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America to Japan.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HEAVY snow fell at Sapporo on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL Fukushima will return to Tokyo on or about Dec. 10th. He was expected to reach Hongkong on Nov. 30th from India via Singapore.

A SCHEME is on foot in the town of Fukui for opening an automobile car service between Fukui and Katsuyama. The plan is backed by an American.

THE death is announced of Mr. R. Clark, "shore gunner" of the P. & O. Company at Kobe. Mr. Clark was a native of Poole, Dorsetshire, and was 62 years of age. He had been in the service of the company for some forty years, of which twenty were spent in Kobe.

FIRE broke out at Mera-mura, Himi-gori, Toyama prefecture, on the night of the 1st inst. Forty houses were destroyed, including a primary school.

THE Imperial yacht *Hatsukaze* which was recently presented to the Crown Prince by the Mitsu Bishi & Co., left Shinagawa Bay on Nov. 26th for Yokosuka, where she will remain for some time.

SHORTLY after 11 p.m. on Nov. 14th fire occurred in the store-house quite close to the Tsurugigasaki lighthouse on Miura cape, Sagami province. Fortunately the fire was confined to the house in which it originated.

THE Imperial Household of Japan received on Nov. 27th a telegram from the Kaiser offering congratulations upon the marriage of Prince Yamashina and Lady Tsune-ko. A message of thanks was at once dispatched to the German Court by His Highness.

IN compliance with the request of the citizens of Nagoya, the Railway Bureau will shortly undertake the work of extending Nagoya Station with the object of finishing it by March next year. This step is due to the rapid growth of business in that city.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Yoshii Maru* ran aground near the mouth of the Tsuda river, Tokushima prefecture (Inland Sea), about 9 p.m. on Nov. 27th. The passengers and cargo are reported to be safe. A salvage party was at once dispatched from Kobe.

HIS Excellency Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner party at his official residence on Dec. 2nd to which Mr. Tanaka, Minister for Household Affairs, Mr. K. Inoue and his wife, the German Minister, Baron Aoki and others were invited.

ON the afternoon of Nov. 29th fire occurred in a minor temple in the compound of the West Hongan temple, Kyoto. For a time considerable anxiety was felt lest the temple itself should be wrapped in flames, but fortunately the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

AN emigration establishment calling itself the Nippon Shokumin Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Emigrants Joint-stock Company) has been organized in Yokohama under the auspices of Mr. Taki Nobushira, of Nagoya, Mr. Yokoi Tokio, ex-President of the Doshisha in Kyoto, and several others.

A MEETING with reference to the election of the Mayor of Yokohama was held on Dec. 2nd at Mr. F. Watanabe's residence in Yokohama, but the members dispersed without arriving at any decision as the negotiations between the landowners' party and the merchants' party are still unsettled.

A GUNNER of 89 Company R.G.A., stationed at Stonecutters' Island, Hongkong, took a book and a lighted candle into a matshed on the night of the 20th ult. and read himself to sleep. The matshed caught fire and the artillery-man was burned to death. He was found the next morning under a heap of charred *debris*, all that was left of the matshed.

THE ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Lieut.-General Prince Kitashirakawa, which was fixed to take place on Nov. 28th in the compound of the barracks of the Imperial Body Guards, has been postponed until next year owing to the indisposition of Princess Kitashirakawa Hiroko, the youngest daughter of the deceased Prince.

THE subscribers to the telephone in Tokyo having now attained the number of 20,000, the Department of Communications is about to lower the fee. The Tokyo Municipal Council, however, has decided that the subscribers should be more heavily taxed. It is stated that the Department of Communications will proceed in spite of this decision.

ON the evening of Nov. 28th the officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and others interested in the St. Louis Exhibition had an opportunity of seeing a magic lantern display illustrative of the exhibition, the performance being given in the hall of the Department. The pieces displayed were minutely explained by Mr. James W. Davidson, whose utterances were ably interpreted by Mr. Henry Sato.

A SHANGHAI telegram dated Nov. 29th, received by the *Jiji*, says that His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, arrived at Shanghai on that day on his way to England, while Mr. Odagiri, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, started for Nanking on the night of the 28th. The foreign troops in Shanghai have received orders of withdrawal from their respective Governments and it is expected that the British force will evacuate the place on Dec. 20th.

A MAN named Morita Rikizo, aged 25, gave himself up to the Nagasaki police on Nov. 26th after having made a murderous attack on his former wife and her adopted mother. After assaulting the women with a sword and inflicting severe, though it is thought not fatal, wounds, he turned the weapon on himself but failed to accomplish mortal injury. Jealousy is put down as the cause of the affair.

WITH regard to the proposed formation of a syndicate by Japanese tea merchants, it is now stated that the general organization meeting of the body will take place on or about Dec. 5th in the Taitokan Hall in Shizuoka. The title of the syndicate is said to be the Seicha Yushitsugyo Domei-kai (Tea Exporter's Union). Its office will be in Yokohama, while branches will be opened in Kobe and Shizuoka. The business of the syndicate will practically commence in the spring of next year.

WE read in London papers that Lord Ribblesdale, accompanied by the Japanese Minister, Viscount Hayashi, opened a Japanese bazaar the other day in the Fulham Congregational Church, with the object of liquidating a debt of £2,500 on the building. His lordship, in his opening remarks commented on the smart appearance of the bazaar and the change which had come over such efforts as compared with the old days, when the only articles supplied were black velvet smoking caps or landscape pictures depicting a river, a bridge, and cows in the foreground. Viscount Hayashi responded to a hearty vote of thanks, and briefly expressed his gratitude for the reception they had given him.

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DEATH OF H. E. COLONEL BUCK.

This sad event took place at 10.45 a.m. in the park of the Shiba Detached Palace, whither His Excellency had gone by invitation to form one of a duck-hunting party given by the Emperor. For several years Colonel Buck had suffered from a weak heart, and at times his condition inspired uneasiness. But during the past few months he enjoyed exceptionally good health, and although a slight hemorrhage from the lungs took place three weeks ago, its effects soon disappeared. On the morning of the 4th, he seemed to be well and in excellent spirits, nor did his appearance suggest to any of those present at the Palace party that cause existed for solicitude. He joined in the amusement of netting ducks, but just as, after the capture of one bird, he was turning round merrily to renew the pastime, he fell to the ground without a word or a groan and died instantaneously. Mrs. Buck was not present, being confined to her room by a cold. All possible measures to restore animation were adopted immediately under expert direction but the heart never beat again. The body was carried to the United States Legation in the evening. Colonel Buck was in his seventy-first year. A strenuous political career had aged him prematurely, and for a long time it had been evident to his intimate friends that his tenure of life was frail. He was a man of rare beauty of disposition. None that knew him could fail to love him, and he leaves behind him in this country a memory that will long be cherished.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

Marquis Ito arrived at Oiso from Kyoto on the morning of the 27th instant, and proceeded to Tokyo the same afternoon in order to be present at the dinner given in the Hama Detached Palace to celebrate the wedding of His Imperial Highness Prince Yamashina. The Marquis remained in Tokyo that night and attended a garden party at the residence of Count Inouye on the 28th instant.

As to the political situation, conjectures are still rife but nothing certain, or even approximately certain, is known about the issue. There can be no doubt that Marquis Ito disclosed his views fully to Marquis Yamagata when the two statesmen met in the latter's villa at Kyoto, and that Marquis Yamagata conveyed the gist of the interview to Count Katsura in Kobe. Beyond that everything is nebulous. Count Katsura continued his journey northward by the *Saikyo Maru*, and reached Tokyo at noon on the 28th. It is expected that he will meet Marquis Ito in the capital, and it is widely conjectured that matters of much greater importance that the mere continuance of the land-tax rate have to be discussed. Another view, pretty generally held, is that, after conference with Count Inouye, a source of revenue sufficient for purposes of naval increment has been found independent of the land tax. We do not venture to express any opinion, though we are inclined to be sceptical on that point—sceptical, at all events, to the extent of doubting whether the supposed source could be made available without measures which the Cabinet may be unwilling to take. Perhaps it may be added with confidence that Marquis Ito desires to avoid a ministerial crisis, and will endeavour to bring about a compromise if that be possible.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes the gist of some remarks recently made by Marquis Ito to a friend. The Marquis sets out by repeating the truism that a country's enterprises of every nature must be commensurate with its resources. He laments the fact that superficialism and rashness seem to be prevailing defects of Japanese economical society now-a-day, and he declares that no scientific diagnosis is required to determine whether the country's condition is healthy or unhealthy. Looking back across the long vista of years comprised in his experience, he recalls that he has been thrice required to deal with difficult financial conditions: once at the commencement of the *Meiji* era; once in 1877, after the rebellion in the south, and once again at the present epoch. This last occasion is the most perplexing in consequence of the greatly widened range of affairs that demand consideration. It is plain that far-reaching investigation and profound reflection must be exercised under such circumstances, and that a responsible statesman's duty is to keep his mouth closed until he can speak with assurance. Freedom of utterance is one of the prominent features of constitutional government. Therefore the Marquis does not complain because his followers in the *Seiyu-kai* have been expounding their views without any reticence. But he intends to keep his own lips sealed until the words that are ultimately to issue from them have been fully weighed. To this *resumé* may be added the contents of a paragraph in the *Shogyo Shimpo* where the Marquis is represented as comparing himself to a horse enclosed in a glass case. If he moves his head or any of his limbs, something is smashed. So he proposes to keep quiet.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Various rumours continue to be published about the political situation. They are evidently pure conjectures. Marquis Ito has not yet spoken definitely, and until he speaks there can be no clear light. Everything goes to indicate, however, that his present intention is to find some way of preserving the naval increment scheme independently of the land tax. A few days more must remove all doubt as to his final attitude.

Meanwhile it is definitely denied that any credit can be placed in a recently circulated story to the effect that the Marquis had indicated the Departments of War and of the Navy as the places where administrative reconstruction and financial reform must commence. He has not, it is now alleged, made any such statement. Neither has he used words attributed to him by other newsmongers, to the effect that he promised his support to the present Cabinet on certain conditions, and that he must withdraw his support unless the Cabinet now accepts his views. That is a canard having for its obvious parent a desire to discredit the Katsura Ministry by representing it as holding office on sufferance.

On the whole, although there have been many tales circulated, we find it surprising and significant that so little attempt has been made to amass political capital at the expense of the Ministry in power. Much of that apparent forbearance is due, of course, to the tact and skill shown by Count Katsura and his colleagues in the management of State business. Their enemies can not find any handle to attack them. But something is also attributable to the strength of the conservatives. The liberals, by which term the *Seiyu-kai* may be designated, know that their chief, if not the only, title to power is the possession of a majority in the Lower House; a title by no means sufficient for the smooth conduct of public business. They shrink, therefore, from taking office at once, and their timidity inspires some forbearance towards their rivals.

The above represents the state of public opinion on this subject up to the evening of the 28th ult. Thereafter a change is said to have occurred, and the present belief is that the situation can not be adjusted on lines of compromise. Marquis Ito's idea, apparently, is to restore the land tax to its original figures and to obtain funds for naval increment from other sources, supplementing any deficiency by issuing loan bonds. Such, at all events, is the programme attributed to him by Tokyo journals. On the other hand, Count Katsura's policy is to dispense altogether with loans and to defray the State's expenditures entirely out of current income. Here, then, is a radical difference of opinion which, according to "the man in the street," can not be adjusted. But if two parties to a dispute are willing to find a way of compromise, they generally succeed. What people want to know, therefore, is Count Katsura's mood. With his usual sagacity the Premier keeps himself quietly in the background. We hear a great deal about what this statesman thinks or that statesman says, but as to Count Katsura's views, though they are all-important, no one undertakes to enlighten the public. What we ourselves believe is that he will not make any large sacrifice for the sake of remaining in office. He would be more than human if he did not reflect that those who render administration impossible for him are morally bound to undertake the duty themselves, and he would be much less sagacious than he is if he did not know that the people of Japan appreciate nothing more than timely self-effacement.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Marquis Ito has had a long interview with Count Matsukata, and he has also been visited by the members of the *Seiyu-kai's* Standing Committee, to whom he is said to have made a general statement of his views, with the result that His Excellency and the Party leaders are believed to be in general accord. It was reported that the Marquis was to meet the Ministers of State on the 1st instant, and rumour says also that the Cabinet is divided into two sections, one of which, headed by Admiral Yamamoto, favours a strenuous attitude, extending even to the dissolution of the Lower House; while the other, headed by Count Katsura, advocates resignation, so that the opponents of the Ministry may have an opportunity to carry out their own theories.

We mention these statements because they are in the air. But the fact is that nothing definite is likely to be known before the 4th instant, when a general meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* is to be held, and when Marquis Ito will announce his views either in writing or orally.

Professor Tomizu has been proclaiming bellicose views at a meeting of the Korean Association (*Chosen Kyokai*) in Tokyo. The Professor's idea is that Russia's southward advance via Liaotung and Korea, and her movement towards Peking via Mongolia, must inevitably bring her at last into collision

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with Japan, and that instead of waiting to fight her until she is ready to open the lists, the wisest plan would be for Japan to throw down the gauntlet while her foe is still comparatively unprepared. It can not be charged against Professor Tomizu that he stands forth as the sole exponent of an extravagant view, Several European publicists have attributed to Japan, as a matter of reason, the ideas now ventilated by the Professor, and have even urged that she would be nationally unwise did she fail to see this aspect of the problem. We do not imagine, however, that Professor Tomizu is likely to obtain any large following, or that his special form of patriotism will be translated immediately into action.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Marquis Ito visited Count Katsura at the latter's official residence on the 1st instant. Tokyo journals differ as to the preliminaries of the meeting, but truly it is a matter of very small importance whether the Marquis proposed to go to the Count or the Count invited the Marquis. At all events, the mountain went to Mahomet. At the Premier's residence were Admiral Yamamoto, Baron Sone and Baron Utsumi. The conference lasted from 10 a.m. until 2 30 p.m., with an interval for luncheon, and was followed, after Marquis Ito's departure, by a discussion among the four Cabinet Ministers until 4 20 p.m. Nothing precise is known as to what passed, but there is tolerably general agreement that Marquis Ito expressed disapproval of the proposal to continue the land tax at its present rate. He considered that the voice of the nation had been heard with sufficient clearness on that point, and that it would be unconstitutional to disregard the people's desire. The land tax, he added, is one of the chief items of State revenue in Japan. In times of emergency it can always be drawn upon for ten, twenty or thirty million *yen*. But there must be urgency to warrant such a step, and in the present instance urgency can not be said to exist. For though the programme of naval expansion is commendable and can not be called excessive, means of carrying it into operation can be found independently of the land tax, if not immediately, then next year. The means contemplated by Marquis Ito seem to be reduction of the expenditures planned by the Cabinet in other directions, notably in that of railway construction. Our readers have probably noticed that allusions have been frequently made of late to a project of railway extension involving an outlay of 130 million *yen* spread over 10 years. It may be well to explain what that project means.

In the *post bellum* programme of 1896, a sum of 94,800,000 *yen* was set down for railway extension and another sum of 26,400,000 *yen* for railway improvement; of which amounts 67,800,000 *yen* and 26,900,000 *yen* respectively, were to be expended by the end of the 34th fiscal year (March 31st, 1903), leaving only some 30 millions for subsequent expenditure. But the work did not proceed as rapidly as had been anticipated, partly owing to mistakes in projects and partly owing to the appreciation of commodities. Thus the line from Hachioji through Koshu and Shinshû, which stood in the estimates for 27 million *yen*, has already cost 20 millions and is not yet half finished. Under these circumstances the present Cabinet proposes to add to the 30 millions remaining from the old programme another sum of 100 millions, the total, namely 130 millions, to be spread over a period of 10 years, next year's expenditure being 13,300,000 *yen*, namely, 10,670,000 *yen* for construction purposes, and 2,630,000 *yen* for improvement purposes. As to the lines on account of which these outlays are to be incurred, they are :—

	Yen.
The O-U Railway (Awomori to Echigo, &c.)	3,600,000
The Central Railway (Hachioji, &c.)	2,950,000
The Kure Railway	620,000
The Shinonoi Railway	120,000
The Kagoshima Railway	1,140,000
The Maizuru Railway	600,000
The Sanin-Sanyo Junction Line	1,640,600

The expenditure on account of Railway Improvement includes an item for connecting the sea and land communications at Kobe and Yokohama, and an item for doubling the Tokaido line.

Marquis Ito is of opinion, apparently, that this programme is not so pressing as that of naval increment, and that some of the funds destined for the former might advantageously be diverted to the latter. He is said to have indicated other sources of revenue also, but as to that the reports are vague. All accounts agree that nothing like a conflict of views took place at the conference. Marquis Ito merely explained his ideas in a friendly manner, and his hearers refrained from giving any expression to their individual convictions. On the 2nd, however, a Cabinet meeting was to be held for the purpose of discussing the matter.

It is evident that if all this be true, a very difficult situation is created for Count Katsura's Ministry. To accept and give effect to Marquis Ito's views would necessitate material modifications of the Budget, which must be placed in the hands of the two Houses on the 8th instant at latest. Grave doubts are entertained whether a compromise can be found along such lines. Opposition journals go so far as to report that Marquis Ito has informed the *Seiyu-kai's* Committee that a conflict with the Cabinet is inevitable, and urged them to marshal the Party with a united front. But such assertions do not command credence. If Marquis Ito has decided to oppose the Ministry, he has no occasion to incite the *Seiyu-kai* to activity. What seems certain, however, is that the Marquis assembled the committee on either the 30th ultimo or the 1st instant, and laid before them his views, at the same time enjoining secrecy for the present. The 4th instant is fixed for the general meeting of the Party, and then, of course, the grand issue must become apparent.

Another tolerably unanimous report is that Marquis Ito and Count Matsukata have had a conference at which a difference of views was developed. Count Matsukata is represented as being a staunch advocate of continuing the land tax at its present rate, and also of increasing the navy. He agrees, however, that works of railway and telephone development may be postponed, and he insists that any funds economized should be applied to riverine improvements, his view being that the ten millions accruing from the increased land tax are a mere bagatelle compared with the money lost every year by inundations.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

The progress of events, now rapidly approaching a climax, does not bring any new revelations. We are to-day in possession of the gist of what passed between Marquis Ito and four representatives of the Cabinet, including the Premier, at the latter's official residence on the 1st instant. But, in truth, the nature of the interview might have been accurately inferred from previousiy announced facts. Marquis Ito declared himself emphatically favourable to the scheme of naval expansion. His interpretation of the nation's mood and his reading of the signs of the times compelled him to advocate that measure. He went even so far as to say that he would have advocated something larger had the country's resources permitted. But when the problem of ways and means had to be considered, he differed from the Cabinet. No doubt the continuance of the land tax at its present rate seemed the simplest and least onerous method of obtaining funds. There could be no question, however, that the country was opposed to that procedure. The recent general election had furnished a clear index to public opinion. Hence, while Marquis Ito carefully refrained from querying the abstract propriety of recourse to the land tax for such an object, he felt compelled to conclude that the time was inopportune for that course. It appeared to him that there should be no insuperable difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds by recourse to revenue accruing from the other increments of taxation voted in recent years. He thought that whatever financial embarrassment Japan felt must be attributed in the main to the extravagant spirit that had overtaken Government and people alike after the war of 1894-5, and from that point of view he was unable to endorse the large programme of railway and telephone extension planned by the Cabinet. Telephones were undoubtedly useful instruments of communication, but country folks could dispense with them for a little longer. In brief, therefore, his view was that while the programme of naval expansion should be pushed forward by all means, the land tax ought to be restored to its original rate, and funds should be obtained for naval purposes by cutting down expenditures in other directions. The Marquis took care to explain that any conflict observable between his views and those of the Cabinet must not for a moment be attributed to the fact that he had not previously been consulted by the Ministry. The Cabinet was the Emperor's Cabinet. No obligation devolved on it to take any outsider into its confidence. On the other hand, recognising that proper autonomy, he himself would most gladly defer to the Cabinet's opinions wherever such a course was possible. But he had no choice where a definite difference of opinion became apparent.

We take these details from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is usually quite trustworthy in such matters. The same journal alleges that the reply of the Cabinet Ministers was very brief. They simply said that having elaborated their financial programme in concert and having obtained the Imperial sanction for it, they could not now make any change. Thereafter both sides refrained from any discussion, and the meeting resolved itself into an ordinary luncheon party.

It will be observed that Marquis Ito does not at all condemn the policy of recourse to the land tax: he merely denies that the moment is appropriate. Thus the gulf dividing him and the Cabinet is apparently narrow, but to bridge it the Ministry would have to make a second concession, namely, the abandonment of its programme of railway and telephone expansion.

The Standing Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the afternoon of the 2nd instant for the purpose of receiving a communication from Marquis Ito. Its gist may be gathered from what is written above, with the addition that the Marquis hinted

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at the probability of a collision with the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Progressists have spoken. They are frankly in favour of naval expansion, but they oppose the continuance of the land tax and they condemn the Cabinet's plans for the extension of railways and telephones. It is now asserted by Japanese readers of public opinion that the nation, as a whole, may be said to be in favour of naval expansion. As for the apparently contradictory fact that certain leading members of the *Seiyu-kai*—Baron Suyematsu, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa and Mr. Hayashi Yuzo, for example—have declared themselves hostile to the increment scheme, it is explained by saying that these men announced their own individual views only, and that the Party does not endorse them. Everything is explicable if it be approached with a sufficiently liberal mind.

Among the "Elder Statesmen" Count Matsukata favours the Cabinet's programme and Count Inouye is with Marquis Ito. Count Inouye, in his capacity of head of the *Yuraku-kai*—an association of which the Mitsui section of the business world are the backbone—is said to have compiled a financial statement which has been submitted to Marquis Ito.

The opposition journals naturally claim that a split has occurred in the ranks of the Meiji Statesmen, Marquis Ito with Count Inouye being ranged on one side, while Marquis Yamagata and Count Matsukata stand on the other.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* may be said to have "thrown aside the spoon"; in other words, to have given up the case. It thinks that a collision is inevitable. The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks so too, but with the reservation that it will not be a destructive collision. The *Jiji's* astute idea is that the Meiji Statesmen will be anxious to avoid any disruption of their union and that the House of Representatives will shrink from the risk of dissolution. Hence there will be a small contest and then Marquis Ito will step into the arena bearing an olive branch.

It is plain that the resolutions adopted by the Progressists are the same, in all essentials, as the views expressed by Marquis Ito. Such a fact is quite sufficient to suggest to the sensation-mongers that a meeting is about to take place between Marquis Ito and Count Okuma, and that a big current is setting beneath the surface of the political sea. We should think that Marquis Ito finds the *Seiyu-kai* quite unwieldy enough already without any addition of a Progressist element. He has had sufficient experience of the dog wagged by its tail.

Friday, Dec. 5.

The situation remained unchanged up to yesterday morning. Nothing of any special importance had occurred during the preceding twenty-four hours except that Count Katsura, returning Marquis Ito's visit at the latter's temporary residence in Torii-zaka, repeated the Cabinet's inability to make any radical change of policy at this eleventh hour. That might have been anticipated. If a compromise is to take place—and at present there are no apparent evidences of anything of the kind,—it must be at a later period. The members of the *Seiyu-kai* are determined to fight if they are permitted to enter the arena. Their determination has been evident for some time. But we are much mistaken if the nation credits them with any motive of a particularly high or patriotic nature. No soberly thinking person imagines that the people will be rendered sensible of any improvement in their condition as a result of reverting to the old rate of land tax. There is nothing in that, nothing, at all events, beyond a mere pretext for fighting. The *Seiyu-kai* want to occupy the seats of power, and they are ready to mount any steed capable of carrying them to that goal. Their mood is natural. It is the mood of political parties the world over. But their sagacious leader knows well that if administration was difficult for him as a party leader two years ago, it will be more difficult to-day. The opponents of party cabinets can now take their stand upon accomplished facts. They can justly claim that neither the cöoperation of the *Seiyu-kai* nor the opposition of the *Kensei Hon-to* is essential to the competent discharge of governmental duties. No Ministry could have made a fairer record than the Katsura Ministry has made, and the House of Peers will now be able to say that their reluctance to entrust the management of state affairs to a political party virtually independent of the Imperial mandate, can not possibly be stigmatized as an obstacle to good administration. Marquis Ito, then, if he returns to office, may have the chagrin of finding himself practically impotent for legislative purposes. He will be able to carry his measures by acclaim in the Lower House, but the Upper will look askance at everything coming to them with the *Seiyu-kai's* cachet. It is there that the strength of Count Katsura and his followers lies; for Count Katsura must now be regarded as virtually the head of the conservatives. It is a curious position, in one sense, for at heart and by his record the Count is one of the most liberal of Japanese statesmen.

A meeting which took place between Marquis Ito and Count Okuma at Mr. Kato Takaaki's "festive board" has set the tongue of rumour wagging. People actually talk as though a coalition of the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kensei Hon-to* were a probable contingency, and actually assign as a reason the evident resemblance between the programmes of the two parties at the present juncture. It seems singular that these observers do not take cognisance of two very obvious questions, namely, what could the *Seiyu-kai* gain by combining with the *Kensei Hon-to*, and when has it happened that coincidence of principles was held a valid reason for combination of parties in Japan? The *Seiyu-kai* is numerically quite strong enough to control the situation in the House of Representatives, and since it is fighting for power, its members will be naturally unwilling to take superfluous partners who would claim a share of the spoils. As for similarity of platforms, the difficulty hitherto experienced by outsiders in analysing Japanese politics, has been to discover, not points of agreement, but points of difference, between the various parties.

Yesterday two important meetings, took place: general meetings of the members of the two big parties. Marquis Ito was expected to speak at the *Seiyu-kai* meeting and Count Okuma at that of the *Kensei-Hanto*. Before going to press we shall probably have news of what took place.

Later.

Since writing the above we have received news of the resolutions passed at the *Seiyu-kai's* meeting, but it is not possible to give any details of Marquis Ito's speech in this issue. The resolutions were:—

1. The administrative and financial reforms which the Government undertook to carry out are not considered sufficient.

2. Inasmuch as there is reason to fear that the Government's financial policy is not in accord with the country's economic condition, therefore the extensive public works already undertaken must be reduced as far as possible, and the works newly contemplated must be deferred until ample means to carry them out are provided by financial reform.

3. Naval expansion is approved, but resources for the purpose must be obtained by economizing other administrative expenditures, and the programme must not be carried out without due measures to prevent an excessive outflow of specie.

4. No necessity is apparent for continuing the increased rate of land tax beyond the time originally fixed by law.

5. Bills tending to increase administrative outlays should neither be presented not supported.

The above resolutions, having been drafted by the Standing Committee and approved at a meeting of the Party's parliamentary members, were subsequently presented to the general meeting and adopted unanimously.

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Count Okuma, speaking through the *Asahi*, indicates with his usual perspicacity the real inwardness of the situation. All the talk, he says, about reorganization and retrenchment springs ultimately from the conflict between oligarchical and constitutional government. That is the true issue at stake, and since the nation has been granted a constitution, it will never be content until it sees its own representatives in the seats of power. A Cabinet of oligarchs may propose excellent measures, as all bodies of clever men are able to do, but no measures elaborated by it will ever be appreciatively welcomed by the friends of constitutionalism. Whatever steed be saddled for the race, there can be no doubt about the goal for which each is struggling.

All of which, however hackneyed, is absolutely true. But on the other side of the account there stands one big item, namely, that the nation has probably less confidence in political parties now than it ever had. What would happen to the *Seiyu-kai* if Marquis Ito severed his connexion with it? How many men worthy of public trust would remain in its ranks?

The Kwanto parliamentary members represent an important section of the *Seiyu-kai*. They are the section that used to deploy into line under the leadership of Mr. Hoshi Toru. On the 3rd instant they met in Tokyo and adopted a resolution declaring themselves radically opposed to naval increment. These gentlemen were well aware before they came together that the leader of their party, Marquis Ito, had already declared himself most unequivocally in favour of naval increment. They have thus offered another example of the insubordination distinguishing the big Party's doings at this crisis. In the first place, its Standing Committee adopted important resolutions off their own bat, and then conveyed them to Marquis Ito, as though it was for them to dictate his policy, not for him to suggest theirs. Then the branches of the *Seiyu-kai* throughout the empire voted that a Ministry which had violated its pledges as to administrative reconstruction and financial reform could not be trusted to carry out other programmes, whereas Marquis Ito himself has carefully refrained from invoking the aid of these bogies. And now we have the Kwanto members publicly announcing themselves hostile to a national measure which Marquis Ito, with almost equal publicity, has approved. It must be confessed that such a want of discipline, such a flagrant display of insubordination, does not tend to enhance the *Seiyu-kai's* reputation for practical administrative purposes. Marquis Ito and his lieutenants have a hard task.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

The reliefs of the Japanese troops stationed in North China have landed and their predecessors are to return immediately to Japan. The places where these troops will be stationed remain as hitherto, namely, Tientsin, Peking, Shanhaikwan, Taku and Chingwan-tao. With the exception of a reduction of the Shanhaikwan garrison by one company, there will be no change of arrangements. Lieut-Colonel Harada succeeds Major Okuno in the command.

The *Dai-ni Nagata Maru*, a steamer (305 tons) belonging to the Oguri-gumi, left Newchwang on the 19th instant with 700 Chinese passengers for Taku. During the night of the 20th she was caught in a gale and ran on a reef some three miles from the Shantung shore. No difficulty seems to have been found in landing the crew (18) and passengers. As the scene of the accident is much infested by bandits and pirates, the *Takachiho* was despatched to guard the wrecked vessel.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Mr, Wang, the recently appointed inspector of Chinese education in Japan, left Peking on the 29th of November, and was to proceed in the first place to Nanking for the purpose of consulting with Viceroy Chang before setting out for Tokyo. It is stated that Wang's commission extends to the duty of bringing Japan and China closer together, as well as of superintending Chinese students in this country. His emoluments are put at twenty thousand taels annually.

Mr. Lessar was to have left Peking on the 26th ultimo, but owing to some difficulty about a sleeping car on the Trans-Asian line, his departure was delayed by one day.

It is stated that Yung Lu is suffering so much from rheumatism that he has resolved to retire from the discharge of active official duties.

In order to replenish the imperial exchequer, now somewhat impoverished, it has been decided to sell an area of waste land, measuring about thirteen miles in circumference, in the vicinity of the Summer Palace.

Viceroy Yuan returned to Peking on the 27th of November, his period of mourning having expired.

Viceroy Chang is signalizing his assumption of control at Nangking by remodelling the Kiangsu forces. They have hitherto maintained the ways and weapons of ancient China, but they are now to be reorganized on the lines of Viceroy Yuan's troops.

It is stated that orders to evacuate Shanghai on the 20th instant reached the officer commanding the British garrison on the evening of the 28th ultimo, and that the French and German troops will leave at about the same time. Transports for the use of the British troops have already reached Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow arrived in Shanghai on the 29th ult.

Mr. Odagiri, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, left that place for Nanking on the 28th ultimo, doubtless for the purpose of consulting with Viceroy Chang on the subject of the new commercial treaty.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The rumour of Yung Lu's desire to resign is again circulated. It is stated that the Empress Dowager intends to lay down the administrative reins definitely next year, and that Yung Lu wishes to anticipate that event by an interval sufficient to place himself beyond the range of all consequent complications. His wife is reported to have communicated her husband's intention to the Empress Dowager, who replied that it would not be too late next year to settle the question.

Yung Lu's resignation would mean a great deal to a great many people, but its probable effects pale into insignificance compared with those that would be likely to follow the retirement of the Empress Dowager. Has the Emperor learned the value of prudence? Is he so much wiser than he was in 1898, that he can be safely trusted to set the rate of progress and estimate the degree of radicalism consistent with public tranquillity? Certainly the catastrophes his rash conduct precipitated four years ago ought to have taught him much, but it is not the habit of human nature to profit rapidly by such lessons.

It will be remembered that a story was diligently circulated within the past few days, to the effect that the choice and nomination of another heir to the Throne of China had come again upon the *tapis* at Court. Rumour now has it that this story having reached the ears of the Empress Dowager, Her Majesty showed much annoyance, and directed the Minister of War (Yung Lu) to make search for the person guilty of inaugurating the tale.

It is stated in official circles in Tokyo that the Chinese Government has arranged to borrow forty millions of francs from the Russo-Chinese Bank for the purpose of constructing the section of the Lu-Han Railway that lies between Ching-ting and Taiyuen in Shansi. The work will therefore be soon commenced. The Russo-Chinese Bank is believed to have obtained the money from two or three banks in France, and it is believed that, when a suitable occasion occurs, the public will be invited to subscribe the amount.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Shanghai branch of the Specie Bank issued convertible dollar notes to the value of a hundred thousand dollars on the 1st instant. A telegram to the *Jiji* says that the notes have been well received by the inhabitants and, that the Taotai has added to their credit by making a public recognition.

It appears to have been a premature report that Viceroy Yuan had already returned to Chili. He is said to have been in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo *en route* for the north. Apparently he did not land from his steamer, but, remaining on board, received there a long visit from Taotai Shên I-fai.

Sir Ernest Satow left Shanghai *en route* for England on the 1st of December.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

An imperial decree has been published in Peking ordering that in addition to the usual tests—with the exception of the last—of eligibility for office, a degree must in future be taken at the Peking University. The reason assigned is the State's urgent need of men educated according to modern standards. Of course the news comes by telegram, and may therefore be modified hereafter, but if it prove correct, it must be regarded as important.

A sensational telegram is sent to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking. It alleges that Yung Lu's idea in endeavouring to arrange a match between his daughter and Prince Chun—the prince of Kaiser-and-kowtow fame—was to raise Prince Chun, in the first place, to the position of Minister of War, and, in the second, to that of father of the heir to the Throne. In short, if a son were born to Yung's daughter and the Prince, the child would have been declared Prince Imperial, and Yung might have looked forward to an enviable old age. But these plans seem to have aborted. The Prince never took kindly to the proposal, and did not readily forgive the fate meted out to the unfortunate young lady previously bethrothed to him—the fate of swallowing gold. Even the Empress Dowager appears to have treated the project with comparative indifference, her reference to it being confined to a remark that as Yung Lu has no son, it would be desirable to give him a grandson of suitable rank. The palace intrigues in Peking are usually concealed with complete success from outside observation. A great deal of the above may be pure conjecture.

A recent telegram announced that the new loan contracted with the Russo-Chinese Bank was for the purposes of the section of the Lu-Han Railway running to Taiyuen. But later intelligence seems to indicate that a Chingting-Chinan road is in question. We find this second statement difficult of credence. No concession has yet been given, or sought, so far as we are aware, for a line from Chingting to Chinan, which latter city, as our readers probably know, is the capital of Shantung. A road is projected which would follow the route of the Grand Canal from Tientsin as far as Kucheng, and thence pass eastward to Chinan, but a line direct from Chinan to Chingting is a different affair. On the other hand, the Ching-ting-Taiyuen road is an originally projected branch of the Lu-Han railway from Peking to Hankow.

There are again conflicting statements about the evacuation of Shanghai. One story is that the departure of the German and French troops has been postponed until the 7th of February. Another is that the steamer *Clive* is to arrive on the 18th instant for the purpose of removing the English force, and the steamer *Tailung* is expected shortly to carry away the Germans, of whom a portion will go north to relieve some of their comrades in Chili, and a portion will return at once to Europe, 40 or 50 men remaining in Shanghai as a temporary measure for the purpose of making arrangements in final settlement of the occupation.

KOREA.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

We believe we are correct in saying that the green-covered volume of over 200 pages just issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs of Korea is the first publication of the kind. It purports to be "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1901": it is published by order of the Chief Commissioner of Customs, and it reflects much credit upon its compilers. We have first a general report on the trade of the country, by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with a large number of exceedingly interesting tables; then come the returns from various

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ports framed upon the admirable model of the Chinese Customs. Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Masampo, Wonsan, and Songchin are all heard from, Wonsan furnishing a special map of the adjacent coast. It may be suggested that the future reporter from Chinnampo should content himself with plain "Wiju" and leave "Euiju" severely alone.

The United States Representative in Seoul is reported to be still pressing upon the Korean Government the claims of the American firm by which the electric trams and the water works were constructed. Dr. Allen naturally insists that if Korea can not discharge her liabilities in connexion with these enterprises, they ought to be handed over to the foreign creditors.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Reports from Seoul represent Li Yong-ik as having fallen into disgrace. He has doubtless, many enemies as all men have that have risen from obscurity to comparative distinction, and these have apparently made capital out of an act of violence on his part, namely, the beating and abusing of an official connected with the taxation bureau, who belongs to a family that has been very close to the Throne during the past five hundred years. It is stated that the Cabinet Ministers have decided to prosecute Li, and that his house is already surrounded by police, but that the Emperor's approval has not yet been obtained, and Li is said to be lying concealed in the Palace.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent sends an account differing from the above. He says that Li Yong-ik's offence is the use of an ideograph signifying "subject" to describe himself, when addressing the lady Om. In Korea any one calling himself the "subject" of a person other than the Sovereign, is supposed to be a conspirator. Even Cho Pyong-sik, who is generally supposed to be of the same political colour as Li Yong-ik, appears to be in league with the latter's enemies.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun* Li Yong-ik is charged with having concluded some kind of agreement with Russia. What the agreement is and why it should constitute a crime, our contemporary's correspondent does not explain. He adds that Pak Wi-pyong, recently Korean Representative in Peking, has been arrested on the ground of slandering Lady Om, whom he compares to the Empress Dowager; that Li Yong-thai, who was to have come to Japan as Minister, has met with the same fate because of his alleged proclivities for Japan or relations with her, and that Li Keun-thaik, chief of police, has been apprehended for preferring false complaints. It would appear from this account that a fit of impartial indignation has seized officialdom in Seoul, and that the friends of Japan and of Russia are equally objects of displeasure. But it is all extremely vague. Nothing seems tolerably certain except that the invariable woman is to be sought.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* it is alleged that the Pedlars' Guild is in arms against Li, and that its members are waiting at the exits from the Palace to seize him when he emerges. The same journal adds that a near relative of Lady Om, namely, Om Chung-yuen, has been arrested, and that the commotion in political circles is very great.

Korea's commercial treaty with Denmark has been concluded.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Li Yong-ik has been stripped of all his offices except one. That means that he ceases to be Head of the Imperial Estates Bureau, Head of the Imperial Printing Bureau, Head of the Ginseng Administration and Acting Minister of Finance, and that there remains to him only the post of Commander of the Imperial Guards.

As to the memorial presented by the Cabinet asking for the impeachment of Li Yong-ik, the Emperor is said to have replied that although the prayer of the memorialists was in accordance with the dictates of administrative discipline, the special duties discharged by Li in the Palace made it advisable that no extreme procedure should be adopted against him. This reply did not at all satisfy the memorialists. They repeated their petition, this time adopting the peculiarly Korean device of seating themselves at the gate of the Palace and waiting, by night and by day, some favourable expression of the sovereign's will. Meanwhile the citizens are said to have closed their shops and to have assembled in the Street of the Great Bell, declaring that should the Cabinet Ministers' representation be rejected, the people will petition *en masse*. A later telegram says that, to these demonstrations, the Emperor returned an evasive answer, in the sense that Li Yong-ik would be dealt with, but not saying how or when. Thereupon the Ministers tendered their resignation *en masse*. It need scarcely be added that the tongue of rumour does not fail to busy itself with France and Russia in this complication. The Representatives of those two countries are said to have addressed a note to the Throne with reference to Li Yong-ik, but the other Foreign Ministers are not interfering in any way.

The extraordinary ignorance prevailing about Korean affairs outside the circle of those immediately concerned in them, is illustrated by this incident. What has Li Yong-ik really done? What is the crime laid to his charge? Did he, in one of his official capacities, use outrageous violence towards a member of a highly respectable family? Or did he apply a suspicious ideograph to himself when addressing the Lady Om? Or did he traffic with Russia to the detriment of the national interests? All these things are charged against him, but which, if any, of them is correct, we have not the least conception.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Li Yong-ik's story is beginning to display interesting features, but they are precisely the sort of features that might have been expected to develop from a political point of view and in accordance with precedent. In the first place, he is said to have fled and to be lying concealed either in the hotel of M. Waeber or in the Russian Legation. In the second place, the Russian and French Representatives are reported to be exerting their influence to shield him against the result of the accusations laid at his door. Meanwhile the sometime dictator is to be succeeded in his post of War Minister by Li Hayong, formerly Korean Representative in Tokyo, and in his post of Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Estates by Cho Chong-hiu, of whom we hear for the first time.

The outside world would not take much interest in these political commotions in Seoul were it not for their collateral effects upon the relations between Japan, Russia and France. Considerable tact must be exercised by the Representatives of those Powers to adjust their conduct so that it shall furnish no confirmation of the reports so recklessly circulated. Thus far they have succeeded excellently, but it is not wholesome that the tongue of rumour should perpetually occupy itself with misrepresentations calculated to foster international suspicion. Diplomatic skill is potential within a limited sphere only, and while Governments remain calm, public opinion may be gradually educated to a dangerous condition. Does the man in the Japanese street pause to reason out the credibility of the stories constantly dinned into his ears by newspaper reporters about Russian intrigues in Korea and French support of them?

Thursday, Dec. 4.

The commotion in Seoul appears to be subsiding. Li Yong-ik's enemies are now said to be satisfied with his fall from official high places, and to be willing that the proceedings in impeachment should be abandoned. It would seem, therefore, that there are not to be any of the usual assassinations, and that Japan will not receive any fresh access of Korean refugees. Thus there is something to be thankful for.

THE BONES OF BUDDHA.

The bones of the saint have not yet found a resting place, it would seem. Arriving in Japan, they have become involved in the stream of speculation and peculation that engulphs so many projects and reputations in these refined times. Our readers have heard of the dispute between Kyoto and Nagoya about the possession of the bones, and they have heard also that Nagoya won the day. It is not to be supposed that reverence for these holy relics has paramount influence in such matters. There is another side, which found vivid illustration at Nagoya, for from the moment of the bones' arrival there, worshippers began to flock to the city, so that hotel keepers, petty tradesmen and "deligent" priests found themselves basking in the sun of prosperity. The Nagoya folks had agreed to pay a sum of 136,000 *yen*, which is what the journey of the relics to the Owari city is alleged to have cost. But having obtained the bones, the main result appeared to have been accomplished, and there did not seem to be any necessity for hurry in the matter of re-imbursing their carriers. So instead of paying the total amount of 136,000 *yen* on the 14th of November, as promised, Nagoya suggested the expediency of dividing the amount into five instalments, the first, fifty thousand *yen*, to be handed over on the 27th November. Even this preliminary payment was not made, however. The Nagoya debtors alleged that they could not scrape together more than twenty thousand. Then the Kyoto Committee, becoming exasperated, undertook to examine the Nagoya Committee's books, which ungraceful proceeding disclosed the fact that tens of thousands of *yen* had been "muddled away" on eating, drinking and other carnal amusements. Very likely the 136,000 *yen* of travelling expenses included many items of a similar character. Kyoto then got mad and announced its intention of re-annexing the bones, so unless some compromise can be effected, they are likely to resume their travels, and be the means of running up another bill of costs. Siam really played Japan a very scurvy trick when it bequeathed these relics to her.

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A WELCOME PARTY.

The *Tokyo Ginko Shukai* (Bankers Association), the *Tegata Kokwanjo* (clearing House), the *Koshin-jo* (Intelligence Office) and the *Ginko* Club (Bankers Club) held a combined meeting on the 27th instant in the Bankers' Association Building, to welcome Count Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa and Baron Iwasaki on their return from Europe. Before dinner a seance was held, at which each of the distinguished guests spoke in response to words of greeting from Mr. Toyokawa Ryohei.

Baron Iwasaki said that he had been entertained by his friends on the eve of his departure and he now received this honour on his return, for which he desired to express sincere thanks. His journey had been undertaken mainly for reasons of health, and it had consequently been impossible for him to make any minute or extended observations. But he had been profoundly struck by the condition of the countries of the Occident, their prosperity, their enterprise, and their progress. The contrast they presented to his own country had been forced upon his attention, and he could well conceive that while such a striking difference might have a completely dispiriting effect upon some Japanese observers, it might stimulate others to extravagant efforts. Both extremes would be equally regrettable. Passing to review his experiences in detail he declared that England had impressed him above all other lands. A small country without any special endowment of natural resources, she had spread her dominion to every part of the world and she stood at the head of all nations in the matter of financial strength. What were the factors making for that remarkable result? He found them in the character of the Englishman. In his unfailing allegiance to probity, in his keen sense of honour, in his untiring industry, and in his indomitable resolution which, recognising no such thing as failure, held tenaciously to its purpose in the face of all obstacles. A very different state of affairs existed in Japan, and if his countrymen hoped to achieve any national successes, they should take England for model. That indeed, was easy to say but hard to accomplish. The only hope lay in the united efforts of scholars, of moral teachers, and of statesmen to educate the qualities in which the Japanese people were so unfortunately deficient. Feeling this to be the urgent need of the time, he could not but proclaim it loudly.

Baron Shibusawa warmly endorsed Baron Iwasaki's dictum that a country's greatness depends mainly on the character of its inhabitants. He then went on to speak in some detail of the banking institutions of the West as they had come under his observation. A feature of these institutions in America was some absence of centralization, but their manner of doing business was prompt and bold, and their celerity in dealing with bills exceeded that even of England. In the latter country he had been much struck by the abundance of the deposits and the great resources of the banks. Above all he had found that the systems of loans on security and loans on credit were practised simultaneously with equal extensiveness; a fact well worthy of attention in Japan, where some people argued in favour of loans on security and others in favour of loans on credit, few voices being raised in favour of pursuing the two plans at the same time. The speaker's allusions to German banks were scanty: he seems to have lacked either time or facilities for research. In France what appeared most worthy of attention was the care taken to collect and circulate information about everything relating to business.

Count Matsukata, after bearing witness to the truth of the remark made by Barons Iwasaki and Shibusawa that a country's career depends upon its people's character, explained that his own chief purpose in making his recent visit to the Occident had been to observe the conditions obtaining as to the gold standard and the circulation of money. In America the independent note-issuing power of the various banks had apparently caused some disorder prior to the adoption of the gold standard, but since that measure, public confidence had been restored. Nevertheless the financial system of the country seemed to be deficient in the lack of a central bank, and it was regrettable that Mr. Gage's project could not be carried out. In England and Germany a central bank existed and the mechanism of finance left nothing to be desired. Italy also had a similar point of economical concentration, and the speaker had found her financial condition much sounder than he had been led to anticipate. In Austria the central bank was very strong. It had a specie reserve of six hundred million *yen*. In Russia also there was a central bank, but it belonged to the Government alone and had no shareholders among the people. Russia had adopted the gold standard at about the same time as Japan, and her paper, once greatly depreciated, had now recovered its place in public credit. Hard money and notes circulated in approximately equal quantities and the financial condition appeared unexpectedly sound. Her revenues and expenditures totalled some nineteen hundred million *yen*, and any deficiency of revenue was usually made up from the surplus of previous years, which surplus sometimes reached 140 or 150 million *yen*. In that respect Russian finance resembled Japanese, Japan sometimes having a surplus of 14 or 15 million *yen* against a total revenue and expenditure of from 200 to 300 millions. The resemblance was natural seeing that in both countries the French system of finance prevailed. Silver had ceased to command the respect of financiers: they were united in regarding gold as the only suitable basis of currency. Thus silver had fallen from a ratio of 32 in 1897 to a ratio of 42 to-day, which figures suggested how Japan would have fared had she clung to the white metal. European financiers were now beginning to busy themselves with the problem of a gold currency for China, and all Western countries competed to increase their stocks of gold; a competition in which Japan must necessarily engage. The Count urged the importance of uniting the small banks of Japan into larger and more solid institutions, and of adding savings' sections to the machinery of commercial banks. He concluded by asserting that Japan did not fall short of other countries in the matter of resources. She could take her due place in the race of nations if only her people showed resolution and enterprise. But they must not lose time. If the present opportunities were let slip, nothing would remain but regrets.

BURNING OF THE TEMPLE KOSHO-JI.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo the temple Kōshō-ji in Kyoto was almost completely destroyed by fire, only one storehouse and three or four buildings escaping with or without injury. This temple belongs to the Nishi Hongwan-ji. A small interval separated it from the celebrated Hiun-kaku, which forms part of the latter, and there was iminent danger that the flames would spread to the Hongwan-ji, which would have been a national disaster of irreparable extent. Happily by the vehement exertions of the priests that calamity was averted, but not before damage requiring some thirty thousand *yen* to repair had been suffered by the roofs of the Hiun-kaku and the main building. Some fourteen persons were injured, but only slightly. The chief abbot of the Kosho-ji is Baron Hanazono. He was living within the precincts of the temple at the time of the conflagration. The Kosho-ji was reported to share with the Chion-in the honour of being the finest specimen of a Buddhist structure in Kyoto. As to the cause of the fire, it is reported to have been the use of a naked candle by one of the servants. The flames broke out at 1 a.m., it is said, but the exact hour is difficult to ascertain from the telegrams.

COUNT INOUYE.

Count and Countess Inouye gave a garden party on the 28th November at their Azabu residence, partly to celebrate the sixty-sixth anniversary of Count Inouye's birthday, and partly to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Katsu Inouye, who have just returned from Berlin, where Mr. Inouye served as Japanese Representative for several years. Although the weather had been very unpropitious in the forenoon, happily no rain fell from 2 o'clock until 5, by which time the guests had nearly all taken their leave. Want of sunshine nevertheless deprived the garden of some of its beauty, but nothing could mar the geniality and good fellowship that always mark these annual celebrations of Count Inouye's birthday. Marquis Ito was among the guests. His Excellency looked remarkably well and showed no sign of the weighty political cares now supposed to oppress him. After some time spent in wandering about the garden and viewing certain recent additions to its features, especially two *cha-shitsu* of the daintiest construction, the guests assembled on the upper lawn, where refreshments were served. Count Inouye's health was drunk again and again with the greatest enthusiasm, and four lusty shouts of *banzai* were given for him at the call of the oldest person present, Viscount Hayashi. Even this did not seem to satisfy the younger members of the party, a group of college lads, for they hoisted Mr. Katsu Inouye shoulder high with vehemence thoroughly typical of their feelings. Count Inouye's reply to the strenuous outburst of cheers evoked by Viscount Hayashi's call was characteristic. "Thank you all," he said. "A long life is not wholly agreeable, I assure you." Subsequently there was a performance of quaint dances, all of a congratulatory nature, as well as a display of juggling feats, and the party broke up at 5 o'clock, after a memorably enjoyable time.

SILVER.

Silver has dropped again. Its latest tumble is $\frac{5}{16}$, and it is now quoted at 21 7/8*d.* per ounce. Where this *debâcle* is to end the keenest observers decline to predict. We can not, however, be very far from the point where cost of production will become a determining factor. In the meanwhile, the embarrassment of men doing business with China must be very great, and the weight of the Indemnity increases

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steadily. Everything goes against the unfortunate empire. Even the compensation furnished by a stimulus to exports is more or less discounted by these rapid fluctuations in the gold value of the purchasing medium, for a merchant necessarily hesitates to conclude any large transaction of buying in the face of a possible further depreciation of silver, which would handicap him in competition with a later purchaser.

Silver is still falling. It is now quoted at 21"/16 per ounce, and the exchanges are correspondingly influenced. China, of course, is the country chiefly affected. The Hongkong and Shanghai mercantile communities must be experiencing some embarrassment.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

Three leading newspapers of Tokyo, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo*, are lending their powerful influence to promote the cause of naval increment. Their arguments need not be repeated here, being already familiar. Without proceeding to details and thereby creating mischievous ideas about the object of the empire's armaments, it is impossible for a journal to say anything new about the reasons which impose upon this country the duty of self-protection. In the *Nichi Nichi's* columns, however, some interesting facts are stated for purposes of comparison. For instance, the number of ships of war possessed by each of the maritime Powers in proportion to the length of its litoral, shows that Japan is very far from coming up to the standard of the others. She has 3,300 miles of coast and 219,012 tons of naval armament, so that for every mile of litoral, she can show only 66 tons of shipping. The corresponding figures for the four principal maritime Powers of Europe are: England 863 tons; France 669 tons; Germany 674 tons, and Russia 328 tons. From another point of view there is an equally conspicuous difference. Thus each unit of the Japanese nation contributes 1.25 *yen* to the exchequer on account of military and naval expenditures, whereas the figures for the above four European States are: Russia 3.80 *yen*; England 29 *yen*: France 10.80 *yen* and Germany 5.50 *yen*. One more comparison is made, namely, a comparison founded on the foreign commerce of the countries under consideration. Thus Japan's foreign commerce gives an average of 11.90 *yen* per head of population, and is nine times her military and naval outlays; England's commerce averages 210 *yen* per head of her people and is seven times her naval and military expenditures; and Russia's commerce shows an average of 10 *yen*, which is only three times her unproductive outlays. All these figures are adduced to prove that Japan must spend more if she wishes to keep abreast of the time, and that an outlay of 115 million *yen* spread over ten years for an increase of 80,000 tons is, after all, a very modest programme.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL IN TOKYO.

On the 29th ultimo the German Association (*Doitsu-gaku Kyokai*) held a meeting in Tokyo to celebrate the opening of the new buildings of the German School in the Kanda district. His Excellency Count Arco Valley, accompanied by the members of the Imperial German Legation, attended the meeting. The Count made one of those tactful, clever speeches for which he is famous. He expressed on behalf of the members of his Legation and himself the greatest pleasure at the event of the day, and the conviction that the new school would promote the better understanding of the German language and German literature. Japan and Germany were far apart from a geographical point of view, but the spirit and sentiments of the two nations showed much in common, and everything tending to draw them together was to be welcomed. He was glad to be able to speak of a gift of books and educational instruments made by the Emperor of Germany to the new school. News of the gift had just been received and the books and instruments had been handed over to Mr. Omura in Berlin. His Excellency concluded by expressing sincere hopes for the development and prosperity of the school, hopes shared by his Sovereign and by the leaders of thought in Germany.

TOKYO LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The last round of the Ladies' Singles in the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Tournament will be played on Monday, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. between Miss Squire and Miss R. Squire. Below will be found the results of the matches hitherto played. Perhaps it should be explained that the games have been 90 up, a method of scoring which facilitates handicapping and enables the relative strength of the combatants to be tested more surely than is the case in the ordinary game of sets.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Miss R. Squire (received 30 from scratch) beat Miss Strange (received 30 from scratch) by 90 to 73.
2. Miss Squire (received 5 from scratch) beat Miss W. Squire (received 15 from scratch) by 90 to 64.
3. Princess Koudacheff (received 12 from scratch) beat Mrs. Vickers (received 30 from scratch) by 90 to 83.
4. Mrs. White (received 30 from scratch) beat Miss Von Fallot (received 25 from scratch) by 90 to 80.
5. Mrs. Messayedoff (received 20 from scratch) beat Miss Hall (scratch) by 90 to 49.
6. Mrs. Von Erckert (received 25 from scratch) beat Miss K. Takayanagi (received 30 from scratch) by 90 to 72.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Miss R. Squire (30 from scratch) beat Princess Koudacheff (12 from scratch) by 90 to 79.
2. Miss Squire (5 from scratch) beat Mrs. Messaydoff (20 from scratch) by 90 to 78.
3. Mrs. White (30 from scratch) beat Mrs. Von Erckert (25 from scratch) by 90 to 88.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Miss Squire (5 from scratch) beat Mrs. White (30 from scratch) by 90 to 79.
2. Miss R. Squire, a Bye.

FINALS.

Miss Squire (5 from scratch) to play Miss R. Squire (30 from scratch).

JAPANESE DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

King Edward has granted permission to three British officers to accept and wear decorations bestowed by the Emperor of Japan. Major-General Creagh, Commander of the forces in North China, receives the Second Class of the Rising Sun; Major Wingate receives the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun, and Captain St. John, who served as General Creagh's Aide-de-camp, receives the Fourth Class of the Sacred Treasure. The proximate reason for granting the decorations is that these officers attended the recent manœuvres. So far as we can remember this is the first instance of British officers being allowed to accept and ware Japanese decorations without being in the service of Japan.

JAPANESE CAVALRY.

That perennial question, the horsing of Japanese cavalry, has been again brought upon the *tapis*. Much appeared about it in these columns during former years, but all criticisms then penned were vitiated by the old-fashioned fallacy that the cavalry charge would always continue to be a feature of war, and that, consequently, momentum must be a primary requisite in the organization and equipment of a squadron. It is now seen, however, that the part to be acted by cavalry in the campaign of the hereafter will be very different from what it has been hitherto. No feature will be less likely to disfigure a battle than the hurling of a mass of horsemen at an infantry square or an artillery park, and as for the duty of neutralizing an enemy's cavalry should he attempt to use it in the old way, it will be performed much better by the rifle than by the trooper. The main function of horses for military purposes will be, first, to carry scouts, and, secondly, to transport men to points where, as infantry, they can best overcome the enemy's advantages of position. Hence what is wanted in the horse is not weight nor speed, the two constituents of momentum, but hardiness, endurance and ability to subsist on easily procurable fodder. Japan need scarcely take into consideration any part of the world except Far-Eastern Asia in organizing her army. If fate compels her to fight on the neighbouring continent, there are districts where flanking movements on a very large scale may have to be undertaken, and where there will be corresponding necessity for wide-range scouting. The best and most useful animal under such circumstances would be one accustomed to the climatic and topographical features of the district, and ready to subsist upon food locally procurable. It is a question whether the Chinese pony does not fulfil these conditions better than any other animal could. The Japanese pony, though a most unsightly beast so far as "points" are concerned, would probably live down any two Australian or even Irish horses on active service in Japan, but we believe that the Chinese pony satisfies still more fully the requirements of endurance and hardiness. No one would have thought of classing the Boer ponies above English cavalry horses for campaigning purposes a few years ago, but the verdict might be different now. At all events the horsing of Japan's cavalry is a problem not to be solved along the lines of ordinary stud theories. Japanese military men have to look closely at the capabilities of the material under their hand before they go farther afield and spend large sums to procure an animal possibly less serviceable and certainly far more costly. They are fully alive, we believe, to all the facts that have to be taken into account. Officers in big garrison towns like Tokyo or Osaka like to be able to appear on parade and in the streets on big, handsome beasts imported from Australia or California or specially bred in Japan. Would they take these animals with them on active service?

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S DESPATCH.

We mentioned last week that in accordance with the express commands of the Emperor. a despatch addressed by H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald to His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had been published throughout the empire. Instead of re-translating the Japanese version

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into English we have obtained a copy of the original, which runs thus :—

British Legation, Tokyo,
November 20th, 1902.

To His Excellency Baron JUTARO KOMURA,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Monsieur Le Ministre,

On the 11th of August last I forwarded to the Marquess of Lansdowne an account of the festivities in Japan in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having laid my despatch in question before His Majesty my gracious Sovereign, has received the King's commands to express his satisfaction at the success of these festivities, as well as his high appreciation of the friendly sentiments expressed by the press of all shades of opinion in Japan towards His Majesty and the nation over which he rules.

It affords me much pleasure to bring to Your Excellency's notice the satisfaction of His Majesty at the friendship displayed by Japan towards himself and his people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.
H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON SHAW.

A memorial brass has just been affixed to the south wall in S. Andrew's Church, Shiba, to commemorate the life and work of the late Archdeacon A. C. Shaw. The design was carried out by Messrs. Gawthorp of Long Acre, London, under instructions from Mr. J. Conder, F.R.I.B.A.

The inscription on the brass is as follows :—

In memory
of
Alexander Croft Shaw,
M.A., Archdeacon,
Founder of
S. Andrew's Church, Shiba,
Chaplain to H.B.M. Legation.
Sent out under the
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,
he was one of the first two Missionaries
of the Church of England to this City,
where he arrived September 25th 1873.
Here for twenty-nine years he remained,
bearing witness to Christ
by teaching and example,
building up many in the Faith,
and drawing many hearts by his
gentle courtesy and self-forgetfulness.
He fell asleep 13th of March, 1902, aged 56.
This Tablet is placed to testify to the honour
and affection in which he was held by the
British Community in Japan and by a large
circle of Japanese and other Friends.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 27th instant the United States Representative and Mrs. Buck held a reception at the American Legation in Tokyo to celebrate Thanksgiving Day. A very large number of persons of all nationalities attended, not merely because of the day, but also to signify their esteem for the exceptionally popular Minister who now has charge of United States interests in Japan.

The *Asama* and the *Takasago* arrived at Yokosuka on the 28th November, returning from their voyage to England, where they took part in the naval celebrations on the occasion of the Coronation. Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, Admiral Ito and a number of officers and officials went to Yokosuka to welcome the ships. There were fireworks and music, and we gather from newspaper accounts that quite a demonstration took place.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published returns showing the actual yield of the barley crop during the present year. The figure is 18,587,154 *koku*, being 2,053,053 *koku*, or 9.9 per cent., below last year's yield, and 989,448 *koku*, or 4.9 per cent., below the average crop.

The Foreign Office paid to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the 29th ultimo, in satisfaction of the latter's claims on account of losses in connexion with the Boxer troubles, a sum of 67,725 *yen*. The total hitherto paid out by the Foreign Office in satisfaction of private claims is 1,013,955 *yen*.

The promoters of the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Osaka in 1903, have issued a prospectus headed by a view of the buildings as they will appear when completed. The circular sets forth very lucidly in English the various attractions that will be presented by the exposition itself as well as by the many places of note that are situated within reach.

The death is announced of Mr. Kawasaki Chitora, at the age of 68, in Nagoya. Mr. Kawasaki was among the most renowned modern representatives of the Tosa School. He had been much connected with the encouragement of art education, and at the time of his death he was chief of the designing section of the Nagoya Applied Arts School. Readers of the *Kokka* are familiar with Mr. Kawasaki's beautiful and accurate delineations of the armour of old Japan ; a branch of study which had special importance for a painter of the Tosa Academy.

The rates of exchange announced by the *Official Gazette* for Customs' purposes, are striking. The Shanghai tael is put at 1.121 *yen* ; the Mexican dollar at 90 *sen* ; the Manila dollar at 84 *sen* and the Hongkong dollar at 82.7 *sen*. That is a veritable slump. The Mexican dollar is now worth only 21⅓ pence, whereas some of us can remember when it stood at 60 pence.

Mr. Yamamoto Azuma died on the 28th instant at the age of 69. He was a renowned *Kyôgen-shi* of the *Okura-riu* ; that is to say, a performer of *No-kyôgen* in the Okura style. Only a short time ago he was preceded to the grave by Mr. Okumura Yosaku, a not less celebrated *Kyogen-shi* of the *Izumi-riu*, and Tokyo journals, alluding to the deaths of these two artists within such a brief period, regard the events as a public calamity, and declare that scarcely any *Kyogen-shi* of equal merit now remains. The performer of *Kyôgen* is as highly thought of in Japan as the greatest actors on the ordinary stage, and since his performances are for the amusement of a higher order of society than frequenters of the theatre, he enjoys correspondingly greater honour. The history of his rise to eminence is not associated with the contempt that attaches to the beginnings of the theatre.

The Diet assembles on the 6th, but that day being Saturday, the business of organization can not be completed before Monday the 8th. Thus the official opening is expected to be on the 9th, and business will commence on the 10th.

The Osaka City Assembly met on the 1st instant and adopted a resolution to the effect that if the Gas Company applied for permission to lay pipes in the streets, the interests of the city must be considered, and compensation must be obtained from the Company. There seems to have been vehement opposition but it was apparently confined to three members, and when, after sundry delays, a signed ballot was taken, the votes showed that three stood for the Company, that four members had absented themselves from the division and that all the rest were against the Company. It may be assumed, therefore, that in the whole assembly only seven members were in agreement with the Company's claim.

A duck-hunting party was given at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 1st instant. Among the guests were the Staffs of the French, Russian, German, Dutch, Brazilian and Belgian Legations. A number of wild-fowl were captured. The Emperor and Empress were represented by H.I.H. Prince and Princess Kanin.

M. Boissonade has been appointed an honorary professor of the Imperial University.

In accordance with a bill passed by the Diet last session, the Government has now promulgated a law directing that the next census shall be taken in 1905 ; that the one following shall be in 1910, and that every succeeding census shall be at an interval of 10 years.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT ON CAMP-HILL.

Quite a "serious mix-up" took place on Camp-hill about 2 p.m. on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Betts, and the latter's sister were coming down the hill in a dogcart accompanied by a betto. They had just passed Dr. Wheeler's gateway when a heavily laden cart came up zig-zagging as those vehicles usually do to render the ascent more easy. Doubt as to the particular direction in which the cart was about to turn ended in the dogcart colliding with it, and the horse, startled by the shock, bolted down the slope first throwing his party out into the road. Mrs. Betts was the most severely injured, being indeed rendered insensible. She was severely cut on the left arm and also badly bruised on the chest. Her sister likewise sustained a severe shock, and Mr. Betts was injured on the left leg. Mrs. Betts was carried into Nagasaki's photographic store and Dr. Wheeler was called and treated the sufferers, the first named lady being conveyed home in an ambulance. The betto escaped unhurt.

Meanwhile the horse continued downhill and opposite the Iceworks ran into an empty jinrikisha with the result that both vehicles were upset and damaged, the horse was thrown down and the jinrikisha-man sustained slight injuries for which and for the damage to his property he has been compensated.

MUTINY ON A U.S. GUNBOAT.

A telegram to the *Manila Cablenews* says :— "A cablegram received by the War Department to-day states that forty-eight members of the crew of the gunboat *Isla de Luzon, en route* from Manila to New York, have been placed in irons on account of mutiny. During a high sea, the bed plates of the ship's machinery became loosened and the machinery shifted slightly, the ship acquired a decided list and a panic occurred among the crew. They sought to have the course of the steamer changed, and when the officers refused a mutiny followed which was quelled without bloodshed and the rebellious members of the crew were placed in irons."— The *Isla de Luzon* was one of the Spanish fleet conquered by Dewey It was settled and sunk at Cavite, but was subsequently raised by the Hongkong Dock Company, brought over to Hongkong and, says the *China Mail*, refitted here under the superintendence of the much-kissed Hobson.

It was reported that General Miles, Commander-in Chief of the U.S. army, at present on a visit to the Philippines, will leave Manila for Hongkong on Dec. 15th and travel home by way of China and Russia.

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INTERESTING CRITICISM.

THE *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* is a monthly magazine published by the Japan Press in Seething Lane, London. In its fourth number, that for October, a writer signing himself "C.L.B." discusses the house-tax question briefly and dispassionately. He does not throw any new light on the matter. He does not profess to throw any new light. On the other hand, he makes no misstatements of any consequence and the view he adopts is perfectly legitimate. Nevertheless his article is very strongly denounced by one of our local contemporaries, which calls it "an extraordinary travesty"; expresses astonishment that "any one with any pretence to know anything of the subject should perpetrate such stuff," and concludes that "it would probably be difficult to make a greater misrepresentation of the actual facts." It appears to us that the critic is more at fault in this case than the writer he criticises, and since the incident illustrates the discordant nature of the conceptions entertained about the house-tax question, a few lines may be devoted to the matter.

"C.L.B.'s" first point is that the idea of fair play is not satisfied when foreign residents in the former settlements claim exemption from a municipal tax which their Japanese neighbours have to pay. "The outsider," he says, "does not see why a foreigner should not pay a house tax if the native has to." This statement is denounced by the critic, and astonishment is expressed at the ignorance which betrays a man into "perpetrating such stuff." Wherein the ignorance consists, there is no attempt to prove, unless proof is to be sought in a subsequent allegation that "the writer ignores the fact that the land tax is contended by the foreigners to have been intended to cover all municipal purposes." The "land tax" "covering all municipal purposes"! What a profound acquaintance with the subject this assertion displays! Among the many correspondents and journalists that have discussed the matter in the past, not one has had the fine temerity to claim that the "land tax" paid by foreigners covers all municipal charges. What part of the land rent is to be regarded as "land tax" remains uncertain to this day, and the uncertainty has afforded an opportunity for sundry conjectures. But the most largely licensed critic has not previously "perpetrated" the marvellous allegation that municipal taxes are included in the "land tax." Let us assume, however, that the critic intended to say "land rent" and that correct diction was a secondary consideration with him. His point then becomes, as we understand him, that the foreign residents do pay house tax since house tax is a municipal impost and all municipal imposts are included in the land rent. If that be the contention, then we have to admit, first, that a tax which did not exist at the time of fixing the land rent was nevertheless included in that rent; and secondly, that whereas Japanese subjects, in common with the subjects and citizens of all countries in the world, are liable to have their burden of taxation increased or diminished according to local or national exigencies, foreign residents in Japan are exempt from any such liability in the matter of municipal taxes, and are secured for all time against any addition to the charges assessed nearly half a century ago. In other words, it is claimed for the foreign residents that they are entitled to a privilege never previously granted by a State to any section of its inhabitants, the privilege of perpetual immunity from every change of local taxes. That is in truth, the claim advanced, as witness an article attacking this same "C.L.B." in the columns of a Kobe journal, where it is stated that, "the kernel of the dispute is not an attempt on the part of foreigners to evade legitimate taxation, but the claim by the lease-holders that the Japanese Government, in return for what were described by Mr. BERTIE, the English negotiator, as numerous and important concessions, should abide by the *status quo* as regards property in the Settlements to which it consented when the Treaty was made." There is not the slightest ambiguity about this claim. What the Kobe journal explicitly contends, and what the Yokohama journal implicitly alleges, is that foreign residents are enjoying a special exemption granted by Japan in consideration of "numerous and important concessions" made by the British Government in other directions. In the face of such a claim there remains no room for the pretence that the house tax is included in the land rent and that no discrimination is made in favour of foreign residents. "The kernel" of the anti-house-tax case is that such discrimination is enjoyed and that its enjoyment was purchased by concessions of another kind. Hence "C.L.B.'s" mistake is not his statement that foreign residents are exempted from a house tax which their Japanese neighbours have to pay, but his failure to note the claim that such exemption was expressly purchased by the British negotiators and deliberately sold by the Japanese Government. As to that claim, there is one comment to be made; namely, that no Government can be held to have deliberately divested itself of one of the fundamental attributes of sovereignty, unless there exists most unequivocal evidence of the fact. The right of adjusting taxation so as to meet the State's exigencies is a fundamental attribute of sovereignty. If at the time of Treaty Revision, Japan agreed to abandon that right in favour of the foreign residents in the former Settlements, the agreement must be producable in absolutely explicit form. There is no such agreement. Attempts have been made to infer that some intention of the kind was present in the minds of the negotiators, but, as a matter of fact, the history of the negotiations bears a wholly different interpretation.

"C.L.B." is further condemned for saying:—"There is hardly a single instance of a foreign resident in Yokohama demanding that the Japanese Government should allow him to pay something towards police protection and towards lights." Concerning that assertion—not a very serious or brilliant assertion, it must be admitted, the critic says:—

> Probably it would be difficult to make a greater misrepresentation of the actual fact. The writer will probably be astonished to learn that up to the last the foreign landholders in Kobe taxed themselves voluntarily to police, light and repair the roads of the Settlement, besides doing much to add to the comfort and beauty of the place. Even in Yokohama, where the Municipality was quickly handed over to the Japanese authorities, the lighting of the streets was in the hands of foreigners up to the time the revised treaties came into force.

It is unquestionably true that the foreign residents of Yokohama paid for, or contributed to, the cost of lighting the streets up to the time when the revised treaties went into operation, but it is unquestionably very misleading to assert that "the foreign landholders in Kobe taxed themselves voluntarily to police, light and repair the roads of the Settlement, besides doing much to add to the comfort and beauty of the place." The "voluntary" element in the story is difficult to detect. By the "Arrangement" of 1868, it was provided that the municipal affairs of the Kobe and Osaka Settlements should be in the hands of the local Japanese and Consular Authorities, in conjunction with a standing committee elected by the foreign community, and on account of the expenses a certain proportion of the ground-rent was to be appropriated annually, each land-renter being liable to a further payment of limited amount to provide for the cost of a foreign police force. With the fund thus accruing the municipal outlays were defrayed. Where the "voluntary contribution" came in, we really fail to see, and truly we think that "C.L.B." would have better merited the attacks made upon him had he committed himself to assertions like those of his assailants.

There is one question worth propounding in this context. Granting the correctness of the assertions that the Yokohama foreign residents paid for the lightning of the streets up to the date of the operation of the revised treaties, and that the Kobe residents taxed themselves to police, light and repair the roads of the Settlement, why should both communities be exempted from those burdens now? As a matter of fact the abolition of the Settlements and their inclusion in the communes imposed new local obligations of a fiscal nature on the residents. Yet we have it here explicitly declared that their fiscal burdens were heavier in pre-revision days than they are now. Is that the *status quo* so vehemently contended for?

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"A STRANGE STORY."

IN a recent issue we commented strongly on a story published by the *Niroku Shimpo*—a story of a revolting nature, wholly unfit for the columns of any journal, and obviously false in some important details. Our comments are partially traversed by the *Japan Times*, which points out that the story did not appear originally in the *Niroku Shimpo*, and that, consequently, the latter journal can not be held primarily responsible for circulating such an abomination. If the order of precedence in these matters be of any importance, we concede the justice of the *Japan Times*' remarks, and amend our former statement in the sense that the *Niroku* did not set, but merely followed, a shocking example. The first offender appears to have been the *Osaka Mainichi*, which paper, since it enjoys the distinction of having the largest circulation in Japan, now also enjoys the distinction of having disgusted an unprecedentedly great number of persons by a single act of brutality.

But if we concede the point made by the *Japan Times* in this respect, namely, that the offence against decency was perpetrated not by one journal only, but by several, and that the *Niroku Shimpo* merely formed one of the obscene mob, instead of being its leader, we most emphatically dissent from our contemporary's inference that since the tale appeared in four or five journals, it merits the credence due to united testimony. The *Japan Times* is perfectly cognizant of newspaper practice in this country in the matter of acknowledging intelligence extracted from the columns of another journal. There is no idea of acknowledgment, in 99 cases out of every 100. A paragraph appearing in newspaper *A* may be paraphrased, or may be extracted verbatim, for the purposes of newspaper *B*, but in either event the source is rarely indicated. It is quite easy to see that the Tokyo journals which opened their columns to this disgusting fabrication, took the thing from the *Osaka Mainichi*. Possibly it is less immoral to exhibit a stolen bestiality than to manufacture it for exhibition. That is a metaphysical distinction which we can not undertake to decide. But when we are asked to admit that a statement derives truth from the mere fact of repetition, we must demur. Besides! the *Japan Times* is mistaken in supposing—as it apparently does—that when we denounced the tale as impossible in some of its leading features, we were influenced either by the character of the journal publishing it or by the hypothesis that only one newspaper had spoken. For the matter of that, we attach as much credence to the utterances of the *Niroku Shimpo* as we do to those of almost any other Japanese journal. Our denunciation was based solely on inherent evidences furnished by the story itself. And we now repeat, in spite of the iteration of the tale by several newspapers and in spite of the protestations of the *Niroku Shimpo*—which suggests that we are venturing to pass judgment on matters beyond our knowledge—we now repeat that the facts related are in some essential respects necessarily false, and that when parts of a story pass beyond the range of the possible, the credibility of what remains becomes a vanishing quantity.

There is a word to be said to the *Niroku Shimpo*. That journal, replying to our article, assumes the position that revelations of the kind in question are made in the interests of good ethics. Such a plea has been frequently advanced in defence of the doings of the yellow journal, and has always been dismissed as a contemptible subterfuge. To corrupt the minds of thousands of persons for the sake of punishing the corruption of one, is a procedure too extravagant for serious consideration. The yellow journal collects dirt and sells it for the sake of the money brought by the transaction, and for that sake solely. No one is deceived for an instant by miserable pretences about the sweetening influences of the free atmosphere of exposure, or about the corrective effects of obscenity publicly pilloried. The man is a public enemy, deserving permanent confinement in a house of correction, who acts upon the belief that a newspaper's columns are a proper place for recording the detailed history of all sins however revolting. There is a beautiful flower called the purity of innocence which it should be the aim of every one to shelter and cultivate. Tokyo and some other Japanese cities are cursed by the presence of blackguards in whose creed the defilement of their fellow-citizens' minds does not weigh for an instant against the profits of publishing a sensation. It results that no household which takes in the newspapers expressly designed for the reading of women and young people can escape contamination. Is that the result that the *Niroku Shimpo* contemplates? Is that the state of "good morality" it labours to promote?

IS IT ANTI-FOREIGN?

WE observe that at a recent meeting of the Kobe Municipal Assembly, when the question of carrying out certain harbour improvements was under consideration, a member named Mr. NAKAJIMA, as well as a Mr. MUROTANI, objected to the proposal that the improvements should be made at the American hatoba instead of at the Japanese. The point relied on by the objectors was that the authorities, in choosing the American hatoba, had been influenced solely by partiality towards foreigners; had, in fact, obeyed the general disposition prevailing in Japan to do for strangers much more than is done for natives. A Kobe journal, in recounting this incident, applies the term "anti-foreign" to the objection—which, it may be added, received short shrift at the hands of the meeting—, but we are inclined to think that though the epithet is very natural, its use is scarcely justifiable. It is a fact with which every careful observer must be familiar that a foreigner receives far more consideration than a native from Japanese officials and from the Japanese public generally. We have noticed the discrimination again and again, and we have frequently heard, or overheard, emphatic comments passed on it by Japanese. If a foreigner happens to be travelling by rail, he will receive from the guard and the porters attention such as is paid to Japanese of very high position only. If he accosts a policeman, the latter treats him with marked deference and is conspicuously helpful. If he finds himself in a Japanese crowd, he is sure not to be jostled or incommoded. Above all, in transactions where chicanery is at a premium, the foreigner fares better than the Japanese. This last proposition will probably be traversed by many of our readers, and we therefore hasten to say that its scope is limited. In some minor transactions of every-day life the alien is probably more victimized than the native. He is charged a higher rent for a Japanese house; he has to pay more for the necessities of existence; the *jinrikisha* coolie fleeces him with less compunction, and the inn-keeper presumes unconscionably on his ignorance. But it has fallen within the range of our own experience to observe that in fixing the prices of articles which have no settled market value, the Japanese tradesman will supplement his *ijin-muki* demand by several hundreds per cent. if a fellow-countryman of rank and wealth is to be exploited. However, without insisting on that point, which, after all, has a very narrow application, we think it will be agreed that the Japanese must often labour under a sense of being discriminated against. The fact is perhaps more palpable in society. Any one that has visited a ball room in Tokyo must have noticed how the Japanese guests are thrust into the back-ground, and how the foreigner seems to have a monopoly of enjoyment. There, indeed, the fact that the Japanese lady does not dance is mainly responsible. But the average individual seldom pauses to analyse causes. He observes results only and shapes his opinion accordingly. Hence ninety-nine Japanese out of every hundred must carry away from a foreign-style entertainment the feeling that they have been effaced by the foreigner and subordinated to him. There is certainly much to be said on the other side. The foreign resident has his own causes of complaint and can justly urge that he, too, is unpleasantly discriminated against. It is not, agreeable, for example, to have one's progress through the streets of a city punctuated by choruses of children crying "neko papa," neither is it agreeable to observe that the women of Europe and America are regarded by the average Japanese as creatures very beautiful and very interesting but altogether not to be imitated. However, we are not here seeking to strike a balance. Our aim is merely to point out that in many important

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respects the foreigner meets with consideration such as the native does not enjoy, and that the fact has gradually forced itself upon the offended attention of a section of the Japanese people. The matter has probably no special importance. But it is apt to have results inviting erroneously interpretation. as seems to have been the case in Kobe.

THE LATE DR. PARKER.

The death of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, which we recorded on Tuesday, removes a commanding figure from the ranks of English Nonconformists. A short time before his death, Messrs. Cassell & Co. published a Life of this eminent divine written by Dr. William Adamson, which the *Academy* reviewed in the following appreciative strain :—

Nothing could be conceived in a more sympathetic spirit than Dr. Adamson's book, though, as an old familiar friend, he is, no doubt, in a position to reveal the worst. He is a hero-worshipper, and Dr. Parker is his hero. This provides him with a standard by which things are ranked in importance. To a mere member of the outside public much that is recorded in these pages of Dr. Parker's tours and receptions and presentations seems trivial ; but the simple kindliness that breathes in the lines disarms criticism. Rather it persuades Gallio into a sympathetic frame, and convinces him that the man's character is an electricity that gives life to the common coil through which it is turned.

It is indeed impossible to read of Dr. Joseph Parker's achievements and not to embrace the conviction that in his own line—as the exponent of a certain biblical theology of human life and ends, as an impassioned vindicator of what to him are divinely revealed testimonies, as a fearless commentator on external affairs as seen in the light of his thus illumined conscience—he is a man touched with genius. First, last, and altogether he is a preacher. He was daubing a wall with (probably hideous) paint, when Joseph Parker determined that he was a preacher. Since then he has preached to all the world about everything. It is his fad, his hobby (he says so), his life. Read here the history of his Thursday midday services at the City Temple. It is an extraordinary record of the persuasive power of a very convinced and straight-forward egoism (the biographer sanctions the word), determined upon a right line of conscience, shedding its light upon the daily path of the common man. He goes into the pulpit from a bath. And mixed thousands listen to a clean man talking clean thoughts about a dirty world. He talks paradox or surprise, but that is because he feels so clean that he may. You will remember the phrase that illumined bills of the evening papers :—"God damn the Sultan." But the bold phrase was arrived at by way of climax, and the passage which led up to it is worth quoting, because it shows how little the speaker, as he gradually clambered to it, had expected to find it at the top of the ladder. The Emperor William on some festive occasion about the time of the Armenian troubles had uttered the words "My friend, the Sultan."

I was astonished. I could have sat down in humiliation and terror. The Great Assassin had insulted civilisation, and outraged every Christian sentiment, and defied concerted Europe. He may have been the Kaiser's friend ; he was not yours, he was not mine ; he was not God's. Down with such speaking ! and let every man's voice be heard in this matter ; then the Liberals may come back to power. So long as any man can say "My friend, the Sultan," I wish to have no commerce or friendship with that man. The Sultan drenched the land with blood ; cut up men, women, and children ; spared none ; ripped up the womb ; bayonetted the babe ; and did all manner of hellish iniquity. He may have been the Kaiser's friend, but in the name of God, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost—speaking of the Sultan not as an individual, not merely as a man, but speaking of him as the Great Assassin—I say, God damn the Sultan !

Everybody was astonished ; they all shouted for joy ; and the preacher, you may be sure, was the most surprised man in that big place. Take another example—one of a different kind. The preacher—the born preacher, who is preacher first and last—must reflect his own emotions into other souls or he is a mere block, he feels. A few years ago Dr. Parker lost his wife. That is not, you would say, a matter for the preacher to expand himself upon. On the contrary, it is quite a fitting opportunity. Mrs. Parker would seem to have been an exceptional, an admirable, woman ; and to have been recognised as such by frequenters of the City Temple. The preacher is bound by his temperament to miss no opportunity of impressing his mind upon others : the more intensely stirred his own, the more importunate the necessity. The sermon is a fine effort of eloquence, but the note of personal originality was struck afterwards in an epilogue. You know so well the attitude to be attempted ; what then do you think of this—the parenthesis : "I asked God—though I have not prayed for several days—to send her to be near me. . . ."? It is almost too natural to be sincere ; yet, remembering the man's life, his "formation" (as the monks say), the rest of him as it is shown before the critical world of his intimates and rivals, one accepts it, with its daring.

SUDDEN DEATH IN YOKOHAMA.

A young German named Paul Dollfus, who only arrived in Japan on Oct. 26th by the Nordd. Lloyd steamer *Sachsen*, was found dead in bed on Tuesday morning in his room at the Hotel Geneve under circumstances which impart some mystery to the affair. It appears that Mr. Dollfus, who was a resident of Dresden and a chemist by profession, left Europe for the purpose of taking up an appointment as advisory dyer to a large blanket factory in the neighbourhood of Tokyo. He does not appear to have been over-cautious in the contracting of monetary liabilities and the result was that latterly he found himself owing a saloon and restaurant at No. 75 a considerable amount for chits ; he was also in debt to the hotel in which he resided. It is stated that he attempted to borrow money from the former wherewith to satisfy the latter and on being refused announced his intention of taking his own life. It is further observed that the deceased had consulted a local physician who intimated to him that his heart was weak and that he should not enter upon his duties for a time.

On Tuesday about 8.30 a.m. M. Dubois, the proprietor of the Hotel Geneve, had occasion to call Mr. Dollfus but on knocking at the door and failing to elicit a response was informed by the roomboy that the gentleman was still asleep. Desisting, M. Dubois went downstairs, and a little later was summoned by the boy who declared the guest had shot himself—an idea which had its rise in the fact that a revolver lay on the table close to the bed. On going upstairs M. Dubois found that the deceased was still partially warm and at once sent for Dr. Koch, who arrived in a few minutes and declared life to be extinct. Later an examination was conducted by Dr. Wheeler and the Japanese responsible officials which resulted in the discovery of several phials of poison, prussic acid, arsenic, etc., in the deceased's effects, and these with the dregs of a draught that had been drunk from a glass standing near the bed, were taken charge of and will be analysed. Till this investigation is completed it is impossible to say whether the case is or is not merely one of death from natural causes.

A peculiarly sad feature of the case is that the young wife of the deceased (her husband was only twenty-eight years of age) is understood to be coming out in the *Bayern*. Her distressing situation when she arrives may be imagined.

We learn that no doubt is entertained by the authorities as to the fact that the death of Mr. P. Dollfus resulted from the taking of poison. It is also stated officially that the deceased had not entered into any contract with a Japanese factory in Tokyo, and it is also denied that his wife is coming out in the steamer *Bayern*. It is even doubtful whether he was married. The body is now in the German Hospital and the funeral takes place to-day. It appears that a search of the deceased's effects has disclosed the fact that no letters or documents exist throwing light upon the sad occurrence.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Jiumin* publish very sympathetic paragraphs with reference to the death of Mr. Dollfus. It is most sad, they say, that a foreign expert should have come to a distant country to take up a promising appointment, and should at once find himself crippled by disease and confronted by destitution. Certainly it is a lamentable story.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

A religious movement of great interest has occurred in America among Polish Catholics. There are over two and a half millions of Poles now living in the United States, and their material condition is one of steadily increasing prosperity.

Their nation is one, as is well-known, of deep-seated piety. But they are quite as tenacious in their love of personal liberty as in their devotion to religion, and this has brought about a separation from the Roman Catholic communion which is of considerable magnitude. More than twenty years ago the people demanded equal rights with the clergy in the management of ecclesiastical property. Two of their priests refused to acknowledge Roman jurisdiction in matters of property, but later on they were reconciled to Rome by the Papal Delegate, Archbishop, now Cardinal, Satolli. But dissatisfaction still remained, and finally one of the pastors, Rev. Anthony Kazlowski, after trying to pacify the people in his panish, but in vain, consented to lead out such as were determined upon independence. Thus was organized in 1894 the "Polish Catholic Independent Church" of America. Numbers grew, and at last the increase of adherents, including other priests, caused the new body to seek a unifying centre. Accordingly, in 1897, Father Kozlowski was unanimously nominated to be Bishop. He applied to the "Old Catholics" of Europe for consecration, and on the 31st of November, 1897, at Berne, he was duly consecrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Herzog of Switzerland, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gul, of the so-called Jansenist Church of Holland, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Weber of Bonn.

Bishop Kozlowski has adherents in all parts of the United States, and there are now 26 churches, 24 priests, 80,000 baptized members, 13,000 school children, 31 buildings, and other property besides.

Great indignation is expressed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and tremendous pressure is exerted to prevent an increase of the schism, and to destroy the work as far as it has already gone. Under the influence of this tremendous pressure Bishop Kozlowski has sought for aid.

He has therefore applied to the Bishops of the American Episcopal Church, influenced by the repeated declarations of the Anglican Episcopate made in recent years that "Christian unity can only be restored by a return to the principles of unity exemplified by the undivided Catholic Church," and that they "see no reason why they should not admit the Old Catholics—both clergy and laity—to Holy Communion on the same terms as their own communicants," and has formally asked to be admitted to the Anglican fellowship and communion, sincerely and heartily accepting the terms offered by the Anglican Episcopate.

He asks this grace because he feels that he must have Catholic communion. He cannot ask their sympathy. The American Episcopal Church, the daughter of the Church of England, is such a centre of Catholic life that he can appeal to her for the friendship, advice and sympathy which he needs.

He maintains the ancient Catholic doctrine, refusing his assent to the modern additions, unauthorized by Catholic tradition, of the Imma-

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culate Conception of St. Mary, and of Papal Infallibility.

The parties to the proposed union would maintain their own jurisdiction as Catholic Bishops, and there would be no mingling of property.

This movement of itself is most interesting, and still more so as evincing the plainness of the evidence as to the Catholic character of the Anglican Communion. The Bishops of the American Church at a recent meeting in Philadelphia received the formal request of Bishop Kozlowski with cordiality, and appointed a committee to prepare plans for union, to be presented to the next meeting of the General Convention, two years hence. There is little doubt that the proposed union will be effected.

SACERDOS CATHOLICUS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is a full translation of Mr. Kondo Rempei's speech at the last semi-annual meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha :—

At the last half-yearly meeting of shareholders, I stated that, judging from the prevalence of tradal depression, the income for the next half year would probably show a decrease. I am happy to say that my forecast has not been verified by events. The income for the half year shows an increase of over a hundred and thirty thousand *yen*. Thus, after setting aside the legal reserve, and after paying a regular dividend of 10 per cent. and a special dividend of 2 per cent., we are able to make an addition of eight hundred thousand *yen* to the fund for Extending Services and Improving the Fleet, which exceeds the appropriation of last term by a hundred thousand *yen*, and we are able to carry over seven hundred thousand to the next account, as set forth in the Report, which I now beg to submit. I think that these facts must be said to represent a satisfactory result, in consideration of the commercial depression that prevails. It must not be supposed, however, that this fortunate result constitutes any evidence of a revival of activity in the business world. The Report shows that our income from the carriage of goods decreased, and although the deficiency thus caused was partially balanced by an increased revenue from passenger traffic, the success we have achieved is largely attributable to comparative freedom from accidents and to administrative reforms resulting in reduction of expenses. The fact is that in consequence of the annual extension of the limits of the Company's business, mutually compensating factors are created. What is lost at home is gained abroad, and a deficiency in one direction is balanced by an increase in another, so that things average up to a good general result. But it can not be said that any signs of business revival are yet apparent, or that there is any reason to anticipate an improvement during the next three or four months. Moreover, if we examine the case of one of this Company's most important services, the European line, it appears that whereas formerly the freight on eastward cargo was at least 30/ per ton, a great increase in the number of vessels has now caused such keen competition that rates are steadily declining. Iron, for example, can not be obtained at a higher freight than 15/ or 16/ per ton Australia, also, has long suffered so badly from drought that there is no appearance of a revival of business. Taking all things into consideration, we must undoubtedly anticipate a reduction in our freight returns for next half year, as compared with this. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the improvement witnessed in our passenger traffic during the past half year may be continued. Thus, the exhibition next year in Osaka will probably have the effect of augmenting the number of domestic and foreign travellers, and further owing to deficient crops in the north and east this year, there has recently been a large transport of rice in that direction from the south and west. It may, of course, be apprehended that these are merely temporary causes of improvement, but if the movement of goods should happily be maintained, our home prospects will not be without grounds of hope. On the whole, however, I believe that any increase of our business in the next half year can not be anticipated, and I can only trust, as you, Gentlemen, doubtless do, that my forecast may prove erroneous.

Passing next to the question of the Directors whose terms of service is about to expire, I desire to say a word in the capacity of representative of the Directors now in office. Doubtless you have had many faults to find with their management of affairs, but owing to the confidence you have reposed in them, they have been able to discharge their duties, however imperfectly, and to bring their term to a successful conclusion, a result which they count very fortunate. In this context I trust you will permit me to submit a few details relating to the Company's business during that term.

In the first place, the Company's assets, as shown in the ledger on the closing day of the last term of service, namely, the 30th of September 1899, amounted to 34,660,000 *yen*, in round figures, whereas on the 30th of Sept. 1902, they aggregated 40,574,000 *yen*, an increase of over 5,900,000 *yen*, or an average growth of nearly 2 millions annually. Again, with regard to the Company's fleet, which, as a business instrument, constitutes its principal asset, the number of sea-going steamers on the last day of the previous term was 66, and their total tonnage was 195,535 tons, but on the last day of this term the number had increased to 70 vessels with a total tonnage of 221,871 tons. Thus there has been an increase of 4 in the number of steamers, and of 26,330 in the tonnage. These facts may fairly be regarded as evidence that the Company stands on a firm basis and that its business has developed.

In the next place, at the general meeting in May of last year the hitherto unlimited term of the ships' depreciation was for the first time given a limit of 25 years, a long entertained desire being thus realized and the Company's shipping system placed on a proper basis, to the profound satisfaction of the Directors. As a consequence of that decision, the ships' value which, at the end of the last term of office averaged 106 *yen* per ton in the assets, was reduced to 97 *yen* at the close of the present term, in spite of the fact that the cost of shipbuilding is increasing yearly. Further, where the ships' age, three years ago, averaged 14 years, it now averages 13 years, so that the fleet may be said to be growing younger as time goes by. Again, the average tonnage of the vessels was 2,963 tons at the close of the last term, but it is now 3,170 tons. In short, during the past three years, the ships have grown younger, the price has become cheaper and their size has increased, all of which results from having fixed a limit for the depreciation system. It is the custom with maritime experts to estimate the condition of a shipping company from the age of its vessels and the value at which they stand in its books. Happily this company has now reached a position which, I think, warrants it in feeling not merely no shame but even a sense of pride in the presence of other companies.

In accordance with a resolution adopted during the present term of office, a fund for the extension of services and improvement of the fleet has been formed, and eight hundred thousand *yen* being now added to the appropriations made in previous accounts, the fund totals two million *yen*. This fund is of the utmost importance from the point of view of the Company's business as well as from that of its assets, for it affords a means of replacing old ships by new, as well as of gradually improving the vessels and extending the services. It is, in fact, an indispensable fund, and I believe that its formation was a particularly suitable measure on the Company's part, having regard to the state of affairs in the shipping world.

The fund for the equalization of dividends stood at 660,000 *yen* at the close of the last term of service, whereas now by gradual appropriations it has been brought to 3,300,000 *yen*. The Company's business has its good years and its bad. Anything may happen at any moment. Should the earnings during a term prove insufficient to pay the usual dividend, this fund affords the means of doing so. It is consequently an asset of the utmost importance and enables the average dividends to be kept up.

I remember that at the close of the last term of service, I spoke of the past as the period of the Company's growth, and comparing it to an effigy which had just been constructed but which still lacked the eyes, I explained that we were then entering the period of adjustment. I venture to think that during the term under review that aim has not been neglected, and that the pupils have been added to the eyes. At the same time, attention has been paid to reorganizing the business and economizing expenses. During the term a reform has been carried out, the result of which is a reduction of over 400 persons in the shore and sea staffs, which, supplemented by other measures of adjustment, is expected to produce an economy of expenditures to the extent of 180,000 *yen* during next term.

Further I have no hesitation in saying that the Company's credit has largely increased at home and abroad, and that a considerable addition has thus been made to one of its principal intangible assets. For we are now enabled to obtain from the Universities, or from the High Commercial College or from other educational institutions, public or private, graduates whom we can train so that they become by degrees conversant with our business and acquire competence to take satisfactory charge of our most important affairs, which fact represents an intangible asset of great value not to be purchased with money.

It is a source of no little pride to your Directors that, as results of the last term of their office, they are happily able to report increase of the Company's business, reorganization of its administration and improvement of the quality of its staff.

I have now to speak about the cardinal features of the Company's business and of its enterprises in the past.

As I have taken occasion at each general meeting since May of last year to make a detailed statement of the noticeable features in the world of maritime affairs, I need not repeat the facts now. Briefly summarized, the trend of the time is toward keen competition and the devotion of utmost strength to maritime affairs. Language may differ and terminology vary, but it is an indisputable fact that the tendency of each country is to give direct or indirect protection to its own shipping interests. Among the prominent events in the world of maritime affairs, none attracted more attention than the formation of a great steam ship trust by the Morgan Combination. The vessels are to be transferred on the last day of the current year, and preliminary measures are now in rapid progress. Germany also is plainly bent upon employing national resources for the encouragement of shipping enterprise. The English Government alone seemed to be maintaining a tranquil attitude until last year, when the public at length became excited and in consequence of representations from chambers of maritime commerce, Parliament appointed a committee of inquiry. According to subsequent intelligence, a maritime company is about to be formed, or has already been formed, in England with a capital of 200 million *yen*. Further the British Government has virtually concluded with the Cunard Steamship Company an agreement under which the latter undertakes to build two steamers capable of developing a speed of from 24 to 25 knots, the Government lending the money at the extremely low rate of 2¼ per cent. interest, repayment to be made in twenty annual instalments, and the Company receiving an annual subsidy of one and a half million *yen*. Moreover, it has been arranged that there is to be a line of twenty-knot steamers between England and Canada, and that the Dominion and the Home Governments will between them grant for ten years a subsidy of 2¼ million *yen* annually. It is not yet certain whether the order will go to the Canadian Pacific Railway or to a Syndicate of lines, but as to the fact that the service is to be established, it has been definitely settled.

That England, who is called the Queen of the Ocean, should have taken up the question of maritime enterprise so keenly, can not fail to attract universal observation, and the effect in adding fuel to the world's maritime fever may be

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foreseen without difficulty. It is in Germany that the fever reaches its highest point. A speech delivered by the President of the North German Lloyds at the launch of the *Kaiser Wilhelm the Second*—said to be the finest ship in the world—shows what a degree of zeal the Germans bring to maritime enterprise. He said in the course of his remarks:—"A French friend of mine lately asked me whether it was true that the Emperor of Germany gave such munificent assistance out of the privy purse to German steamship companies that they were able to build large ships and to extend their maritime enterprise. Moreover, I hear that at a meeting of the British Committee of Examination it was positively stated that German shipping companies are in receipt of large subsidies from the Government. All these assertions err as to the true significance of the facts. In accordance with agreements made with the Government the two great shipping companies of Germany have established regular lines in the Atlantic and to the Far East, and in consideration of these services they are in receipt of due subsidies from the State. But this is nothing more than compensation which the Government considers necessary in the interests of commercial development. As to the question of the Emperor's privy funds, the proper interpretation is that certain assistance comes from His Majesty's exchequer in accordance with the Imperial will. His Majesty, graciously desiring that facilities should be provided for Germans travelling on business and that the development of their commerce should be promoted, has been pleased to extend his munificent aid to the accomplishment of these ends, and we and other German subjects who are the humble recipients of the Imperial benevolence are bound to labour for the development of trade." Such language furnishes a sufficient indication of the spirit animating the German people in matters of maritime enterprise.

With regard to the sentiments of the English people, official and private, in these matters, the latest reports show that Mr. Gerald Balfour, now President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting of the Master Cutlers at Sheffield on the 30th of September, with reference to the Government's agreement with the Cunard Company, delivered an important speech which appeared in the English papers, and was subsequently copied by the journals of continental Europe, attracting apparently great attention. The gist of what he said was this:—

Englishmen are naturally jealous of everything that affects the British mercantile position and the interests of the British mercantile marine. It is to our mercantile marine that we owe erection of the great empire of which the ocean is the highway, and without which that empire could hardly continue to exist. It is not from the present year only that the transference of a considerable portion of our shipping in the Atlantic to American financial control dates. It began before this year. Before the formation of the Atlantic shipping combination the fleets of several of our great shipping companies had passed, not indeed away from the British flag—for the vessels of these companies continued to retain their British nationality—but into American ownership. This transfer had already excited considerable attention, and caused some uneasiness; but that uneasiness was greatly accentuated after it had become known that two other companies, including the famous White Star Line, with its magnificent fleet, containing some of the finest ocean liners afloat, had gone the same way as the companies to which I have referred. But when these companies had passed under the control of a single corporation domiciled in another country, and when this combination had also been joined by the two great German lines, the Anglo-American Line and the North-German Lloyd, feeling in this country was still further excited. Afterwards it became known that the terms on which the German companies had joined the combination were different from those on which the British companies had joined the combination; for it appeared that, while the British companies had been practically absorbed into the American combination, the German companies, on the other hand, preserved their identity, preserved their power of individual development, and had, in fact, entered really as an equal power into the alliance with the American combination, as an alliance which, after a certain period of years, might be brought to an end by either party to it. It was not surprising that these arrangements when they became known should have produced a deep impression upon the British public; and it was not unnatural that the British public should look to the Government, and should expect the Government to take some action in the matter.—(Cheers.) This question, moreover, had a naval aspect as well as a commercial aspect. The White Star Line contained some of the finest cruisers at the disposal of the Admiralty. An agreement, indeed, existed between the White Star Line and the Admiralty, which for a few years longer, placed its vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty. But we had no guarantee whatever that when that agreement came to an end these vessels, or any others that might be built, would be still at the disposal of the Admiralty, or even that they would continue to fly the British flag. What aggravated the position was that the great German lines which had entered into partnership which the combination possessed three vessels, and were building a fourth vessel, of a speed higher than any which was at the disposal of our own Admiralty to serve as merchant cruisers. Now, let me make for a few minutes a digression. The acquisition by the German companies of these vessels of 23½ knots has often been made as a reproach to the enterprise of our own shipping community, which had no vessel of the same class to set in comparison with them. I think that injustice is done there to our great shipping companies. The plain fact of the matter is that vessels of that high speed cannot be run so as to be commercially remunerative, except when aided by a heavy subsidy from the State. The White Star Line or the Cunard Line could undoubtedly have built and run such vessels if they had thought it commercially to their advantage to do so. If they have not done so it was because they did not think it commercially advantageous that such vessels should be constructed and run on such terms as existed. But, if it is desirable that we should possess such vessels, that we should have such vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty, that such vessels should be attached to the British Navy for possible services in time of war, I think you will see that from the naval point of view also a possible monopoly of the entire Atlantic trade by a foreign corporation was a serious matter which it was necessary to take seriously into account. That, my lords and gentlemen, was the situation with which the Government has had to deal. It will be for the country to judge whether it has dealt with it successfully. But what we have done is this. We opened negotiation both with Lord Inverclyde, the chairman of the Cunard Company, and with Mr. Pierpont Morgan, as representing the Atlantic Shipping Combination; and it is the barest justice to say of both these gentlemen that they have shown the utmost readiness to meet the wishes of the Government. We have been able to enter into an agreement, both with Lord Inverclyde and also with Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the general effect of which I shall be in a position to state to you now. I ought to add that, of course, the agreement made with Lord Inverclyde will have to be submitted to the shareholders of the Cunard Company; but I do not anticipate that their assent to the agreement is likely to be withheld.

The Cunard Company have pledged themselves to remain in every respect a British company, managed by British directors, with the shares not to be transferred to anybody but British subjects. Their ships are to be officered by British officers. They also engage to construct two vessels of 24 to 25 knots, that is to say, vessels a knot faster than any other in the fleet. These two vessels, as well as the entire Cunard fleet, will remain at the disposal of the Admiralty, the Admiralty being at liberty to charter or purchase any of them at any time on terms fixed in the agreement. I have already explained that the construction and running of these vessels cannot be effected on commercial principles. But in order to reduce the expenditure as far as possible the agreement provides that the capital necessary for the construction of these vessels should be advanced by the Government to the Cunard Company, of course on proper security and on proper conditions of repayment. The Cunard Company is also to receive from the Government a subsidy in lieu of the present Admiralty subvention amounting to £150,000 a year. This sum may perhaps appear at first sight a somewhat large one; but I can assure you that the point has been most carefully considered, and that we have come to the conclusion that this sum is not more than a fair remuneration for the services to be rendered. To the principle of paying a subsidy in excess of the remuneration fairly due to the services rendered by any shipping company the Government are perfectly opposed. Such subsidy we regard as merely bounty in disguise, and to the principle of giving bounties we are resolutely opposed.

Now I come to the agreement made with the Atlantic shipping combination. I have already indicated that it is not unnatural that the public should see in the Atlantic shipping combine a design of injuring British shipping and British commerce. I say that such a conclusion, having regard to all the circumstances, was not an unnatural one for the public to form; but while, I say that, I feel bound to utter an expression of my firm conviction that no such design ever entered into the mind of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. He is a great believer in the principle of large trusts. He may be right or he may be wrong; on that I express no opinion whatever; but he is a great believer in the principle of trusts, and he also considers that the conditions of the Atlantic shipping trade were such as to make that principle peculiarly applicable, and owing to the American position he consented to that combination. But I am quite certain that he had no intention whatever of injuring the shipping or the commerce of this country; and the proof is the readiness with which he has met the Government on all these points in which the British interests might seem to be most endangered by the fact that this shipping combination had been called into existence. Well, we have made an agreement with Mr. Morgan, and the general effect of that agreement is to secure that the British companies in the combination shall remain British, not merely nominally, but in reality. These companies shall be kept alive, and the majority of their directors shall always be British subjects. The agreement further provides that every ship now flying the British flag, and half the ships hereafter to be built for the combination, shall continue to be British ships and shall continue to fly the British flag—that they shall be officered by British officers and manned in reasonable proportion by British crews. In other words, these British companies are to remain to all intents and purposes British companies, while the British Government on its side undertakes that they shall continue to be treated as heretofore on a footing of equality with other British companies in respect of any services, whether postal or military or naval, which his Majesty's Government may require from the British mercantile marine. As regards future construction, the combination has undertaken that at least half the tonnage hereafter built for the combination shall be built for the British companies, and shall continue to fly the British flag and be in all respects British vessels; and a provision has further been added enabling his Majesty's Government, in an event which I trust will not be realized of the combination pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, or hostile to British trade, to terminate the agreement into which they have entered. I ought to say that both the agreement with the Cunard Company and the agreement with Mr. Morgan are for a period of 20 years. In the case of the Atlantic Shipping combine, this period of 20 years is to be prolonged with a notice of five years on either side. My lords and gentlemen, I have explained to you as well as I am able the agreement into which we have entered. I am afraid, in ding so, I must have put your patience to a severe test. If so, I can only plead the importance of the subject matter as my excuse. In judging of these agreements let me ask you to remember this. The interests of the mercantile marine, the interests of the carrying trade, are among the greatest of all British interests. But we cannot expect permanently to exclude everybody else from the carrying trade. In particular it would be most unreasonable to expect that our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic should not claim a fair and due share of the Atlantic trade. I would only ask you to consider the direction and volume of the trade. The goods America sends to this country are in point of value three to one. We are sending to America if measured not in value but in bulk, something more than that figure. In these circumstances it is impossible that we should expect that the Americans should be permanently content to remain without a considerable share in the Atlantic trade, nor is it, in my opinion, desirable that they should remain without a considerable share in that trade. But it is desirable that this inevitable development should take place with the least possible friction between the two peoples.

I think that these remarks of Mr. Balfour's furnish a sufficient indication of the action of the British Government towards the Atlantic Shipping combination, as well as of its future policy, and show also what is the sentiment of the English people in general.

The sum of the matter is that America, England and Germany are all employing formidable strength for the purpose of increasing their maritime business, and that hereafter, instead of confining their efforts to the Atlantic, they may be expected to extend them to the Far East and to invade the regions where we have our lines. Therefore no time must be lost in devising means to meet that contingency. In truth the receipt of these reports causes me great uneasiness whenever I reflect on the future of the Company's affairs. Assuredly it is a time not for tranquil assurance but for strenuous resolution. Nor does this apply to maritime enterprise only. A glance at

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our country's condition shows that the same may be said of commerce, of industry and of all other trades, though the case of maritime enterprise forces itself most prominently into notice. I trust that I have not wearied you with these remarks and that they will be found to have some suggestive value.

LAW CASES.

BRETEL v. JOVANSEN.

In the Yokohama District Court, on Monday afternoon, before Judge Kano, and two assistant judges, the hearing was resumed of the action, adjourned from Oct. 31st, of the suit for confirmation of invalidity of marriage, brought by Rachel Bretel (Jovansen) against Adolph Jovansen. Mr. Otsuda and Mr. Ohashi appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ideura appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Ideura produced a copy of the marriage certificate issued to the parties by the priest of the church at Stockholm where the marriage was performed; as well as the court record of Dr. Lönholm's expert evidence regarding the validity of the ceremony. Counsel contended that this evidence proved the perfect validity of the marriage.

Mr. Otsuka refused to admit the evidence now produced, and Mr. Ideura applied for an adjournment pending arrival from the plaintiff's native province in France of a copy of the personal registration of the plaintiff and a certificate of the advertisement issued at the time the marriage took place.

Mr. Otsuka thought these documents unnecessary and the Court upheld his plea.

Mr. Ideura then asked that Mr. Steenackers, Acting French Consul in Yokohama, be called to ascertain the date of the registration of plaintiff as a French citizeness.

A short discussion arose on the point and the Court decided that it was unnecessary to call further witnesses.

Counsel then addressed the Court at some length for either side and at the close of their addresses it was announced that judgment would be delivered on the 8th inst.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT KOBE.

Fujii Yakuzo, who was brought up for trial on a charge of embezzlement, was found guilty on Friday in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho, says the *Kobe Herald*, and was sentenced to major imprisonment for three months. It will be recalled that the man was charged with embezzling *yen* 5,600 (not *yen* 8,200) which was given to him by Mr. Bardens to pay in as a deposit in connection with some rice transactions.

G. W. ROGERS v. SUZUKI.

In the Yokohama District Court on Monday before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the action, adjourned from Nov. 21st., brought by Mr. G. W. Rogers, No. 55, Yokohama, against Mr. Sudzuki Ichitaro The claim was for payment of *yen* 246.50 on a dishonoured promissory note. Judgment was given for plaintiff by default.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL, L'TD.

In the Yokohama District Court on Tuesday, before Judge Kano, was resumed the hearing of the claim for compensation brought against the Club Hotel, Ltd., by Adolphe Jovansen, who declares he was wrongfully dismissed.

As arranged at a previous sitting of the Court, Mr. Louis Eppinger, Manager of the Grand Hotel, was called as a witness. He deposed to Jovansen being in the employ of the Grand Hotel from the 1st of May until the previous night, when he left the service. He received *yen* 150 per month beside board and lodging. He was engaged by the month. His board would cost about *yen* 50 or *yen* 60 per month.

Mr. Sawada applied to have Mitoda Jihei, night watchman at the Club Hotel, called. And the Court then asked why evidence regarding the claim for *yen* 300 for board and lodging had not been brought.

Mr. Ideura said he would call Mr. Cotte, formerly in the service of the Club Hotel, for this purpose.

The Court decided to call both witnesses and adjourned to the 13th inst.

H. & S. BANK v. HIOKI.

On Wednesday morning, before Judge Kano, sitting in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, proceedings were resumed in the suit brought by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation against Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., claiming recovery of *yen* 3,905, said to have been paid by mistake. Mr. Masujima represented plaintiffs, while defendant appeared in person.

The only witness heard was Mr. F. E. White, who deposed that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. carried on the Formosa Camphor monopoly independently but that Messrs. Mourliyan, Heimann & Co., by virtue of a certain contract, were to receive certain profits from the business, while if any losses were incurred they were liable for a share. In the books of Samuel Samuel & Co. dealing with this particular business *yen* 226,250 is entered as being defrayed by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. as guarantee money in the monopoly business. The money was received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, through Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., but there was no money invested by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. so far as the books were concerned.

The Court decided to call Mr. E. C. Davis as a witness and also to order the production of his depositions made before Judge Naruse, Bankruptcy Commissioner.

The hearing was then adjourned to the 11th inst.

Mr. Le Prevost was admitted to bail on Tuesday evening, the amount being fixed at *yen* 3,000.

The four Japanese who were arrested in connection with the alleged silk frauds in Yokohama, and have been undergoing preliminary examination, were released from Negishi on bail on Wednesday afternoon. The amount of bail is not known.

Mr. A. Hoffmann, Manager of Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., and Consul for Belgium at this port, said the *Kobe Herald* of Dec. 1st, has instituted an action against the *Yorodzu Choho* of Tokyo at the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho. Proceedings were instituted on Saturday last. The Tokyo journal is charged with libel and Mr. Hoffmann claims *yen* 10,000 as compensation. Messrs. Sakurai and Handa represent the plaintiff.

SARDA v. BOISREGON.

Judge Kano, sitting in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Paul Sarda seeks to recover *yen* 368.465, with interest, from Mr. A. Boisregon, of R. Chauvin & Co., No. 250, Yokokama.

After hearing the evidence of a Japanese who built the premises at No. 179, which form the subject of dispute, the Court decided to appoint a valuer who should appraise the cost of certain restorations in the building which plaintiff claims should be done by defendant.

HIOKI v. SAMUEL SAMUEL AND CO.

Further progress was made on Thursday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the case brought by Mr. Hioki, Bankruptcy Administrator in the estate of Messrs. Mourilyan Heimann & Co., who seeks to recover certain moneys on behalf of the estate, alleged to have been advanced to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., in connection with the Formosa Camphor Monopoly business.

Various documents were presented to the Court in support of the claim and it was further urged that Mr. E. C. Davis, who was admitted a partner in the firm of Samuel, Samuel & Co. this year, was the proper representative of the firm to sue. The Court heard arguments on the point and then adjourned *sine die*.

REVIEW.

The *Nihon Kogakuha no Tetsugaku*. By Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. Published by the Fuzambō Publishing Company, Tōkyō. Price 1 *yen* 60 *sen*.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō is a most earnest and indefatigable student of philosophy both Occidental and Oriental and his numerous essays on this subject all bear the marks of the most painstaking and scholarly research. It was our pleasant duty some two years ago to review in these columns his learned treatise on the Japanese section of Wang Yangmin's school of philosophy. Since the publication of that work Dr. Inoue has been engaged in the preparation of a minute history of the views of quite a distinct set of philosophers, the Conservative school, which were alike opposed to the school of Chutsz and the school of Yangmin. This history has now taken the form of a bulky volume covering over 700 pages, which, thanks to the courtesy of the author in forwarding to us a copy, we have been able to examine in a leisurely manner. In old Japan all thinkers of any note belonged to one of the three great schools of philosophy. They either adopted the imported teaching of Chutsz, known as Shushi in Japan, or the doctrines of Wang Yangmin, known here as Yōmeigaku, or they followed the teaching of the great leaders of the ancient school of thought, Yamaga Sokō, Itō Jinsai and Butsu Sorai. From the preface to the work we are now about to review we gather that later on Dr. Inoue will give us the history of the opinions and theories of by far the most powerful of the three schools, the Chutsz philosophers, who in the Tokugawa times were pre-eminent throughout the empire and whose influence on the life of the nation in numerous particulars was far greater than that wielded by their rivals. It is no small boon to scholars in these bustling times to possess such concise, systematic and exhaustive histories of ancient Japanese thought as those which Dr. Inoue's learned leisure and ripe scholarship have enabled him to prepare. The world of philosophy is Dr. Inoue's special sphere and we would recommended him to keep to it. His excursions into the religious world have, in our opinion, by no means shown him at his best, and his treatment of religion, has always appeared to us to reveal a lack of ability to comprehend the real nature of the problems that will ever attend that difficult subject. It is as an expositor of the thoughts of the great luminaries of the intellectual and moral world, Oriental and Occidental, ancient and modern, that we see him at his best. Without further preface we shall proceed to give as minute an account as space allows of this work, which is the most elaborate of all Dr. Inoue's histories of ancient philosophy in Japan, and which the author tells us has taken two years to prepare.

First in reference to the title, "The Ancient School of Philosophers," it originated in the fact that the men who figured as the leaders of this school revived philosophic teaching that had long been forgotten. Their doctrines were almost all a reproduction of the teaching of Confucius and Mencius, but they rejected the deductions which in China and Japan had been drawn from the words used by these great sages. Though they are called an "old school," in one sense, says Dr. Inoue, they were a "new school," the Protestants of Philosophy, who aimed at reverting to original teaching, at purifying thought by removing from it the accretions with which, it had become clogged in the course of ages. The history of the school under consideration consists of the history of the lives and teaching of the three great leaders, Yamaga, Itō, and Butsu and their followers, and this fact furnishes Dr. Inoue with a simple division of the material to be published. The work is divided into three parts. Part. I. deals with Yamaga Sokō (山鹿素行) and his followers; Part II. with Itō Jinsai (仁齋) and his disciples, and Part. III. with Butsu Sorai (物徂徠) and his school of thought. The three men differed from each other in character and proclivities. Sokō was a soldier and well versed in military affairs. The precepts and general teaching of Confucius he applied to the life of a warrior. Jinsai centred his thoughts on the

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development of virtue in individuals, on making known by precept and practice the type of character embodied in the word *kunshi*—a title for which we have no very exact equivalent in English. Sorai was at heart a Utilitarian and spent his life in endeavouring to permeate literature and politics with the ethical principles which he championed. They were all three opposed to the Quietism(寂靜主義), *Jakusei-shiugi** of the Chutsz school of philosophers and advocated activity and aggressiveness.

I. *Yamaga Sokō.*—(1622-1685). Sokō began life by studying military science, in which he subsequently attained to such proficiency that down to the very close of the Tokugawa era he was quoted as one of the great authorities on this subject. For some time he studied under Hayashi Razan and adopted the views of the Chutsz school of philosophy, but at the age of 40 he came to the conclusion that Chutsz's teaching was a perversion of the actual doctrines of Confucius, and so he laboured to revive interest in the original teaching and founded a school with this end in view. He encountered great opposition from the Bakufu, which in those days would brook no rival to the Chutsz school of philosophy. He was placed under the Ako *daimyō*, Asano. By this baron he was treated with great consideration. As a return for the kind treatment he received, Sokō instructed Asano's retainers and made such an impression on them that a most powerful school of warrior-philosophers was founded in Harima, which in later times gave birth to the 47 *rōnin* type of heroes. Among Sokō's Chōshū followers was the noted Yoshida Shōin, under whom in their early days Marquis Itō and Yamagata both studied. Sokō's teaching on cosmogony and on the various attributes of natural forces differed essentially from that of the Sung school of thought. He contended that nature, 性, *sei*, is the result of the cooperation of the law of moral order, to which he applies the term 理 *ri*, and the vital energy, known as 氣, *ki*. In any sort of creation (*kaibyaku*) he never seems to have believed. He held that the whole universe had no beginning and that it can have no end. He thought that the language used in reference to nature's processes, such terms as life and death, growth and decay, are all misleading, and he boldly says that there is nothing to which the terms life and death should be applied, *shini iku to nazukubeki mono nashi*. But more interesting perhaps than his notions on the laws of the universe, which can only be very partially known and which when explained by resort to such extremely plastic terms as *ri*, *ki*, *sei* and *Ten* lack all scientific, and even philosophic, precision, are Sokō's ethical ideas. He was, as Dr. Inoue points out, a thorough-going Utilitarian. For many years the contemporary of the great English philosopher Hobbes, but without even knowing of his existence, Sokō reached the same conclusions as those arrived at by this deep thinker as to the principle which consciously or unconsciously guides men in their choice of courses of action to be followed. In commenting on the distinction drawn by Confucius between 義, *gi*, and 利, *ri*, that which is right and that which is beneficial to the person concerned, Sokō says that if a man aims at always doing what he thinks to be right benefit will come to him of itself. He goes on to observe that it is no use pretending that a man can treat with indifference his own gain or loss in pursuing a certain course of action. *Hito wa mina ri wo konomi gai wo nikumu, kono rigai no kokoro arazareba, kareki to onaji, hito ni arazu. Ninjō wa mukashi mo, ima mo, doko mo onaji koto, &c.*† This is equivalent to saying that the Utilitarian standard of conduct has always been the ultimate one, though in another passage he guards against the danger of giving to the term utility too narrow a meaning. Sokō was a staunch nationalist and he condemned in strong terms the tendency of his contemporaries to praise everything that was foreign and to depreciate things native. "Our scholars," said he, "have an evil habit of believing their ears, but not their eyes, of rejecting what is near at hand and adopting what hails from a distance." All the transcendental and mystical notions that had been combined with Confucianism by the Sung school of philosophers he rejected, and affirmed that Confucius' teaching was only designed for practical use in political and social life and that philosophic theories are outside the proper scope of the Confucian ethical system. Dr. Inoue draws attention to the fact that Sokō was one of the great founders of the Bushidō. He speaks of him as the *verkörperung*, or incarnation, of the famous code. The books Sokō published on this subject, says Dr. Inoue, may be said to form a kind of Bushidō Constitution. As a philosopher Sokō's teaching was neither as positive nor as thorough as that of Jinsai and Sorai. He cannot be said to have given any very new ideas to the world, but nevertheless his personality was a very strong one, and what he believed he had the art of making others believe too. On p. 129 *et seq.* of Dr. Inoue's work will be found a full list of works of reference on the life and teaching of Yamaga Sokō.

II. *Itō Jinsai.*—Jinsai began to study under a teacher at the age of 11. When he had reached the age of 19 his proficiency was recognised to be something phenomenal. But it was not till 19 years later that he determined to reject what is known as the Sung teaching and do his best to concentrate men's minds on the unadulterated truths proclaimed by Confucius. Born in 1627, he lived to the ripe age of 78, and perhaps it is true to say that few men in old Japan wielded such a powerful influence over contemporaries and posterity as Jinsai. In reference to Jinsai's theories, on cosmogony he taught that all things may be traced to one source. that source being an all-pervading and all-powerful energy. This force he terms 元氣, *Genki* (original, vital energy). He speaks of the universe as *ichi dai kwatsubutsu*, a great living thing. It begets, but is not begotten. The followers of Chutsz, Lautsz and the Buddhists represent the universe as a dead thing. Jinsai's saying that the universe is a living thing is founded on the general teaching of the 易, *Yeh*, which describes the endless changes wrought by the above-named "original energy." This is no other than the eternal flux on which Heraclitus dwelt so much. "All things flow" said this Greek philosopher. Things exist only in transition was what he taught, and this is the doctrine of the *Yeh*.

The points of difference between the teaching of the philosophers known as the Sung school (called after the 宋, *Sung*, era , which included the followers of Chutsz, Lautsz and many Buddhist schools, and that of Jinsai are thus summarized by Dr. Inoue. The Sung philosophers held that the world began with a governing principle, 理, just as Plato taught that it began with an idea, and that the vital energy known as *ki* came afterwards. But Jinsai taught that the energy came first and that what the philosophers describe as the fundamental principle of the universe is nothing but the law that governs the working of the vital energy called *ki*. The *ri* has no existence as a producer of the universe nor does it actually control the operations of nature.* The fact is, however, remarks Dr. Inouye, Jinsai and his opponents, the Sung philosophers, use the term *ri* in different senses. Jinsai's *ri* is the equivalent of *rihō*, or natural law, which he maintained has no existence apart from the things and operations which it governs, but his opponents maintained that before the actual universe came into existence the principle on which it is based existed and that this existence was as real as is the existence of the universe itself.* Then the two schools differed as to the term of the existence of the universe. Jinsai taught that the universe is without beginning and without end. All accounts of creation, such as the one given by Chutsz, are rejected by him. Then the two schools differed on the question as to whether nature is to be described as in a perpetual state of activity or whether in a perpetual state of quiet. Nature is ever begetting, ever transforming, ever reproducing old things in new forms, taught Jinsai. There is no such thing as death in reality—there is an identity in the apparent contradiction of all things. To all the operations of nature Jinsai attached great importance. The Sung school, on the other hand, regarded the material universe as quite unreal. Certain Buddhists whose teaching was followed by the philosophers of this school maintain that the true view is to regard emptiness as the final state of all things. To the Buddhists the material universe has no real existence. It is all described as 幻妄, *Genbō*, visionary, imaginary. Coming to ethics the definition given of the term *michi* or "way" by the two schools now under comparison differed considerably. The Sung school of philosophers said that the *michi* is 性 *sei*, nature. They also taught that it is *ri*, using the term as the equivalent of the rational or right rule of action.

Jinsai maintained that such a use of the various terms was most confusing; so he began by defining the word *michi* as the proper course of conduct for men to follow, and he said *michi wa jingi* (仁義) *nari*† He objected to a distinction being drawn between practical ethics and ideal ethics, between what men actually attained to and what they aimed at. The Sung philosophers spoke of an ideal path of virtue to which they gave the term 至道, *shidō*, the highest way. Jinsai said:—*Jōdō wa sunawachi shidō nari.* "The ordinary path of virtue (that is the everyday conduct of good men) is the highest path." He maintained that there is too much vagueness, uncertainty and unreality attached to the ideal ethics taught by the Sung philosophers. A thing which only exists in idea does not specially concern practical men, said Jinsai. What in these modern days we call humanity was the central idea of Jinsai's system of ethics. Jinsai knew of no learning disconnected with morals, and deemed no subject worth studying unless it were connected with the furtherance of virtue in oneself or in others. Some subjects such as economy he thought could not be studied without harm. He taught that politics and morals are inseparably connected with each other. His educational system in many ways resembled that advocated by Rousseau. He argued in favour of adapting teaching to the individual capacities and proclivities of the pupil. Teaching, he said, should be altered to suit the pupil rather than the pupil altered to suit the teaching. To produce different types of character was one of his aims in teaching.

Dr. Inoue thinks that Jinsai's theory of the activity of the universe resembled in some respects the modern theory of evolution, and that Jinsai's teaching regarding the possibility of a man's making his own virtuous conduct a principle of government resembles the doctrine of Green and Muirhead known as the theory of self-realization. Though Jinsai's thoughts are clear as far

* Dr. Inoue applies the term "quietism" to certain views of the philosophers of the Chutsz school. But we doubt whether the use of the term in this sense is allowable. We have never met with an instance in the writings of English philosophers of such an application of a term used to denote the mystical doctrines of a sect of religious devotees originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest.—(Reviewer.)

† "People all like that which benefits them and dislike that which harms them. If a person can be found who possesses not a mind that thinks of profit and loss, such a being is no better than a withered tree. Man he is not. The feelings of mankind in reference to this have in all places and all times been the same."

* Here it is hard to follow the reasoning of Jinsai; for it is evident that the designs of things exist before the things themselves and in very complicated structures and machines the design may be said to be more important than the energy that brings the creation of the mind into actual, substantial existence. The idea is the actual original, as the existence of the thing depends on the nature of the design.—(Reviewer).

* The various meanings given to 理 by different philosophers is most perplexing. With the Sung School it seems to have stood for the principle of organisation by which matter is preserved or the Power that inheres to direct it, which in Chinese books on philosophy is sometimes defined as 神, God.—(Reviewer).

† "The proper course for men to pursue is to act kindly and to act justly."—(Reviewer).

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as they go, he is by no means logical, observes Dr. Inoue. Two of his great defects were over-confidence in individuals and the adoption of the Chinese mistaken view as to the identity of morality and ordinary subjects. His teaching on nature was perhaps materialistic in tendency, but his teaching on morals was undoubtedly idealistic.

On p. 322 *et seq.* of Dr. Inoue's work a list of reference books, including over 50 volumes on Jinsai's Life and Teaching will be found. Nothing could be more thorough or painstaking than the manner in which Dr. Inoue has compiled his history. Then follow short accounts of the schools of thought founded by Jinsai and biographical notices of Nakae Minzan, Itō Tōkai, Namikawa Temmin, Hara Sōkei and Hara Tōgaki.

III. *Butsu Sorai.* It is said that Sorai was able to read at the age of 5 and that at the age of 9 he composed poetry. He studied later on under Hayashi Shunsai and Hayashi Hōkō. His parents were very poor and for some time he subsisted on *tofu no kara* (bean-curd refuse). But nothing damped his ardour and he read book after book with astonishing eagerness. His studies covered a far wider area than those of Sokō and Jinsai. He read books on language, military science, economy, politics and music, and at Nagasaki he made a special study of Chinese and attained the art of reading and understanding Chinese in Chinese fashion without construing it into Sinico-Japanese, as is usually done, and he became a great opponent of the Japanese practice of altering the order of the words in a Chinese sentence, maintaining that the sense is affected by the adoption of this method of reading Chinese books. He attempted to inaugurate a general reform in this matter, but without much success. He became the master of a rare style, which possessed many of the superior qualities of classical Chinese. Born in 1666, Sorai died in 1728. His life was laid out on a wider scale than either of the two leaders whose lives are discussed above, and he aimed at turning out men of courage and character rather than moralists. In philosophy a perusal of the writings of Itō Jinsai persuaded him that the popular Chutsz teaching was all on the wrong track, though subsequently he attacked Jinsai. Though Sorai's teaching is usually denominated Sorai-*gaku*, most of his tenets came from 荀子, Shuntsz. He disregarded the teaching of Mencius and followed Shuntsz implicitly. His doctrine that man's nature was originally evil, and his contention that morality originated with the teaching of certain sages or moralists were both derived from Shuntsz. His views on morals resembled in many particulars those of Thomas Hobbes.* Dr. Inoue goes into a comparison of Sorai's views with those of Shuntsz in confirmation of the above statements, for which we have no space here. The difference between the teaching of Sorai and that of Sokō and Jinsai was very marked. The moral system of the latter philosophers was essentially subjective and individualistic; that of Sorai was decidedly objective. He says, *Michi wa jimmin wo osamuru ni hitsuyō naru dōgu wo iu nari.* "Morality is nothing but the necessary means for controlling the subjects of the empire." It did not originate with nature nor with any impulses of man's heart, but it was devised by the superior intelligence of certain sages (*seijin*) and authority was given to it by the State. Morality may be regarded as a *jutsu*, a device or art for governing people. Sorai actually speaks of morality as *kodai dōjutsu* (the moral arts used by the ancients). Sages, says Sorai, is the name given to manufacturers, to the men who framed laws, rules, moral maxims and precepts for other men. These sages were in every way superior to ordinary men and no amount of study will suffice to raise a man to the level of a sage.* There was in the character of these sages a combination of remarkable traits, and this combination it was that constituted their greatness. Their imitators may succeed in cultivating certain of their moral and intellectual qualities, but they cannot reproduce the type as a whole. In China Confucius had no equal. Such men as Chingtsz and Chutsz were but poor imitators of him and when men like our Jinsai and others aspire to figure as sages, we see how vain is the attempt, argued Sorai. They follow the great sage, but a long, long way off. To try and adopt the ideas of the great teacher and carry them out in daily life, this one can do, but this is very different from setting oneself up as an authority.

One of the distinctive features of Sorai's teaching was the changelessness of the fundamental traits of men's characters. Men are born, he said, good-tempered or bad-tempered, sanguine or phlegmatic. There are certain strong proclivities in the nature of every man. These may be modified, but they can not be eradicated. He said when speaking of this stability of character, *Kore henzubekarazu; shikaredomo utsuru mono nari.* "This can't be changed, but it alters (somewhat)." And, according to Sorai, it is this capability of limited alteration that affords an opportunity for the moralist to step in with his improving arts and devices. This doctrine of the permanency of character Sorai had the honour of being the first to proclaim in Japan, observes Dr. Inoue. Among Western philosophers it has been much dwelt on. It was a leading characteristic of Schopenhauer's teaching. Nietzsche warns us against pushing the doctrine too far. The changelessness is not absolute, he says. Wundt maintains that man's character consists of two distinct elements, one that is inherited and the other that comes from education and experience. The latter may change, but not the former. It is certainly one of the duties of a moralist to indicate clearly what he considers orthodox in teaching and what heterodox. This the Sung school of philosophy neglected to do, but in Sorai's writings this is done in the clearest manner. In the whole of the Sung teaching there is much that is left to conjecture. In defining virtue Sorai refers to the definition of Mencius thus. Mencius says, *Hossubeki, kore wo zen to iu.* "That which ought to be (is worthy of being) desired is virtue." But this is by no means the teaching of the sages. Then Sorai proceeds thus: *Oyoso hito wo riyekishi, tami wo sukūbeki mono, mina kore wo zen to iu, kore shūjin (the many) no hossuru tokoro naru ga yuye nari.* From this it appears that utility or the "greatest happiness," was the principle to which Sorai finally appealed. He held that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote the highest welfare of the largest number of people, wrong when they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. So that Sorai recognises no standard of right and wrong apart from the well-being of the community in which each person lives. His system of morality was in contrast to the teaching of the whole Sung school of philosophers, and was full of public spirit and condemned the introspective, individualistic subjectivism which to a large extent characterised the teaching of Sokō and Jinsai. Sorai enjoined on his disciples a spirit of quiet acquiescence in the decrees of Heaven. Peace of mind, says he, comes from bowing to the will of Heaven in all things. Resignation is one of the virtues that all followers of Confucius ought to cultivate. To Sorai it appeared that the essence of Confucianism was political; that its chief object is the establishment of good government by the employment of men whose moral characters are in a high state of development.†

The following are among the points of difference between Sorai's teaching and that of the Sung School of philosophers enumerated by Dr. Inoue:—

Sorai.	The Sung Philosophers.
(1) Source of knowledge, the teaching of the ancients.	(1) The deductions of reason.
(2) Morality consists in the cultivation of politeness, music and the observance of law and political principles (禮樂刑政).	(2) Morality consists in 理, *ri*.
(3) Morality was invented by the ancient sages.	(3) Morality is derived from man's original nature and is transcendental.
(4) Character is unchangeable.	(4) Character may be changed.
(5) Great attention should be paid to literary style and the like.	(5) Knowledge of one's own heart and the development of the reasoning faculties are more important than outward forms.
(6) The principle of activity.	(6) Quietism.
(7) The chief aim of teaching is good government.	(7) The chief aim of teaching is moral attainment.

The differences between the teaching of Jinsai and Sorai are thus stated by Dr. Inoue. (1) Jinsai made *jingi* benevolence and justice, the basis of his system of morality, but Sorai made *rei gaku, kei, sei* (ceremony, music, law and politics) his basis. (2) Jinsai rejected Utilitarianism; Sorai adopted it. (3) Jinsai maintained that morality evolves itself naturally. Sorai taught that it is an artificial production. (4) Jinsai accorded the highest honour to a virtuous life; Sorai thought the highest attainment was good government. (5) Jinsai advocated an investigation of principles of various kinds. Sorai discouraged this. (6) Jinsai aspired to follow in the path of the ancient sages; Sorai thought this unattainable. (7) Jinsai honoured Mencius, but Sorai had no regard for him whatever. The attitude of the two philosophers to the Sung school of thought was not the same. Though Sorai was directly opposed to it, Jinsai was by no means so. There were points on which he agreed with the philosophers of this school. What is known as the Sung-*gaku* was a compound of the teaching of Shaka and Lautsz. Both Jinsai and Sorai derived their teaching from Confucius, but they both used a medium. Mencius was Jinsai's medium and Shuntsz was Sorai's. As for originality of thought and suggestiveness, there is much more of this in the writings of Sorai than in those of Jinsai. Dr. Inoue enumerates on p. 632 five particulars in which Sorai's teaching was most clear and pronounced. (1) He was the first to expound the Utilitarian* basis of ethics. (2) He was the first to enunciate sociological principles. (3) He was the first to point out how much of the current morality is artifical, in the sense of being the product of human brains. (4) He was the champion of the principle of *laissez faire*, of non-interference with things that only concern special individuals, that is, he was an advocate of a certain amount of liberty of action. (5) He was in favour of positive principles. After observing that the sociological character which Sorai gave to morals renders him one of the brightest lights among Oriental philosophers, Dr. Inoue proceeds to compare the teaching of Thomas Hobbes and Sorai, showing by quotations that in four particulars the two philosophers were in substantial agreement.

In summing up the results of his investigations,

* Morality Hobbes regarded as the direct result of the Political State. That is good which is sanctioned by the absolute power in the State; the reverse, evil. He argues that religion and superstition have this in common that they both imply the fear of imaginary powers; the difference between them consists in the fact that the fear or worship of imaginary powers recognised by the State is religion; that of those not recognised, superstition. This was precisely the view of Sorai, as will appear later on.—(Reviewer.)

* This reminds one of a striking passage in Bk. IV. of the Analects of Confucius, which in the Japonicised version runs thus: *Umarete shikōshite* (or *umare nagara ni shite*) *kore wo shiru mono wa, kami* (上) *nari; manande shikōshite kore wo shiru mono wa sono tsugi nari.* "He who is born with knowledge (the genius) ranks first; he who acquires knowledge by study comes next." It is the contention of Sorai that no amount of study or effort will raise the second class of men to the rank of the first. Great moralists, like great poets, are born, not made.—(Reviewer.)

† The theory that good government depends principally on the men employed rather than on laws and rules may be said to represent the conviction of modern English statesmen. Modern Egypt and modern India and other places that might be named have been to a very large extent the creations of highly endowed and strong-willed administrators. The much-laughed-at, antiquated Chinese knew the secret of government 2,000 years ago.—(Reviewer.)

* The term utilitarian is comparatively modern. John Stuart Mill says in a note to his Essay on Utilitarianism: "The author of this essay has reason for believing himself to be the first person who brought the word utilitarian into use. He did not invent it, but adopted it from a passing expression in Mr. Galt's *Annals of the Parish*" (p. 97, Seventh Edition). —(Reviewer).

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among other things, Dr. Inoue says—The movement which was led by the Kogakuha was no other than our Japanese *renaissance*. Up to that time our learned world was ignorant of the fact that that which passed as Confucianism was not the genuine article. But what is to be regretted in this movement was the excessive worship of the personality of Confucius. If, as the Sung school of philosophers urged, the teachers whose lives we have been considering had borne in mind that truth is greater than even Confucius and had criticised his sayings and his personality they would have supplied to their generation germs of progress which it sadly needed. To proclaim the greatness of ideas is one thing; to associate these ideas with a single individual who lived a long time ago and to exalt that person to a pedestal that is declared to be unapproachable is quite another. This is no other than to make men worship the past and care little for the future. What was wanted then in Japan, and what is wanted now in China, is the severance of ideas from the association with any special person or time and the demonstration of their universal applicability. Dr. Inoue quotes Kant's views on the autonomic and heteronomic sides of morals and argues that these two aspects of ethics, which are expressed by the Japanese terms 自律, *jiritsu*, and 他律, *taritsu*, were fully recognised by Jinsai, though he never attempted to harmonise them. He thinks that Jinsai's *naibu* (內部) *teki* corresponded to Kant's *maxime* and his *gwaibuteki* to Kant's *moralische gesetze*. Dr. Inoue writes very fully on the merits and demerits of the leaders of the Kogakuha and his observations will doubtless prove of great value to Japanese scholars. On p. 731 *et seq* there is a long list of names of the graduates of the schools of the three great men whose teaching has been discussed, with dates. For only a few of these can we find space. Among the 47 *rōnin* were two of the followers of Yamaga Sokō, namely Oishi Yoshiō and Onodera Hidekazu. Among Itō Jinsai's followers, Itō Tōgai (1670-1737), Nakae Minzan (1655-1726) and Namikawa Tenmin (1679-1718) were the most noted; and among the disciples of Butsu Sorai the illustrious trio were Daizai Shundai (1680-1747), Yamagata Shunan (1687-1752) and Hattori Nankaku (1693-1759). Dr. Inoue's list extends over 10 pages and contains no less than 138 names. Dr. Inoue concludes the volume with the translation of a passage from Schopenhauer on the extreme rareness of genius, its grand superiority and the benefits it confers on mankind. We may say in conclusion that as regards style the book seems to us to leave nothing to be desired. We have been struck with the lucidity of every passage we have examined. Dr. Inoue certainly has the art of expressing learned ideas so that any ordinary, intelligent reader can understand them, that is, he knows how to explain uncommon things by the use of common words.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

CHAPTER XIV.

State of the war in Korea.—Father Cespedes visits Konishi.—Tsukushi's baptism.—Trading in slaves prohibited by the Religious.—John Naito at the Court of Peking.—A Chinese embassy arrives in Konishi's camp.—Ukita and the staff decide to deceive the Taiko on the subject of the title which the Chinese sent him.—Kato opposes the peace negotiations.—The Taiko receives the embassy at Osaka.—His anger on learning that he is not named Emperor of China.—Hostilities recommence.—Reverse of the Japanese.

In Korea, matters had not advanced a step since the summer of 1593. Shut up in a dozen fortresses ranged in echelons along the coast, *daimyo* and *samurai* were consumed with grief at seeing the desperate aspect this war had assumed. On the other side, the Chinese generals, little desirous of exposing themselves to the blows of the Japanese, had at first kept at a respectful distance. Then, retiring to the peninsula of Liaotung (Port—Arthur), they induced the Koreans to persuade the Japanese to go home, if they wished to gain the favour of the Chinese Emperor. The Koreans had, indeed, made some steps in this direction, but as the Japanese turned a deaf ear to them, nothing further was done.

Meanwhile Konishi, acting in concert with the other Christian *daimyo*, invited Father Cespedes to come and console them in their exile. The Religious in question set out at once with another of his companions and, visiting the different fortresses occupied by the Christians, he comforted to the best of his ability these unfortunates, who believed that they were condemned to die on foreign soil. Kuroda Yoshitaka, who also happened to be there at that moment, along with his son Nagamasa, kept the Religious in his fort and insisted that he should deliver there at least one discourse each day. Nagamasa profited by this occasion to instruct himself a little better in the Christian religion, which he had embraced, without knowing too well what it was.

During his sojourn in Korea, Father Cespedes baptized the eldest son of Tsukushi Hirokado, *daimyo* of Yamashita (Chikugo), with several of his *kerai*(44). Hirokado allowed himself to be persuaded by his son, and embraced the Faith some time after. Father Cespedes also went to congratulate Gotō Sumiharu who, on the death of his uncle in Korea, had at length become independent in his isles. Cespedes encouraged Gotō to re-establish the Christian religion in its former prosperity, as soon as he should have returned to the Gotō islands.

But, after a stay of two months in Korea, Father Cespedes had to leave suddenly. Kato Kiyomasa, who had become more and more hostile to Konishi, had accused him to the Taiko of having invited foreign preachers to come to the camps of the Japanese army. Konishi hastened to inform the Taiko that he had made the Religious come to Korea, in order to learn from him news of the vessel from the Indies, that had been long expected. The Taiko was content with this explanation, without pushing his enquiry further, but Konishi, fearing the malevolence of his enemies, counselled Father Cespedes to retire to Tsushima, to the house of his (Konishi's) daughter, Mary, the wife of So Yoshitomo. Father Cespedes left immediately and went to the island in question. So's wife profited by the presence of the Religious to have some fifty persons of her household baptized. When after some time Cespedes departed thence, Mary confided to him two young Koreans of distinction, whom her husband had sent her as slaves. Father Cespedes brought these two children with him, and had them educated with the other pupils of the college.

The unfortunate condition of these two Koreans brings us naturally to the question of the slavery, then practised in Japan. Despite the formal prohibition of the Taiko, this traffic had only developed, since the commencement of the Korean expedition. It is true that the *daimyo* had ceased to sell Japanese prisoners to the Portuguese: the peace that the Taiko had imposed on them had rendered this lucrative commerce impossible. But, on the other hand, they sold all of their subordinates that had been guilty of any crime. The wives and children of the condemned parties shared the same lot. Often also the Japanese, driven by misery, sold themselves, consenting to be transported to the different colonies of the Portuguese. Some of them returned at the end of several years, others—and they were in the majority—died abroad.

Needless to add that the Korean prisoners, who numbered thousands, did not fall under the law of the Taiko. And not only did the *daimyo*, who remained in Korea, devote themselves to the chase after slaves, but others undertook the passage with the sole object of carrying off Koreans, either men or women, to bring them to Nagasaki, where they exchanged them against the gold and silk of the Portuguese.

From the first the Jesuits had stood up against this inhuman traffic, and had menaced the Portuguese with the most severe penalties. The latter, in order to excuse themselves, alleged that the Japanese had willingly delivered themselves up to them, or were prisoners made in lawful warfare, and for whom servitude, among the Portuguese, was preferable to the unhappy situation in which they would be placed in their own country. As to the Koreans, they pretended to render them happy by delivering them from the hands of the Japanese, their mortal enemies. Seeing that they were only losing their time discussing with men of such bad faith, the Jesuits, in a reunion presided over by Bishop Cerqueira, decided that all those, who carried on the traffic in slaves, should be cut off from the Christian community. Several Portuguese recoiled before this excommunication and ceased to deal in slaves, but others paid no heed to it, and here again was another of the principal causes, which produced dissent between the Religious and the merchants.

The Christian *daimyo* had from the beginning obeyed the injunctions of their pastors, and at once ceased this abominable traffic. They also liberated their Korean prisoners, who were henceforth confounded with their Japanese subjects. The Jesuits took pity on these unfortunates and taught them to read and to write in Japanese; moreover they had several books translated into Korean in order that, if such was the desire of the prisoners, they could instruct themselves in the Christian religion. From the number of those who became Christians, we can form an idea of the number of these prisoners: more than two thousand of them received baptism.

The conduct of the Christian *daimyo*, in regard to their Korean prisoners, was so much the more admirable, as the sale of these unfortunates was then a lucrative means to which the other *daimyo* had recourse to procure themselves the necessary resources for the interminable war in Korea. Most of these *daimyo* saw themselves reduced to the last extreme of misery. Whilst they spent their revenues in the up-keep of their soldiers in Korea, their domains, confided to stewards who often proved unfaithful, went to waste. Their families were dispersed and their subjects, discontented at having to pay new taxes every moment, got tired of cultivating the earth and prepared for revolt.

This was probably one of the reasons why the Taiko prohibited the carrying of swords by the peasants of Kiushiu, a privilege which they had enjoyed from time immemorial. What still further increased the despair of the *daimyo* was the uncertainty in which they found themselves. Whilst they wasted away in inaction in Korea, the Taiko, solely occupied with the construction of his new Palace, seemed to have completely forgotten his army on the other side of the sea.

Konishi, always in the van, was the sole person who seriously went to work to get the Japanese out of this unfortunate situation. Learning that the Chinese had rejected with disdain the Taiko's conditions, he conjured John Naito not to make matters worse by a sudden departure, but to remain among the Chinese and insist on their making at least some concessions to the Taiko, in view of the fact that the latter would not desist from his warlike intentions, till his vanity would have been satisfied to a certain point. Naito followed these instructions to the letter, and the Chinese, considering that peace was preferable to an endless war, decided to answer that they would recognize the Taiko as King of Japan, but that his troops must leave Korea, and that he must undertake never more to set foot there. This was all that Naito was able to obtain from the Court of Peking, which was convinced that the Taiko would be very pleased at the honour done him by the Emperor of China. The Chinese would only treat the Japanese as their tributaries, and would not recognise their claims to another treatment. It would have been not only useless, but even in the last degree insensate to make any protest against their answer. Naito understood this, and bowed to the inevitable. In our days, when we have seen the greatest Powers of the whole world occupying Peking as victors, and notwithstanding being regarded by the Chinese as savage hordes imploring pardon, one can easily imagine how small a figure must have been cut by poor Naito who, alone in this proud city, represented there a conquered people.

Japanese historians, however, unable to understand this state of things, do not know how to express their indignation on the subject of the response the Chinese dared to address to the Taiko. All their anger falls on Naito and

(44) Hay, p. 247 and 252.

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Konishi for having accepted it without protest. For very little they would stigmatize these two *daimyo* as traitors to their country. Quite recently a publicist(45), treating of this question, has found the mistake of Konishi so incomprehensible that he has arrived at the conclusion that neither the latter nor Naito could read the Chinese characters, and were thus deceived by the Court of Peking. This supposition is rendered untenable by the very fact that Naito had been chosen for this mission precisely on account of his great knowledge of those characters. Later on, during the time of his exile in Manila, he furnished a striking proof of this by translating from Chinese into Japanese a great number of scientific and religious works.(46)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEWS OF THE NEWS.

A pick-up game of football between Whites and Colours was played on Saturday afternoon. The play could hardly be termed interesting and resulted in victory for the Colours by three goals to nothing.

A telegram from the Japanese Minister in Bangkok, received by the Foreign Office, says that the Siamese Government has issued a notice prohibiting the free coinage of silver on and after Nov. 26th, with a view to adopting a gold monetary system.

The *Penang Gazette* records the death of Captain Smith (formerly master of the S.S. *Fitzpatrick*) which took place on board the *Hok Canton*. An hour after this vessel had left Edie, Captain was found dead in the cabin with a revolver lying by his side, and a bullet wound through the temple.

Rugby football has evidently taken a firm hold here says "Q.E.D." in the *Kobe Herald*, and I hear that already an International match has been practically arranged for the Christmas Week, to take place at Yokohama, and the Kobe boys are confident that they stand a good chance against the sister port's fifteen.

Mr. Charles O. Zeigenfuss, Editor of the *Manila American*, and part proprietor of that journal, committed suicide in San Francisco on he 7th inst. Mr. Ze igenfuss had a few months previously arrived in San Francisco from Manila, having contracted chronic dysentery during his stay of some two years in the latter city. He had gone to America with the object of seeking relief from terrible pain at the hot springs of California.

The Yokohama Police is in receipt of a communication from the Ibaraki Police, Ibaraki prefecture, to th: effect that a pigeon, which has on its left foot a silver ring marked "E 19," was caught by a man called Hidaka Kumakichi of Wakamatsu-mura, Kajima district. Ibaraki prefecture, on Nov. 6th and that it is thought probable the bird belonged to some foreigner. The letter adds that the dove is being fed in Mr. Hidaka's house until its owner is forthcoming.

The Siamese Royal yacht *Mahachakri* went to dock on 28th Oct. to prepare for the coming voyage to meet the Crown Prince of Siam at Japan. All was to be ready on the 19th Nov. when the *Mahachakri* was to leave the Menam on her way to Japan under the command of Capt. Trolle. It is understood that there will be 11 European officers on board, including Surgeon-Major Heyward Hays. Luang Phatyat will represent the Royal Siamese Navy, and Choa Pyya Dejo will represent the King and the Army.

The new steamer *Empire*, built for the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company to be run between Japan and Australasian ports, was thrown open to the public on Saturday from 2 to 6 p.m. For the convenience of visitors the vessel was brought alongside the Pier and during the afternoon a large number of residents went on board. To our previous description of the *Empire* may be added that in every direction on board of her there are proofs of her being specially fitted with a view to the climatic and other conditions which her passengers will experience. It is safe to say that she will be a comfortable and efficient ship so far as her accommodations and equipment are concerned, and we do not doubt that Capt. W. G. McArthur, her hospitable commander, and his courteous staff of officers will make her a popular and much sought-after vessel.

(45) Ariga Nagao in his Teikoku-shi-ryaku.
(46) Annals of Manila relating to the Japanese exiles.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

After an interval of three years, the St. Andrew's Society gave a ball in the Kobe Gymnasium on Friday night. The circumstances which led to there being no celebration of the kind during the previous two years were the regrettable deaths of Mr. A. C. Sim and Mr. Ralston, but this year, happily, nothing occurred to put a stop to this annual celebration of the Scottish Saint. Outside the Gymnasium a Scottish design had been carried out with gas-jet effects, the words "Bonnie Scotland" and "For Auld Lang Syne" being conspicuous. The big hall had been decorated out of all recognition with bunting, Scottish badges and foliage, and the effect produced was very pleasing. On the ceiling there was a huge stretch of bunting with the St. Andrew's cross displayed on it. Between the stanchions there hung bead curtains which relieved the rather severe effect produced by the other decorations. Sprigs of heather had been kindly provided for all the guests and badges for members of the society, so that one could distinguish at a glance who was a Scot and who was not.

Several Scots turned up in their national dress, these being Dr. Miller, the president of the Society, Messrs. J. Hall, A. Cameron, J. L. Robertson, G. C. Murray, Gordon Brown and Master Young. Several of the ladies wore scarves of their tartan, and, according to the *Kobe Herald*, the appearance of the Scotish costumes was most charming.

Among the Scottish dances were the "Flowers of Edinburgh," the "Reel of Tulloch," the "Caledonians," Schottisches, etc., and as these had been practised they were well performed. There was also a haggis. Dancing finished at 4.15 a.m. The Committee were: Dr. Miller (President) Mr. J. Archer (Vice President) Mr. G. C. Murray (Hon. Sec.) and Messrs. J. Adamson, A. Cameron, J. Hall, J. M. Maitland and J. L. Robertson.

Oh, I want to win me hame
To my ain countrie,
The land frae whence I came
Far away across the sea:
But I canna find it there, on the atlas anywhere,
And I greet and wonder sair
Where the de'il can it be.

I hae never met a man
In a' the world wide.
Who has trod my native lan'
Or its distant shores espied:
But they tell me there's a place where my hypothetic race
Its dim origin can trace—
Tipperary-on-the-Clyde.

But anither answers: "Nae,
Ye are varra far frae richt:
Glasgow Town in Dublin Bay
Is the spot ye saw the licht."
But I dinna find the maps bearing out these pawkie chaps,
And I sometimes think perhaps
It has vanished out o' sight.

Oh, I fain wad win me hame
To that undiscovered lan'—
That has neither place nor name,
Where the Scoto-Irishman,
May behold the castles fair by his fathers builded there,
Many, many ages ere
Ancient history began.

—*Ex.*

"My only excuse for having lived so long," says Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who is nearly 100 years of age, "is a taste for Field Sports when not kept at sea."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Bertillon system of registering criminals is to be introduced into the Manila detective department.

Mr. Carnegie, after visiting the Ladies' College in Queen-street, Edinburgh, the oldest educational institution in connexion with the Merchants' Company, made the following entry in the visitors' book:—

Surprised, delighted, impressed. Ruskin says there is nothing in the world that equals the Scottish mother in the tried perfectness of her old age. This institution does the important part of starting the future mother well—a greater service it is impossible to render.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Mr. Carnegie himself, of course, had a Scottish mother, and no mother, as is well known, had ever a more devoted son.

The Behring Sea catch of the Victoria sealing fleet will be smaller this year than ever. It will be less than 6,000 skins, compared with 10,500 taken last year. The average per schooner, based on the catches of the eleven schooners of the fourteen that have reported their catches, will be 428 skins, compared with an average of 437 for each of the twenty-four schooners which hunted the year previous, and 467 for the year prior to that, when thirty-eight schooners took 17,577 skins in the Behring Sea. The stormy weather caused a great falling off in the catch this year. Sealing masters say they saw as many seats as ever, but the weather was too rough to reach them. The cruise off the British Columbia coast last spring resulted in a catch of 3173 skins, half that of last seasop. The Copper Island and Japan fleets took about 8,000 skins. All told the year's catch will be less than 20,000 skins, the lowest catch for years.

In recent reports of the Department of Indian Affairs of Canada, presented to the Dominion Parliament, it is interesting to note that the Indian population of Canada is increasing. Though the increase for the last reported year (ending June 30, 1901) was comparatively small—in round numbers about 500 in a total population of about 100,000 proportionately distributed throughout the Dominion—it is sufficient to indicate that, unlike the aborigines of Australia and the islands of the Pacific, the North American Indians are capable of civilisation without the danger of extermination following in its wake, if only the conditions be rendered reasonably favourable to their well-being. It is true that a certain proportion of the tribes still live a nomadic life; yet by far the greater number—more than 80,000—remain within the boundaries of the seven provinces and the organised territories, or at all events subject to the restraints of civilised government, and in more or less constant contact with the white man. Some indeed, own farms and are fully enfranchised citizens.

It is becoming somewhat of a scandal says a contemporary that the interests of the London travelling public should be juggled with as they are by company promoters and quarrelsome directors. For years the underground railways were rendered hopelessly inefficient because the directors in control could not personally agree. Now, two or three prominent operators are playing a game of beggar-my-neighbour over the tubes. The fine, comprehensive scheme that was to link East and West London and to tap the magnificent overground tramway system of the London United Electric Tramways Company is threatened with destruction by a clever stroke of those who control the underground railways; who are now Mr. Yerkes and his friends. Parliament read the East and West Bill (of the Morgan group) a second time on condition that it and the connecting scheme of the London United Tramways Company were made continuous. The Yerkes people then went to work to get hold of the London United scheme, and, having done so, they have withdrawn it, and have thus made it impossible for the Morgan group to carry out the condition of Parliament.

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EUROPEAN NOTES.

It has transpired that each of the Kaiser's gifts to his English Regiments for the men's families was £500.

The *Irish Independent* declares that the dawn of a new era for Ireland has appeared. King Edward is displaying a keen personal interest in Irish affairs.

Despatches from Genoa report that Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, has become a violent maniac. It is necessary to keep him continuously in a strait-jacket and in a small padded cell, where he will probably soon die.

A telegram to the *Independance Belge* says that the Portuguese railway which connects Goa with its port, Murmagao, being on the verge of bankruptcy, has transferred its rights to an English company, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for a period of five years. This transaction, says the informant, though financially favourable to the Portuguese colony, places it unreservedly in the hands of England.

Phya Sri Sahadheb, the Siamese Vice Minister of the Interior, who was intrusted with a Special Mission to Europe by King Chulalongkorn, was to embark on Oct. 28th on the North German Lloyd steamer *Bayern* for Singapore, *en route* for Siam. It is understood that Phya Sri Sahadheb has concluded the negotiations with which he was entrusted with the British Government, as well as with that of the French Republic.

From France is reported a movement for making barracks less unsightly and barrack life to that extent less distasteful, which might perhaps be profitably imitated elsewhere. The *Gaulois* states that a beginning is being made with the barracks of the Republican Guard in Paris, the long expanse of asphalted courts being transformed into green lawns, parterres, borders, and in all respects made to look as much like a park as possible. Similar efforts are being made at Limoges and several other garrison centres.

Although the command of the Channel Squadron will not be vacated by Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson until April, 1903, speculation is already busy in providing him with a successor says a London journal. The favourite just now is the new Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. It is an open secret that Lord Charles has set his heart on commanding the Channel Squadron, but it is the fact that if he is passed over in April next he has lost his chance for ever, for he will have two and a half years' seniority as vice-admiral when the next vacancy occurs, and a younger man is bound to be chosen.

There was recently, it will be remembered, a heated controversy in Glasgow as to whether women were to be allowed to serve at liquor bars. It was not a new question by any means. We notice that at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Trades House the other evening Mr. Bonar Law read a number of extracts dealing with old Glasgow, and one of these stated that in the year 1640 the General Assembly passed a decree that "for the general downbearing of sin" women were not to be allowed to serve in taverns, but only men and boys. Nothing new under the sun

The other day Colonel Sturgess, of the Salvation Army in London, while interviewing the men at the Free Breakfast meeting, made some inquiries as to how many successive nights they had been bedless before coming to the breakfast. The following is the pitiable experience of twenty of them :—3 nights, 21 nights, 7 nights, 4 nights, 5 nights, 4 nights, 6 nights, 3 nights, 5 nights, 2 nights, 22 nights, 14 nights, 11 nights, 5 nights, 8 nights, 1 night, 35 nights, 3 nights, 25 nights, 5 nights. What a striking story the experiences of some of these homeless wanderers would make!

The new number of the *Author* contains a letter from Baron Tauchnitz giving some interesting particulars of the well-known Tauchnitz Library. The Baron says that 3,000 copies represent a very fair sale, which is never reached by a considerable number of works published. A sale of 5,000 copies is only attained in the case of works by exceptionally popular authors, while a sale of 10,000 can only be recorded in the case of six books out of the 800 published during the last ten years. Most people, we imagine, had a very different opinion as to the circulation of these attractive little books.

"The Conversion of Sarah Bernhardt," over which the dramatic critics of the Continent are amusing themselves, does not mean that she has gone into a nunnery, but that she is going to perform at a Berlin theatre. Some years ago, when the patriotic French actress was invited to act in the Prussian capital, she replied that only one condition was necessary—the Germans must first restore Alsace and Lorraine to France, and then she would be delighted to perform in any German city. It appears that she has now erased this political clause from her dramatic covenant.

Lord Barrymore is the only individual in the South of Ireland who possesses the luxury of a private railway-station. The line between Cork and Queenstown runs directly through the most beautiful part of Lord Barrymore's lovely demesne at Fota, and of course somewhat disfigures the beauty of the place. By way of compensation the railway company undertook to build a railway station at Fota. No one can stop at this station without a written permit from Lord Barrymore or his agent—a concession readily enough obtained by those who wish to visit the beautiful place when Lord Barrymore is away from home.

The *Neue Wiener Journal* has a curious story about the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It says that in the early nineties Mr. Rhodes visited Paris and inspected Mr. Kahn's picture gallery. He was very much interested in a Rembrandt, which Mr. Kahn offered him for £1,000. Mr. Rhodes, however, was not in the buying mood, and made the following original bargain. Should Mr. Kahn die first the Rembrandt was to enter Mr. Rhodes' possession, while in the event of the latter's dying before Mr Kahn, that gentleman would receive £6,000. The *Journal* states that on Mr. Rhodes' will being read it was found to contain a clause bequeathing that sum to Mr. Kahn.

An interesting ceremony took place on Oct. 22nd at the Panthéon, Paris, when ocular proof of the revolution of the earth was given by means of a pendulum under the auspices of the Astronomical Society of France. The experiment was a repitition of that of Foucault. The pendulum consisted of a ball weighing about 60 pounds attached by a wire abont 70 yards long to the interior of the dome of the Panthéon. The Minister of Education, who presided, and M. Flammarion made speeches. The Minister then burned the string tying the weight to a pillar, and the immense pendulum began its journey. Sand was placed on the floor, and each time the pendulum passed over it a new track was marked in regular deviation, though the plane of the swing of the pendulum remained unchanged. The experiment was completely successful.

The White Star liner *Cedric*—the biggest ship in the world—was only launched a week when a model, the exact replica to the most minute detail of what the vessel will be like when completed in November, was placed in the company's office in Liverpool. It is the practice of the White Star Company to have models made of each class of vessel built for them. Thus they have a *Britannic* model, which also represents the *Germanic*. The *Cedric* represents the *Celtic*. The *Oceanic* is a class alone. The models, which are built by Harland and Wolff, and are exquisite pieces of workmanship, are nine or ten feet in length. The cost averages from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. The cases in which they stand in some instances cost as much as £200.

The originator of halfpenny journalism in Paris, M. Marinoni, who has just retired owing to old age, has had a most picturesque career In his young days, the *Tatler* points out, he was a printer with no money but brilliant ideas. For a long time he was unable to get the capital to perfect some of his most ingenious improvements in printing-machines, and it was with the intention of proving what a novel printing-press of his could do rather than of becoming a newspaper proprietor that he started the *Petit Journal*, the first sou paper ever published in Paris. The *Petit Journal*, however, prospered beyond all expectations, and its circulation soon exceeded 1,000,000 copies a day.

We read in London papers of Oct. 23rd that, Mr. Martin having asked the First Lord of the Treasury, "whether he will consider the advisability of issuing a warrant defining what is the correct flag to be flown on land by civilians, and what flag should be flown on public buildings and at schools in Great Britain and in the Colonies," has received from Mr. Balfour the following reply: "The questions which have been raised as to the proper usé of flags have received careful consideration by the Government, but they are unable to adopt the course suggested. Nor does it appear desirable to undertake the legislation which would be necessary in order to regulate the general use by civilians, or any class of civilians, of any particular flag on land. It is a matter which is best left, as hitherto, to the guidance of custom and good taste."

Apropos of a letter received from the Rev. Stephen Gladstone at Glasgow the other day in which it is stated that Scotland is the "land of his [Mr. Gladstone's] birth," the following extract from a speech delivered by the late statesman at Barmouth in 1892 is to the point :—

> I am a Scotchman by blood, I am a Lancashire man by birth, I am a kind of Londoner by living so long there. I belong to most parts of the country—(laughter)—but my wife, as most of you know, is a good Welshwoman, and I think that to a great extent she has infected me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone may or may not have been a Scotsman, but, as the right hon. gentleman said, Scotland was not "the land of his birth."

A despatch story comes from Mr. Chamberlain's department, which (writes "A. M." in the *St. James's Gazette*), for daring and audacity would not be easy to beat. A popular major was sent some years ago to establish order in a small township in Africa which had been placed temporarily in charge of the local military commandant, a man who had risen rapidly from the position of storekeeper, and who, not satisfied with his official elevation, had elevated himself on the day the major arrived by drinking too much. The first act of the major was to place the commandant under lock and key, but the inebriate managed to burst his bonds and invade the telegraph office, from which place he despatched this wire to the Colonial Office : "Chamberlain, London. Man here named Thorold questions my sobriety. Who is Thorold? Wire at once to avert bloodshed."

The following particulars with reference to M. Witte's recent trip across Asia have been published: M. Witte left St. Petersburg by the ordinary daily express for Moscow on September 23th, reaching there the following morning. An hour later he left by special train for Siberia. On October 9th he reached Vladivostock, having completed the long journey in 16 days. The distances are as follows: St. Petersburg to Moscow, 400 miles: Moscow to Irkutsk, 3,400 miles: Irkutsk to Baikal—the newly-named station on the West bank of Lake Baikal—40 miles; the lake itself, which has to be crossed by boat, or in winter, by horses on the ice, 40 miles; from the East bank of Lake Baikal, to the station Misovaja to Kaydalovo—the station where the line branches off to the Russian frontier —520 miles; thence to the Russo-Chinese frontier station, which is called Manchuria, and right across Manchuria to Vladivostock, not less than 1,400 miles. This makes a round total of 5,800 miles covered in 16 days, with stoppages.

Sir Frederick Treves' very interesting address at Liverpool University College the other day

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dealt with what we are afraid is still a common but entirely erroneous conception of disease. Many people hold, with the author of "Religio Medici," that there is "nothing natural in any of the processes of disease and nothing beneficent in any of its manifestations." "If the patient vomited the vomiting must be stopped; if he coughed the cough must cease; if he failed to take food he must be made to eat." The physician of to-day, of course, knows better. Disease is the outcome of natural processes, and many of its manifestations and methods are marked by a beneficent purpose. Sir Frederic showed in some detail how this was the case in the particular ailment on which above all he is qualified to speak. Peritonitis, instead of being "one of the most deadly and most malignant of calamities," should be "hailed with thankfulness," as it was concerned only in effecting good. This is the sort of truth which people sometimes find it hard to believe, but it is none the less truth for all that.

Writing in the *Westminster*, Dr. Louis Elkind deals with the crusade against consumption which, he says was started in Germany. The first country to follow Germany's example to any considerable extent was the United States, and, with the practical sense so eminently characteristic of the American people, more attention was there shown to preventive measures than to curative. Many sanatoria—among which the oldest and best known is the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium—have, of course, been provided for different classes of people, but the most notable feature of the American campaign against the disease is the putting into practice the old principle that prevention is better than cure. For it was in the United States that expectoration in the streets and other public places was first made an offence not merely against decency but against law. Then, also, in some States a dwelling or a room which a consumptive has occupied and died in is not allowed to be let to another person until it has been thoroughly disinfected, and if the family of the deceased still remain in the house they are strongly advised to allow precautionary measures to be taken. Further, the Board of Health of the different States publishes from time to time circulars and pamphlets containing the most important hygienic rules calculated to prevent the spread of the disease. That these and other similar measures which have been practised for about ten years have had good effect is shown by recent statistics, from which we learn that the death-rate from consumption has fallen from 22 per cent. of the total number of deaths to 16 per cent.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Times has received by the courtesy of Signor Marconi, a copy of the official report of the experiments in wireless telegraphy which were carried out on board the Italian warship *Carlo Alberto* during the months of July, August, and September of this year, from which we make the following extracts. The report is written by Lieut. Luigi Solari of that ship, and is signed by its commanding officer, Admiral Carlo Mirabello.

The transmitting station was Poldhu, in Cornwall, the place which had been chosen by Signor Marconi for his experiments in transatlantic telegraphy. After a few successful attempts at transmission over a short distance, the *Carlo Alberto* left English waters on a mission to Cronstadt, and a series of long distance messages was conveyed to her from Poldhu with almost unbroken success throughout her voyage. The main difficulty encountered seems to have been in atmospheric disturbances of the ordinary kind. Lieut. Solari writes:—

At one o'clock in the morning of July 23th, while the ship was on the north-east of the Island of Gothland in the Baltic, en route for Kiel, signs were obtained upon the telephone of the detector so distinctly that it was difficult to believe that 2,000 kilometres of land and sea were interposed between the *Carlo Alberto* and the transmitting station in Cornwall. At two o'clock, however, the reception of the messages began to be broken by frequent atmospheric disturbances; it was no longer possible to receive the wave messages as they arrived with any certainty or regularity upon the receiver with coherer, but upon the telephone of the detector it was possible to distinguish fairly well, without any loss of force, the letters which arrived between the succeeding atmospheric disturbances, so that, giving the speed of transmission from Poldhu at about 15 words a minute, it was easy to decipher the telegrams sent from Cornwall.

Further experiments aided the operators in excluding the interference of atmosphere disturbance almost entirely; but in all such cases it would appear that the magnetic detector proved to the most trustworthy machine, the ordinary receiver with coherer being too easily deranged by outside electric influence. The most striking results were those obtained off the Spanish coast and in the Mediterranean. While lying off Ferrol the *Carlo Alberto* regularly received news every day of the principal events in the world; a daily bulletin of this news was posted in the ship and quite put to shame the last intelligence of the Spanish newspaper.

SILK EXPORT OF JAPAN.

Messrs. Vivanti Bros. send the following statistics of the export of raw silk from 1st July, 1902, to 30th November, 1902:—

FIRMS.	AME.	EUROPE.	TOTAL.
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &Co.	1,327	745	2,072
" Ulysse Pila & Co.	725	650	1,375
" Robison & Co.....	—	356	356
" Longin & Co.	—	478	478
" H. Bernerdin & Co. ...	—	172	172
" Fin'y, Richardson & Co.	—	1	1
" Oppenheimer Frères ...	—	—	—
" American Trading Co...	328	—	328
" Strachan & Co., W. M..	—	—	—
" Otto Streuli & Co.	—	1,442	1,442
" Compania General de Tobacco de Filipinas...	—	7	7
" China & Japan Tdg. Co.	520	—	520
" Mottet, L.....	160	72	232
" Siber, Wolff & Co.	2,908	2,778	5,686
" Sieber & Co.	140	1,922	2,062
" Klingen & Seux	—	10	10
" Guilloud, L.....	—	148	148
" Nabholz & Co.	270	1,220	1,490
" Dourille, P.....	—	725	725
" Sale & Co.	—	—	—
" Vivanti Bros.	3,122	—	3,122
" Sulzer, Rudolph & Co..	—	1,525	1,525
" Ed. E. van Nierop	—	55	55
" Reimers & Co., O	1,822	232	2,054
" Frazar & Co.	70	—	70
" Varenne & Co.	622	321	943
" Bavier & Co.	1,950	649	2,599
" Dent & Co., H.	118	—	118
" Chauvin & Co., R.....	—	292	292
" Brett & Co., J.....	25	—	25
" Jewett & Bent.....	796	—	796
" Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	5,344	75	5,419
" Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ..	3,801	—	3,801
" Doshin Kaisha	1,126	3	1,129
" Hara Yushitsu Ten	—	506	506
" Nozawaya.....	—	—	—
" Sugawa	50	—	50
" Tata & Co.	—	1	1
Total	25,224	14,385	39,609

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN AMERICA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I think your correspondent Sacerdos Catholicus, if he will take the trouble to investigate the history of the movement to which he has called our attention in your columns of to-day, will find that when the leader of the Polish recalcitrants against the authority of the Pope in America, obtained from the Catholic Bishops in Europe his consecration to the Episcopate he did it on the express condition that he was not to have anything to do with the Episcopal Church in England and America.

For these people now to seek the help of the Episcopal Church looks like a breach of contract which a Church like the Episcopal Church of America ought not to countenance. Or are contracts not binding in religion?

EXTRANEOUS.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Any man who retires from business with a fortune of fifty millions sterling is an object of the greatest interest, for that reason alone. But when that man is in himself an interesting personality, and has amassed that mighty fortune in a commercial career that is almost a romance, his biography is bound to be a book to which dulness should be a stranger. This is so with "Andrew Carnegie: From Telegraph Boy to Millionaire," by Bernard Alderson. Biographies of the kind are apt to be slavish and fulsome rhapsodies, in which the great man and all his ancestors and relations, and all he ever said and did are extolled without shame or discrimination. Mr. Alderson has quite avoided this common error. He is appreciative without losing his critical sense; he is not afraid to speak his mind; and he knows how, while pourtraying the life of his subject, to place him in proper perspective and to effectively reproduce the man's environment. In this last respect some of his readers may see the greatest value of the book, for the chapters devoted to Mr. Carnegie's commercial methods, the conditions of labour in America, and international competition are written with clearness and evident knowledge of the subject.

"Responsibility," said Mr. Carnegie on one occasion, "thrown upon a young man, that is the thing to bring out what is in him." But he insisted that the youth himself should be thoroughly interested in his work, and be animated with a strong desire to succeed. "Concentration," he says, "is my motto—first honesty, then industry, then concentration," and he expected it to be the motto of his servants. If they did not give their whole energies to their work they lost their places or were degraded. On the other hand, hard work was promptly and handsomely rewarded, and when a subordinate was appointed to be a manager, Mr. Carnegie laid down that the test of his ability was not what he did himself, but what he could get others to do in co-operation with himself. "The great manager," he said, "is the man who knows how to surround himself with men much abler than himself.

Speaking of his ambitious young partners, Mr. Carnegie remarked:—"I do not believe any one man can make a success of a business nowadays. I am sure I never could have done so without my partners, of whom I had thirty-two, the brightest and cleverest young fellows in the world. No man will make a great business who wants to do it all himself, or to get all the credit for doing it. I believe firmly in youths as executive agents. Older heads should be reserved for counsel."

Mr. Carnegie does not advise workmen in comfortable circumstances to emigrate and take risks. If a man can make thirty shillings a week in his native land, Mr. Carnegie thinks he would be very foolish to leave it, unless he is impelled by an uncontrollable ambition, and has no ties to bind him. Even though men may be fortunate enough to earn higher wages, very likely the conditions of life will not suit them, and they will become dissatisfied. "Look before you leap" is the advice he offers, and Mr. Alderson adds that when once the average British workman has looked at the labour conditions in America, we do not think he will do much leaping.

What these conditions are the author describes in language that has only one meaning; they are very hard and wearing. Mr. Carnegie, he says, freely admits that English workmen would not submit to the conditions in his works. He calculates that he extracted nearly twice as much labour from his workmen as an English employer does from his.

But there can be no doubt, Mr. Alderson explains, that the extra work is forced by the tremendous drive or pressure of the American system. "The men are bent upon earning high wages, and the masters are determined to beat all competition. Progress, the accumulation of wealth, complete supremacy over all competitors, these are the paramount considerations, and everything else is disregarded. The American employer looks upon his workpeople as being literally hands; he cares little about their bodies, and still less about their souls. Every human being he employs is simply a machine which contracts to do so much work in a given time, at an agreed upon rate of pay. No deviation from that iron rule is allowed, and if accidents happen, and unforeseen contingencies arise, well, the men must suffer. Sentiment, sickly or otherwise, has no place in this grim region, and Christian principles wield no influence."

Mr. Carnegie, the biographer tells us, holds his workmen in high appreciation, and is exceedingly grateful to them for their part in building up his fortune. He acknowledges the severity of their labour, and always speaks of them in the highest terms of admiration and respect. There is almost a pathetic ring about the following words:—"I remember after Vandy and I had gone round the world, and were walking the streets of Pittsburg, we decided that the Americans were the saddest-looking race we had ever seen. Life is so terribly earnest here. Ambition

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urges all on, from him who handles a spade to him who employs thousands. We know no rest."

Mr. Alderson, in describing Mr. Carnegie's personal appearance and characteristics, says he is a short, sprightly man, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, with an erect bearing, keen grey eyes, broad forehead, and powerful jaw. His temperament is buoyant and his physical endurance and activity are remarkable, considering his age. Mr. Carnegie is a non-smoker, and exceedingly abstemious in his habits. Moderation in all thing has characterised his mode of living, and to this must be attributed his wonderful vitality of mind and body, which is superior to that possessed by many men half his age.

The retired Steel King speaks very slowly, and clearly enunciates every word. He never replies to a question without a pause. The maxim, "Think twice before you speak once," has great weight with him. He is not one to be led unawares into making a promise or expressing an opinion.

In sharp contrast to his speech, his manner is very restless, and indicative of a large reserve of pent-up energy.

The day after the announcement of his settlement with the Billion Dollar Steel Trust he received 1750 letters containing as many suggestions for the distribution of his wealth; and his daily post-bag averages 300 letters.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

BRITISH TAXATION.

London, November 28.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking at Croydon, said he hoped to do something by April to relieve the burden of taxation.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Admiral Stakholberg's Far East squadron has arrived at Portland from Kiel, and will probable stay there for ten days.

THE "TIMES" AND JAPAN.

The *Times* has a sympathetic article on the Japanese political situation. It dwells specially on the naval scheme and on the land tax, and says that the Japanese are a proud and a patriotic people. Marquis Ito, it is thought, would be in favour of prosecuting a policy of naval expansion, and if he accepts office, it is hoped that a compromise may be arranged in which the opponents of the land tax can support the naval scheme.

VENEZUELA.

It understood that England and Germany have agreed upon joint action with the view of collecting their claims from Venezuela.

Three German warships are being fitted out with full war equipment at Kiel, to go immediately to Venezuela. It is understood that the British Admiralty is taking similar measures.

SOMALILAND.

Colonel Manning's flying column reinforced and relieved the garrison at Boholte. Thirty-five per cent. of the garrison were down with malaria."

SOMALILAND.

Shanghai, November 29.

The Indian Mounted Infantry have arrived at Aden and proceeded immediately to Berbera.

GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

The United States has been fully informed of the joint action the Germans and British contemplate taking in Venezuela.

LORD KITCHENER.

Viscount Kitchener has arrived at Bombay, where he met with a cordial reception. He goes to Agra to-night.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The cruiser *Good Hope* has passed Gibraltar.

STRIKE IN MARSEILLES.

It is feared that a continuance of the strike in Marseilles will imperil the existence of that city as a port and endanger the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIAN SUGAR.

London, November 30.

The Russian Government presented a Note to Great Britain in September declaring that if the latter persisted in her resolve to enforce retaliatory duties on Russian sugar under the penal clauses of the Sugar Convention she would be infringing the commercial treaty between the two Powers. Russia suggests that the matter be submitted to the Hague Arbitration tribunal.

DEWET'S BOOK ON THE WAR.

London, December 1.

Dewet's book has been published. It is dedicated to his fellow subjects of the British Empire. It is severely critical but not acrimonious. It disparages Lord Roberts and says that his generalship lacked foresight. Buller, it says, had the most difficult task to perform. Apparently Dewet respects Lord Kitchener, but he ridicules the blockhouse system and also the scouting. He says that he can produce proof of the alleged British barbarities against women and children. He concludes by giving advice to the Boers to be loyal to Great Britain.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London, December 2.

Over forty steamers are lying idle at Marseilles.

SOMALILAND.

It is reported from Aldershot that a full telegraph section has been ordered to Somaliland.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Genoa.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

The expedition to Kabulkhel destroyed 59 towers, three villages, and captured 202 Waziris, and 5,600 cattle. Twenty-five of the enemy were killed and two wounded.

SOMALILAND.

Later.

The average of deaths from malaria at Bohotle is one daily. The Somali levies continue to prove undisciplined and utterly unreliable.

PHILIPPINE UPRISING.

A superior force of Ladrones have surrounded a force of American constabulary in the Philippines, killing the Inspector in command.

RUSSIAN TEA.

London, December 3.

Owing to the remarkable success attending the experimental tea-growing in the Caucasus, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture has decided to establish the industry on a sound basis and to import experts from China, India and Ceylon. The prices obtained for the season's yield of fourteen tons varied between 26d. and 52d. per pound.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Later.

Owing to the accumulation of destitute persons at Marseilles awaiting passage to Algiers, Tunis, and Indo-China, the French Government has ordered naval seamen to man the mail-steamers.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Replying to Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, said that the Brussels Sugar convention reserves undoubted liberty to Great Britain in regard to her fiscal relations with her colonies. Great Britain declined at the conference to apply the penal clause to colonial products.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

London, November 4.

President Roosevelt's Message at the opening of Congress, reaffirms the necessity for legislation, even to a change in the Constitution, to permit of a supervision of the trusts, but care must be taken not to injure the great legitimate enterprises of the country. The President concludes by strongly advocating an efficient Navy, that will be capable of backing-up the Monroe doctrine.

BARON ROSEN.

Baron Rosen, Russian Minister to Greece, has been transferred to Japan.

SOMALILAND.

Later.

It is unlikely that General Manning will be able to take the field in Somaliland until the middle of January.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Four British warships have left Bermuda for Venezuela. Two more are to follow.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies has nominated eight grand commissions of 33 members, with reference to customs duties, the Army, the Navy, Agriculture, &c.

Saigon, November 28.

The maritime staff at Marseilles have gone on strike, and the greater part of the packet-boats are prevented from setting out, owing to lack of hands.

Saigon, November 29.

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies continue to proceed to the nomination of grand commissions. M. M. Doumer, Deloncle and Deschanel have been elected members of the commissions of Foreign Affairs, the Colonies and the Protected Countries.

The strike of the maritime staff at Marseilles is complete. No French steamer has been able to leave. The Government is taking measures to ensure the public service.

The Council of State has declared that the petition of the Episcopacy in favour of religious congregations is an abuse.

Work has been resumed at the coal mines in the basin of Saint-Etienne.

SIAM AND THE GOLD CURRENCY.

Saigon, December 1.

In consequence of the adoption of the gold system by Siam, which may have an effect upon the finances of Indo-China and upon the rice market, the Minister for the Colonies announces the appointment of a commission charged with the duty of considering measures essential for averting a possible crisis in Indo-China.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies has nominated M. Etienne as President, and M. Deloncle as Vice-President.

THE CONGREGATIONS.

The Government has decided to ask parliament to authorise only five Religious Congregations of men, *viz.*, the Brothers of St. Jean d'Dieu; Cistercians; the Trappists; the African Missions of Lyons: and the White Fathers.

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THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Postal matters for the Far East are being shipped at Marseilles on foreign steamers. The strike of registered marines continues quietly.

[Note.—With reference to these registered marines, to whom we applied the term maritime staff in our last issue, it may be explained that they are professional sailors who, in consideration of certain privileges and of a pension, are liable, till the age of 50, to be summoned for the service of the State in times of necessity.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 3.

The strike at Marseilles continues. The representatives of Algiers and of Cochin China in Parliament have asked the Government to take measures, and the Ministers have decided to charter steamers manned by State marines.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

The Japanese Commercial Official at Vladivostock telegraphs under date of the 20th of November that whereas it has formerly been necessary to send the manuscript of books to Moscow for approval before publication, it will hereafter be possible to obtain sanction from the Oriental Science Institute in Vladivostock.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

NEW ZEALAND.

London, Nov. 26.

Election returns from New Zealand show a majority for the Government.

INSURRECTION IN SIAM.

The insurrection in Siam has been suppressed.

THE CLAIMS ON VENEZUELA.

London, Nov. 27.

England and Germany have joined to enforce their claims against the Venezuelan Republic. The United States has refused to protect President Castro. Germany has decided to dispatch three cruisers from Kiel.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

London, Nov. 27.

President Roosevelt has signed the agreement relating to the Pacific cable between California and the Philippines, viâ Guam.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM.

Siam has adopted the gold standard in her currency.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

London, November 29.

Speaking at Rajputana, Lord Curzon insisted on the policy of preserving the hereditary nobles in the protected native states.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is going to Agra.

SHANGHAI TO BE EVACUATED.

The British garrison at Shanghai will evacuate that place on December 20th.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PREACHER.

Dr. Joseph Parker is dead.

[Parker, Joseph, D.D., a popular Congregational preacher, born April 9th, 1830, at Hexham-on-Tyne, was educated at private seminaries and University College, London. He was pastor at Banbury, 1853-58; at Manchester, 1858-96; and settled in London in 1869. He built the City Temple at a cost of £70,000. He was Chairman of the Lancashire Congregational Union; Chairman of the Manchester Congregational Board; Chairman of the London Congregational Union of England and Wales. Dr. Parker is the author of "The People's Bible" (25 vols.); "The Paraclete;" "Ecce Deus;" "Ad Clerum;" "Weden Stephen;" Springdable Abbey;" and many other works. The Hon. Degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago. —*Men and Women of the Time.*]

WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

The Waziri expedition has inflicted punishment on the tribe.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught to-day leave for Egypt to attend the ceremony of the completion of the embankments at Assouan. Their Highnesses will afterwards proceed to Delhi.

FRESH ERUPTION IN MARTINIQUE.

Mount Pierre at Martinique has burst into a fresh eruption.

VENEZUELA.

H.M.S. *Charybdis* has left for Venezuela.

RUSSIAN SUB-MARINE BOATS.

The Russian Government is encouraging the inventors of sub-marine boats by furnishing funds.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 1.

Venezuela is trying to dispose of her liabilities to Europe by the despatch of a special envoy.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

A big strike of sailors and firemen has taken place in Marseilles. Torpedo-boats are carrying mails in the Mediterranean.

PORT ARTHUR.

According to reliable information from Moscow, the Russian Government has decided to make Port Arthur a purely fortified port.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

London, December 2.

The *Globe* says that the postponement of the withdrawal of troops from Shanghai is a gross breach of faith. The *Standard* considers that the present state of things points to the existence of some difference of opinion and in the event of the other Powers postponing the withdrawal of their forces, the paper, referring to previous engagements, contends that Japan should despatch troops to Shanghai again, and insists that England should retain her contingent there.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

A section of the Colonization Committee in the French Senate insists that the treaty between France and Siam be re-considered.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, has submitted General Voyron's confidential report on the Boxer disturbances in China to the Budget Committee, with authority to use the passages relative to the part played by missionaries.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM.

London, November 29.

M. Deloncle, the deputy for Cochin China, has written to the Colonial Minister characterising the establishment of the gold standard in Siam as an economic *coup* calculated to entail the gravest consequences on the finances of Indo-China, particularly in the rice market of Saigon.

M. Deloncle demands the immediate nomination of a commission of inquiry to propose a solution of the difficulty before January 1st, 1903.

GENERAL VOYRON'S REPORT.

M. Combes, the French Premier, has begged the Budget Committee to abstain from reading General Voyron's report on the Boxer disturbances.

The Committee, by a majority of one, has decided to receive the report but to maintain secrecy as to the contents.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM.

London, December 2.

M. Doumerque has decided to institute a Commission on the Siamese currency, and promises to avert the crisis that is threatening the prosperity of the French possessions in the Far East, immediately the Commission has formulated an opinion.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

The evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops has again been postponed.

The *Standard* assumes that the postponement by France and Germany concerns the Yangtse question, and says the matter may be confidently left to the discretion of Lord Lansdowne, whose principal task in China now is to keep the provinces primarily a British sphere of influence.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

London, December 3.

The official correspondence as to the evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops was published to-day.

It appears that the German Government was asked in August last by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to agree to the evacuation, and consented in general terms. In October, however, the German Government stipulated that the Peking Government and the Yangtse viceroys should engage not to grant to any Power special political, military, maritime or economic advantages, nor allow the occupation of any other points commanding the Yangtse, Yangtse, either below or above Shanghai.

Prince Ching denied to Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, that the German Government had submitted any conditions to China.

Sir Ernest Satow ascertained, however, that Prince Ching had already accepted Germany's proposals.

Lord Lansdowne instructed Sir Ernest Satow to inform Prince Ching that his double-dealing was deeply resented and that Great Britain would not be bound by any pledges limiting her own or China's freedom of action regardiug the maintenance of order and the protection of British interests in the Yangtse region.

The Japanese Government cordially supported Great Britain in this point.

Germany thereupon intimated that she had received assurances from China, and regarded the conditions as fulfilled.

Lord Lansdowne replied that he understood the assurances referred to the whole of China, excluding sovereign territorial rights already alienated.

The subsequent correspondence indicates that the evacuation is now only a matter of transports.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE CASE OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

London, November 22.

While the Indian Budget was before the House, Col. the Hon. H. Legge, M.P. for St. George's Hanover Square, who formerly commanded the 9th Lancers, introduced their case to the notice of the House. Lord George Hamilton said the action taken in their case was in the cause of discipline, and was authorised by the highest military personages in India.

His Lordship defended collective punishment and read a telegram from the Government of India, showing the result of collective punishment. The Commander of the 9th Lancers stated that there were reasonable grounds for suspecting the identity of the culprits, but there was not evidence sufficient to convict them.

His Lordship said that our success in ruling coloured races is due to the fact that we have established the perfect equality of all races before the law. Much as he valued the reputation of the 9th Lancers he valued the credit of the army and the reputation of the Government more, and would unhesitatingly support the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, in bringing the culprits to justice.

MORLEY ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at the National Liberal Club, eulogised Mr. Chamberlain's mission, which he said be regarded with considerable confidence. Mr. Chamberlain's fitness for the task was greater than that of any other man he, Mr. Morley, knew.

ANOTHER WAR SCARE.

London, November 22.

The orders given to three French warships to proceed to Oran haue caused wild rumours in Paris regarding British designs; but it is declared that the French Foreign Office does not share these apprehensions and is convinced that Great Britain has no aggressive intentions.

London, November 23.

The *Financial News* mentions a report that the Government are about to propose to replace Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., by Sir Edward Lee on the board of the Suez Canal. They will also appoint a third representative, who will very probably be Sir James Mackay.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

London, November 23.

Reuter is informed that the details of Mr. Chamberlain's voyage depend on the weather and circumstances. He will probably visit Cairo while the

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Good Hope is passing through the Canal and coaling; but it is impossible to forecast what he will do while the *Good Hope* is coaling at Zanzibar.

CIVIC DIGNITIES FOR AUSTRALIA.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney.

LOSS OF A COASTER.

Weihaiwei, November 24.

The steamer *Enseigne Henri* was wrecked on Friday between Chefoo and this port. The passengers and crew were saved, but the mails were partly lost.

[The *Enseigne Henri*, Captain Liu, was a steamer of 250 tons under the French flag, running between Port Arthur, Chefoo, and Wei-hai-wei.]

SOMALILAND.

The *Daily Telegraph* learns from its Aden correspondent that Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, has had a long consultation with Major-General Pelham Maitland, C. B., Military Secretary to the Government of India, on board the P. & O. *Egypt* regarding the Somaliland Campaign.

OOM PAUL'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

It is stated at Brussels that ex-President Krüger carried away with him from Pretoria £700,000, including 3,500 shares in the South African Railway.

SIR ERNEST'S FIRMNESS AGAIN.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that the Chinese having hoisted their flag over the Tangshan coal mines, Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister, proceeded thither and instructed the British Commander to replace the Dragon by the British flag. This was done, the Chinese making no resistance.

M. PELLETAN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, Nov. 25.

Replying to an interpellation regarding the reduction of the personnel of the French Mediterranean squadron, M. Pelletan declared that it was only reduced for the winter. The reduction was made to provide funds for increased naval construction and to continue the fortification of Bizerta. The Chamber approved of the declaration by 288 votes to 204.

VENEZUELA.

Commenting upon the Venezuelan question, the German Press hopes that Venezuela will receive a lesson. The Venezuelan Press claims the protection of the Monroe Doctrine, but the American papers retort that the doctrine is unavailable as a cloak for misbehaviour.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

London, November 26.

King Edward's award in the Argentina-Chile boundary dispute is a compromise. It gives Chile 54,000 square kilometres, and Argentina 40,000.

THE GERMAN TARIFF DISPUTE.

The Berlin Press states that the Government and a majority of the Reichstag have concluded a compromise on the Tariff Bill, the Government making an important concession with regard to barley.

THE ORKNEY ELECTION.

Mr. John Cathcart Wason, who seceded from the Unionist party, has been re-elected for Orkney and Shetland by 2,412 votes, against 201 given for the Liberal candidate, Mr. Wood, and 743 for the Unionist candidate, Mr. Angier.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

November 27.

Mr. Chamberlain will be at Mombasa from the 14th to the 17th December, while the *Good Hope* is coaling at Zanzibar.

THE CHINA MAIL CONTRACT AND BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, speaking in the House of Commons, said that when the Eastern mail arrangements are being revised, he will bear in mind the suggestion as to the P. & O. steamers calling at a port in British North Borneo, but in view of the small amount of correspondence passing between Great Britain and North Borneo, and the intricate navigation of the waters of North Borneo, he thought it hardly likely that it would prove justifiable.

A STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London, November 27.

The dockers and others at Marseilles registered for naval service have struck and have induced a number of crews of vessels to join them. Several mail steamers are being delayed.

STILL HOPES FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

The Secretary of the P. & O. Company says that the question of their headquarters is not yet settled.

HERR KRUPP'S RECENT ANXIETIES.

Herr Krupp had before his death just commenced proceedings against the *Vorwarts*, which charged him with gross immorality.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

London, November 28.

The three German third-class cruisers *Amazone*, *Ariadne* and *Niobe*, each of 2,655 tons' displacement are fitting out fully equipped for war at Kiel, to go immediately to Venezuela.

RIOT IN THE REICHSTAG.

There was a tumultuous scene in the Reichstag yesterday when the majority submitted a motion to pass the Tariff Bill *en bloc* except for the amendments, required by the compromise mentioned in the telegram of the 26th inst. The motion evoked a storm of protests from the Radicals, Socialists, and extreme Agrarians; violent speeches were delivered from both sides of the House and amid unprecedented uproar the debate was adjourned.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., Edin., Chairman of the London School Board has been elected the first President of the new British Academy.

[Donald James Mackay, 11th Baron Reay and head of the Clan Mackay, was Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, 884-86, Governor of Bombay 1885-1890, Under Secretary for India, 1894-95, and is President of the Royal Asiatic Society and University College, London.]

DOCTORS DISCUSS LEPROSY.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., the eminent consulting surgeon, who is about to visit India and Ceylon for the purpose of making researches into the sources of leprosy, has read a paper at a meeting in connection with the Prince of Wales' Leprosy Fund, expounding his theory, which is that leprosy is due to badly cured fish. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the King and formerly Professor at the Medical College, Calcutta, and others eulogised the paper but dissented from its conclusions.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

Tientsin, Nov. 28.

At the meeting to-day it was resolved that the success of the enterprise demands strict adherence to the contract of 1901, particularly as regards the removal of the Board to China; that the attempt to administer the company from Europe is at variance with the Company's solemn obligation, and does not warrant the confidence of the shareholders in the directors.

The shareholders appointed the following committee to investigate and manage the affairs of the Company, and negotiate a satisfactory settlement with the directors in London:—Messrs. Detring, Chang Yen-mao, Shên Tun-ho, Chu Pao-san, Liang Wen-tung, C. J. Dudgeon, C. M. Ede, Heyle, Tong Kidson, and von Hanneken.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Baron Thielmann, stated to-day in the Reichstag that it would probably become necessary to cover the expected deficit of 150 million marks by introducing higher taxes on beer and tobacco.

Berlin, November 22.

The owner of the world-renowned Iron and Steel Works and the Germania Dock in Kiel, Privy Councillor Friedrich Alfred Krupp, has died in consequence of heart failure, aged 48.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Shanghai, November 21.

The Commander of the German troops has received orders from Berlin to prepare everything for the evacuation of Shanghai.

Shanghai, November 23.

The Commander of the German troops in Shanghai has been authorised to confer with the Commanders of the other foreign troops about the details for a simultaneous and uniform withdrawal of the foreign troops from Shanghai.

As the British and the French Commanders have declared that they have received no instructions whatsoever as to the evacuation of Shanghai, the negotiations have at present come to a standstill.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 24.

The negotiations as to an understanding about the tariff question are still going on. No agreement has been arrived at so far, but it is expected that the matter will be decided in the next few days.

The simultaneous proceedings of Italy in the Red Sea and France in Morocco are here believed to be due to an *ad hoc* agreement of the two Powers.

The Krupp Works will be carried on as before. The Chancellor and all Ministers have condoled very heartily in Essen. H. M. the Emperor was much affected by the news of Krupp's death. He spoke in his telegram to the widow of the universal importance of the Works.

Berlin, November 25.

The leading social-democratic paper *Vorwärts* had published slanders and shameless accusations against Mr. Krupp, which affected him in such a manner that his heart trouble became apparently worse and finally took a fatal turn. The whole German Press condemn this proceeding of the *Vorwärts* in the strongest terms and extol his exceedingly humane actions. The Crown-Attorney has instituted criminal proceedings against the editors of the *Vorwärts*. The mourning for Krupp is general, and the funeral will be an exceedingly magnificent demonstration, which will gain much by the fact that H. M. the Emperor will personally go to Essen.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Shanghai, November 27.

The Commander of the French troops has also received orders to communicate with the Commanders of the other foreign troops as to simultaneous evacuation of Shanghai. As soon as the British commander shall have received orders authorising him to do the same, the negotiations will be taken up.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Nov. 29th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up		30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders		17,851,714
Amount of convertible notes issued		200,436,943
Government deposits		19,119,339
General deposits		4,621,371
Exchange liability		58,289
Total		272,087,353
	Cr.	
Discount notes		21,349,468
Foreign discount notes		12,194,221
Treasury loan to Government		22,000,000
Temporary " "		28,000,000
General loans		35,462,239
Exchange liability		3,758,333
Government bonds		49,751,785
Property		2,727,185
Bullion and Specie		96,844,113
Total		272,087,335

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	196,029,605
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	94,033,133
Silver	—
Total	94,033,133
Securities:—	
Government bonds	31,428,719
Finance Department notes	5,958,900
Government notes	50,000,000
Security notes	2,264,676
Commercial notes	13,344,177
Total	101,996,472

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	1,961,488	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	1,056,912	—
Government deposits	5,052,768	—
General deposits	—	3,173,107

LIBERALS AND IRELAND.

The slight passage between the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Balfour on Oct. 23rd is thus reported:—Mr. W. O'Brien asked the Prime Minister whether he would now definitely tell the House yes or no if he intended giving a day for the motion on the government of Ireland, of which notice had been given. Would he also kindly remember that as the motion referred to the struggle for the abolition of dual ownership, the Irish party were entitled to speak for a considerable section of the landlord minority.

Mr. Balfour would not deal with the question as to what proportion of the Irish population the hon. gentleman was entitled to speak, for it had no direct bearing on the principle he had ventured to lay down as having in the past governed proceedings in that House. He had nothing to add to what he said yesterday. If he was given to understand that the resolution in the hon. gentleman's name was endorsed and accepted, and would be supported by the Opposition as a vote of censure, he would grant a day (Ministerial cheers).

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Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (warmly)—I do not know on what ground or by what authority the right hon. gentleman makes any supposition of the kind (derisive cheers).

Mr. Balfour—I did not make any supposition (cheers).

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—The right hon. gentleman said he assumed.

Mr. Balfour—I said if I were given to understand.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—Then who is to give him to understand? (loud cries of "You" and cheers).

Mr. W. Redmond asked the Leader of the House whether he had not repeatedly given time for discussions on the request of the Irish members?

Mr. Balfour said he had laid down no new rule at all.

Mr. Dalziel—Was not time given to discuss the financial relation?

Mr. Balfour—I have never denied that.

Mr. W. Redmond—Is the demand of the Irish now only to be granted if it is endorsed by the Leader of the Opposition?

Mr. Balfour—I shall on no ground grant such a demand unless the whole Opposition accept it and endorse it—(Ministerial cheers).

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The British Admiralty is reported to have decided on a new class of battleship, the design of the Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Philip Watts, and will shortly invite private shipbuilders to tender for one or two. It is stated that these vessels will be the largest, fastest, and most heavily armed of any warship of the class. They will be of 18,000 tons displacement, compared with 16,350 tons of the "King Edward VII." One of the new class of vessels will be built at one of the dockyards.

Representatives of John Brown (Limited,) Clyde-Bank, and the Fairfield Company, Glasgow, have waited upon the Clyde Trustees, to state that they have been called upon to send in within the next few days tenders for the two new Cunarders. Before they can do so, however, they request the assurance of the Clyde Trust that the river will be deepened and widened, to permit of the huge vessels being safely launched. It is understood the trustees will give a favourable answer.

Contrary to general expectations, states a correspondent, Britons making South Africa their home are marrying Boer women. Two of these unions have just taken place at Port Elizabeth. The bridegrooms were stalwart members of the South African Constabulary and the brides genuine Boer maidens, who, with their imperfect knowledge of the English language had some difficulty in getting through the marriage service. But this little hitch was overcome, and the girls looked very happy as they drove away in their wedding carts. The vehicles, by the way, were decorated with yellow ribbon, the ex-Free State colour, while the horses were adorned with red, white, and blue.

News comes from Bulawayo that the Matabeles are deserting the Matoppo Hills, where the tomb of Rhodes is situate, for the Mopsui region to the south. They assign as the reason for their departure that the depredations of the baboons which infest the hills have become intolerable, and that without fire-arms they are incapable of resisting the inroads of these ferocious animals. For some time past the baboons have been increasing rapidly, and are a source of considerable loss and annoyance to the natives. They are therefore to be left in possession of the "World's View," and, save for their presence, these famous hills will become more desolate and lonely than ever.

At last, remarks a London paper, we shall be able to obtain the right time in Fleet-street, but the long-deferred benefit is conditional on the sun shining—and that is a rare luxury in London. On the front of a recently erected commercial building there is a brand new, highly polished sun-dial, with the following motto in glistening brass: "Watch and pray, Time flies away." The dial was seen for the first time a few days ago, and during all the afternoon and also next morning the crowds complied with one portion of the request—they watched the slowly moving shadow-line and cast sorrowful glances towards the erratic clocks in the neighbourhood. But the clocks, unreliable as they are, will win in a fog.

At Waereghem near Courtrai, there has just been discovered, under remarkable circumstances, a long-lost masterpiece of Albert Duer. Some years ago a woman farmer of the district received what looked to her untutored eyes like a piece of wood painted in six panels, and after leaving it in her granary for a year or two she sold it last year, with other oddments, to a local coachpainter's son as lumber for a few coppers. Hearing that he had sold the panel for 50s., the woman brought an action. This, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, caused the picture to be examined by experts, with the result that it has been found to be a genuine masterpiece by Albert Durer, stolen many years ago from the National Museum at Munich. The panels represent the Apostles.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 1	F. Dec. 5
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	F. Dec. 5
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 3	F. Dec. 5
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	F. Dec. 5
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern 4	Sa. Dec. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 5	Su Dec. 7
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria 6	Tu Dec. 9
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ton in 7	Tu. Dec. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 8	F. Dec. 12
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 7	Su. Dec. 14
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 10	M. Dec. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 11	M. Dec. 15
America	P. M. Co.	China	M. Dec. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Dec. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th Dec. 25

1 Left San Francisco on the 1 th ult.
2 Left Vancouver on the 18th ult.
3 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 18th ult.
4 At Kobe on the 5th inst.
5 Left Nagasaki on the 4th inst.
6 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 2 st ult.
7 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
8 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
9 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
10 Left Vancouver on the 1st inst.
11 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Dec 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa Dec. 6
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Dec 6
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu Dec 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Dec 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th Dec. 11
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Dec. 13
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa Dec. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M Dec 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Dec. 16
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Dec 16
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Dec. 17
Europe, via Shai	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Th Dec 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Tu Dec 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Dec. 24
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F Dec 26

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 27th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, 22nd Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 28th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 08th Nov.,,—Kobe, 29th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 29th Nov., —Yokkaichi, 28th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 28th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 27th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 29th Nov.,—Kobe, 27th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 29th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 30th Nov.,—Portland, Ore., 4th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,615, A. F. Street, 30th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th Nov., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Lalpoora, British steamer, 2,124, R. H. Coope, 1st Dec.,—Madras via ports, and Manila, 22nd Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 1st Dec.,—Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 1st Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 30th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 2nd Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer 1,673, J. Arakawa, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argo, Norwegian steamer, 878, W. Melberg, 2nd Dec.,—Newchwang via Cgefoo, 26th Nov., Beans and Bean Cake.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Argo, Norwegian steamer, 887, W. Melberg, 2nd Dec.,—Newchwang via Chefoo, Beans and Bean Cake.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 2nd Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strassburg, German steamer, 3,232, L. Madsen, 3rd Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 25th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 3rd Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 3rd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 3rd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 3rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, Jac. Bruhn, 4th Dec.,—Java ports, 17th Nov., Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, R. Nunome, 4th Nov.,—Otaru via Kobe, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Adria, German steamer, 3,499, Schaarschmidt, 4th Dec.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Glory (16 guns), British flagship, 12,950, Capt. W A. Carter, 27th Nov.,—Hongkong.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 28th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vindobona, Austrian steamer, 2,689, Cobol, 28th Nov.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 28th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Lueneschloss, 29th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Co., Nachf.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 29th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer. 1,433, I. Higo, 29th Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empire, British steamer, 2,832, W. G. McArthur, 30th Nov.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Borck, 30th Nov.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General. —C. Illies & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 30th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 30th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 30th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 30th Nov., —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pasha, British steamer, 3,829, H. Elliot, 1st Dec.,——Kobe, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 1st Dec.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 1st Dec.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, J. F. Robinson, 2nd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 2nd Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 2nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

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Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 3rd Dec., Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indus, French steamer, 2,331, Duchateau, 4th Dec., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Lalpoora, British steamer, 2,124, R. H. Coope, 4th Dec.,—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 4th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 4th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Power, Mr. E. de Lamonetal Leon, Mr. Carl Buck, Mr. A. J. McKenzie, Mr. C. S. Van Buren, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. G. D. Morgan, Mr. F. Popert, and Mr. T. de Berigny, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mrs. J. L. Davis, Capt. S. R. Stevens, Rev. Stathom, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smart, Capt. R. N. Bray, Lieut. Beatty-Pownell, R.A., Mr. L. Rosenfeldt, and Mr. T. R. Rait, in cabin; 13, in intermediate, 278, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Count Katsura, Baron K. Nakajima, Mrs. E. Andrews, Mr. H. Andrews, Mrs. Chean, Mr. and Mrs. Chean Liu, Miss Kirby, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Mr. J. W. Bennett, and Mr. M. Takata, in cabin; Mr. T. Sugiura, Mr. Lo Yan Chong, Mrs. Li Tai, Lo Wing Ku, Mr. Sin Liu Ping, Mrs. Fan Lin Sin, Mrs. Leong Yee, Mrs. Tongkai, Mrs. Ng Lam, Mrs. So Ching, and Miss Tung Nung, in second class; 15 Japanese, and 15 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. H. Tanner, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss F. M. Walker, Mrs. C. M. Wiseman, Mr. W. H. Rennols, Mr. J. H. Henderson, and Mr. R. Awoki, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Lieut. Beatty-Pownall, R.N., Capt. Bray, R.N., Mr. A. Brunet, Mrs. J. L. Davis, Major C. M. Dobell, Mr. G. R. Gregg, Col. C. R. W. Hervey, Mr. L. D. Hilles, Mr. Andrew, Houston, Mr. F. W. Jenkins, Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, Capt. C. S. Paulet, Mrs. C. S. Paulet and maid, Mr. Thos. R. Raitt, Mr. L. Rosenfeldt, Mr. C. A. van Affelen van Saemsfoort, Mr. H. P. Smart, Mrs. H. P. Smart, Rev. Walter Statham, Capt. S. R. Stevens, Mr. Willard C. Tyler, Mr. C. S. Windsor, Gen. Geo. B. Williams, and Mr. A. L. Walker, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Smith, Miss Mendelson, Mr. M. Stempel, Mr. L. D. Abraham, Mr. H. C. Moss, Mr. R. Ruegg, Mr. Emil Kannhauser, Mr. W. Grauthoff, Mr. C. A. Peterson, Mr. H. Rose, Mr. M. Brown, Mr. M. Bluemer, Mrs. Bonar, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McBean, Mr. Matheeu de Hedenstroem and native servant, Mr. D. Stewart Grant, Mr. Christopher G. Mease, Dr. Hardy and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Horne, Mrs. Lilly Haase, Baron Paul de Mathies, Mr. Alfredo Lombardelli, Miss Adele Böhrt, Miss Maddalena Signorini, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. A. Scherbinin, Mr. Adler, Mr. B. Dadoosnal and servant, Mr. S. Miyake, Mr. and Mrs. Iwan Fadejiff, child and native servant, Mr. G. M. Tshupiatof, Miss Koennke, Mr. Hans von Heimburg, Mr. Otto Harlinghausen, Mr. Conrad Bense, Mr. Walter Schmidtke, Mr. Theodor Mundt, Mr. Viktor Ettlin, Mr. Albert Peters, Mr. Michael, Mr. Zimmer, Mr. Schroll, Mr. T. Naraindas, Mr. B. Basarmal, and Mrs. Otake Sato, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. H. C. Sandford, Mrs. S. Yamada and child, Mrs. H. Yamahara and child, Mr. R. Tsunoda, Mr. T. Katano, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Z. Davis, Mr. H. L. Wigmore, Mr. M. Komatsu, Mr. A. Kennedy, General and Mrs. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bebell and child, Mr. S. Ohse, Miss F. Hayes, and Mr. T. Yamada, in cabin; Mr. I. Sato, Mr. Joseph Gabaretta, Mr. Too Wu Sho, Mr. Percy L. Wait, Mr. R. Yuki, Mr. T. Asanuma, Mr. O. Asanuma, Mr. Cole, Mr. Wanlass, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Robt. Keddie, and Mr. McCleen, in second class; 50 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Lalpoora*, from Madras via ports:—Mr. D. N. Hedderwick, Mr. P. Murray Henry, Mrs. Yoshi Kawano, Mr. T. J. Cooney, Mr. H. Weissfield, Mr. John Griffin, Mr. Albert Tinsley, Mr. J. McNulty, Mr. A. McCann, Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. Fred. Cochrane, Mr. D. Nicolson, and Mr. Wang Tachat, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. H. Henderson, Mr. P. Murray Hendry, Mr. W. H. Rennolds, Miss E. M. Walker, and Mrs. C. M. Wiseman, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong .	872	—	—	265	—	1,137
Foochow ...	55	—	—	—	—	55
Shanghai ...	1,322	433	—	253	—	2,015
Kobe	1,031	281	—	—	—	1,312
Yokohama..	727	999	1	—	—	1,727
Total...	4,014	1,713	1	518	—	6,246

SILK.

From.	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total. Bales.
Hongkong & Canton...	445	.....	—	445
Shanghai	398	.....	—	398
Yokohama	1,711	.....	32	1,743
Total	2,554	.....	32	2,586

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Kiautschou*:—

	RAW. Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Milan	Moscow.	WASTE. Genoa.	Milan	Marseilles	Hamburg.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	36	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	36	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	65
L. Gouilloud.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Ed. L. van Nierop..	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—
Nabholz & Co.....	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	35	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	726	278	32	—	34	5	201	65
	1,036				305			

Raw and Waste silk shipped steamer per *Indus*:—

	RAW. Marseilles Option.	Mila.	Lyon.	Russia.	WASTE. Marseilles	Italy.	Shanghai.	
Bernardin & Co. ...	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Gouilloud.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	—	109	—	70	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co...	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
	171	—	437	—	128	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There has been some enquiry in Yarns for 2/100's, but otherwise there is no demand. In Shirtings there is increased depression, and in Fancy Cottons and Woollens a similar state of things prevails.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles...	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach...	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is quiet; no sales are reported.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron...	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box...	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

There is still no change to report.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market is steady at quotations.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila...	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton...	6.60 to 7.10
White Java and Penang...	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined...	8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been less doing this week and the market closes quiet with small transactions. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the stock is heavy and sellers would probably be current in the event of demand arising.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½...	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

There has been a moderate amount of buying at quotations. Prices are unchanged with the exception of Joshiu Noshi, which is dearer. News from consuming markets is not very brilliant, quotations there being lower than here.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

Total settlements to the end of last month were 179,200 piculs against 190,900 piculs at the corresponding date last year. There is very little business passing and prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common...	23 to 26

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 4.

Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 115. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers at *yen* 70. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 150. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works .....115 Sellers.
Grand Hotel .....250 Sales.
Club Hotel..... 75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel ..... 70 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co..... 60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co. .....150 Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 4.

London silver $\frac{5}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations ¼ to ⅜ lower have caused local rates on China to advance accordingly but have not affected other rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 11/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2/0 13/16 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	23½%dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	25¼%dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	94½*
— Private 10 days' sight	95¾*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ¼
— Private 30 days' sigh	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	21 13/16

* Nominal.

BOVRIL ISN'T DEAR,

in fact, value for value, it is one of the cheapest drinks, and one of the most economical foods that can be obtained. A cup of hot Bovril costs less than a drink of whisky, and while giving a more genuine and lasting warmth than the latter, contains, in addition, the nutritive principles of beef worth many times its cost.

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August 16th, 1902. '13

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 5.

Debentures wanted. Grand Hotels are wanted. Helms—One small sale at *yen* 40.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	145 N.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	475 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	...	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	55 W.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	230 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	40 Sa.

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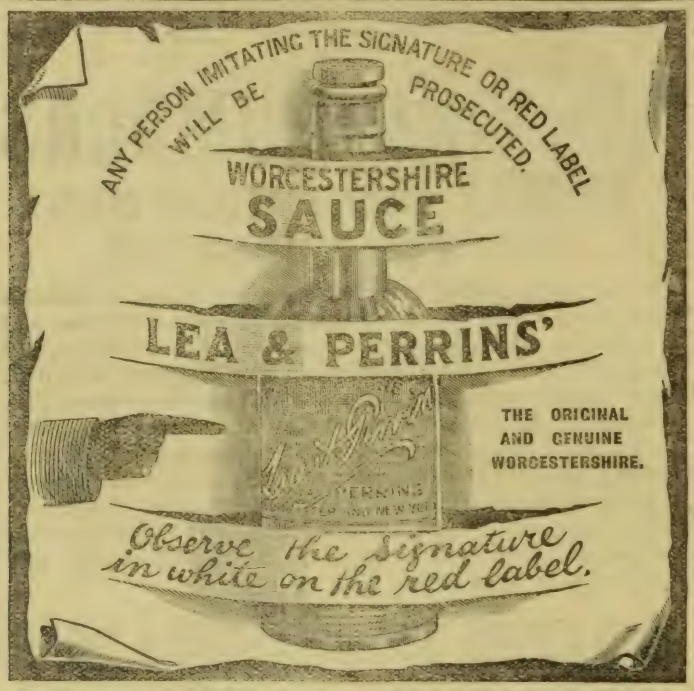
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The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS : ADVIENNE QUE FOURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1902.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at No. 215 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of J. WILLIAMSON JONES, of a Son.

At No. 35 Bluff, Yokohama, on December 9th, the wife of G. GUSTAVUS BRADY, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On December 5th, at the General Hospital, Yokohama, LOUIS GROS, native of Lyons, aged 52 years.

Entered into rest at Honolulu, on the fourteenth day of November, 1902, THOMAS THERON ALEXANDER, for twenty-five years a Missionary to Japan. In love of the brethren tenderly affectioned; in honour preferring another; in diligence not slothful, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing steadfastly in prayer; preaching not himself but Christ Jesus as Lord, and himself a servant for Jesus' sake; having the mind of Christ.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIVE cows have been attacked with rinderpest in Kobe.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Kushiro Maru* 1,800 tons, built by the Kawasaki Dock Company, of Kobe, will be launched on the 13th instant.

A NASTY bicycle accident which occurred in Kobe on Sunday afternoon, in which an officer of the *Benlomond* was badly injured, prompts the *Kobe Herald* to demand that the authorities should enforce a rule on bicycle shops that no wheel should be offered for hire unless fitted with a brake.

AN elderly foreigner, whose name has not been published, was found in a dying condition lying outside the Kiyomidzu Temple in Kyoto on Dec. 7th.

FOURTEEN boats were wrecked, four men were drowned and thirty-six men are missing as the result of the storm in Chiba prefecture on the night of the 6th inst.

THE expenses incurred by Japan in connexion with the Durbar of next January are put by the *Official Gazette* at 15,661 *yen*. This country's envoy, it will be remembered, is Lieut-General Oku.

THE revenue cutters *Balabac* and *Palawan*, built by S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld., Shanghai, for the Philippine Government, have, like their sister-ships, proved satisfactory in every way on their trial trips.

FOUR fishermen belonging to Hino-misaki, Kishu, were rescued on the 6th by the steamer *Lyra*, their boat having been upset during the storm that swept over the neighbourhood on Saturday.

FIRE broke out at Moriyama-mura, Tamura-gori, Fukushima prefecture, on the night of the 4th inst. Thirty-two houses and 10 godowns were destroyed including one post office. Two men were injured.

THE Siamese Royal Yacht *Maha Chakkri*, which left Kobe at 4 p.m. on Saturday, arrived at this port on Monday morning to convey home the Crown Prince, who is expected here on the 15th inst. by the C. P. R. steamer.

A MAN named Noguchi Togoro, living at Negishi-machi, Yokohama was arrested by the police on the 6th inst. on a charge of stealing several pieces of roofing zinc, which he sold to a hardware shop at Okinacho, Yokohama.

ASSURANCES of the excellent health of Pope Leo XIII. and the tidings that the Pontiff is now busily engaged in writing a Latin poem, the theme of which is the glory and honour of old age and the joy of living, were contained in a letter received recently in New York. The letter stated that the Pope suffered from no infirmity in this the 92nd year of his age.

DR. FRITJOF NANSEN, the Arctic explorer, announces that a Polar expedition under command of Capt. Amundsden will start in 1903 for King William's Land (east coast of Greenland), and will proceed thence for Behring Straits. Professor Schmidt of Berlin characterizes the expedition as undertaking a most important task in the domain of terrestrial magnetism.

THE death is announced by the last mail papers of Admiral Sir Edward Bridges Rice, K.C.B. Admiral Rice was a brother-in-law of Sir William Harcourt. The gallant Admiral, who was 83 years of age, entered the Navy in 1832, and served in the China war in 1842, commanding the flotilla of boats in advance of the British force. He was also employed in the Burmese war, and served in the Crimea.

AN armed burglar entered the house of a rich farmer, Seki Hirotaro, at Somewada-mura Kuji gori, Ibaraki prefecture, on the night of the 4th inst., killed Mitsu (49), Seki (13), Shimo Takenosuke (14), and Shihei (77), and badly injured Fusaji (23). He then stole *yen* 2,000 and disappeared. The owner of the house escaped by being absent. Seki Inosuke and his wife, living in the same village, were arrested the following day, on suspicion of being accessory to the murder.

IN view of the great increase of ownerless dogs on the Bluff, and in Negishi, Honmoku, and Kitagata, a general destruction of all animals of that description was conducted by the Bluff Police beginning on the 10th inst. It would be well therefore that owners of dogs should take measures to distinguish their dogs from the ownerless curs that offend the eye by day and render night hideous in the localities mentioned.

THE Osaka Canal Company, says a contemporary, have constructed a canal connecting the Azikawa and Shiri-nashi rivers, but the scheme has not proved a complete success, and the Company now wish to connect the Kidzu-gawa and Shiri-nashi rivers by another canal. The distance between these rivers is about 3 *cho*. The estimates will be submitted to the Municipal Council shortly.

THE Department of Home Affairs, as already briefly reported, is to submit to the forthcoming Session of the Diet a bid for improving the Yoshino, Takahashi, Shinano, Yodo, and Tone rivers. The proposed undertakings will extend over a period of ten years at an outlay of thirty million *yen*. The intention is to spread the expenditure over the whole period, spending three million *yen* a year.

OYEBASHI, opposite Yokohama Railway station, was formally opened to traffic on Wednesday afternoon. Large arches were erected on either side of the bridge, to mark the occasion, and bands of white and red cloth were stretched across while colour lanterns and arc lights stretched, from the bridge to the public garden. Fireworks were discharged at the public garden until evening, and a performance of *geisha*, city band, *bakabayashi*, and a fencing match took place. H.E. Governor Sufu and many prominent gentlemen were present. Some speeches were delivered by the Governor and others.

A SPECIAL telegram dated Shimonoseki, Dec. 8th, to the Tokyo *Asahi* states that Mr. Zembei Moriya, chief of the Taiwan *Nichi Nichi Shimpo*, who arrived at Shimonoseki by the steamer *Taichu*, has declared that the famine in the Pescadores is most severe. The people have only one meal a day. Nevertheless the food is exhausted and the people depend on potato leaves and sea weed, as well as grass. The usual population of the islands is 53,114, of which 8,902 have left to find work, and 7,377 are depending for help on others. Some people in South Formosa are making contributions of money. Mr. Asada, the Chief Official of the islands, is consulting with the Formosan Government in Taipeh on the question of assisting the inhabitants.

A PROPOSAL was before a recent committee meeting of the S. P. C. K. on the suggestion of the Bishop of South Tokyo for a grant towards the erection of a hostel for girls attending the Women's University at Tokyo. A considerable number of Christians and others were desirous of regular teaching and other help. The Bishop explained that the only tenure which could be obtained was a leasehold tenure, but that this was not unsatisfactory in Japan, as there was practically fixity of tenure, and the house would belong to the Church, and always be removed elsewhere if they ever had notice to quit, which was very unlikely. The Committee recommended a grant of £100. A similar request was made on behalf of an Hostel for Divinity Students at Tokyo, who would attend lectures at the Divinity School of the American Episcopal Mission in another part of Tokyo. The Committee recommended a grant of £50.

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POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

The *Jiji Shimpo* seems to attach considerable importance to the meeting that took place between Marquis Ito and Count Okuma at the residence of Mr. Kato Takaaki on the 3rd instant. There was evidently much cordiality between the two statesmen. They renewed their ancient friendship, and agreed heartily that it should be their common aim to organize an exemplary political party. But it does not appear that they spoke of joining hands to undertake the task. On the contrary, we gather that they merely agreed to agree when possible and to differ when convenient. In short, the significance of their meeting consisted in the evidence it afforded that the two great parties are united in opposition to the Katsura Cabinet's programme. Whether the *rapprochement* means that Marquis Ito has taken another step of separation from the *Genro* statesmen and involved himself correspondingly deeper in the ranks of party politicians, we can not pretend to judge. But it wears that aspect.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is generally very close to Marquis Ito, refrains from any explicit conjectures. It merely says that politicians, appreciating the opportunity created by the Cabinet's refusal to accept Marquis Ito's advice, took steps to bring the two statesmen together; that they both arrived at Mr. Kato's house some time before the dinner hour; that they had a conversation in a room where not even their host was present, and that the party being subsequently joined by Messrs. Oishi and Samejima, Marquis Saionji and others, then proceeded to the dining-room where political subjects were tabooed. As to the nature of what passed at their private conference, says our contemporary, the speeches delivered by them on the following day furnish an index.

Certainly Count Okuma's speech did contain some remarkable passages on this subject. It is true that he disavowed any political intention in the meeting at Mr. Kato's, but he immediately added: "It may become a motive for bringing about a change among politicians that labour in the cause of the majority of the people" (*tasu kokumin no seiji no uye ni hataraka mono ni henka wo hiki-okosu itsu no doki to naru ka mo shiranu*). He then went on to speak of Marquis Ito as the central figure of *Meiji* administration, and of the present Cabinet as the pupils of the Marquis. It would have been reasonable and natural, he declared, that the Ministry should have consulted the Marquis before framing a budget that contained important financial propositions. But they did not consult him. They first of all took the House of Peers into their confidence and then a section of the House of Representatives. So, at least, it was journalistically affirmed. The next intelligence had been that Marquis Ito, in the most courteous manner, conveyed a statement of his views to the Cabinet. But the latter declined to endorse them. Marquis Ito and Count Okuma—we are still epitomizing the latter's speech—had often worked together in the past and had often worked in opposition. But they had now reverted to their old friendship, and each was animated, not by party motives, but solely by solicitude for the country's good.

Count Okuma, had he been so minded, might have carried his analysis a little further. He might have recounted how the association of Marquis Ito with the *Seiyu-kai* had alone invested the latter with real importance; how the *Seiyu-kai* had been organized on the clearly expressed understanding that it was to be guided by Marquis Ito, and how, ignoring the debt it owed him and the promise it had given him, it formulated and adopted binding resolutions at a political crisis without previously consulting him, so that he was placed in the position of having either to accept the Party's dictation or to sever his connexion with it, which latter step would have been the *fiasco par excellence* of the *Meiji* era.

What is the cause of the extraordinary lack of discipline that cripples the efficiency of every political association in Japan? Is it want of strength on the part of the leaders? Or is it an outcome of the old philosophy which gives to every man the right of following his own convictions in the face of all consequences? Or is it another form of insincerity?

There is no moral reason why Marquis Ito and Count Okuma should not be allies. But there is a political reason, namely, that neither statesman could consent to hold office under the other. That, at any rate, has been the idea hitherto entertained by the public. But Count Okuma's speech on the 4th seems to imply that he might not be unwilling to sit below the "centre of *Meiji* administration."

The *Kokumin Shimbun* is evidently uncertain about the result. But it shrewdly observes that whereas Marquis Ito, in his speeches and declarations, had been careful not to condemn the increased land tax on principle, but only to speak of its untimeliness, so that a little quiet reflection might have discovered a route for reconciling the views of the Marquis and the Cabinet, his meeting and apparent agreement with Count Okuma removes this margin of compromise, for the Progressists, Count Okuma's Party, have declared themselves unequivocally opposed to the land tax. But how far does Marquis Ito intend to carry his *rapprochement* with Count Okuma? The latter assuredly will take full advantage of the opportunity. It brings an access of life to his nearly inanimate following, and such a chance must not be lightly esteemed. But if Marquis Ito intends to join hands with the Progressists, he must be prepared for a big sacrifice—that sacrifice of his relations with the Elder Statesmen.

Meanwhile the Cabinet remains calm and apparently resolved. It has declared its policy and is prepared to stand or fall by the result. One signal success it has achieved: the country has pronounced in favour of its scheme of naval increment. Thus the question is narrowed to one of means. Shall the State abstain from productive enterprises in order to increase its armaments, thus adding to its burdens without developing its strength to bear them; or shall it pursue the plan of augmenting its revenues simultaneously with adding to its expenditures? Probably the Katsura Ministry are right in anticipating that public opinion will ultimately range itself on their side, whatever party politicians may say to the contrary. But, after all, the administration of the country has to be carried on. Marquis Ito is not in a position to spurn all trammels of association and expediency.

The press of Tokyo is tolerably unanimous in assigning to the Cabinet a determination to resign rather than change the bases of its Budget. Dissolution of the Lower House is said to have been discussed, but Count Katsura would not hear of it. Were there question of naval increment, he might have no hesitation in appealing to the country. But with regard to such a problem as the land tax, dissolution would only antagonise the people without bringing any strength to the Ministry. Courageous resignation means, in Count Katsura's opinion, a renewal of life hereafter. So most thoughtful observers probably believe.

When we come down to analysing the practical course of events, one of two things seems probable. Either the Cabinet will resign within the next few days, or it will wait to see how the two Houses deal with the Budget. There is always a *via media* in a conference of the Chambers. If the Lower House introduces radical changes in the Budget, and if the Upper House restores the Cabinet's programme, a conference must ensue, and a line of compromise may be discovered. In the alternative, the Ministry would resign. But of course the former contingencies will not be invited unless a tolerably clear forecast can be formed of the result. Hence, unless the Cabinet's resignation takes place quickly, we may look for a delay until next January, when the Peers will have to deal with the Representatives' alterations in the Budget. It is by way of provision for this conjuncture that we interpret Marquis Ito's *rapprochement* to Count Okuma. If the amended—or mutilated—Budget goes up to the Peers unanimously approved by the Representatives, that is to say, endorsed by the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kensei Hon-to* alike, the Upper Chamber will have proportionate reluctance in restoring the Cabinet's proposals. Thus the apparent alliance between the leaders of the two parties becomes an alliance against the House of Peers.

Monday, Dec. 8.

The *Seiyu-kai* have appointed to the office of *Innai Somu* (heads of the Party in the Lower House) Messrs. Matsuda Masahisa, Ozaki Yukio, and Ooka Ikuzo, the first-named member being recognized as the chief of the three. They have further resolved to vote for Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi as President of the House and Mr. Motoda Hajime for Vice-President—the old appointments, in fact. There is said to have been considerable discussion as to the propriety of appointing a member of the Progressists to the post of Vice-President, and Mr. Takata Sanaye was spoken of. But party feeling and personal prejudices defeated this idea of a division of power. It becomes evident, therefore, that although community of views may bring the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists into the same lobby, their association will be merely a coincidence. Nothing more was to have been expected.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the *Seiyu-kai* offered to make Mr. Kato Takaaki President of the House on condition of his joining their ranks, and that he declined, his position being that although he might possibly enter the Party later on, he should desire to do so on some other ground.

The Party have further indicated as their candidates for Chairman of Committee of the Whole House and chairman of the Budget committee respectively, Mr. Kuribara Ryoichi and Mr. Hara Kei.

The Progressists also have busied themselves with these matters. They voted to leave the nomination of parliamentary leader to Dr. Hatoyama, and he named Mr. Inukai Ki. It was then proposed by Mr. Oishi Masami that the Party should not set up any candidates of its own for the positions of President and Vice-President, but that it should vote for the nominees of the *Seiyu-kai*, in order to bring the two

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parties into line. Some objections were raised to this procedure as savouring of submission, but the meeting voted in favour of Mr. Oishi's motion. It would seem therefore that the mood of the Progressists towards their traditional enemies is unexpectedly friendly. Why it should be so we do not pretend to understand clearly. The Progressists can not possibly contemplate fusion. That would mean extinction. Their political prospect depends entirely on standing united and implacable. It is just conceivable that they may be labouring to widen the breach between Marquis Ito and the Elder Statesmen. Such a purpose might be promoted by uniting with Marquis Ito and his political following to oust a Cabinet consisting of the Elder Statesmen's nominees.

Marquis Ito visited the Palace on the 5th instant at half-past ten in the forenoon, remaining there until 1 p.m. After an audience with the Emperor His Excellency was summoned to the presence of the Empress who presented to him a silver flower-vase.

It need scarcely be observed that the Tokyo press has much to say on the present crisis. The *Jiji Shimpo* seems to have abandoned its idea that a compromise will be elaborated. It considers the question at issue very paltry, being, in effect, the reduction or continuance of a charge of four million *yen*. Still there is no denying that both sides have entered the lists determined to fight and the combat had better be waged resolutely. The *Seiyu-kai* have been utterly discontented ever since the last session of the Diet. Marquis Ito held them in check for a time. But he has now relaxed his grasp, and they are to range at will. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* points out that although Marquis Ito and Count Okuma may seem to be in accord, they are really at radical variance, the former's view being merely that the land tax is untimely whereas the latter condemns it altogether. Our contemporary also criticizes some of the resolutions passed by the *Seiyu-kai* as incomplete and half-hearted. The *Kokumin Shimbun* ridicules the dispute as based on a paltry issue and regrets greatly that the country should be thus divided at a time when union is essential. The *Hochi Shimbun* sees the basis of the dispute in the fact that under a constitutional form of Government an oligarchy holds the reins of power, and the *Yomiuri* seems to advocate an alliance between Count Okuma and Marquis Ito. It is noticeable that not one journal professes to attach any serious importance to the land-tax question. They evidently regard it as a mere pretext. And so indeed it is. If such a matter—a few hundred thousand pounds—can be a source of political ferment, Japan must be in a bad way. But it is generally so. The country's credit suffers much more from the paltry nature of the people's political quarrels than from the state of its finances, which are really sound enough.

The *Jimmin*—which is the organ of the Kwanto section of the *Seiyu-kai*—attacks the Cabinet vehemently. It says that there is no previous instance of a Ministry which refused to listen to the advice of the Elder Statesmen, Marquis Ito, Count Inouye and Count Okuma, and that the unreasonable obstinacy of the men now in power thus becomes evident. But the *Jimmin* forgets, or rather ignores, Marquis Yamagata and Count Matsukata. Are not these also among the Elder Statesman, and are not these on the side of the Katsura Cabinet?

As to the attitude of the Cabinet also there are various and sundry rumours, but none of them seems worthy of attention. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, for example, talks of Marquis Saionji as the next premier, but dismisses that conjecture in favour of an Inouye Cabinet supported from outside by Marquis Ito and Count Okuma.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

So far as we can remember there has not been one political crisis in modern Japan unattended by accusations of bribery and corruption against either the Cabinet or the party politicians. A fine opportunity is now offered by the report that the Government contemplates the purchase of two private railways. Opposition journals, notably the *Hochi*, weave an intricate web of charges out of this material, and invite the public to conclude that certain *Seiyu-kai* leaders are falling into an abyss of corruption.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The *Seiyu-kai's* leading members having requested Count Inouye to convey to them a clear idea of his financial views, the Count invited forty-two of them to his residence on the 7th instant, and made an *exposé* of his opinions, which is said to have occupied four hours. It comprised the whole history of the country's finance from the beginning of the *Meiji* era. His Excellency insisted that the expenditures of the central government and of the local governments alike are out of due proportion to the resources of the State. This condition may be said to have had its origin in the war of 1894-5, but a distinction must be made between the remote origin and the proximate cause, which distinction, however, is not clearly set forth in the published epitomes of the Count's speech. He insisted that the time has come for resolutely applying the pruning knife to the expenses of the State, and of restricting enterprises which involve an outflow of specie. As for naval increment, the Count declared that Japan must maintain her place in the world and that due additions to her fleet are essential. On the whole his views are said to coincide with those of Marquis Ito, but to have been much more detailed than those of the latter statesman.

It is apparent that the two big Parties are working hand-in-hand in the Lower House, though the feat involves considerable self-effacement on the part of the Progressists. Probably it would be a mistake to infer anything like fusion. The truth seems to lie in our original conjecture when the news of the meeting between Marquis Ito and Count Okuma was announced, namely, that just as the various sections of the first House of Representatives combined to oppose the *Hambatsu-Seifu* (clan government of that era), so the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kensei Hon-to* have now united for the purpose of breaking down the combination of Elder Statesmen who have their stronghold in the House of Peers. The Peers will be more or less indisposed to maintain a hostile attitude when they find themselves confronted by a united House of Representatives.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is publishing article after article for the purpose of proving that the Government's project of buying two private railways is a scheme of wholesale political corruption. Minutely detailed accounts are given, setting forth all the intricacies of the alleged transactions together with the names of the persons concerned. It is absolutely impossible that the *Hochi* could acquire, at a moment's notice, information so precise and circumstantial about doings which, if true, must have been carefully concealed. These, then, are inartistic falsehoods; another illustration of the reckless unscrupulousness shown by some Japanese journals when a sensation has to be made or an enemy attacked.

THE FUNERAL OF THE HONOURABLE COLONEL BUCK.

It need scarcely be said that the funeral of the late Representative of the United States at the Court of Japan, which took place on the 8th instant, was a remarkably imposing ceremony. Japanese officials were not likely to be perfunctory in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of a man who, representing the nation which has always been closest to Japan's heart, himself possessed qualities that must have won affection and reverence under any circumstances. The Tsukiji Cathedral was filled to over-flowing. It seemed that the whole of the American and British communities of Tokyo and many persons from Yokohama were in attendance, and in the numerous rows of pews reserved for official accommodation the entire Corps Diplomatique, from Chef de Mission to Student Interpreter, might be seen, all in full uniform, while on the opposite side of the aisle a still greater number of seats were occupied by Japanese Ministers of State—both those in office at present and those formerly in office, among the latter being Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Count Matsukata and Count Okuma—, officers of the Army and Navy, and a large contingent from every Department of State as well as the Imperial Household. No public ceremony was connected with the transport of the remains from the Legation. The mourners, on assembling in the Cathedral, found that the coffin had already been placed in the chancel, where it rested among a wealth of wreathes and other floral tributes, some of imposing dimensions—as that sent by His Majesty the Emperor—and some remarkable less for wealth of decorative effect than for beauty of arrangement and rarity of blossoms. Anticipating that special measures would be necessary to preserve some measure of proportion between the limited size of the Cathedral and the crowd of mourners, the officials of the United States Legation had announced that only those provided with tickets could count on obtaining seats, but it will be readily understood that many who had not been so fortunate as to secure tickets, repaired to the scene at an early hour in the hope of finding space; a hope which was not disappointed, for steps had been taken to place chairs and benches in every available part, thus greatly extending the normal accommodation of the building. It may appropriately be noted here that much forethought had evidently been given by the Legation officials to every detail of the ceremony. Things worked smoothly from first to last; so smoothly that no consciousness of effort obtruded itself in the marshalling of the great throng, the conduct of the service, the removal of the coffin and the organization of the long cortege which accompanied it to the railway depot at Shimbashi. For although, as already noted, the transport from the Legation to the Cathedral was altogether private, that from the Cathedral to Shimbashi lacked no detail of ceremonious observance, the hearse being preceded and followed by a large body of Japanese troops and by a number of officers of the

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United States Navy. Precisely at 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the service, Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies, representing His Majesty the Emperor, walked up the aisle, conducted by Mr. J. Ferguson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation, and was followed immediately by the whole body of Episcopalian Clergy in Japan, British and American. The service was performed by the Rev. E. W. Woodman, the Right Reverend Bishop McKim reading the lesson and pronouncing the benediction. Two hymns were sung—very beautifully and impressively—, "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer my God to Thee," and as a body of U.S. Naval officers bore the coffin shoulder-high from the chancel the organ played the Dead March in "Saul." No funeral sermon being preached, the whole ceremony within the Cathedral did not occupy more than forty minutes, a result evidently judicious in consideration of the cosmopolitan character of the congregation. Unhappily the day proved cold and wet, but inclemency of weather certainly did not curtail the attendance, and probably passed almost unnoticed by the crowd of mourners who assembled to evince their sorrow for the loss of a true Christian gentleman and able official, as well as their profound sympathy with his bereaved widow.

Yokohama was reached by the special train about 1.35, and at the station a large number of American residents and Japanese officials, including Governor Sufu, Mr. Rinoiye, Secretary of the Kencho, and Mr. Saito, the Acting-Mayor, were waiting to receive the coffin. On the train there also travelled the United States Legation officials and the Consular officials at Yokohama. The coffin, which was covered with the Stars and Stripes, was after some delay, rendered necessary by the provision of a suitable platform, removed from the car by a party of marines, and was borne by them to the hearse, which was waiting outside the station. The progress to the U.S. Naval Hospital was very slow, so that it was 2.20 when the procession reached the Bluff. There the coffin and the floral tributes were carried in by U.S. marines and bluejackets and placed in the mortuary specially prepared for the occasion. The walls of this room were covered with black and white cloth with flower decoration. When the coffin had been placed on its stand Mr. Ferguson, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, formally handed over care of the late Minister's remains to Dr. Harmon, in charge of the U.S. Hospital.

They will lie in their present repository till Mrs. Buck departs for the United States, when they will accompany her, probably on the P.M. steamer *Korea*.

At the service in Union Church, Tokyo, on Sunday last, Dr. Imbrie, Pastor of the Church, paid a brief tribute to the memory of the late American Minister to Japan. Dr. Imbrie spoke as follows:—I was absent from Japan when our late Minister arrived, and on my return I thought of him as of a stranger little likely ever to be more than a stranger; but to-day, as I stand beside his grave, my feelings are those of one standing by the grave of an old friend.

I had hardly come to know him when he took me captive. So gracious was he in manner, so kindly of heart. So fair-minded in judgment. Ever wise in counsel, ever ready to help, and withal gifted with the spirit of gentle pleasantrie that made him all the more winning. But that was not all. To one who knew him well it was clear that there were deeps in his character not to be omitted in any sketch of him however brief and imperfect. From little things let fall from time to time a friend soon came to know that he had a sincere reverence for God and the things of God; and that he was ever more than glad of any occasion to extend the kingdom of Christ in this land.

As no doubt you are aware a public funeral will be held in Trinity Cathedral, and also a private service at the American Legation. Those will be the fitting places at which to speak of him. But I could not allow the present occasion to pass without a word in his memory. For this was his church home; it was with us that Sunday after Sunday he took his place as a worshipper; and he belonged to us as he belonged to no others.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is said to have been much shocked by the news of Colonel Buck's sudden death. Mr. Hineno, an Imperial Chamberlain, was at once despatched to the United States Legation on the Emperor's part, and Miss Kitajima, a Lady in Waiting, was sent on behalf of the Empress.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Imperial sent officials on the 5th instant to offer condolences, and all the Imperial Princes, Princes, and Ministers of State visited the Legation in person the same day.

Marquis Ito received the news during the banquet given in honour of himself and Count Okuma on the evening of the 4th instant at the residence of Mr. Kato Takaaki. His Excellency at once left the party, which broke up without delay.

All the leading journals of Tokyo notice the sad event in terms of sorrow and sympathy.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes:—"We profoundly sympathise with Colonel Buck's widow. Our countrymen sorrow to think that they have lost such an admirable representative of a country with which their relations are so friendly. Japan and America have special connexions, and the late Colonel Buck, by his gentle, kindly and sincere disposition, contributed not a little to bring together the two countries which have civilization and peace for their common object. It can not be too bitterly regretted that such a misfortune as his sudden loss should have occurred just at a time when his aid was needed to promote still further the prosperiy and tranquillity of the two states.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says:—"The kindness and sincerity shown by the late Minister towards Japan have long been known to the people of this country. The notification issued by him to his nationals at the time when the revised treaties went into force, was published in the columns of the local foreign journals and in our own columns. Our readers know how greatly it contributed to the mutual friendship of the two nations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, after mentioning illustrations of the late Minister's gentle disposition and saying that he was never known to be angry, adds:—"Colonel Buck was a sincere Christian. He eschewed all luxury and showed himself a kindly, upright gentleman. As to that all must agree. But he was also an admirable man of affairs, and as evidence of the favourable sentiments he entertained towards Japan, the good offices he employed in connexion with the quarantine trouble in Hawaii may be mentioned. Mrs. Buck has our profound sympathy in her sudden bereavement. Japanese and foreigners unanimously offer her their sincere condolences.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes that Mr. Buck exemplified the Confucian ideal of gentleness, sincerity and unobtrusiveness, and after a warm eulogy of his career, says that Japan profoundly regrets the loss of this aged and genuine gentleman.

The *Asahi*, the *Jimmin*, the *Nippon* and the *Yomiuri* all write in warm terms.

THE LARGE MURDER.

Probably few of our readers remember the Large murder, which took place on the night of April 8th, 1890. It was a remarkable affair, chiefly because of the extraordinary skill shown by the assassins, and because of the absence of any apparent motive. Mr. and Mrs. Large had retired to rest when two men, carrying what seemed to be short bamboo sticks, entered their bed-room. It subsequently transpired that these men had asked the hall-porter for the key of the safe, in which a considerable sum of money happened to be lying at the time, and that the porter having replied that the key was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Large, was then bound and gagged, after which the two men made their way to the Larges' room. Mrs. Large, startled by their entry, cried out to inquire who was there, when one of the men replied briefly that they had business. They then approached the bed, and Mr. Large, springing up, grappled with them, and forced them back, fighting all the time, until he fell, covered with wounds, in the passage outside, Mrs. Large also having had her hands badly cut in an attempt to shield her husband. The men took their departure immediately, and it was supposed that their inquiry about the safe had been merely a blind to suggest burglarious designs. They left behind a tobacco pouch and a pipe, but no other trace of any kind. Most strenuous efforts to follow up this clue were made by the police, but without any semblance of success. Two years later, the temple Sennen-ji in the Okubo suburb of Tokyo, was entered and two persons were murdered in a manner closely resembling that observed in the case of Mr. Large, where every cut had been delivered in the unerring style of a finished swordsman. The police suspected connexion between the two crimes, but no clue could be obtained in the Sennen-ji case either. That year, two men, Ogasawara Shigesuye, a native of Kumamoto, and Baba Tsunehachi, were arrested for burglary, and sentenced to 14 and 13 years' imprisonment respectively. Baba died in jail but Ogasawara is still undergoing sentence. Meanwhile the police never relaxed their efforts. For some reason a detective named Kaneko Michihiro seems to have connected these two burglars with the Large murder, and after Baba's death he succeeded, with much difficulty, in tracing, his widow, who identified the pipe and the pipe-case as the property of Ogasawara. Then attempts were made to find a woman who had lived with Ogasawara, but she had died in the meanwhile. Thereafter the seller of the articles was found, and he identified Ogasawara as their purchaser. Segawa, the hall-porter, was also summoned to be present at the identification, but it does not seem that his testimony proved of any value. At all events the murderer lost heart and confessed everything, so that the mystery is at length cleared up, and a crime to which all kinds of motives were assigned, turns out to have been an incident of a vulgar burglary.

It turns out that the murderer of Mr. Large, Ogasawara Shigesuye, was formerly

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a military man. He graduated from the Non-Commissioned Officers' College (*Kyodo-dan*) in 1880, and having served for some time in Kiushiu, was transferred to Tokyo as a second-class sergeant of artillery in the year 1883, where he remained until 1887, in which year he took his discharge. The facts fully account for the skill he showed in using his sword on the night of the murder. Several of the gashes on Mr. Large's body were inflicted during a struggle in a passage only 2½ feet wide, the banisters of a stair-case being on one side and a bed-room wall on the other. Yet the assassin's sword never touched either the wood or the plaster. It was guided throughout with unerring accuracy, and the men empanelled to form a coroner's jury arrived at the unanimous conclusion that only a skilled fencer could have used his weapon so unerringly. After leaving the army Ogasawara was employed in the arsenal at the wage of 40 *sen* daily. This proved insufficient to support himself and his family, especially as he was addicted to drink. He separated from his wife, and gradually becoming more and more embarrassed in circumstances, listened to the counsels of a newly found friend, Baba Tsunehachi, who appears to have been a confirmed scoundrel. At a drinking bout on the 8th of April, 1890, the two men concluded, at Baba's suggestion, that a short life and a merry one would be far preferable to dragging out a long existence in poverty and misery. Each had a sword-stick, and acting at once upon their new theory, they disguised themselves by partially wrapping their faces in black cloth, and set out to look for a profitable adventure. They had no idea of breaking into one house rather than another, but they happened to find themselves in the neighbourhood of the Azabu Eiwa Gakko which, from its comparatively isolated position, seemed suitable for their purpose. At this point the account differs somewhat from the facts elicited at the inquest. Ogasawara says that when they learned that the key of the safe—to which they had compelled the porter to show them the way—was in the Larges' room, they repaired thither and Baba knocked at the door. Thereupon Mr. Large opened it, probably expecting to see one of the servants. But finding an unknown man attempting to enter the room he thrust him back violently. Baba, calling out "I am a Japanese robber," aimed a blow at Mr. Large with his sword, but the weapon struck the lintel of the door and a second blow was necessary. Seeing this Mrs. Large attempted to escape from the room, but Ogasawara slashed her as she came towards him. Meanwhile the noise had roused several of the girl students, and the two burglars effected their escape with difficulty. They threw their bloody sword-sticks into the moat at Kinokuni-zaka.

This is evidently a confused and fragmentary account of what really happened. No mark of Baba's sword was visible on the lintel of the door, and it is certain that Mr. Large received two wounds on his left arm when attempting to throw one of the burglars over the banisters. Ogasawara's confession is directed to fixing the guilt of the actual assassination on Baba, whose lips are sealed by death, but the probabilities are all in favour of the theory that Ogasawara himself delivered the fatal cuts, for Baba's antecedents furnish no reason to suppose him capable of wielding a sword with skill.

Ogasawara can not be punished for this offence. The limit of time fixed by law is ten years, and although an attempt has been made to date the reckoning from the seizure and examination of the last person suspected, the judicial officials are said to be of opinion that no extension of time can be claimed on that account. Had suspicion attached to the real murderer, the period of his liability to punishment would be much longer. But Ogasawara was never suspected. On the same plea the man escapes the penalty of the Sennen-ji murder of January 25th, 1892.

THE ECONOMICAL SOCIETY.

On the 4th instant this Society entertained at dinner Mr. Inouye Katsunosuke, Japanese Representative in Berlin, Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, Mr. Arakawa, Consul-General in London, Mr. Watanabe, of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha, and Mr. Ichihara, who recently returned from the West, whither he went in Baron Shibusawa's Company.

Mr. K. Inouye, in a short address, spoke of the extraordinary industrial development of Germany, which seemed not unlikely to surpass that of England or America, and of the earnest aid given by the Emperor to all manufacturing enterprises. He urged that closer relations with Germany would conduce greatly to Japan's advantage, and he spoke of misunderstandings which still exist, and which it should be the aim of an influential association like the Economical Society to remove.

Mr. Uchida referred with much satisfaction to the tendency now observable among Japanese business men to make China a field of enterprise, and he spoke also of the conviction evidently acquired by Japanese travelling abroad that China is the most important arena of Far-Eastern commerce. The "Elders" of the Business Men's Association were now paying visits to Europe and to China, which could not fail to be productive of good results. Japan's political influence in China to-day could not in some respects be compared with that of certain Occidental countries, but the speaker considered that commercial and industrial enterprise would soon become more important than politics in the Middle Kingdom. Foreign nations were evidently of the same opinion, and it was well that the attention of the Economical Society should be invited to the fact. The Siberian Railway was now finished and the great capitals of Europe were brought within three weeks' journey of Japan. Soon the time would be reduced to two weeks. Then in China the work of railway construction was proceeding apace. Before long the great trunk line from Peking to Canton would be opened to traffic. Doubtless the commercial and industrial conditions of China would be materially changed by the completion of these various line, and a period of business activity, such as that witnessed in America, would ensue. Japan being most advantageously situated for profiting by the new situation, her merchants and manufacturers should put forth their strength and not forfeit the opportunities thus offered to them.

Mr. Arakawa said that after returning from Europe many things in Japan forced themselves unpleasantly on his observation. For example, the condition of the horses in the tram-cars and omnibuses might not shock the Japanese who were accustomed to them, but it must appear very questionable in European eyes. In the factories, again, it was observable that the machinery was worked in a reckless manner because of the necessity of paying high dividends, which necessity arose, in turn, from the fact that shares were held by men who had purchased them with money borrowed at high rates of interest. Everything indicated the absence of any appreciation of sound economical principles such as were essential to healthy development.

Mr. Watanabe observed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was an affair of armaments. As yet there was nothing like an industrial and commercial alliance, not could there be until the spirit of mercantile morality which begets business confidence was nurtured in Japan. Without that, the alliance had very little practical value.

Mr. Ichihara Morihito, in a short address, dwelt mainly on the fact that although Japan had begun to spin cotton and although she produced large quantities of raw silk, she did not yet seem able to command such industrial and artistic facilties as would enable her to become a producer of high-class textile fabrics on a large scale.

DEATH OF COUNT SANO.

We regret to have to announce the death of Count Sano, which took place at his residence in Tokyo on the 7th instant at 3.30 p.m., in the 81st year of his age. For some years the Count had been in a very feeble condition. Each winter brought an access of lung trouble, supplemented by a gastric affection, and the recent sudden arrival of cold weather produced a condition soon recognised as dangerous. Count Sano held the office of Privy Councillor at the time of his death. He had long been a very prominent figure in Japan, occupying a leading place in the fields of charity and art. He is regarded as the founder of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and he was unquestionably the founder and chief patron of the Fine Arts Society. He held the position of president of both societies for many years. A native of Saga, he began to occupy official posts from the year 1870, and in 1873 he was appointed chief of the Japanese section of the Austrian Exhibition, being nominated simultaneously Japanese Representative at the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Courts. It was from that time that he began to interest himself prominently in art matters, and it was during his visit to Austria that he obtained a knowledge of the working of the Red Cross Society. During the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877, he obtained permission to organize the *Hakuai-sha* (Society of Mercy), the embryo of the Japanese Red Cross. He was the recipient of many Orders from European Sovereigns, and the highest official post occupied by him in his own country was Minister of Finance (1880). His patent of nobility was granted to him in 1887 as a Viscount, and in consideration of his services in connexion with the Red Cross Society in the war of 1894-5, he was raised to the rank of Count.

The Committee of the Red Cross Society have decided that the funeral of the late Count Sano shall be at the charges of the Society. The date was fixed for the 12th instant, the cortège leaving the residence of the deceased in Sannen-cho at 1 p.m. and proceeding to Aoyama. His Majesty the Emperor has raised the Count to the first rank of the Second Official Grade.

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CHINESE NEWS.

Monday, Dec. 8.

The hitherto Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichou, Wei Kwan-ton, has been appointed it is said, to be Viceroy of Liang-Kiang, so that Change Chih-tung will return to his old post. It was not supposed that Chang would continue to hold the Viceroyalty of the two Kiang, but the general impression seems to have been that only a Hunan man could discharge the duties of the position satisfactorily. We do not know whether Wei Kwan-ton has that qualification. The telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo*, from which we quote, alleges that Chang returns to Wu-chang because no other official is willing to be his successor there. The foreign public will be anxious to learn something about Wei Kwan-ton.

The sufferers by the floods in the Yellow River have been granted a sum of a hundred thousand taels, fifty each, from the Imperial Household Department and the Board of Finance.

Viceroy Yuan returned to Tientsin on the 4th instant, and was to make the usual visit to Peking on resuming the duties of the viceroyalty. The Governor of Hunan, Yu Lien-san, has been relieved of the post, and will probably be succeeded Wu Chung-li. This change is presumably a result of the Chenchou murders, which has certainly been followed by results more drastic than those attending any previous outrage of a similar character, It may be mentioned here that the Chinese authorities have agreed to pay a sum of twenty thousand dollars to the family of Mr. Evans, the police-officer recently killed in Southern China.

The affair of the flag-hoisting at the Kai-ping mine illustrates the complexion an incident may assume in public estimation when its outlines alone are known telegraphically and when imagination is left to fill in the details. We were led to imagine that an insult had been offered to the British flag and that the direct intervention of Sir Ernest Satow was needed to redress the wrong. But it now appears that a certain Mr. Wynne, who is described by Mr. Yang, director of the E. E. and Mining Company, as so bad that he can not be "lawfully talked with," caused Yang's dragon flag to be lowered. Thereafter, writes Mr. Yang, "the district officer, Yi, of Lan-chow, came to me, so I consulted with him and agreed that as Tientsin was already handed over to the Chinese and besides the Company partly belongs to the Chinese, and moreover as meetings were being arranged in the immediate future between the Chinese and foreigners, therefore the flags of both countries may be hoisted so as to have a good show. Mr. Yi and I made some speeches by way of celebrating the hoisting of the flags, and all Chinese and foreigners of the Company were very glad too." This "gladness" was not of long duration, but Yang's account shows that his offence was not of a very grievous nature.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Wei Kwan-tou, the new Viceroy of the two Kiang, has been appointed Southern Superintendent of Trade, which post is usually associated with that of the Viceroy officiating at Nanking.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent says that three thousand men have been selected from the Eight Banner Corps to form the nucleus of the force that is to be organized by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai after foreign methods.

There is said to have been received in Peking a telegram from the Chinese commandant in Mukden, stating that owing to the violence and misconduct of Cossack soldiers in that city, various disturbances have arisen, and it is impossible to preserve order.

In the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondence we find a statement that the Empress-Dowager has sent to Viceroy Yuan a picture painted by herself and a suit of garments. This gift, we presume, is in connexion with the Viceroy's resumption of official duties after the period of mourning for his mother.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

It is now stated that the appointment of Wei Kwan-chou to be Viceroy of the two Kiang was made entirely without consulting Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, the present occupant of the post, and that Chang is about to return without delay to Wu-chang, much chagrined at the turn things have taken. We do not yet attach credit to this intelligence, first because it is altogether at variance with previously received news, and secondly because there appears to be very little probability that the Throne would deliberately put a slight upon Viceroy Chang. Should the facts be confirmed, they will have considerable importance.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

News continues to arrive that a very unsettled state of affairs exists in Manchuria. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* represents the Commandant at Mukden as telegraphing, to Peking that Kan Hō-fu (?), who heads the insurgents in north Shingking, is now the leader of a hundred thousand men, and has obtained possession of the most important points in the neighbourhood of Mukden. The telegram is somewhat obscure, but it seems to imply that this Kan—whose name is very doubtful—has high views and that he has proclaimed himself sovereign. The Authorities in Peking are said to be much perturbed, and so they well may be, for in her present condition China has certainly no competence to deal with a powerful insurrection in Manchuria. It is generally said that the main result of the war between Japan and her neighbour eight years ago was to place China at the mercy of foreign Powers. But it may be said with greater truth that a main result of the celebrated Protocol of 1901 is to place her at the mercy of domestic insurgents.

The second Article of the Treaty of Shanghai—the ratifications of which have to be exchanged on or before the 5th of next September—lays down that China shall take steps to provide a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender throughout the empire. Plainly the object of the Article is to correct the anomaly and inconvenience resulting from the fact that the so-called unit of currency in China, namely, the tael, has a different value in almost every province. But some people are disposed to read into the treaty a stipulation that the new coinage shall be linked to gold by a fixed ratio, and that the ratio shall be preserved by limiting the supply of coins to the demands of trade.

It is refreshingly wonderful to find such theories gravely advanced. Probably the publicists responsible for the suggestion had in mind the silver subsidiary coins of England, which are arbitrarily made to circulate at a gold price far in excess of their intrinsic value. But the shilling or the half-crown retains its fictitious gold price solely because it can always be exchanged for gold at that price. If twenty shillings did not buy a sovereign, each of these silver tokens would at once fall to a fraction of its present value. There would be no corresponding means of maintaining the gold price of a Chinese tael. The idea of giving it a fictitious value by limiting the number of coins in circulation is wholly unpractical. If China wants to have a currency stable in terms of gold, she must make its units such that they will be exchangeable for a fixed amount of gold at a fixed ratio; in other words, she must adopt the gold standard. That is the one and only way. She is now unwittingly revenging herself upon the nations that have condemned her to pay a heavy indemnity, for the millions of silver taels that she has to hand over to them periodically, are the means of throwing a quantity of the white metal upon a market having no use for it, and the consequence is its inconvenient depreciation. By the time that the whole amount of 450 million taels plus interest has been absorbed by the Occident and Japan, a great many merchants engaged in the Far Eastern trade will have new reasons for cursing the Boxer outrages.

Friday, Dec. 12.

The project of a lottery for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the Indemnity, is said to be again on the tapis in Peking. It has been submitted to the Throne by a Chinese dignitary whose name is undecipherable as translitered in the *Jiji Shimpo's* telegrams, and the Empress Dowager having given her hearty approval, the Boards of Administration and Revenue were consulted with a similar result. We do not see why this plan should not be adopted. It is very much in vogue in Europe. There are Ottoman Government premium bonds, Servian bonds, Panama bonds, Italian Red-Cross bonds, Congo Free State bonds, various Corporation bonds, Egyptian Foncier bonds, and so on. Why should not China join the galaxy. Perhaps the chief difficulty is that her people have not sufficient confidence in the honesty of their officials to subscribe for tickets in the drawing. That, however, will be largely a matter of example, and on the other side stands the proverbial spirit of gambling said to permeate the Chinese people, though, for our own part, we doubt whether their *morale* is one bit lower in that respect than the *morale* of certain European nations. At all events China is much too practical to suffer the question of dignity or sentiment to stand in the way of any such project. In 1881, when 180 Japanese paper *yen* could be bought with 100 Mexicon dollars, a well known English banker elaborated and submitted to the Treasury in Tokyo a lottery scheme for providing hard cash to restore specie payments. He had such confidence in the success of his proposal that he asked for nothing except the loan of a million dollars' worth of *satsu*. He trusted to the appreciation of the latter for his own reward. But the Japanese Government would not entertain the project for a moment. They considered that the national credit would be fatally lowered by recourse to such an expedient. China will probably be less fastidious.

It is reported that Taotai Shêng memorialized the Throne in favour of granting a concession for a railway from Szechuan to Hankow, but the application was refused on the pretext of some objection made by

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British subjects. This is exceedingly vague. Szechuan is a province with 80 millions of inhabitants and covering an immense area. From what place in it is the railway projected, and who are Shêng's proposed concessionaires? At all events, if rumour speaks truly, Shêng's suggestions are no longer likely to find favour in Peking.

Viceroy Yuan's entry into Peking on the 9th instant seems to have been a very imposing affair. He travelled by special train and had a retinue of several hundreds.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Chang has been proposed as Yung Lu's successor in the presidency of the Board of War. But objections are said to have been made, at any rate Yung Lu still holds the post, though the state of his health makes him desirous of resigning. Meanwhile memorials are said to have been presented to the Throne impeaching Chang, and declaring him unfit to discharge the duties of Viceroy; a rather belated charge, surely.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION AND THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

It does not at all surprise us to learn from the *Asahi's* London correspondence that the English press writes very strongly about the affair of the evacuation of Shanghai, and points out that China's conduct must be interpreted either as an indication of a desire to give Germany a better place than England, or as an evidence of distrust of Great Britain. In either case, the leading papers are represented as saying, the incident constitutes an insult to England.

But why, we wonder, should the English press have taken up the matter at this particular juncture. The facts, including Prince Ching's extraordinary procedure, were all before the British public more than a month ago, and they evoked pretty plain-spoken comments from English newspapers in the Far East. In England, however, the incident appeared to be treated with comparative indifference. What has now happened to bring the matter again upon the *tapis*? Possibly a Blue Book has been published, though the time for that appears to be premature.

And, again, why should the blame be laid on China only? According to the intelligence received here, it was not China that took the initiative in suggesting the presentation of a Yangtse-Valley guarantee to Germany and France. The Peking statesmen merely adopted a course suggested, if not dictated, to them. This looks like the old story. Concessions are forced from China by *A* at *B's* expense, but *B*, instead of exacting reparation from *A*, holds China responsible.

There is one thing to be observed with reference to China's action, namely, that in giving this guarantee to Germany and France without England's knowledge, the Peking statesmen doubtless hugged themselves in the belief that they were pursuing their crafty and traditional policy of playing off one European Power against another. Great Britain, however, declines to lend herself to that sport for China's delectation and advantage. We sincerely sympathise with China in her difficulties, but her paradoxical position is that the more devious the route she adopts, the quicker it will lead to her ruin.

FORMOSA.

The Governor-General of Formosa reports extensive military operations against the insurgents in the interval between the 14th of October and the 2nd of December. We can not identify the locality. Formosan geography has become a veritable puzzle. When the Chinese ideographs of place-names are given, it is generally possible to identify them; but the telegraph does not transmit ideographs, and one is compelled to rely on the Japanese pronounciation of local terms. These operations are said to have been in the neighbourhood of "Taikoku-san," a mountain unknown to us under that name. The losses on the Japanese side were 19 killed and 71 wounded, among the former being one officer, and among the latter five. Nothing is reported as to the casualties on the side of the insurgents, but it is evident that the fighting must have been tolerably severe. The affair was not the result of any immediate attack by the rebels. It appears to have been a regularly organized expedition, having for object the destruction or intimidation of all the rebels in the district directly concerned.

This fighting in Formosa is a miserable affair for the officers and soldiers engaged. Men lose their lives or suffer great hardships without attracting their country's attention. The island has cost Japan heavily, but she will get it well in hand ultimately.

"C. L. B."

Whatever be the issue of the house tax controversy, it will be remembered as having elicited a monumental illustration of journalistic quibbling. Some time ago the *Kobe Chronicle* described the "kernel of the dispute" to be a "claim by the leaseholders that the Japanese Government, in return for what were described by Mr. Bertie, the English negotiator, as numerous and important con cessions, should abide by the *status quo* as regards property in the Settlements." Now what does that mean? What can it possibly mean except that certain concessions were required and obtained from Japan in return for certain concessions made by England? No statement of a bargain could be clearer; yet because we interpreted the *Kobe Chronicle* as alleging that exemption from house tax had been expressly purchased by the British negotiators and deliberately sold by the Japanese Government, the Kobe journal charges us with "the customary perversion," and having quoted its own language as above, has the exquisite temerity to add:—"There is no word, it will be seen, of any express purchasing or exemption from house-tax, which would have been ridiculous, but of a general claim that in return for the concessions made on the British side the Japanese agreed to the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards property in the Settlements." Quibbling could not be carried any further. The whole question is the question of the house-tax; or, to put it in broader terms, the question whether houses enjoy under the treaty the same exemption as is guaranteed to land. It has been again and again claimed that the British negotiators had houses in view as well as land when they stipulated for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards property, and the *Kobe Chronicle*, discussing the house-tax problem, assigned to foreign lease-holders the claim that the maintenance of the *status quo* was agreed to by Japan in return for numerous and important concessions on the English side. Yet it has the magnificently disingenuous effrontery to complain of being the victim of perversion because it is interpreted as saying that the British negotiators purchased the concession of exemption from house tax and that the Japanese sold it. Is there something in the air of Kobe that encourages or educates the shuffling, wriggling, prevaricating, tortuous kind of journalism for which the *Kobe Chronicle* is conspicuous? Apparently not, for no other Kobe newspaper has ever made itself equally contemptible.

Of the same pattern is our Kobe contemporary's manner of treating the argument that no State can be held to have divested itself of the right of adjusting taxation so as to meet public exigencies unless a compact explicity agreeing to such divestiture is producible. It attempts to evade that plain axiom by pleading that States do actually divest themselves of the right by treaty, and that Japan has explicitly divested herself of it with regard to lease-hold property in the former settlements. Of course they do and of course she has. But that is not the point at all and the *Kobe Chronicle* knows well that it is not the point. The point is that if houses, which are not legally included in "property held under land-leases," were intended to be included in such property, the fact must have been specially mentioned, and that, failing such special mention, the treaty can not possibly be read as depriving Japan of a right fundamental among the attributes of sovereignty.

THE STRANGE STORY.

Chief Public Procurator, Mr. Ikegami, of the Kobe Local Court, has made full inquiry into the facts of the strange story recently published by the *Mainichi Shimbun* of Osaka and subsequently by the *Yorozu Choho* and the *Niroku Shimpo* of Tokyo, the two latter journals adding the name of the person against whom the villainous charge was preferred as well as the name of the firm to which he belonged. The Penal Code of Japan does not, it is said, make explicit provision for the punishment of such an act, though we should have thought that it would fall under the general heading of offenses against good morals. At any rate Mr. Ikegami concluded that the story should not be left uninvestigated. He therefore employed the police to make inquiries, and the result of a thorough investigation is that the tale is proved baseless from point to point. The Chief Procurator tabulates the results of his inquiries under seven heads, which we can not reproduce. They show, to put the matter briefly, that the story was a pack of lies from start to finish, and that even the perpetrators and the place of perpetration disappeared under the light of examination. The injury suffered by one of the actors in the drama, the clog-maker that did the good Samaritan, the Chinese witness, the bundle of 300 *sen*, the cook that ran away.—everything vanished into thin air, and nothing now remains except the newspapers, against three of which, the *Niroku Shimpo* the *Yorozu Choho* and the *Hochi Shimbun*, legal proceedings have been instituted. We sincerly hope that they will suffer for recklessly lending their columns to circulate one of the most brutal libels ever printed.

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CHINESE LABOUR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It appears that the capacities of the Philippines can not be developed without the assistance of Chinese labourers. Several cases occurred recently of British capitalists who were willing and anxious to start important enterprises in the islands, but who were deterred by the untrustworthiness of native labour. The Filipinos are at once lazy and capricious. They are content to work for a subsistence, not to better their condition, and they insist upon abandoning their work on every occasion of a traditional holiday or festival. Wages have risen enormously since the American occupation commenced. It is alleged that a house-servant who was content with $6 a month under the Spanish regimen, now expects from $15 to $30. Moreover, the Filipinos appear to know that they have a good thing and to intend to keep it as long as possible. Some time ago an American company was organized for the purpose of importing a thousand *jinrikisha* into Manila, and having them drawn by Chinamen, if possible, the idea being to relieve the citizens from the impositions of the native cab drivers. But the latter fell into a state of vehement excitement and swore that they would run down the *jinrikisha* if the latter plied in the streets, so that the project had to be abandoned. In short, Chinese are badly wanted, yet the laws restrict their coming. Professor Jenks, who occupies the chair of political economy and politics in Cornell University, and who recently visited the Philippines, has written a report advocating the admission of Chinese under "a system which would prevent them from acting as merchants and peddlers, since through their greater thrift and business acuteness, they would gradually draw the careless, improvident Filipino into their debt to so great an extent as to seriously hamper the possibilities for his development." That is surely an interesting statement. We are accustomed to regard thrift and business acumen as good qualities, and to think their exercise might prove a useful object lesson to carelessness and improvidence. But, according to the Cornell Professor, the Filipinos must be protected against contact with a higher type of person lest the possibilities of their development should be hampered. How are they to be developed, we wonder. Are they to be kept apart from the American citizen also, who surely does not stand lower than the Chinaman in thrift and business acumen? Probably the happiest and most fortunate thing that could happen to the Philippines would be to be peopled by Chinamen under American rule. But the Chinaman is not to have a show.

AN EDUCATIONAL CELEBRATION.

In July 1872, there was issued by the Dajo-kwan—as the Cabinet of those days was called—an edict of very great importance from an educational point of view. Up to that time education had been virtually limited to the military class, its advantages in the case of civilians not being recognised. Occasionally the Tokugawa Government had shown a disposition to adopt a more liberal policy, but on the whole it may be said that, prior to the Restoration, neither the farmer, the artizan nor the merchant was supposed to have any book learning. The abolition of feudalism, however, involved a radical departure from this theory of educational exclusiveness, and the edict of 1872 directed that all classes of the people should cultivate their minds, and that elementary schools for the instruction of the whole nation's young folk should be organized in every part of the empire. This, the educational enfranchisement of the nation, is naturally regarded as an event of prime importance, and on the 7th instant a celebration was organized in Tokyo to signalize the thirtieth anniversary of the great event. There were present about a hundred persons prominent in the educational world, among them being Baron Kikuchi, Viscounts Okabe and Fukuoka, Baron Kato Hiroyuki, Mr. Kubota Yuzuru, Mr. Tsuji Shinji, etc. Baron Kikuchi delivered an interesting address, in which he explained that the framers of the edict of 1872 had contemplated the division of the whole empire into eight educational districts, each provided with a university of a specialized character, as a university for national philosophy, one for law, one for literature, one for mathematics, and so on. The technical schools now in existence did not form part of the 1872 scheme, but, on the other hand, of the eight universities then planned, only two had actually been organized. The original scheme had been that in each of the eight university districts there should be 32 middle schools, or 256 in all. The number now actually in existence, official and public, was 222. As to elementary schools, the framers of the edict of 1872 contemplated a total of 53,760, but the latest statistics showed that the actual number now open does not exceed 27,076. This part of the scheme, then, was very far from having been realized. The attendance of children of school-going age at elementary schools was 93.75 per cent. in the case of boys and 81.84 in the case of girls, being an average of 88.07, which figure, though still below what was desirable, nevertheless afforded ground for congratulation.

Baron Kato Hiroyuki, in a speech of a purely historical character, recalled the enlightened policy pursued by Eto Shimpei in educational matters, though unhappily he died the death of a rebel, and spoke of the great difficulties that educationists had to encounter in those early days.

There were several other speeches and the meeting lasted from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval for luncheon.

LOCAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The local debt in England per head of population is £10, according to the latest returns. If the same state of affairs existed in Japan, the communes would owe about 4,200 million *yen*. Another striking fact is the rapidity of the debt's growth in England. In 1875 the people owed only £4 per head —exclusive of the State's debt. Thus in little over a quarter of century the local indebtedness has more than doubled. The fact is that the various towns have been supplying themselves busily with electric lights, water works, harbours, piers and such things. These productive enterprises account for 48 per cent. of the debt. And there is evidently not the least hesitation in undertaking them, for the loans raised by the localities during 1901 aggregated some twenty-nine millions sterling, by far the largest figure on record.

The annual report of the Local Government Board, from which these returns are taken, shows that the "tramp" is quite a professional expert in England just now. He moves about the country, enjoying constant change of scene, and getting bed and board at various workhouses in succession. This state of things has become so flagrant that a remedy is proposed in the shape of making the workhouse really a workhouse, not a play-house, and requiring that every vagrant who applies for board and lodging must do a genuine day's labour in return.

Beer-drinkers must have been considerably shocked by this latest report of the Local Government Board. For it showed that out of 396 samples of beer analysed by the experts of the Board, no less than 213 were condemned on account of the presence of arsenic. Considering the immense consumption of beer in England, such figures are very startling.

KOREA.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* says that Li Yong-ik is still finding refuge in the Russian Legation, and that the Ministry are urging the Court to punish him, whereas he himself is labouring to recover his political influence. It will be observed that there is still no definite statement of the offence charged against Li.

Li Yong-ik is not taking his discomfiture without a struggle. Either by his contrivance, or as a consequence of genuine investigations, it has been discovered that his political rival, Li-Keun-thaik, chief of Police, had plotted an invasion of the Palace with Japanese soldiers. Thus Li Keun-thaik finds himself in quite as tight a place as that occupied by Li Yong-ik.

That is the latest story. But whence could Japanese soldiers have been obtained for the purpose of invading the Palace? Seoul is a veritable seed-plot of intrigue and sensational nonsense.

The latest about Li Yong-ik is that his hiding place is the house of a German lady! From thence he continues his struggle to return to power, his present plan being to ally himself with the Min faction against the Om. So far as the public can judge, the honours are about even between the disputants, for the other Li,—Li Keun-thaik—chief of police, who is supposed to be Li Yong-ik's great rival, has been removed from office. The commotion continues, however, and its continuance is a tribute to the influence that Li Yong-ik wields in spite of his partial discomfiture.

The two Kims, who were charged with having plotted to make away with Korean refugees in Chiba and Kobe, have both been tried before a Chiba court. It is not clear how the Kobe plotter, whose would-be victim was Pak Yong-hyo, came within the jurisdiction of the tribunal before which the Chiba suspect, who wanted to kill Li Chun-yong, was arraigned. But the issue of the trial is that one of the men was acquitted on the ground of insufficient proof, and the other was sent forward for trial on a charge of intimidation with violence. Both men gave fictitious names, but they were identified as "Kims" who had graduated at the Military College in Tokyo and were employed as teachers at the Officers College in Seoul.

LAWN TENNIS IN TOKYO.

On Wednesday the final in the Ladies' Singles was played in Tokyo between Miss Squire and Miss Ruth Squire, the former ceding 25 points in 90. At first Miss R. Squire held her own, but ultimately she was outclassed, the game ending, Miss Squire 90,

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Miss R. Squire 80. Miss Squire thus wins the tournament, a result altogether consistent with the relative merits of the contestants.

The Handicapping Committee asks us to draw the attention of players to the extraordinary delay that is taking place in playing off the rounds, especially in the case of the mixed doubles. These were to have been finished completely by the end of November, but as yet only 5 games have been played out of 11. Unless more expedition is used, winter weather will certainly interrupt the progress of the tournament, which would be very unfair to those that have observed the rules and played their rounds in good time.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The troubles of the Hongwan-ji seem to be growing more and more acute. They have proved so unmanageable by the priests themselves that the Chief Abbot, Count Otani Koyei, has himself come to Tokyo for the purpose of soliciting the intervention of Count Inouye. It has apparently been a difficult matter for Count Otani to take this step, since Count Inouye, if he accepts the mission assigned to him, will treat the whole question in a manner much too drastic for the tastes of those principally implicated. Indeed the delay in obtaining the benefit of the Count's insight and advice has hitherto been attributed—with seeming truth—to the Lord Abbot's unwillingness to bring within the purview of investigation any part of his own personal conduct or the management of his domestic affairs. But since extravagance in the Abbot's household is said to be one of the main causes of the great temple's financial embarrassment, there would not be the smallest chance of getting Count Inouye to intervene unless he were authorized to deal with the *fons et origo mali*.

Tokyo journals state that the Government has intimated its willingness to purchase two private railways, namely the Kobu line (Shinjuku to Hachioji) and the Nishinari line (Osaka). The Minister of State for Home Affairs is said to have asked the managing directors of these roads to consult the shareholders with regard to the question and the price. But the shareholders are pretty sure to name deterrent figures. In this country it is generally sufficient for the owners of property to know that a potential purchaser is in the market. They at once "open their mouths so wide," as the Chinese say, that no reasonable quantity of food could suffice to fill them. It appears to be quite unknown why the Government has taken this step, and we need scarcely note that some of the opposition newspapers do not hesitate to infer wholesale corruption of members of Parliament, among these journals being the *Jimmin*, organ of the Kwanto section of the *Seiyukai*. Whatever the truth about the railways may be, it is certain that the character constructively assigned to their countrymen by several Japanese journals is about as bad as bad can be. These newspapers speak of Japanese politicians as persons always ready and willing to be corrupted, and of Japanese statesmen as persons always ready and willing to resort to corruption.

The Prince Royal of Siam is expected to reach Yokohama by the *Empress of China* on the 15th or 16th instant, and will spend about a month in this country.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Bingo Maru*, which reached Nagasaki on the 6th instant, carried specie to the amount of £220,000, the proceeds of the sale of a portion of the recently negotiated five-per-cent. bonds.

Mr. Okura Kihachiro, who has been travelling in China on business connected with mining, left Shanghai on the 6th instant for Japan by the *Hakuai Maru*. Mr. Okura's journey extended to Hankow, but we have no intelligence as to its results.

His Excellency Baron d'Anethan and Madame la Baronne arrived safely in Nagasaki on the 3rd instant by the Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. *Bremen*, and continued their journey at once for Tokyo, where their arrival will be most heartily welcomed by the foreign and Japanese communities.

Moscow is to have a Russo-Japanese Society as Tokyo has. The object of the association in the Russian city is to develop commercial relations between Japan and Russia. One of the first steps will be to establish at Slonim in the province of Minsk a mill for weaving Japanese raw silk, and that will be followed by endeavours to promote the exportation of Russian petroleum, sugar, wheat and manufactured goods to Japan, as well as the importation of silk, tea, porcelain and other Japanese articles into Russia. The organization of this Society is a feature of the policy inaugurated by Russian statesmen some months ago. They saw that the best way to dispel mutual prejudices injurious to Russo-Japanese relations was to bring the two nations into close business contact. Their success is to be desired. But does it not sound strange that Japanese raw silk should be carried all the way to the province of Minsk for manufacture?

Russia has decided to subsidise a new line of steamers between Helsingfors and the Tyne. The vessels are now in process of construction. When the service is fully established, a steamer will arrive at Newcastle every Sunday. A main part of her cargo will be Finnish butter, should the forecast of the projectors prove correct. This project is another example of the disposition alluded to by the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in his recent speech, the disposition of modern Governments to encourage maritime enterprise at the charges of the State.

It must fill Yokohama residents with envy to read the records of the Shanghai Mixed Court and to learn that a coolie master was fined twenty-five dollars for allowing his men to make such a noise as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Mr. Troup was the prosecutor, and doubtless the people living in his vicinity feel very grateful to him. The laws of Japan give a householder the right to complain of any nuisance constituting what is called *ammin bogai*, or an obstacle to sound sleep. But noises during the day-time are not restrainable, so far as we know. At any rate we have never heard of any prosecution under that article of the Code, though noises of the most strident nature are common enough in Tokyo, for example, and in other big Japanese cities also. Osaka must be a pleasant place for anyone attempting to sleep after daylight, when a thousand steam whistles begin to summon employees to the factories. But probably the law would not admit the legitimacy of any attempt to sleep after daylight.

A telegram to the *Asahi*, confirmed by Reuter, says that the United States Government has decided to adopt the gold standard in the Philippines. That is a natural step, but it adds another link to the golden chain that is being forged around China. The term "Middle Kingdom" is now assuming a new significance. Is there any financier in China capable of making gold the currency of the huge empire? It would be a difficult task, but it will have to be undertaken sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Sir Donald Makenzie Wallace invited the editors of and contributors to the Supplement of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to a banquet in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil on the 21st of November. Sir Donald was the original editor-in-chief, but after the work had all been planned and organized, he had to abandon it on account of ill-health, after which he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his grand tour. The gathering in the Hotel Cecil must have included many distinguished men, and we may look forward to an interesting account in the columns of *The Times*. This has been a great enterprise. The number of volumes, originally estimated at 5 or 6, grew ultimately to 11, including one volume devoted wholly to maps.

The *Maha Chahrkri* arrived in Yokohama on the morning of the 8th. The novelty of seeing a Siamese war-vessel in these waters has invested her movements with much interest. A reception committee has been organized in Japan for the purposes of the Prince Royal's visit, the chief of the Committee being Count Toda.

We are informed that the following telegram was received in Yokohama from Chicago on Wednesday evening:—

"Government rules bonded teas dutiable."

A New York jury has had the difficult task of determining whether a newspaper was justified in charging a musical composer with plagiarism. The conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, Mr. Victor Herbert, was denounced by the *Musical Courier* for producing an "agglomeration of puerile piracy." He brought action for libel and obtained damages to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars. But what is plagiarism where music is concerned? How is it to be proved? Certain musical experts being called for the defence, declared that they "felt" such and such a piece to be a reproduction of such and such a morceau by an old master, and such and such a phrase to be some one else's. But the feelings are poor evidence, not very far removed from the imagination. Mr. Herbert appears to have owed his substantial damages to the intemperate language used by the *Musical Courier* rather than to the accusations preferred against his musical originality.

It is announced that Professor John Milne, F.R.S., and Dr. J. L. Janson have been appointed Honorary Professors of the Imperial University. We had occasion recently to comment on the eminent services rendered to Japan by Dr. Janson, and it is quite unnecessary to speak to a foreign audience in Japan about Professor Milne's reputation. The honour now bestowed on him will be heartily welcomed by all nationalities represented in this country. Dr. Janson, we believe, intends to settle in Korea and there carry on the work in which he was engaged while in Tokyo. Professor Milne has his residence in the Isle of Wight, and he continues his scientific researches as

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actively and enthusiastically as ever. His project of a belt of seismographical observatories round the world has not yet matured, but we should hope that public opinion will grow up to it.

Major-General Fukushima has returned to Japan. Captain Azuma, who was with him throughout his illness, says that the attack came on while the Major-General was travelling by train, and that it became so severe that he had to be carried to the Umballa Hospital. Nothing, adds Captain Azuma, could exceed the kindness and attention shown by British officials, from the Viceroy downwards. Surgeon-General Whitehead, who had been appointed to the highest medical post in India, and who was just about to leave Umballa for the purpose of assuming his new duties when Major-General Fukushima arrival there, postponed his departure and remained at the Hospital until the Major-General was pronounced convalescent. The malady seems to have been very painful, and for a time the patient's condition was precarious. He has not yet recovered completely.

Japanese newspapers speakenthusiastically of a repeating pistol invented by Lieut. Hino of the Army. It is called *jido-pistoru*, or "automatic pistol," and the description is that by utilizing the force of recoil all the processes required for repeating power are achieved, and every symptom of shock to the hand of the holder is removed. Eighty bullets per minute can be discharged, and the effective range is said to be a thousand metres. This sounds very formidable, and unless there is some gross exaggeration Lieut. Hino is to be heartily congratulated.

On the 15th instant the Matsumoto-Shiojiri section (86 miles) of the Central Railway was opened to traffic. Shiojiri is in the centre of Shinano. It is the place where the three midland roads meet, namely, that from Shinonoi in Echigo on the north, that from Nagoya on the south and that from Shinjuku in Tokyo (*viâ* Hachioji and Yamanashi) on the east.

A telegram received in Tokyo announces that Mr. J. Gram has been chosen to act as umpire in the House Tax Arbitration. Mr. Gram was formerly a Minister of State of Norway and is now a Governor of a Province. It appears from this intelligence that the efforts of the Japanese arbitrator to have an English Lord Justice, or an American Justice of the Supreme Court named umpire, have failed.

THE OBLITERATION OF FINLAND.

Papers received by the English mail contain a Helsingfors telegram dated October 18th which said:—"A colossal statue of the late Elias Lönnrot, the collector and editor of the great Finnish epic, the *Kalevala*, was unveiled to-day in Helsingfors in somewhat peculiar circumstances. The Finnish Society of Literature applied some time ago to the Governor-General for permission to unveil the statue with the ceremonies usual on such occasions, and the Governor-General granted his permission on condition that all speeches should be previously submitted to him, and that the Finnish National Anthem should not be sung. This is the first time that the National Anthem has been formally forbidden. Neither of these conditions being acceptable, the society preferred to unveil the statue with no ceremonies whatever. In the course of the day a great number of wreaths from all parts of Finland were deposited at the statue, but there was no speech nor any singing.

THE DIET.

Monday, Dec. 8.

The Diet assembled on the 6th instant and the Lower House proceeded at once to elect candidates for the post of President. The Progressists, whose demeanour towards the *Seiyu-kai* is remarkably conciliatory, supported the latter's candidate so that Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi received 337 votes, an unprecedented number. For Vice-Chairman Mr. Motoda Hajime's name came first with 270 votes. As for the other votes at the first ballot, they were

Dr. Hatoyama	44
Mr. Hayashi Yuzo	38
Mr. Kato Takaaki	38
Mr. Hara Kei	36
Mr. Kono Hironaka	27

A second ballot was then taken to determine two names in addition to that of Mr. Kataoka, the result being:—

Dr. Hatoyama	189
Mr. Hayashi	175
Mr. Hara	154
Mr. Kato	144

Thus the candidates to be sent up to the Emperor in order that His Majesty might name the President were Messrs. Kataoka, Hatoyama and Hayashi.

In the case of the Vice-President also the Progressists voted for Mr. Motoda, and the other two candidates ultimately obtained were Mr. Takata Sanaye (182) and Mr. Sugita Teiichi (180).

On the 7th instant the Emperor nominated Mr. Kataoka to be President and Mr. Motoda to be Vice-President.

No other business was transacted by the Lower House on the 6th, but the Peers made the usual sectional organization.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The House of Peers did not meet on the 8th instant, and the House of Representatives confined itself to business of organization. Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi spoke a few words, acknowledging the honour that the House had paid him in re-electing him to be its President, and promising to bring diligence and sincerity to the discharge of his duties. Mr. Motoda Hajime returned thanks for the corresponding honour of the Vice-Presidency. He was even more brief than Mr. Kataoka

Mr. Tominaga, a representative of Shizuoka, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest member of the House, in tale of years, congratulated the President and Vice-President on their election. The House, he said, had already received proof of their competence for the high posts to which they were now re-appointed, and had elected them by an over-whelming majority, confident that they would bring to hear on the important questions awaiting future discussion all the ability they had shown in the past.

The sectional divisions were then effected, but a change was made in the manner of appointing Heads and Managers of Sections. Instead of proceeding by the method of election, the seniors in age were nominated Heads and the youngest were selected for Managers. In almost every section the *Seiyu-kai* had a majority.

The *Jiji Shimpo* mentions that the custom has now been definitely adopted of assigning a separate room to each coterie of members aggregating ten or upwards. It appears that there are six coteries satisfying that condition, namely:—

	Members.
The *Kensei Hon-to* (Progressists)	92
The *Teikoku-to* (Imperialists)	17
The Independents (*Mushozoku*)	36
The *Seiyu-kai*	192
The *Jinin-kai* (1902 Society)	26
The *Dōshi-kai* (Fellow-thinkers)	13

Among these the *Kensei Hon-to*, the *Teikoku-to* and the *Jinin-kai* have rooms downstairs, the others being accommodated upstairs. Each room is fitted with a telephone.

From the same source we obtain the following particulars as to the occupations of the members:—Agriculturists (120), merchants (33), manufacturers (2), mine-owners (7), brewers (7), physicians (9), bankers (19), officers of companies (10), principals of schools (2), school inspector (1), temporary school teacher (1), journalists (9), barristers (51), officials (9), authors (2), publisher (1), warehouse-owner (1), innkeeper (1), manager of emigration company (1), druggist (1), transport agent (1), miscellaneous traders (9), without employment (78).

The official opening took place on the 9th instant at 11 o'clock, the Emperor presiding in person.

The speech from the Throne was as follows:—

We hereby perform the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet and inform the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives:—

That the relations of our Empire with the Treaty Powers have grown in intimacy, and that, to our profound satisfaction, matters relating to the North-China complication have been settled in a timely manner so as to restore peace to the Far East.

That We have directed Our Ministers of State to present for deliberation by the Diet a Budget and various projects of law based on a policy adopted to the circumstances of the time, to the ample provision of national defences, and to the essentials of the country's prosperous development. We trust that you will carefully consider these matters, and will bring to the discharge of your duties of consent a spirit of harmony and conciliation.

On the 10th instant the Lower House is to choose its chairman of Committee of the Whole and its chairmen and members of standing committees. For the first-named office the Progressists will not put forward any candidate, and for the offices of chairmen and members of standing committees, the two great Parties, *Seiyu-kai* and *Kensei Hon-to*, having agreed that the matter should be arranged by the two party Leaders and party Managers in the Lower House, these gentlemen held a meeting, at which it was decided that the number of the Budget Committee should be increased from 45 to 63—its original figure—, and that two-thirds of the total should be *Seiyu-kai* members and one-third *Kensei Hon-to* members. Thus the Imperialists and other minor coteries are altogether excluded from the reckoning; a singularly arbitrary proceeding.

It results that the Lower House will not proceed to the actual business of the session until the 11th instant. It will probably effect very little before the New Year's recess.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

We stated in our last issue, on the authority of Japanese journals, that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists had agreed to change the number 45 for the Budget Committee to 63. It now appears that this matter has been fruitful of some discussion. In view of the fact that the Lower House contains 376 members whereas it had previously only 300, some increase in the numbers

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of the various standing committees would be a natural step. But the parties have not been guided by that consideration only. They seem to have chosen numbers such as would easily lend themselves to division in proportion to the various political associations in the House. The Budget Committee is therefore to be increased from 45 to 63; the Settled Accounts Committee from 27 to 45; the Disciplinary Committee from 18 to 27, and the Petitions Committee from 36 to 45.

Another statement was that the *Seiyu-kai* were to nominate two-thirds of the Budget Committee and the Progressists one-third. That also is not quite correct. The *Seiyu-kai* are to be represented by 45 members and the Progressists by 18. This point caused some controversy. The Progressists, with their affiliated coteries, claim to have 120 followers in the House against 192 *Seiyu-kai*, and they consequently insisted that they ought to have 24 members on the Committee against the *Seiyu-kai's* 39. But the Progressists are in a yielding mood at present, and they finally agreed to be content with 18 representatives against 45 *Seiyu-kai* nominees. A similarly partial arrangement was effected with regard to the other Standing Committees, namely, 31 *Seiyu-kai* and 14 Progressists on the Settled Accounts Committeee; 18 *Seiyu-kai* and 9 Progressists on the Disciplinary Committee, and 31 *Seiyu-kai* and 14 Progressists on the Petitions Committee,

This is a flagrant example of the tyranny of a majority. There are 36 Independents and 17 Imperialists in the House, making 53 in all, or one-seventh of the whole House. These Independents and Imperialists are apparently to be totally excluded from the standing committees. They have an unquestionable right to be represented, but it would seem that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists have combined to reduce them to non-entities. This, should it prove to be the case, will be another example of how little party politicians in Japan understand the principles of constitutional government which they nevertheless clamour to apply.

Of course the above changes must be made by vote of the House, but since they concern the Lower Chamber's Standing Orders only, the consent of the Peers need not be sought. It is not so, however, with another contemplated change, namely, the extension of the period allowed for the Budget Committee's deliberations from 15 days to 30. We shall be much surprised if the Upper House endorses that alteration. Even under the present system the Budget does not reach the Peers until such a late period of the session that their discussion of it becomes a mere formality.

The two Houses met on the 10th instant, and the Presidents having conveyed to the Palace the usual replies of the Chambers to the Speech from the Throne, received the Emperor's acknowledgments.

In the Upper House, Prince Tokugawa Iyesato was chosen—by 191 votes—to be Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, after which the election of the Standing Committees was proceeded with, and the House rose at 12.05 p.m.

The Lower House met at 1 p.m. The President announced that, in accordance with the custom of the last two sessions, the House would meet three times a week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, during the session, and the Committees would meet on the intervening days.

On the motion of Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, the House proceeded at once to consider a proposal for increasing the numbers of the Budget Committee and the various standing committees—namely, the Budget Committee from 45 to 63; the Settled Accounts Committee from 27 to 45; the Disciplinary Committee from 18 to 27, and the Petitions Committee from 36 to 45. These changes were unanimously agreed to, and the election of the Chairman of Committee of the Whole being next on the Order, Mr. Kuribara Ryoichi was chosen by 247 votes. The President then directed the Sections to elect the Standing Committees, on the understanding that each committee should choose its own chairman.

Mr. Matsuda Masahisa introduced a Bill for altering the Law of the House in the sense of prolonging the time for the preparation of the Budget Committee's report from 15 days to 30 days.

The House rose at 3 p.m.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

It is stated that the Government's original intention was to present the scheme of naval expansion in a Supplementary Budget, but in view of the political conditions it has been included in the General Budget. The programme would go into operation from 1903 and be carried to completion in 1913. The figures are these:—

	YEN.
Ship-building Expenditures	62,348,269
Namely—Ship-building	60,352,660
Machinery	1,048,760
Inspection Expenses	946,849
Armaments	29,001,313
Namely—Arms	27,746,375
Machines	538,760
Inspection	716,177
Buildings	8,510,722
Namely—Kure Docks	1,596,971
Saseho	4,197,867
Maizuru	1,702,051
Preliminary Expenses	100,000
Cost of workshops	154,930

The effect of including this project in the General Budget will be to precipitate the political crisis. For had the Cabinet followed its original plan, the question of naval expansion would have followed the discussion of the General Budget. It is understood that the problem of continuing the increased rates of land tax will also be placed in the forefront of the controversy.

Concerning the works of communication contemplated by the Government, the following appear to be the most important:—

Subsidy to a Shanghai-Suchow-Hangchou line of steamers, a total of 47,553 *yen* spread over 3 years, the grant for next year being 37,200 *yen*.

Extension of Telephones, 14,850,000 *yen*, spread equally over 10 years.

Railway Improvement, 14,480,000 *yen*, spread equally over 6 years, in addition to the sum already devoted to that purpose.

In the Foreign Office Section we find the following notable additions:—

Consulates-General in Calcutta, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, and a Consulate in Honolulu, the whole involving an expenditure of 150,000 *yen*, of which 20,000 is to be appropriated next year,

A Consulate at Chinnampo, 70,000 *yen* spread over 3 years, the appropriation for next year being 20,000 *yen*.

A sum of 150,000 *yen* for special investigations abroad.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* telegraphs that Emperor William has decided to have his American built schooner yacht *Meteor III.* overhauled and altered at a cost of £10,000. This is necessary if she is to make a good showing in next year's contests.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO. LD.

The trouble between the London Board of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. and the China shareholders of the company has culminated in the holding of a meeting at Tientsin and the adoption by the latter of various strong resolutions.

The situation was described to the meeting by His Excellency Chang Yen-mao, who briefly referred to the events of 1900, when in view of political and military possibilities and an uncertain future, it was thought advisable to register the company under British laws in order to protect the property of its shareholders and at the same time to open the company's doors for the influx of foreign capital, which was considered desirable and necessary for the development of the natural resources of the Empire. Unfortunately the agreements drawn up in connexion with this transaction of far-reaching consequence had in only too many instances been disregarded and violated by one of the contracting parties, so much so as to jeopardise the validity of those agreements. He wished it understood that that meeting adhered unconditionally to the agreement of the 19th February, 1901, and its attachment: that their desire was to see that deed in justice upheld and respected and that they were prepared to meet those animated by a similar goodwill, with the firm intention and resolve that they should not suffer by the support they might give in upholding "equity."

Mr. Detring at greater length detailed the acts of the London Board, which, though the management was nominally under the China Board, ignored the latter, sending out crowds of unnecessary foreign employees, issuing debentures to the amount of £500,000 without consulting the China shareholders, and in other ways behaving in a way inimical to the latter's interests. Finally Mr. Detring gave instances of the failure of the attempt to manage the Company from Europe. Men arrived with agreements who had never been asked for; others were found entirely unsuitable for their work. Works were no sooner started than plans were changed.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the whole condition, and a resolution was passed to the effect that "the success of the enterprise demands strict observance of the terms of the deed of transfer of 19th February, 1901, with memorandum attached, particularly as regards the management of the Company's property by a China Board."

Other resolutions expressed lack of confidence in the London Board and the Committee was instructed to take steps to bring about a just observance of the deed and memorandum above referred to.

THE LATE MR. T. B. REED.

The telegrams announce the death of the Honourable T. B. Reed, one of the most prominent and forceful figures in American political life. We take the following sketch of his career from *Men and Women of the Time*:—

Reed, the Hon. Thomas Brackett, American statesman, was born at Portland, Maine, on Oct. 18, 1839. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, and began the study of law, but suspended it to enter the U.S. Navy, where he served as Assistant-Paymaster from April 1864 to November 1865. He was admitted to the Bar the same year he left the Navy, and began practising at Portland. In 1868-69 he was a member of the lower branch of Maine Legislature, and in 1870 of the State Senate. From 1870 to 1873 he was Attorney-General of Maine, and from 1874 to 1877 was City Solicitor of Portland. In 1876 he was elected a Member of Congress, and has been continuously re-elected since then. He is a Republican, and when his party regained control of the House of Representatives in 1889, he was elected its Speaker. This position he retained until the House again became Democratic in 1891; and when his friends returned to power he was again elected Speaker, Dec. 2, 1895, and re-elected March 15, 1898, and served until Speaker Henderson was elected.

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THE MISSIONARY QUESTION IN CHINA.

THE matter of missionary interference in law-suits where native converts are concerned, is now attracting much attention in China. Several men, prominent among Christian propagandists, have expressed their views on the subject, and the leading journal of Shanghai devoted a long article to its discussion on the 25th of last month. Chinese officials complain very much of this abuse. They allege that, in consequence of the arbitrary intervention of missionaries, the administration of justice is disturbed and Christian converts are enabled to perpetrate wrongs which enrage their neighbours and are largely responsible for the riots and disturbances that take place periodically. It is probable that this charge is exaggerated. A few instances of practical wrong actually suffered are much more potential in moulding public opinion than long years of freedom from such abuses. Dr. GRIFFITH JOHN, for example, a venerable and universally respected missionary, whose experience dates back to ante-Taiping-rebellion days, alleges that among ten thousand Protestant converts in central China, not more than four, so far as he knows, are open to the accusation of having traded on their Christianity for purposes of litigation. But, it may be retorted, the accusation has never been strongly preferred against Protestant converts: it is the Roman Catholics that are said to be the chief sinners. Well, in answer to that Bishop VOLONTERI, Vicar Apostolic of Southern Honan, comes forward and declares that he and his coadjutors have often published edicts disavowing ability to assist either Christians or their catechumens in temporal cases before law courts; have warned the courts that any plaint not bearing a European seal may be rejected, and have actually conveyed to local officials the names of bad and litigious Christians. Unless, then, the evidence on the foreign side is to be rejected altogether, we are compelled to admit that these charges are pressed too strongly by the Chinese. On the other hand, that the abuse exists and that it causes great umbrage can not be doubted for a moment. How is a remedy to be found? In discussing that phase of the matter the leading Shanghai journal makes some interesting remarks. It insists, in one paragraph, that since Chinese officials are "past masters in the art of juggling with fictions, and never do themselves more justice than when engaged in stuffing a few confiding foreign functionaries with the east wind," therefore all they say on this subject must not be taken as "gospel truth." No one can object to that reservation, although the terms in which it is expressed can scarcely be called illustrative of the discernment it prescribes. But when we come to read subsequent paragraphs of the same article, we find that our Shanghai contemporary evidently believes not only that the missionary ægis is thrown over native converts in judicial matters, but also that such protection is essential. For in considering the recommendation that no missionary should be allowed to assist or countenance his converts in *yamên* cases, the *N.-C. Herald* endorses Dr. JOHN'S plea, namely, that "if converts are understood to stand entirely alone, as respects the *yamên*, there will be no such thing as justice for them in any part of China, for officials regard them as men who have joined the enemies of their country, and would soon consider ways and means of getting them obliterated." Plainly, if Dr. JOHN'S belief be widely entertained among missionaries, they must deem it a solemn duty to lend assistance to their converts in judicial affairs, and plainly if such assistance be one of the rewards of conversion, litigious and intriguing persons will embrace Christianity for the sake of the legal status it confers. Thus we find ourselves revolving in a vicious circle. If the missionary does not protect his converts, Chinese officialdom will discriminate against them to their ruin; and if he does protect them, he will attract a class of converts whose ruin must necessarily be desired by officialdom. Most of the problems arising out of China's foreign relations partake of of this insolvable nature when they are closely examined.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE INCREASED LAND TAX.

IN order that our readers may appreciate what are the real dimensions of the financial question which now threatens to precipitate a political crisis, it may be interesting to enter into a brief explanation. In the 1898-99 session the Diet agreed to an increase of the land tax which, commencing to be operative in 1899, should continue for five years, namely, until the close of 1903. The Government asked that the increase should be from 2½ to 4 per cent. of the assessed value of the land in the case of rural lots, and from 2½ to 5 per cent. in the case of urban lots, the latter being assessed relatively too low. The House of Representatives, however, would not agree to a larger increase than 3⅓ per cent. for rural lands and 5 per cent. for urban lands, and it further stipulated that a material reduction should be effected in the assessed value of certain agicultural lots. The additional revenue to be derived from the tax thus became:—

	Yen.
From rice land	8,068,900
From uplands	1,759,000
From rural building lands	852,700
From urban building lands	866,500
From other lands	230,900
Total	11,778,200

On the other hand, the reduction effected in the assessed value of land amounted to 114,260,700 *yen* in the case of lowland farms and 35,138,700 *yen* in the case of upland farms, or a total of 149⅓ million *yen*, the loss of revenue in consequence of this change being—at the rate of 2½ per cent.—3¾ million *yen*, approximately. Hence the net increase of revenue to the State was 11¾ millions minus 3¾ millions, or 8 millions *yen*. There was another item also, namely, prison expenditures. These had been defrayed by the communes from 1881 to 1898. But from 1899, simultaneously with the increased rates of land tax, the Treasury undertook to pay the prison expenditures, thus relieving the localities of an annual liability amounting to 3,550,000 *yen*, or, say 3½ millions. If we subtract this sum from the above 8 millions, it results that the actual addition made to the people's burdens in 1899 was 4½ million *yen*. It is, then, about a bagatelle of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds that the *Seiyu-kai* have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Cabinet, and threaten to bring about a ministerial crisis, as well as to postpone the naval-increment programme and the undertakings of various productive national enterprises.

When these things are considered carefully they fall into line with the facts we have frequently noticed as illustrating the finnikin character of Japanese finance. No one can seriously pretend that a legislative principle is involved in this matter, or that a Diet which four years ago voted for the temporary increase of a tax, would be guilty of *mala fides* if it now voted for continuing the increase. Are we then to conclude that there is genuine uneasiness about imposing this almost imponderable burden upon the nation; that the camel's back is strained to the point of inability to bear another straw? Or must we accept the unpleasant alternative that the four hundred and fifty thousand pounds is a mere pretext for attacking the Cabinet; that, in short, the *Seiyu-kai* want to occupy the seats of power and are prepared to reach them by any route however narrow? No new tax is in question. The problem is simply whether the people shall be relieved of the duty of paying four hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which they have hitherto paid without the least symptom of distress. If the increased rates be now abandoned, it is plain from the above figures that the Communes will find their burdens lightened, not merely by a reduction of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds for which they are now liable, but also by a reduction of 3¾ million *yen* on account of the change of assessed value, and 3½ million *yen* on account of prison expenses; so that, on the whole, they will be better off to the extent of 7¼ millions than they were prior to 1889.

It appears to friendly onlookers very unfortunate for Japan's credit that her politicians should make financial questions the bases of so many ministerial crises. What the world must inevitably conclude is that the country is in a chronic state of impecuniosity and that the struggle to make ends meet precipitates constant conflicts between the people and the Government. Japanese patriotism is said to be a sentiment of very high quality.

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So it is, we believe. A Japanese is ready to lay down his life at any moment for his country. What a pity it is that his patriotism does not influence his politics so that he should refrain from sacrificing the Empire's credit on the altar of his own personal ambitions.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

WHEN Reuter telegraphed, a few days ago, that the British press commented strongly on China's action with regard to the evacuation of Shanghai, we were puzzled to understand such late reference to so important a question except on the hypothesis that a Blue Book had just been issued, which hypothesis now proves to have been correct, though the appearance of a Blue Book at a time so close to the events narrated is somewhat unusual. A special telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News*, dated at London the 3rd of December, describes the matter thus:—

> The official correspondence on the subject of the evacuation of Shanghai was published to-day. It appears that Germany was asked about the matter by Lord Lansdowne in August last and consented in general terms, but in October stipulated with the Peking Government that the Yangtze Viceroys should engage not to grant to any Power special political, military, maritime, or economic advantages, nor allow the occupation of any other points commanding the Yangtze River either below or above Shanghai.
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> Prince Ching denied to Sir Ernest Satow that Germany had submitted any conditions to China, but Sir Ernest Satow ascertained that Prince Ching had already accepted Germany's proposals.
>
> Lord Lansdowne then instructed Sir Ernest Satow to inform Prince Ching that his double dealing was deeply resented, and that Great Britain would not be bound by any pledges limiting China's and our freedom of action regarding the maintenance of order and protection of our interests in the Yangtze region.
>
> Japan cordially supported Great Britain. Germany intimated that she had received assurances from China and regarded the condition as fulfilled. Lord Lansdowne replied that he understood that these assurances referred to the whole of China, excluding only the sovereign territorial rights already alienated.
>
> Subsequent correspondence indicates that the evacuation is now a matter of transports.

It will be observed that the substance of all this, including Prince CHING's extraordinary duplicity, was related in our own columns at the time, though of course we were not in a position to speak of the action taken by the British Government. That action amounts to a definite repudiation of the pledge given by China to Germany. Yet it must be confessed that Lord LANSDOWNE's attitude towards Germany leaves something to be desired in point of straightforwardness. It appears little better than a patent prevarication to pretend that a stipulation explicitly limited to the action of the Yangtse Viceroys can be interpreted as referring to the whole of China. However, a great deal may be sacrificed for the sake of preserving good relations with Germany. Whether Germany acts wisely in compelling Great Britain to choose between such sacrifices and an open rupture, is a question which we do not like to discuss. It can be discussed much more beneficially by the Germans themselves. One thing, however, may be pointed out. It is that to subject England to these new trials of patience in the sequel of what she suffered at Germany's hands during the South-African War, shows at any rate great confidence in her powers of endurance. For the rest, we do not see that Germany can gain much by seeking to weaken the position held by Great Britain in China. That position has never been used in the past, and will never be used in the future, to Germany's disadvantage. Wherever England's foot is planted, there the open door may certainly be found. Knowing these things, the Berlin Government's attempt to oust Great Britain from the place she has won in the Yangtse Valley by heavy expenditure of blood and treasure, is difficult to explain on practical grounds. Truly during the past three years some malicious fate seems to have busied itself shaping wedges to force England and Germany asunder. Just as the amenities of the German press during the South-African War were beginning to be softened by the lapse of time, they are vividly recalled by Sir HORACE RUMBOLD's contrast between the eminently well-disposed procedure of the EMPEROR of Austria and the indifferent attitude of the EMPEROR of Germany. We can only hope that the numerous and powerful reasons making for friendship between the two countries will always outweigh these accidents. The Anglo-German combined action in Venezuelan affairs may have a beneficial effect. Combined action, even for a comparatively petty purpose, should remind the two peoples that while each has everything to gain by union and cöoperation, neither could hope to benefit ultimately by quarelling.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

IN the early days of Japanese parliaments the disposition was to treat the House of Peers as a nonentity. Whenever it opposed itself to the Lower Chamber, members of the latter talked grandiloquently about the "people's will," and even about the necessity of brushing from the legislative path an irrational obstacle to enlightened progress. Doubtless that kind of language drew its inspiration from the history of England, where the Upper House consists entirely of hereditary nobles and representatives of the episcopacy. The House of Peers in Japan, however, is a very different kind of body. Among its 328 members, only 53 sit by hereditary right, namely, 14 Princes of the Blood, 11 Princes and 28 Marquises. Among the remaining members, 119 are elected by the Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, 111 are Imperial Nominees, that is to say, men who have earned distinction by eminent services or attainments, and 45 represent the highest tax-payers in the prefectures. Such a body may justly claim to speak on behalf of the wealth and intelligence of the country with even greater authority than the Lower House. During the period when the Representatives, the party politicians and a considerable section of the press, united to minimize the legislative status of the Peers, the latter did not betray any visible signs of resentment. But the tone of their detractors can not have failed to cause them much umbrage, and to beget a resolve that they would show in practice whether it was possible to treat them as a negligeable quantity. They certainly have succeeded in showing it. For the Peers are now the real obstacle to party government in Japan. If Marquis ITO, once a *persona gratissima* in the Upper House, could count on its support, the *Seiyu-kai* would assuredly take office forthwith. And we doubt whether the conservatism of the Peers will be at all softened by the apparent alliance between the Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai* in the House of Representatives. A result of the alliance will be to confront the Peers with a formidable phalanx of opponents in the Lower Chamber, but to conceive that they will be either overawed or placated by the accession of the *Kensei Hon-to*, under the presidency of Count OKUMA, to the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* under the presidency of Marquis ITO, would, we think, be an error. The Peers must know well that such an alliance has no elements of stability; that it is merely a replica of the destructive combinations of former times. If they yield to it, they will be yielding, not to a potential instrument of administration, but to a temporary weapon of party politics. The leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* and of the *Kensei Hon-to* must be fully cognizant of these things. But the consequences of the alliance have an obverse, and that is probably why the Progressists are more anxious than the *Seiyu-kai* to cement it.

MARQUIS ITO'S SPEECH.

Marquis Ito made an interesting speech at the general meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* on the 4th instant. A good translation, or rather *resumé*, of the first half of the speech appears in the *Japan Times* of the 5th instant, as follows:—

> Rising in the midst of prolonged applause the Marquis prefaced his speech with remarks expressive of his pleasure at making the acquaintance of the members of his party newly elected to the House of Representatives while renewing that of others, and also of his intention to take them into his confidence regarding his political views according as occasion would demand it. As for the present, the speaker then went on to say, the more important portions of the Government programme at the coming session of the Diet, were already receiving public attention and though possibly not correct in every detail, what was being reported regarding the naval and land tax questions was in the main a fair representation, as he believed, of the Ministerial propositions. But before taking up these burning questions of the day the Marquis wished to dwell briefly on the central idea by which he had been guided in organizing the *Seiyu-kai*, that idea being to make his party an organ for fully putting in practice the wishes of the Emperor when His Majesty in the exercise of his great prerogative gave the nation the Constitution under which the Empire was now governed. The Marquis said: "In promulgating the Constitution the Emperor decreed:
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> 'Considering that Our subjects are the descendants of the loyal and good subjects of Our Imperial Ancestors, We doubt not but that Our subjects will be guided by Our views and will sympathize with Our endeavours, and that, harmoniously cooperating together, they will share with Us Our hope of making manifest the glory of Our country, both at home and abroad, and of securing forever the stability of the work bequeathed to Us by Our Imperial Ancestors.' "Such being the Imperial decree in question the people of Japan are bound to obey the spirit and words of this decree. In other words,

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having been given a voice in the legislation of the country by virtue of the Constitution, they in making use of this privilege must always endeavour to be in consonance and not at variance with the purposes of the Constitution which are the wishes of the Emperor." Continuing the Marquis noticed, as he said, that, in the past the political public of Japan had unfrequently been divided in their views over the fundamental principles of the Constitution and it was with an earnest desire to bring about a unification of views in this connection that he had ventured on the formation of the *Seiyu-kai*. He was glad that much progress had of late been made toward this unification and he owned that this favourable tendency was undoubtedly in part at least the result of unremitting efforts on the part of his followers to study up the problems bearing on the real interests of the country. Turning next to the general question of national economy, the Marquis said: "I regret that, as it appears to me, things are not progressing as they ought to be progressing as regards the economics of the country. This seems to be especially the case when one looks at the condition of the provincial finances. Here it is often evident that the parties concerned are conducting affairs with no calculation as to their resources. I think they often launch out in enterprises on the spur of the moment without stopping to ask whether or not their projects are within the means of the country or of their prefecture, town or village, and they seem to lack almost absolutely the spirit of caution that they may increase their expenditure only to the extent of the progress they have made in the power of meeting it."

After further cautioning party politicians in general against the reckless habit of voting for appropriations, the noble speaker proceeded with two questions of the hour. He said: "The proposal is to continue in force the present increased rate of taxation in order to carry out the scheme of naval expansion. Both the Government and the nation are one in looking at it as the burning question of the day. It was on the 2nd of November last that I was first made acquainted by the Ministry with the general idea of their programme in this connection. The information I received then was not sufficient in some points, while in others I found myself totally at a loss and subsequently I had occasion to personally see the Minister of Finance. On my return to Oiso I collected various statistics and referred to such books and papers as were within my reach and I did all I could to study up the problem. I further considered it in the light of the past and present state of things in such countries of Europe and America that are recognized to be in a condition of the greatest prosperity. I also travelled back to the days of the Restoration in Japan and followed the trend of affairs, calling back to mind the political and financial questions in the settlement of which I participated. I considered it only proper that I should thus make a full study of the question and then acquaint the Ministers of State with the views arrived at by me for they, by the confidence placed in them by His Majesty the Emperor, are representing the Government. This I accordingly did. I also made known my views to my colleagues the members of "Gen Kun" who are in special favour at Court and these views are exactly the same as those which were laid before the members of the Cabinet. What I am going to tell you now is also the same views of mine. I aim at being truthful in all I say and loyal in all I do, and I have no occasion for any veiled scheme or anything of the kind: I only intend to lay before you what I judge best in the light of all the knowledge at my command and of the experience I have come through." Coming then to what the speaker in the late interview told the Cabinet, he said: "I declared my views before them thus. I said as I say now that I recognize the reasonableness of the naval proposal as coming from those in power. Nobody who took trouble to study the trend of affairs both at home and abroad, would dare to say that our navy could remain for ten years as it at present. There is a limit to the number of years for which all war-vessels retain their full efficiency and the subsequent deterioration must be made good. Whether you call it replenishment or call it expansion the fact is the same—it is a necessity. Or look at it from the point of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East: no one can possibly deny the necessity of the extension. So far so good as the Government proposal goes, and I agree with the Ministry in this regard. But when we come to the question of the means wherewith to carry out the proposal, the Government intends to have recourse to continuance of the present increased rate of land tax. My idea is not, however, to rely on the continuance: it is to solve this urgent question by finding the necessary means in a contraction of administrative expenses. (Great applause.) The Government thinks that there is no room for such a curtailment; but I deem that there is room for it. (Cheers.) It is here that the Government and I differ.

"It may then be asked why is it undesirable to fall back on the "continuance" plan. I do not think that the present rate of 3.3/10 per cent. is so heavy as to be unbearable by the people: I cannot recognize that this levy is keeping the tax-payers in arrears. On the other hand it must be remembered that the farmer does not regard the rate as a light one; and I deem agriculture one of the most important factors in the economics of the country (cheers). After full deliberation I am of opinion that while the land tax is at the rate of $3\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., in many places the additional local imposts which are charged under various names such as prefectural rate, town rate, village rate, and so on, would amount, when added up, to fully twice that of the national tax. This shows that the burden is not a light one. Further, seeing that various lines of industries and commercial enterprises scattered over the country are making fair progress, we must not neglect our agricultural interest (cheers). One may question if the levy on the farmer must never be increased in the future. I would by no means answer in the negative. In case of national need, the farmer should willingly bear his share of the burden. There is no reason in the world why a burden once lightened should never again be increased. When a burden is re-imposed it will be done so equally on the farmer as on the merchants, and the farmer has no right to say that he alone must be exempted. With the privilege of participating in the administration of the country no man of any education should ever forget about the welfare of the country. But on these points my views are often at variance with those in official circles. I think that the Japanese as a people are inclined to go about their business too recklessly: they squander their money with almost no thought of their wealth. It was in 1880 that the prefectural assemblies were first established. Before putting this new scheme in operation, the Government convened a meeting of prefectural Governors, on which I sat as chairman. When I look over the course of events that took place between that year and that in which the Constitution was promulgated I notice that the prefectural expenditure increased very considerably, in that interval of time. True, many troublesome occurrences happened and the resolutions passed by prefectual assemblies had often had to be vetoed. On the whole, however, in so far as the question of public burdens was concerned, instead of the Government having to ask for more, the people seemed to be bent on giving more and more. This was decidedly unexpected. In any other country the people would demur at being burdened but in Japan they appeared to think more of the state than of their own pockets and they never seemed to be chary of giving (loud laughter). This condition of things made me think that the Japanese were not a people to refuse any increase in their burdens even though they were given the national assembly. In this respect my views differed at the time from those of others in the Government. People in official circles were imbued with the idea that the opening of a national assembly would be the opening act to some awful drama.

Then subsequent to the inauguration of the Parliamentary regime, the people demanded pretty hard of the Government the curtailment of administrative expenditures, and I think I remember to have been once or twice harassed on that same question by the representatives of the people. However when I calmly review the result of all those demands about financial retrenchment I discover them to have merely been a pretext for annoying the Government. For the facts that transpired subsequent to the Japan-China war significantly demonstrate the expansion not only of the expenditures of the central Government but also prove how the expenditures of the provinces where the members of the Diet hail from have been trebled or even quadrupled. Not that I absolutely disapprove of an increase of central and local administrative expenses; my position is simply this, namely, that the administrative expenses must be made commensurate with the resources of the country and the provinces.

Well, gentlemen, let me see how matters stand at present, and in doing this I must review the history of the national finances. When I was first installed in the chair of Premier, about sixteen years ago, the revenue stood at 76,400,000 *yen*. The appropriations demanded by the different departments of State had however totalled 94,500,000 *yen*. The Treasury could not, even if it would, satisfy those demands. I myself undertook the task of arranging the budget, and addressed myself to strike out all those items that I judged uncalled for and amending others that were intended to meet with the requirement of new works. All those preliminary tasks having been completed, I convoked a Cabinet council, and it sat till midnight. The result was the budget for the year was fixed at 76,400,000 *yen* together with a surplus account of one million *yen*. The revenue of that time was 76,400,000 *yen*, but to-day it stands at 240 million *yen*, about the treble of that of that particular year. Such an expansion can by no means be considered light.

As to the expenditure side of the finance, I think I had better refer to the budget.

Then again in the matter of national wealth I must admit its enormous increase. I must admit all the important affairs of state calculated to strengthen the basis of the national existence, such as matters of national defense, communications both marine and overland, and such like provisions have been to a considerably extent been made. However, in estimating the wealth of a country we must consider this question from various standpoints, for according to the mode of computation a considerable difference will arise as to the amount of wealth. However I will not dwell on this point any further, this being a matter of science and theory. At any rate I can safely say that the wealth of Japan has markedly increased.

Now in looking over the economic field of to-day, I do not think either manufacture or trade or agriculture is placed in a prosperous position. The explanation is because all the enterprises in those respective spheres have been launched with no adequate funds to back them. The result was that some of those enterprises have collapsed after they ran for a few years. Lack of competent technical knowledge has also brought about the failure, and these two causes—lack of funds and lack of experience—must be regarded as having brought about the present economic failures.

There is another point to be taken into consideration in reviewing the present economic inactivity, and that is lack of sincerity and sense of responsibility by all those who have charge of the work. For managers and experts and even companies themselves have often acted unfaithfully, and have tried to evade the obligation of paying debts contracted in various quarters. In fact those managers and experts have not been worthy to take charge of such responsible businesses. All these points must be carefully attended to by all the members of the Diet on whom rests the grave responsibility of arranging on a sound basis the finance of the state.

Gentlemen, I should like with your permission to review here at this juncture the history of the finance of the Meiji Government, and I must remind you that what I have to tell you is far from being complete or perfect. Well, with this premise I may briefly state that the specie that Japan had during the pre-Restoration days amounted to something like 100 million *yen*, and this volume nearly remained constant as the country was practically shut out at that time from the rest of the world. Then at that time each local *han* (clan) issued its own fiat currency, aggregating about 30 million *yen* which was converted into consolidated loan bonds when the Restoration had been consummated. With the lapse of time the volume of specie changed more or less, but even about the years 1875 and 1876 it must have stood at 100 millions to 80 millions. But this amount had to disappear from the country, and this exodus occurred rather too suddenly, for in a year or two the majority went out of the country and whatever amount there remained was found in the vaults of the central exchequer, and only paper money was in circulation at that time. Still the paper stood at par. Meanwhile the finances of the state as also the economic market at large had been placed in an exceedingly embarrassing situation. The Government of the day taxed their brains hard to devise measures for rescuing the country from this trouble. Their deliverance appeared in the shape of the Imperial edict issued in spring of 1877, an edict proclaiming the reduction of the rate of land tax. The truth is the Government had decided that the only sound remedy consisted in adopting a courageous plan of economy. I well remember what a drastic reform the Government decided to carry out as their remedical measure, for I was then occupying the chair of the Public Works Department. The original estimates of that department were about 3,900,000 *yen* for the year 1877, and the sum was cut down to 2 millions. This programme would hsve ended in success, had not the civil war of Satsuma that broke out in the same year thrown it ou' of a'l order. Economically and financially the war proved disastrous, and at one time paper money stood at 1.80 to 1 *yen* of gold. The war over the Government revived the original programme of remedy with redoubled energy; still the specie remaining in Japan did not exceed 8 millions about four or five years after. The Minister of Finance of the day, Count Matsukata, adopted various devises for preventing the outflow of specie and encouraging its inflow. The result was fairly reassuring, for in 1883 the volume of specie in the country increased to 19 millions, till at last coming to 1887 paper could be restored to par.

About the time of the advent of the constitutional régime in 1890 both the financial programme of the Government and the economic enterprises began to show an expansion somewhat out of due bounds, and this undue expansion was in danger of engendering a panic. The crises was however tided over, and with the retrenchment programme subsequently adopted in compliance with the demands of the Diet, the Treasury had at its disposal a surplus of about 36 million *yen*, when the Japan-China war

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broke out. At the same time the Bank of Japan possessed over 90 millions as reserves against paper money, for the convertible system had been inaugurated in the meanwhile.

For convenience in reviewing the history of the finances of Japan, I should like to divide it into three chapters, one covering the period from the beginning of the *Meiji* era to the 10th year (1877), next from the 10th year to the 27th year (1894), and lastly from the 27th year to the present.

Otherwise described, the above three periods may be called, first, the period immediately succeeding the Satsuma rebellion, a period resembling that which, in the case of a family, succeeds a fire or a funeral, when economy is all the order of the day; secondly, the period of festival when spending is in vogue; and thirdly, the period when expenditure is succeeded by more or less exhaustion. Japan received 360 million *yen* from China and has also received the proceeds of a foreign debt of 200 millions. What has become of all that money? It is true that we have a priceless Army and Navy. But these are weapons serving as a protection against emergencies. They are not profitable enterprises. Some of the money has, of course, been spent on productive works, but, on the other hand, for years past the country's imports have exceeded its exports. The balance must be paid for in hard money, and it is thus that a great part of our 500 million *yen* has left the country. It is a disquieting fact. Thus though naval increment is unavoidable, it becomes a question whether we can, at the same time, safely carry on enterprises which necessitate the import of large quantities of materials. Our condition as to the production of iron for manufacturing purposes is that of a child born with lung disease. Never mind who is responsible for the failures. What concerns us is that there have been failures and that we are still a long way from success. Yet the age is an age of iron-using, and we have to consider whether for enterprises demanding iron we shall import materials from foreign countries or employ such as can be obtained at home. It is not, in the former case, a mere question of whether money can be found within the limits of the Budget, and whether, if it be found, this enterprise and that may be undertaken. There is also the question of whether the money remains in the country or leaves it, and unless that question be taken into consideration Japan may find itself emptied of cash. It is true that foreign countries do not hesitate to increase their armaments. But, on the other hand, they are able to manufacture their warlike implements at home. Especially is that true of England. It may be said, in a word, that in occidental countries the more the states enterprises are expanded, the larger the sums expended within the country, whereas in Japan the more such enterprises are expanded the greater the sums that flow out of the country. It is there that the foreign saying applies, namely that progressive enterprises must be undertaken by gradually developed strength, a saying which seems to be forgotten in this country. What I would say to the Government, therefore, is that before undertaking enterprises their urgency should be carefully estimated, and that although the Navy may not be left as it is for ten years, its increment should not be attempted simultaneously with works requiring a large exodus of specie. And what I would say to you, Gentlemen, also is that it has hitherto been the habit of members of both Houses of the Diet to press for railway construction on the supposition that railways bring wealth to the districts through which they run, but if local considerations alone be given weight in such matter, can the financial resources of the country be saved from exhaustion?—(Cheers). I am not speaking to the *Seiyu-kai* alone. I am speaking to the Government and to the nation at large.—(Cheers). If we go on as we are doing, no ability can help us in the end.—(Cheers). Among you, gentlemen, there are graduates of the Universities and learned men who have no need to be told by me what are the conditions existing abroad. But I would remind you that although Western nations do not fail to pay full attention to national defenses, they pay no less attention to national finance. Be it the public treasury or be it a bank, every endeavour is made to accumulate a specie reserve, and no plan is wanting to prevent that reserve from being dissipated. Methods differ, but the aim contemplated is the same. What is Japan's case? Has she not unfastened her purse-strings and is she not living the life of a person that sleeps throughout the whole twenty-four hours? (Applause). These things have to be carefully considered, not by the Government alone but by the nation also, and some steps must be taken. What those steps should be, it is not now the time to explain, but certainly we must be in no doubt about our object. As to the question of the land tax, considered from the Government's point of view, the increase to the tax is only 80 *sen* for every *yen* of assessed value, while, on the other hand, the Treasury has assumed the burden of prison expenditures, previously paid by the communes, and the assessed value of the land has been reduced by a total of 150 million *yen*, so that, in fine, the Treasury's net receipts from the additional rate of tax are only 4 millions. The people, however, though relieved of the prison expenses, are paying out three times as much, partly for administrative purposes, partly for educational. There are folks who affirm that it is better to impoverish oneself than to leave one's children without education. That is an access of educational fever. The Chinese proverb says truly that when a man has enough to eat and to wear he begins to think of etiquette. What is the object of education? Is it to enrich the country, or is to fill an impoverished country with lean scholars? The Diet will soon open, and we shall hear what the Governmet has to say and what the members have to say. Should it be decided that the increased rate of land tax is not to be continued, then I would urge that the money thus saved by the people ought to be laid aside and not spent. An article in the *Sun* (*Taiyo*) comparing the economical conditions of various countries, shows that Japan scarcely deserves to be ranked anywhere in the catalogue, and I conclude that if we go on as we are doing, and if we do not foster the spirit of effective economy, our plight will be a sorry one. I would earnestly impress upon you, gentlemen, that as you now command a majority in the House of Representatives, you have to recognise your responsibilities. Nothing could be further from my desire than that you should rely on your strength to enforce your will upon others; or that you should refuse to any question a calm and reasonable hearing; or that you should resort to violence and intolerance; or that you should treat with disrespect propositions emanating from a Ministry which has its mandate from your Sovereign. With these limitations, the fullest freedom of discussion is permissible (cheers). Each of you may consider himself the representative of ten thousand of your fellow-countrymen, and I sincerely hope that you will conscientiously and with moderation labour to display by speech and by conduct what are the true aims of the *Seiyu-kai*: I myself have been 35 years, nay rather 40 years, engaged in administrative affairs, and through ill report and good report I have endeavoured to direct my steps by the light of my conscientious estimate of the nation's good. I do not urge upon any man a course which has not the sanction of my own convictions, and now, in my old age, I propose to hold fast to the principle that has guided me hitherto. I have been the recipient of undeserved Imperial favours and have attained a position far above my deserts. Gratitude alone demands that I should not now shrink from any sacrifice. The nation has to labour for the development of its resources, the education of its people, and the gaining and holding of a worthy place among the States of the world. It is towards the achievement of there great purposes that I venture to contribute my humble advice. If you do not agree with me, these is nothing more to be said, but I ask you not to arrive at any conclusion without due weighing of both sides. And I would remind you that in your attitude towards these important questions now awaiting solution, there should be no conflict between selfish interests and public duties. If you vote for diminishing the State's expenditures in certain directions, you should not seek to increase them in others by introducing pet projects of your own. To achieve a great purpose there must be absolute consistency of acts and professions. That is what I expect from members of the *Seiyu-kai*. (Loud Applause.)

The speech occupied an hour and a half and was delivered with remarkable dignity and deliberation. It is said to have produced a great effect, and Tokyo journals speak of it as the most remarkable oratorical effort of recent years. The resolution translated in our last issue were submitted to the meeting after the Marquis' speech, which was immediately succeeded by three cheers for the Emperor, proposed by Marquis Ito.

Subsequently there was a friendly meeting in the Imperial Hotel, when Marquis Ito made another speech, this time a brief one. The most important point was a denial that he had given any promise to the Emperor to support the Katsura Cabinet. There was no such promise. Moreover, every Cabinet had an indisputable right to shape its own procedure without reference to the opinion of any outsider.

Official statistics published in Paris on Nov. 11th, show that there was an increase in the population of France during the year 1901 of 72,398. The statistics for the year 1900 showed a decrease of 25,988. The change in 1901 was due more to an increase in the number of births than to a lowering of the death rates.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUED.)

One conceives with what grief Naito must have announced this meagre result of his negotiations to Konishi, and the humiliation which the latter must have experienced on communicating this news to Ukita and his staff. A council was immediately convened, in order that a course of action in this dead-lock might be decided on. To reject the answer of the Chinese would have been to cut short all understanding with them, and consequently to indefinitely postpone the peace so much desired. On the other hand, to present such a response to the Taiko, who aspired to nothing less than to being proclaimed Emperor of China, meant not only exposing themselves to all the violence of his wounded pride, but dragging Japan into a fresh conflict, more disastrous than the first. After long discussions, they resolved to have done with this unfortunate war by concealing the truth from the Taiko, and making him believe that the title, which the Chinese brought him, was his nomination as Emperor of China. As the Taiko was unable to read Chinese and as, on the other hand, most of the *daimyo* desired peace at no matter what price, the plan had every chance of succeeding. Yodogimi, Hideyori's mother, was gained over in advance. For a long time back, she had instructed Ishida Mitsunari, to insist with Konishi on his concluding peace, cost what it might. Anxious with regard to the future of her son, she pretended that the Taiko was already getting old, and that an immense country like China would succeed in the end in crushing Japan(47). The question then was to confide the secret to Yodogimi and to Ishida, in order that these two influential personages might lend their assistance in the carrying out of the intended plan.

It was towards the end of 1595, that a Chinese embassy, charged with the answer in question, arrived in Konishi's camp. It was composed of two young mandarins, of Jukeki, the indispensable counsellor, and of a train of more than 300 persons. This display had been the work of Jukeki: he hoped by that to strike the imagination of the Taiko, whose aspirations he knew, and to make him more easily accept the will of the Peking Court. Konishi, knowing that the delay of the Chinese had rather irritated the Taiko, thought he should stop the embassy for some time, and go himself and demand of the Taiko if the coming of the Chinese would be agreeable to him. He then set out immediately with Jukeki and Terazawa, Governor of Nagasaki. Landing at Nagoya they left Jukeki there, and passing through Nagasaki to present their respects to the newly arrived Bishop, the two *daimyo* went to Fushimi. The Taiko received them there with extreme satisfaction, and intimated to them that the Chinese embassy would be welcome. Some weeks after, Konishi and Terazawa took the road back to Korea, after having warned Yodogimi, Ishida, and other personages of the resolution taken by Ukita and the staff.

If Jukeki thought he could impose on the Taiko, with his numerous embassy, the Taiko on his side did his best to give the Chinese a high idea of his grandeur and his power. He pushed forward especially the work on the palace of Fushimi on which several thousands of workmen worked night and day. He ordered all the *daimyo* not taking part in the war, to assemble at Fushimi with a numerous following of *samurai*. The number of the latter came as high as 100,000, and their dress surpassed in richness anything that had been hitherto seen in Japan. Finally, wishing that his son Hideyori, then hardly three years old, should play a political part in this extraordinary event, he had him named Kwampaku.

While the Taiko thus prepared to receive the Chinese embassy, Kato, in Korea, was near spoiling all. Jealous at the conduct of the negotiations being confided to Konishi, his rival, he had from the beginning addressed letters to the Chinese and the Koreans, declaring to them that, without his intervention, all their efforts would

(47) Taiko, Chosen-gunki, p. 86.

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end in nothing. And, as proof of this assertion, he insisted on the fact that he was a cousin of the Taiko and signed his name Toyotomi. When he learned, therefore, of the arrival of the ambassadors in Konishi's camp, he hastened to warn them that Konishi had no power to negotiate peace, which after all the Taiko did not want, and that the Chinese would, once they reached Japan, be all put to death. This was more than was necessary to discourage the not too courageous Chinese, whom the military display of the Japanese, as well as their long detention in Konishi's fort had somewhat alarmed already. Profiting by the obscurity of the night, the chief of the embassy quited the Japanese camp and set out for China. There was general consternation among the Japanese when, next morning they found that the principal ambassador had disappeared. They at once informed Ukita, who sent a messenger to Japan the same hour, in order to communicate the disastrous news to Konishi. This latter, already *en route* for Korea, met Ukita's courier on the sea, at some distance from the Iki island. Without losing an instant Konishi ordered Terazawa to return to Fushimi, in order to inform the Taiko of Kato's conduct, and of the flight of the Chinese. The Taiko was so infuriated that he wished to have Kato put to death. He recalled him on the instant from Korea, and put him under arrest until further orders. This punishment consisted in his keeping the doors and shutters closed, and in abstaining from any visit in the town.

When Konishi arrived in Korea he sent an express to the Court of Peking, denouncing the cowardice of the chief of the Embassy. He was told in return that the guilty person was degraded and the second mandarin, who had remained in the Japanese camp, invested with full power.

Finally, Konishi was able to embark with the 300 Chinese and a Korean envoy who had been added to this embassy on the express request of the Taiko. At the same time half of the Japanese troops took their departure for home, while the other half had to guard the fortresses till the conclusion of peace. Towards the end of July, 1596, Konishi and his companions arrived at Nagoya where, in accordance with the instructions of the Taiko, they rested eight days. Thence they went by sea to Sakai, where Josei Tonomo-no-suke, Konishi's brother and governor of the town, received them with great pomp.

Everything seemed, however, to conspire for the overthrow of this embassy. Extraordinary phenomena such as a rain of cinders, a comet, and above all one of these earthquakes which Japan sometimes experiences, came successively to delay it. The earthquake took place on the 30th of August at 8 o'clock in the evening, beginning with a light shock, but taking, during the following days, such proportions that the towns of Fushimi, Osaka and Kyoto were almost entirely destroyed. The palace of Fushimi, in which the Taiko intended to give audience to the Chinese, the residences of the *daimyo*, and in a word all that had been constructed there at great expense during several years, was wrecked in a few hours.

This disaster postponed the audience by more than two months, and it was not until the 20th of October, 1596, that the embassy left Sakai for Osaka, where the Taiko was to receive it. The damage caused by the earthquake having been less considerable in this town; they had been able to repair the palace in these few months. The reception, fixed for the next day, was splendid, for, despite the recent misfortunes, the Taiko had made a display of unwonted luxury. The ambassador, after having handed to the Taiko the letter of the Emperor of China, offered him a crown and a court habit. It is evident that this crown was a Chinese cap confering more or less elevated rank, and that the court habit must have had the same signification. The Taiko, convinced that he had just been nominated Emperor of China, accepted these insignia with joy, and at once put them on. For three days he behaved in the most amiable manner towards the Chinese, whom he loaded with presents. On the evening of the 23rd, he went in person to congratulate Jukeki, who was lodged in Hachisuka's residence, on having so well acquitted himself of this delicate mission. He expressed at the same time his joy on the subject of the wisdom of the Emperor of China, declaring that in all things, concerning the Government of China, he would refer to him.

On the 24th, the ambassadors returned to Sakai to await there the beginning of the negotiations. On the next day, the Taiko sent them four bonzes, most skilled in the Chinese characters, in order to fix the conditions of peace, which was about to be concluded. Then the Chinese exhibited the conditions, which the Court of Peking had drawn up: to wit, that the Taiko was named King of Japan, but that the Japanese should destroy their fortifications in Korea, and abandon that country, never again to put foot in it. Konishi, who was present at this interview, was considerably annoyed by this disclosure made to the bonzes, and begged them not to speak of it to the Taiko. But the bonzes returned as quickly as they could to Osaka, and informed the Taiko of what had just passed. The latter became terribly angry: threw away the cap and the Chinese dress, which he had worn constantly since his pretended nomination, tore up the letter of the Chinese Emperor, and swore that he would be revenged for this affront. Then, lamenting that he was surrounded by traitors, he drove from his presence Ukita, Konishi and all the *daimyo* who had taken part in the mystification. Happily, Yodogimi and Maeda Toshiie interceded in favour of the latter, otherwise the Taiko would have put them to death. Yodogimi even went so far as to accuse herself of being the only one guilty in this affair, and offered herself to the resentment of the Taiko(48).

In fine the comedy had no tragic result, but Ukita had to surrender his post of General-in-chief to Hideaki, a nephew of the Taiko, and the three *daimyo*, who formed the staff, were deprived of their posts. Konishi received the order to take back the embassy to Korea and to remain there himself in the meantime. Kato, on the contrary, having become again the faithful friend, was restored to favour and sent as general of the vanguard to Korea. In confiding to Kato this post, the Taiko declared that henceforth he would always follow his advice.

But it was specially against the Koreans that the Taikō let loose all his indignation. He accused them of having inspired the Chinese with the idea of making these conditions, and declared to them in consequence that they would be the first to feel the effects of his vengeance. And indeed, in confiding nearly 100,000 men to Hideaki, the new Commander-in-chief, he commanded him to treat the Koreans with the utmost severity, and to spare neither women nor children nor even the animals.

In the spring of 1597, the new army left the port of Nagoya and proceeded to Korea. Hideaki installed himself at Fusan, while the other generals occupied almost the same positions they had abandoned the preceding year. As the Taiko had directed them, the Japanese delivered themselves up to every excess of cruelty: nothing was spared; they butchered all who fell into their hands. Only the robust prisoners were sent to Japan, where they were sold as slaves. From this epoch date equally the sending of the ears and noses of Koreans. The Taiko caused these ignoble trophies to be gathered together in Kyoto, where they were buried. The place is to be seen even now, and is known under the name of "Mimizuka" ear-cairn. Shimazu and Kato were the most zealous in the forwarding of ears, torn oftener from women and children than from soldiers. Shimazu alone sent more than 30,000.(49) To their honour be it said, not one of the Christian *daimyo* took part in these excesses; and nevertheless Japanese history praises the exploits which Konishi, Kuroda and Mori Hidekane performed, whenever they engaged the enemy's army.

This enemy only arrived towards the end of the year 1597, when 100,000 Chinese, say the Korean chronicles, came to the help of their allies. Up to this time the Koreans alone had made head against the Japanese army, whom they harassed by continual guerilla warfare or by drawing them into ambushes. Hideaki, whose military capacity was more than mediocre, let himself be guided from day to day by the chances of the struggle, instead of striking one strong blow. Instead of advancing, he was reduced to act on the defensive against some thousands of Koreans, in the places which he had occupied since the commencement. But matters became still worse on the arrival of the Chinese. The Japanese were soon forced to abandon one fort after another and to fall back on Fusan, where Hideaki had already established his headquarters. Already there only remained to them three forts—Sun-chun on the west, held by Konishi; Sa-chun on the river Si-jin, held by Shimazu; and Ulsan, on the east, occupied by Kato. Sickness and, above all, famine caused even greater ravages than the arrows of the enemy. Several *samurai* deserted and took refuge in the mountains, where they obtained a livelihood as farmers or wood-cutters(50).

Meanwhile winter had come. Konishi, who was nearest to the Chinese, made unheard-of efforts to throw them back. Several times he issued from his fort and caused disorder in the ranks of the enemy, but each time he had been obliged to yield to superior force and to retire with considerable loss. Finally, driven to despair, he attacked the Korean fleet, always till that time victorious. In no encounter had the Japanese junks been able to bear the shock of the Korean galleys. The latter, constructed in the form of a tortoise, were entirely covered with iron and consequently protected against the burning arrows of the Japanese. And indeed it was only thanks to a terrible tempest, which prevented the Koreans leaving the shore, that Konishi succeeded in gaining the first and only victory over the Korean fleet.

In the two other forts the distress was still greater than with Konishi. Kato had allowed himself to be surrounded in Ulsan, where the famine became so frightful that Kato's soldiers had to eat their horses, the last extremity, one should say, for fervent Buddhists. Kato would probably have even fallen into the hands of the Chinese had not Kuroda Nagamasa come to release him from his difficult position. Such was the situation of the Japanese army at the close of the year 1597. Thus had the blindness of the Taiko plunged Japan into irreparable misfortunes. Worst of all, this fury of waging war, manifestly against the interests of the country, was only to cease with his life.

(48) Taiko Chosen-gunki, p. 208.
(49) Chosen-eki, p. 126.

(50) These fugitives remained, after the departure of the Japanese troops from Korea; 25 years later they all perished in a rebellion.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

I suppose that nine out of ten footballers, if asked what are the most important qualifications in a three-quarter, would say speed and ability to pass. Now a moment's thought will show that *defensive* ability is of paramount importance. Of what use is a three-quarter who cannot kick, tackle, and save. By "saving" I mean stopping a dribbling rush of the opposing forwards, and this is really the most difficult part of a three-quarter's duties. To do it effectively he must do exactly as the half should do behind scrum when the forwards are right on to him, and that is *fall on the ball*, not head first but sideways, as I described in previous notes. Above all, never take a flying kick under such circumstances; nearly all learners are prone to do this, with, invariably I should say, most disastrous results. A three-quarter has, during the game, any number of opportunities of getting in his kick without doing it under the above circumstances. As regards kicking, I would say that nothing but practice makes a man what is called "a perfect kick." By "a perfect kick" is meant of course a man who knows instinctively when to punt into touch, when to take his drop at goal and when to make a following up kick. To beginners it may seem impossible for a three-quarter to do any such thing and gain advantage from it. A better pen than mine puts the matter clearly. I quote

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C. J. N. Fleming, the Oxford University captain of 1890, who says:—"Judicious kicking for following up is really the highest form of the art. In kicking for following up, the idea is to kick the ball in such a way that it will reach the ground just as the kicker, or some one else on the kicker's side who was not off-side when the kicks was made, arrives there, and either appropriates the ball himself or prevents an opponent from returning the kick. When playing against a strong wind this usually proved most effective; down wind, too, when a back finds himself close to his own goal a high kick into the field well followed up will prove a good way of clearing his lines." Mr. Fleming rightly adds a word of caution to young players to the effect that they must not attempt tricks to the detriment of more solid play; and that it is the first duty of a three-quarter, before anything else is attempted, to learn to kick accurately into touch. So much for kicking. Tackling is the next point that warrants attention. Do not be too soon, guage your distance, which should be that distance which enables you to *charge* and throw your arms round the man *at the same time*. If on the other hand *you* are being charged straight wait for the man until quite close, then go in head down, sideways, not into his stomach. If you do the latter the chances are all in favour of a ricked neck, acquaintance with many stars and planets you never saw before, and the annoying feeling that you never even got your arms round the man.

In attacking, the moment you have got on full speed, never never *look* for an opening, go straight ahead and as hard as you can. Once you get going do not hesitate to pass to any one on your side in a better position than you are in. But no wild, up in-the-air passing, please. A pass whether done by halves or three-quarters should be straight, low, and hard; take the waist as the level and you cannot go wrong, even though the man who is to receive the pass be travelling at a great pace. Practice on the field is the only way to acquire the art of quick and accurate passing. When the half gets the ball out of the scrum the whole three-quarter line should move *straight* forward, not hang in towards one another. A wing three-quarter by converging on his brethren in the hope of getting the ball minimises his chance of getting right through. Now suppose the three-quarter has got through the enemy's three-quarter line and has only the full-back to encounter, what should he do? Firstly, on no account slacken up, keep on full steam, but, secondly, at the crucial moment, look for some one to pass to. The full back cannot tackle two men at once, remember that; but of course if the three-quarter finds himself unsupported he must get past the back as best he can. A word or two as regards "fending." The Navy men showed how it could be done and I hope that some of our three-quarters will get more proficient in this respect than they are at present. It must be a *push* with the flat hand not a slap such as I noticed in one instance on Saturday, nor yet a push with the closed fist which I also noticed. Finally, a three-quarter to be first class must have "head," must act promptly, and know intiutively what the opposing side will do under certain conditions. A three-quarter who hesitates is a passenger, pure and simple.

We are improving, I think; but the forward play on Saturday was too rough. It was not my intention in writing these notes to mention any names, but I feel I must commend Pollard and Ward for their energetic work forward on Saturday. White fielded the ball excellently in the line-out, a most important thing, and for absolutely correct play the best we have had this season was the preliminary work leading up to H. W. Kilby's try for which he was himself mainly responsible.

OLD HEATHEN.

A practice game of Rugby football took place on Saturday afternoon, the Fifteens being composed of the probable interport team and several Association players. Under the circumstances the play was not all that would be desired from a Rugger point of view, but there can be no doubt the practice was of good service to many in the team. Whites were the first to score, Van Smith after a pretty run down field securing a try right between the posts. This was converted, and very soon after Strome made the second try for his side, which W. S. Moss made into a goal by an excellently judged kick. After this Colours had a look-in, and getting more into each others' manner of play enabled Wheeler—the speediest sprinter on the field on Saturday—to score a try. This E. W. Kilby converted. Just before the close of the first half H. W. Kilby secured a try for the same side, which was not, however converted. Nothing was made in the second half, so the game resulted in favour of the Whites by 10 points to 8.

We regret that the afternoon's sport was spoiled somewhat for Wheeler, who, just a few minutes before time would have been called, severely sprained his wrist and had to be helped off the field to Dr. Rokkaku's house. This is the second time he has met with misfortune this season. We hope it will not prevent his taking part in the interport match, for he is one of the speediest and the keenest player in all the team.

BURNING OF THE "HOKU-UN MARU."

The steamer *Hoku-un Maru* (207 tons), owned by the Iwauchi Kisen Kaisha, which left Awomori on the 30th inst. for Iwauchi, foundered in a gale off Shiribeshi, Hokkaido, on Dec. 3rd. Of the crew of thirty the captain and twelve men are missing.

Details are published of the burning of the *Hoku-un Maru*, which took place in the Bay of Sutsu, Hokkaido, on Dec. 3rd. The steamer, laden with rice and general cargo, left Hakodate on Dec. 1st, and on the 3rd, about 5.30 p.m., was on fire. Every effort to put out the fire proving unsuccessful, she was headed for Okujiri-jima with the idea of beaching her. The flames, spread so quickly, however, that the attempt was abandoned, and two boats were lowered and 23 passengers and the crew of 15 including the captain, got into them. Immediately after the steamer sank. A boat containing the majority of the passengers and crew was upset and save the captain, 8 passengers, and the crew, all are presumed to have perished. The steamer was a small craft of 175 tons, owned by the Iwata Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, Hokkaido.

DEATH OF MR. L. GROS.

We announce with deep regret the death of Mr. Louis Gros, which took place on Friday evening. Mr. Gros was in his usual health till a sudden illness set in on Tuesday and it was found advisable by his friends to have him removed to the General Hospital. Dr. Scriba, who was sent for, came down from Tokyo, and everything medical science could suggest was done for the unfortunate gentleman. Finally an operation was conducted on Friday afternoon by Dr. Scriba, and was attended with success, but the patient could not rally and passed away a couple of hours later.

Mr. Gros, who was 53 years of age, was a native of Lyons. He came out to Japan over twenty years ago and was silk inspector, first with Messrs. Strachan & Co., afterwards with other firms and latterly with Messrs. Varenne and Co. He was very popular among his compatriots and greatly liked by all other nationalities with whom he came in contact, being of an amiable and kindly disposition.

The funeral took place on Monday morning. The service was held at the Roman Catholic Church, where there was a very large attendance of friends. The floral tributes were numerous. The funeral service was conducted by Pere Gérin and Pere Pettier, and after the ceremony at the Church the coffin was conveyed to the Cemetery, where the last rites were performed. The hearse was followed by Mr. G. Reiffinger and Mr. Berard, as chief mourners, the pall bearers being Messrs. Coye, Baud, Dubourg, Gilbert, Mottu and Morean.

ALPINE ASCENTS AND ADVENTURES.

A very enjoyable time was spent in Van Schaick Hall last evening by a very large number of the members of the Yokohama Literary Society and their friends. The lecturer was the Rev. Walter Weston, and as he took for his theme "Alpine Ascents and Adventures," a topic with which he is peculiarly to able to deal, being an enthusiastic raconteur and a practical exponent of the art of Alpine climbing in particular, the lecture proved absorbingly interesting from start to finish. It was, moreover, capitally illustrated with nearly fifty beautiful views many of which Mr. Weston had himself photographed, and by reproductions of famous pictures taken or done by leading Alpine climbers in the years gone by. Mr. Weston began with a short historical retrospect showing when the fascination of the Alps first began to exert an influence in modern Europe, and after a brief allusion to old superstitions regarding them, turned to the scientific portion of his theme which involved reference to the stories of the conquest of the great peaks, and the splendid work done by the Alpine Club. The second portion of the lecture dealt more particularly with the personal adventures of the speaker in the Alps and this was freely illustrated by capital views showing the start of a party on a specimen climb, the nature of the scenery encountered on the way up to the ice pinnacles, the story of an eight hours' exposure on a snow slope and other adventures of a really creepy kind. Mr. Weston concluded by giving some advice as to the dangers to be met with on the Alps, and eke the mountains elsewhere in the world, and how to avoid them; he showed what a large proportion of the accidents reported are due to really culpable negligence and careless disregard of elemental rules, and finished by throwing on the screen pictures of the dangers lurking in the sudden breaking out of storms. In the short space at our disposal it is hopeless to attempt to give any idea of the racy style of the speaker with the many witty stories and anecdotes which he used, or to impart a trace of his overflowing enthusiasm for his theme. Needless to say he made out a splendid case for mountain-climbers and if the good presentation of a favourite hobby is infectious, as it is said to be, we expect to see the number of mountain-climbers materially increase among those who were lucky enough to hear Mr. Weston's lecture.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker on the motion of the President of the Society, and after a short interval had been devoted to discussion and examination of various alpine paraphernalia kindly put on exhibition by Mr. Weston, the second half of the programme was taken up. It proved very enjoyable and thanks are specially due to the Tokyo visitors for their charming contributions. Miss Ross' recitation, dealing with an incident in Napoleon's famous retreat from Moscow, was loudly applauded and a special meed of praise must be awarded Mr. Maitland for his sympathetic handling of *Papini's* "Elaine." Programme:—

PART I.

"ALPINE ASCENTS AND ADVENTURES."
Rev. Walter Weston, M.A., F.R.G.S., member of the English and Swiss Alpine Clubs.

PART II.

1. Gypsy Songs...op. 55
   (*a*) "I chant my lay a hymn of love"...*Dvorak.*
   (*b*) "Cloudy heights of Tatra" .....*Dvorak.*
   Mrs. J. L. Cowan.
2. Recitation.."Faithful unto Death"..*Clifford Harrison.*
   Miss Ross.
3. Songs...(*a*) "My Love's an Arbutus"...*Sternberg.*
   (*b*) "Love is a Bubble" .....*Altitson.*
   Mr. J. L. Cowan.
4. Violin Solo..... (*a*) "Romance".....*G. Papini*
   (*b*) "Premier Chagrin"...*Godard*
   Mr. H. A. Poole
5. Song..... Elaine! .....*Guido Papini*
   Mr. N. G. Maitland.
   Violin obligato by Mr. H. A. Poole.

The next meeting is fixed for Friday, December 12th, when Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson will give an illustrated lecture on "A Trip to Turkey."

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CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Public Hall was crowded on Saturday afternoon by a large host of happy children and also by many who must in common fairness be called children of a large growth, the occasion being an entertainment organized by Mr. C. H. Thorn for the benefit of the Ladies' Hospital Fund. Mr. Thorn is to be heartily congratulated upon the success which attended upon his kindly venture, for if happy, care-free childish laughter pealing out continuously from the start to the finish of the entertainment goes for anything, then the little ones had a royal good time indeed.

The show began with some very clever conjuring tricks by Mr. Thorn, who proved himself a very adept in the black art of mystery and would put many a professional to shame by the neatness and celerity with which he carried out the various delusions. Needless to say he was loudly applauded. We should not forget to mention that the conjurer was assisted by a very smart boy-in-buttons, Master Gerald Irwine. Part II. opened with a Coon Duett by Mr. L. E. McChesney and Mr. C. H. Thorn, the song being called "Mammy's Caroline Twins." The "twins" gave place to Mr. G. G. Brady, who sang, in costume, "One of the Soldiers." This pleased the small folks so much that they loudly demanded "more," but Mr. Brady cried off as he had another turn later on. A banjo trio by Messrs. C. Aslet, S. Pernard and A. Manley was encored and the players kindly acceded to the request. Some more conjuring by Mr. Thorn followed, and then Mr. Brady brought the programme to a rollicking close by singing "The grass widower."

We have been asked to publish the following:—The Committee of the Ladies' Hospital Fund would like to thank most cordially the gentlemen who so kindly and ably gave the children's performance on Saturday last. It would be impossible to single out any one performer as each was perfect in the part he took, and the care, time, and work given to the whole performance are most sincerely appreciated by the ladies interested in this work.

Mrs. BELLOWS, President.
Mrs. MOLLISON, Vice-President.
Mrs. K. WILSON, Hon. Treas.
Mrs. C. M. MARTIN, Hon. Sec.

LAW CASES.

THE MINING FRAUD CASE.

Nakamura Sadao and two other Japanese, who were committed for trial on a charge of having obtained money by fraud in disposing of a gold mine in Fukuoka Prefecture to Mr. James Johnstone, have lodged a protest against the jurisdiction of the local Court. Should this be upheld the case will probably be tried in the Fukuoka Chiho Saibansho.

SATO v. THWAITES.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday before Judge Kano the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. Rennosuke Sato, of Tokyo, against Mr. C. Thwaites, of No. 61. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, claiming payment of *yen* 6,995.55 in connection with a contract to show a series of illusions in Tokyo.

Three witnesses were examined, after which the case was again adjourned for the calling of other evidence.

VAN DER HEYDEN v. STORNEBRINK.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday before Judge Kano the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Dr. Van der Heyden against Mr. H. L. Stornebrink, claiming a division of property. Particulars of this case have already been published. After hearing statements by Counsel, the Court adjourned the case and decided to call Mr. Mees, who was attorney for plaintiff during his absence from Japan.

JOVANSEN v. JOVANSEN.

In the Yokohama District Court on Monday judgment was given in the suit for the confirmation of the invalidity of marriage, brought by Rachel Jovansen against her husband Adolphe Jovansen. The petition of the plaintiff was dismissed with costs.

POPP v. GILL.

The suit of Messrs. E. Popp & Co. against Mr. W. H. Gill, claiming *yen* 10,000 damages for dafamation of character, which had been partly heard in the Kobe Court, has been withdrawn, the parties having arrived at an arrangement.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato, on December 9th the hearing was resumed of an action brought by Mr. J. G. Doering against Mr. Kannhauser, a former employé. The claim was for *yen* 5,500 damages for breach of contract. The case first came on for hearing on October 2nd, and judgment was given in default on the 7th of the same month, when the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of *yen* 2,000. The defendant appealed against this decision.

Plaintiff's counsel applied to the Court to postpone the case until the 16th inst. as he was not prepared to proceed. The application was granted.

GOTO SOBEI v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama Local Court on Tuesday before Judge Iriye, the hearing took place of an action for payment of *yen* 80.18 for goods sold, brought by Mr. Goto Sobei, Benten-cho, Itchome, against Mr. G. R. Allen, No. 31 Yamashitacho, Yokohama.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that the claim referred to the cost of some silk and other articles sold to the defendant since the 3rd January, 1901, which remained unpaid for. Judgment was given in default for the plaintiff.

NAKAMURA v. SINGLETON AND BENDA.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kano, on Dec. 10th, the hearing of the claim, adjourned from the 12th November, for the payment of salary, amounting to *yen* 200, brought by Nakamura Shinzaburo against Messrs. Singleton and Benda was resumed. Mr. Yano and Mr. Sekijima represented the plaintiff and Mr. Takahashi appeared for the defendants.

Judgment will be given on Dec. 12th.

OKASAKI v. BRUHL FRERES.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kano, on Dec. 10th the hearing took place of an action brought by Mr. Okazaki Bunjiro of Tokyo, against Messrs. Bruhl Fréres, No. 22, Yokohama. Mr. Fukuda appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Nagashima and Mr. Hidaka represented the defendants. The facts have been already reported in our columns.

The Court adjourned for further evidence:

ROUGH VOYAGE OF THE "ATHENIAN."

The C.P.R. steamship *Athenian*, from Vancouver, arrived in Yokohama on Wednesday morning five days over due, and considerably the worse for a most stormy passage. The officers of the ship assert that it was the roughest voyage of their experience. A terriffic wind struck the ship the second day out from Vancouver, November 20th, and from that day until Sunday night, December 7th, she fought her way through winds and waves, the storm culminating in a hurricane on Sunday afternoon. A tremendons sea struck her about 3 o'clock, demolishing the skylights of the music room and flooding the dining saloon and 1st class cabins below. The entire voyage was one requiring the hardest of work and the most watchful care on the part of the officers of the ship to prevent disaster. On the first day of the storm, Mr. S. H. Nealy, of Washington, D.C., one of the passengers. while on a stroll was pinnled against the lee bulwarks by the lurching of the ship and sustained painful but not serious injuries. One rib was fractured and his side badly bruised. On December 1st as seven Chinese sailors were setting the main jib, it was whipped by the wind from their grasp, and the wood pulley struck one sailor literally knocking the entire top of his head off, killing him instantly. It then struck the second man on the head, injuring him so that little hope is entertained by the ship's surgeon for his recovery, the third man was badly injured about the shoulder. During the typhoon of Sunday, Dec. 7, the assistant purser, Mr. O'Mera, of Vancouver, was thrown violently by the lurching of the ship, his nose and cheek being badly cut. During most of the voyage the chief steward of the *Athenian* has been seriously ill, and this with the other disasters aboard has kept Surgeon Palmer busy.

Through the sixteen days of storms encountered by the *Athenian* the barometer has recorded a most extraordinary condition of atmospheric changes; so unusual that Capt. Mowatt will forward the record to the Hydrographic Office.

The passengers without exception highly commend the manner in which the ship was handled by her officers during the sixteen days of continuous and tempestuous storms—*Contributed.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It will be learned with regret, though hardly with surprise, that Dr. George MacDonald, the poet and novelist, is in very feeble health. The veteran writer is now nearing his seventy-eighth birthday. His first volume, "Within and Without," was issued in 1856; his last work, "Rampolli," in 1897—his literary activity thus covering a period of forty years. Dr. MacDonald has been living with his son at Haslemere since May last.

A literary and historical find of more than ordinary interest to Scotland and America has just been made in Pennsylvania, being ten holograph letters of Paul Jones, the famous Scottish seaman and founder of the American Navy. The letters, written in 1782, are in excellent condition, and relate largely to naval matters, filling up a gap that has hitherto existed in the life of the dashing commodore. The letters are now in the possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

In a very readable article in *The Quiver*, for November, particulars are given of the various noblemen who are in Orders. Though it is a rule that clergymen shall not become members of the House of Commons (says the author), no veto is placed upon peers in Holy Orders, who are not Bishops, taking their seats in the House of Lords. There are at the present time seven noblemen thus exercising this right—a Marquess, four Earls, and two Barons; and though their calling is a spiritual one, they yet sit in the Upper Chamber, like the mass of their brethren, as Temporal Peers.

A cousin of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, who lives in Salem, says there never was a House of the Seven Gables in that town. He tells the *Boston Journal* that "Hawthorne came down to visit me shortly before his death, and we rambled about the old haunts of his early days. I was particular to ask him to point out, if he could, the famous House of the Seven Gables because at that time the controversy existed in some degree. 'There never was any,' was his immediate reply to me. 'I never had any particular house in my mind when I wrote the story. It was just a fancy of my own.'" And a very successful "fancy" it was.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Express* senda a very interesting piece of news. It is to the effect that Professor Ciro Nispi-Landi has obtained leave from the Italian authorities to subject the bed of the Tiber to a thorough search. Historical research had shown, he says, that for ages, "the Romans cast their most priceless possessions on the bosom of Father Tiber, as offerings to the god which they believed to live beneath his waters." Besides such articles, the Professor expects to find an extraordinary variety of curios in the way of armour worn "by the many soldiers who must at one time or another have lost their lives in battles that raged along the banks and on the bridges of the Tiber; and many more valuable articles which were cast into the stream by the early Christian fanatics. People always exaggerate the chances of treasure trove, but we

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do not doubt that if the bed of the Tiber could be thoroughly searched the "finds" would be on a very great scale and of immense interest.

Henrik Ibsen has a more effective way of enforcing his personal wishes against his Government than a refusal to pay his rates and taxes. The Norwegian Government lately required the house (not the Doll's House) occupied by the dramatist for the extension of Government offices, and Ibsen was politely requested to shift his quarters. He replied with a threat that reduced the Government to abject submission. He said if he were turned out of his house he would leave the country and become a German. The Government being thus reduced to Ibsen's choice, chose Ibsen. Ibsen's patriotism (the *St. James's Gazette* remarks) apparently hangs loose on him, for he would rather chuck his country to-morrow than suffer personal inconvenience.

Another volume has been added to the series of exquisite little books which Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head is issuing under the title of "The Lover's Library." This is "The Love Poems of Herrick." We read little of Robert Herrick nowadays, notwithstanding the sweetness and melody and intensely English feeling of his verse, and it is likely that this selection of the hundred and fifty or more of his gems which have been collected in this dainty booklet will satisfy the desires of most lovers of verse. About a dozen of the "Lover's Library" volumes have now been brought out, and together they make the prettiest possible row on the bookshelves, pleasing alike to the eye and to the poetic taste.

Some ingenious person said recently that great humourists were always thin. A contemporary asked its readers to search their memories for "a fat-and-great-humourist," and the following passage from Thackeray's *English Humourists* was sent in :—

> Swift was fat, Addison was fat, Steele was fat, Gay and Thompson were preposterously fat—all that fuddling and punch-drinking, that club and coffee house boozing shortened the lives and enlarged the waistcoats of men of that age.

Perhaps the ingenious person will reply that he meant humourists of a different order ; but even American humourists have not all been thin.

Amid all the recent comments on the *Edinburgh* centenary, it seems to have generally escaped notice that the present centenarian Review is the second, and not the first, *Edinburgh*. The first *Edinburgh Review* was founded in 1755, but although the services of nearly all the finest writers in Scotland were enlisted to establish it, only two numbers appeared, the first in July and the second and last in January of the succeeding year. The editor was Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord High Chancellor, and among the contributors were Adam Smith, Robertson, and Blair. Smith in the first number reviewed Johnson's Dictionary, and in the second wrote a long account of contemporary literature in England and on the Continent full of his own peculiar critical judgments. Hume was excluded from the Review on theological grounds. Nevertheless, its theological notices were the cause of the magazine's sudden fall. They excited such opposition that, according to one of the contributors, "a regard to the public tranquillity and their own determined the reviewers to discontinue their labours." Sir James Mackintosh republished the two numbers in 1818, when the second *Edinburgh* had become famous

Sir Conan Doyle, says the *Academy*, is one of the victims ordered out for execution in the third issue of the omniscient *Ancestor*. The critics, it would seem, went too far when in *The White Company* they told us that we had "a perfect picture of fourteenth century England," and that romance had here "its foundation upon sure fact and accurate detail." Heraldry is the main stumbling block ; and by Mr. Oswald Barron's showing, the author seems to have given himself rather generously away. That was not for the general reader to find out ; but that the maker of "The Song of the Bow" should have clothed his archers in "white surcoats with the *Lion of St. George* in the centre" might fairly have been expected to surprise the careful reader. One element, at least, in that composite flag, the Union Jack, most people know. The article ends with a bit of cordial chaff that nobody could resent. "So with happy remembrances of a good story well told . . . we leave *The White Company* to go its jolly way, blowing as its wont upon its nakers, a kind of kettledrum which the good knight Sir Conan . . . insists upon their using for trumpets."

What does the child really like in the way of books ? We have heard of a child who continually interrupted the reading of Mr. Kipling's *Just-So Stories* to ask the meanings of words ; on the other hand we know children who listen to the stories over and over again without a question. But they always insist on having the verses read. Perhaps the best combination is that of verse with reasonably simple pictures, such as we have in *The Visit to London*, by Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. F. D. Bedford. Mr. Lucas's verse is easy, suggestive and funny. The following lines from "The Presents" would please most children :—

> Their father's present seemed to be
> A Bradshaw's Railway Guide,
> But really was a useful box
> With postage stamps inside.
> The mother's present pleased them much—
> A china mandarin,
> Who, when his head went up and down,
> His tongue put out and in.

Mr. John Morley has decided to give the Acton Library to Cambridge. Mr. Carnegie, of course, made a present of the great collection of books to Mr. Morley absolutely, and the latter admits that for a time he built libraries in the air—"I played with the fancy of retaining it for my own use and delectation." But upon consideration, Mr. Morley, "with the possible reservation of an inconsiderable portion of quite secondary importance," offers the library to the University of Cambridge—an offer already accepted by the Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor. Mr. Morley says that the library was "collected by Lord Acton to be the material for a history of Liberty, the emancipation of Conscience from Power, and the gradual substitution of Freedom for Force in the government of men." This is interesting because it has been sometimes stated that the books are all ecclesiastical in character. As a fact religion was only a particular case of a general theory. Lord Acton's governing notion was to collect material on human institutions as the ore which was to be minted into a work on Liberty. Cambridge will be grateful to Mr. Morley for his splendid gift, a worthy memorial of a great scholar whom Cambridge—on second thoughts—deservedly honoured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the drought, says the Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times*, it is estimated that Australia's exports for the ensuing year will be reduced by £5,000,000. It will also be necessary to import £1,500,000 worth of foodstuffs.

We have received from—we presume—the *Kobe Herald*, the sole agent of these publications, three sheets giving excellent bird's-eye views of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, and Nara. The streets and the prominent buildings in the cities, and the railways and roads traversing the adjacent country are delineated with much minuteness and, we should think, with considerable accuracy. Of course the sheets are issued *apropos* of the Osaka Exposition.

The *Penang Gazette* publishes an interesting article anent a bill for $2.71 recently sent to Lieut. C. V. McC. Pritchard, of the Singapore Volunteer Infantry, by a grateful Government at home. It seems that when Mr Pritchard had faithfully served his country for twenty years, the nation awarded him the Volunteer Long Service medal. The account for $2.71—or 4s. 8d. sterling—was the bill for the cost of the medal in question. The grateful British nation rendered it to Mr. Pritchard as it handed him the medal. The itemized extra cost of the ribbon, if any, is not stated by the Penang paper.

A London telegram dated 30th ult. says :—The Messageries Maritimes Company has passed its dividend. The company has resolved to write off half its nominal capital, and raise 15,000,000 francs (£600,000) in preference shares in order to build cargo boats.

In a discussion on a paper—"Illustrations of the Gospel drawn from Chinese Sources"—read by Mr. John Darroch before the Missionary Association at Shanghai on December 2nd, Dr. Gilbert Reid gave several appropriate quotations from the Confucian Analects and the Works of Mencius, and mentioned, among other things, that on one occasion, being in a town near the Yellow River, he found that a descendant of Mencius was the most confirmed opium smoker in the place.

The new launch of the Osaka Water Police built by Messrs. Fuji-Nagata & Co. of Osaka, underwent a trial on Dec. 7th, which proved quite successful. This vessel measures 73 feet in length, 15 feet in width and draws 7 feet of water. Her gross tonnage is 53.09 and registered tonnage 23.73. Her indicated horse power is 17, nominal horse power 83, which is capable of propelling the vessel at the rate of 13 knots, although the contract speed was 12 knots. Her hull is of wood, all the deck work and fitting being of teak. There is a search light of 1,200 c.p. on the bridge. The vessel is equipped with apparatus for towing purposes. There is a nice saloon aft, neatly decorated. The *Hoan Go* reached the New Harbour of Osaka at 3.30 in the afternoon and the Worthington pump with which she is fitted was then brought into use. This is a powerful pump with the necessary hose for use in case of fire in the harbour.

A Chinaman named Yu Taw-rin, employed by Ko Taigo, No. 52 Yamashitacho, Yokohama, collected 3,200 *yen* in cheques from two customers in Nihon-bashi, Tokyo, on the 6th inst., which he cashed at the First National Bank. He then alleged that he lost the money in the street, and immediately reported the matter to Ko Taigo by telephone. Two other employees of Ko Taigo at once went to Tokyo and reported to the Nihon-bashi police station. The police inspector in charge at once made an enquiries whereupon Yu Taw-rin confessed that when he went to Tokyo he was accompanied by another Chinaman named Sho-do-ho. This man waited in a restaurant until he had collected the money and after he had cashed the cheques he handed the money to him. The confederate returned to Yokohama at once, the intention being to divide the spoils when the affair had quieted down, but the Nihon-bashi police arrested the confederate before the scheme matured, and the money was returned to its proper owner.

The marriage took place on Dec. 3rd at Shanghai, in Holy Trinity Cathedral, of Mr. David William Scott Crawford (one of the heads of the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co.), and Miss Veda Ethel Buyers, elder daughter of Mr. W. B. Buyers, Secretary of the Marine Engineers Institute. Friends of both parties were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A. The bride was led into Church by her father, and was attended by her two little brothers, in kilts, as pages, two diminutive bridesmaids, in the daughters of Mrs. Wakeford Cox, and by her sister Miss Nora Buyers, as principal bridesmaid. The bride's dress was of white satin and chiffon, made with a full court train ; the principal bridesmaid was dressed in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with white satin and chiffon. The two children were in white also, but were attired in quaint Kate Greenaway dresses, which were highly becoming. Mr. John West supported the bridegroom as best man, and additional groomsmen were Messrs. T. A. Clarke, W. F. Wingrove, G. Wuilleumier and Dr. Keylock, Race Club friends of the bridegroom, who is a prominent member and jockey of the club.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Last January there appeared in *La Revue* some rather severe strictures of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's views on religion. The writer based his remarks on Dr. Inoue Enryō's representations of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's opinions. To this procedure Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō very naturally demurs, and in No. 186 of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* he quotes from *La Revue's* criticism certain passages, which he maintains are entire misrepresentations of his actual views. *La Revue* said in effect that Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō purposed choosing from each existing religion the best parts and by blending them with the deductions and doctrines of modern science to produce a new religion; and Dr. Inoue Enryō dwelt on the insipidity of such a dish as the University Professor proposes to prepare for hungry souls. To all this Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō replies that he has never proposed to blend scientific elements with religion. Science, he says, it is evident is wholly founded on cognition. But men's lives are very much influenced by considerations that have their source outside of cognition. Men have ideas as to real being, or actual existence which affect their actions very seriously. Religion is nothing but the organ whereby our ideas as to the true reality of spiritual essences are expressed and in which they are embodied.* The harmony of the idea of real being with the cognition of phenomena is certainly possible, says Dr. Inoue, (*Jitsuzai no kwannen to genshō no ninshiki to wa chōka shiyerarubeki mono nari*). A thorough explanation of the existing world and man's nature must give a satisfactory account of what cognition teaches and what man's transcendental notions teach. But religion and science occupy different provinces and I have never attempted to amalgamate them. Dr. Inoue Enryō's allusion to Comte as attempting to do what I propose is beside the mark, as Comte's deductions were all based on experience, that is, on the cognition of phenomena. This was the real reason of the failure of Comtism as a quasi-religion. It lacked the element the presence of which gives to religion its peculiar powers. Dr. Inoue Enryō, proceeds Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, accuses me of complaining of the number of existing Buddhist books and hints that I wish to lessen their number. What I said was that in Buddhism there is a danger of not being able to see the wood for the trees, of not being able to determine amid the multitude of doctrines what is important and what insignificant. Who is there among Buddhist priests even that can point to anything like a concise and yet exhaustive exposition of the creed in any one book? Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō next takes up the illustration used by Dr. Inoue Enryō and says that a mixture of nourishing food derived from various sources need not necessarily be tasteless, and that the nourishing property of certain things is increased by being combined with others, and so on. The conclusion which he reaches is that religious development must go on, that neither orthodox Buddhism nor orthodox Christianity suits the majority of intellectual men at the present time, an assertion which can not be gainsaid, and that hence it is desirable to construct a creed of an ideal type that shall command the homage of those serious-minded persons who now belong to no religious sect. This creed, according to Dr. Inoue, should have practical morality as its chief aim. Dr. Inoue Enryō denies that Buddhism is pessimistic and that it makes a point of suppressing the desires of mankind. To this Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō replies that the whole history of orthodox Buddhism confirms the opinion that the characteristics in question are inseparable from the creed. In as far as the Nichiren Sect has preached optimism, continues Dr. Inoue, so far is it heretical, and the same may be said of the liberties allowed by the Shin Sect. They are allowed in defiance of Buddhist teaching. The tenets of the Shin Sect cannot be called Buddhism (*Shinshū ga kinyoku shugi wo yaburitaru wa, Bukkyō no shui ni kamawazu; sunawachi Shinshū wa Bukkyō to shō subekarazu.*) Dr. Inoue Enryō thinks that to reform an old religion is an easier task than to set up a new one, but neither he nor any other leader makes much progress in this reform, says Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. Nothing is to be hoped for in this line. All that the majority of Buddhist priests care about is making money.

Commenting on the above, the *Taiyō* says Dr. Inoue Enryō undoubtedly misrepresented his opponent when he made out that he was trying to imitate Comte, since it is on that transcendental cognition which Comte would have nothing to do with that Dr. Inoue proposes to base his system of ethics. In regard to the want of any Buddhist work corresponding to the Christian's Bible, what Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō says is perfectly true. There is no concise authoritative statement of the fundamental doctrines of the religion. As regards the question whether Buddhism is pessimistic and as to its attitude towards human desires, distinction must be made between the original teaching of Shaka and the subsequent development of the creed. In all religions there is a wide discrepancy between the doctrines proclaimed by different men at different times. That which Paul believed was not the same as that which Christ believed, and when we come to Luther and Calvin we find a still greater difference. To determine, then, what are the distinctive characteristics of a creed plainly involves a thorough examination of the whole history of its development.

* * *

According to the *Chuōkōron* (a Buddhist organ) in September last an association very much like the Young Men's Christian Association was formed by the Neo-Buddhists called the Bankoku Bukkyō Seinen Rengōkai. The objects of the Association are thus stated in the *Chuōkōron*. (1) There are Buddhist converts scattered all over the world. The Association aims at acting as a link of connection between them. (2) It is proposed to establish a centre in Tōkyō where Japanese and foreign Buddhists can meet and get to know each other. Furthermore the Association will endeavour to assist in every way possible Japanese Buddhists going to foreign countries and foreign Buddhists who visit Japan. (3) It will be the aim of the Association to revive interest in the creed in countries where for a long time Buddhism has been on the decline. (4) The Association purposes to hold meetings in Japan and in other parts of the world, to start an organ in English and to despatch missionaries to foreign countries and support them there. The Association states that in every part of the world there are found persons who are wearied of the material civilisation in the midst of which they are living and who are longing for the spiritual enlightenment that Buddhism can bring to them. This then is a suitable time for making a special effort to preach the Buddhist gospel. Many nominally Buddhist countries are sunk in superstition, corruption and religious indifference. Japan has taken upon herself the responsibility of awakening the Far East and the present Association aims at furthering in every way possible this noble object and asks every earnest Buddhist throughout the country to lend a helping hand.

We observe a notice in the *Taiyō* to the effect that in October a Society was formed called the Tō a Shūkyō Kenkyū-kai, which aims at giving a new impetus to Japanese Buddhism by inviting to this country eminent foreign Buddhists from India and elsewhere. The Society is said to be spending much money on this project. The *Taiyō* sneers at the whole affair and says that the adoption of such methods indicates a worldly spirit and that where religious feeling is real no such advertising is required. This kind of thing does not savour of real religion at all, says the *Taiyō*.

* * *

Some time ago a few prominent Christians and a few University professors formed a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. People are asking what this Society purposes doing. Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, in the *Kyōiku Kōhō*, in his common sense, practical way discusses the whole question of cruelty to animals and touches upon its connection with religious feeling. The following is the substance of his remarks: A society has been formed for preventing cruelty to animals, but the Japanese public has not as yet taken up the subject very warmly, nor has there been any attempt to define in what cruelty to animals consists. In ancient times Buddhism went far beyond Christianity in forbidding cruelty to animals, the reason being that according to the Buddhist conception the nature of animals and of man is in many respects the same, and a soul may first dwell in an animal and then pass on to find a tabernacle in a human body on its way to a still higher state. The prohibition of the slaying of living creatures of any kind, however, was only intended for priests and was not applied to laymen. The present movement in order to succeed must be based on reason, that is, the public must be convinced that the care of animals is one way of promoting human interests. A mere appeal to the feelings in a vague manner is not likely to lead to much good. It might be argued that the killing of wild and savage beasts involves cruelty and therefore should be stopped, but this would involve the subjection of man to these animals. Animals are for the use and the convenience of man, and there are occasions when man's necessities involve a certain amount of harsh treatment of animals. The Buddhist prohibition of cruelty had for its chief object the softening of the feelings, but it went too far. We are told that his reverence Hōnen Shōnin lived such a perfect life that he never once during his stay in this world injured the leg of a mosquito. It is said that the noted priest Shaka Unshō once remarked that in the case of a man whose heart is thoroughly weaned from the world and who is devoted to Buddha the fiercest beasts would be awed by his presence and retreat before him. It is the wickedness of men that enrages wild animals against them. Now nobody doubts that his reverence Unshō is a holy man; so it was proposed by somebody that he should go to Asakusa or Ueno and test his theory by entering a lion's cage, but this he declined to do. Now to try and stop cruelty by overstating the claims of animals to our consideration, as is frequently done, is evidently a mistake. A certain amount of suffering must be inflicted on animals by man. But the line must be drawn between what is and what is not necessary. Our way of preparing carps to be eaten is certainly most cruel. The fish is cut up while still alive. Moreover, numbers of shell-fish are put into water and boiled while still living. People fuss over the occasional cases of cruelty that happen to meet their eyes in the streets, while they say nothing about the habitual inhuman practices that are going on in their midst. There are many necessary offices filled by men that tend to make them very cruel. It is said that murders in Europe are very common among butchers, the taking of life being regarded by them as a trifling affair. In connection with this I call to mind a story that is worth relating. In the Tokugawa days there was a certain family known as Yamada Asaemon, members of which, generation after generation, filled the office of public executioners. Which of the Asaemon's it was I can't tell you, but it once happened that when one of them returned to his house one evening his mother was doing needle-work by the side of a lamp. As he watched the inclination of her head towards the work, he said to himself:—"What a splendid position for beheading! It couldn't be better! Shall I cut it off?" He had his hand on his sword, but instantly came to his senses and was subsequently so shocked by the incident that he resigned his office and retired into private life. How far the simple feeling of tenderness should be allowed to control men's actions towards animals is a difficult question. Some would stop all sport and all vivisection as cruel, but in our opinion human interests in all things have to be placed first. Animals exist for men rather than men for animals. The question of how animals should be treated is a somewhat complicated one and requires delicate handling. The Society that has been formed should lose no time in defining the limits within which its crusade against cruelty is to be carried on.

* This seems to be one of the ultimate ideas of Lotze's metaphysic, which briefly stated is that all true reality is possible only in the form of spirituality. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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The *Kirisutokyō Shūhō* (The Christian Weekly News) writes on the social aspects of Christianity in the following strain: One of the chief reasons of the small amount of influence exercised by Christianity on society generally is the fact that those evangelists who have gone into secular callings have not as a rule carried their Christianity with them. Whether they changed their occupations on account of loss of faith or whether loss of faith was the result of their adoption of a secular calling, is a question that cannot be settled. Probably there are cases of both of these things happening. At any rate the fact remains that it is in society that their renunciation of the Christian faith has taken place. It has become the habit with professing Christians when engaged in secular business of various kinds to conceal their faith or at any rate to fail to make it plain to the public that they are Christians. Instances of this kind of thing were common during the General Election last August. Compared with the outside world the Christian Church is pure, but when a small body like the Christian Church comes into contact with an unscrupulous and corrupt large body like society, that the Church should suffer some evil consequences is to be expected. If on this account Christians were to separate themselves from the world, the world would become more corrupt than it is. The Church must not keep aloof from society. It must take part in politics, business, and secular education and seek in a variety of spheres to stem the tide of evil.

Reverting to the above subject in another note, the *Kirisuto-kyō Shūhō* says:—It is true that compared with other religions in Japan Christianity has turned its attention to social needs and to the reform of social abuses. It has instituted a crusade against prostitution; it has established reformatories, orphan asylums, and the like; so that when compared with Buddhism it has seemed to have accomplished a great deal. But when judged by its own standards, what it has done appears quite inadequate. Our efforts in these matters need to be better sustained than they are. We begin many things that we never carry through. Take the agitation against prostitution and the Ashio copper-poisoning affair. Have we not most of us ceased to take an interest in them? And yet neither of them has been settled as we desire to see it settled. We have aroused public attention in regard to these matters, but we ought not to stop there. Then there is the case of cruelty to female operatives at Ōmiya, Saitama Prefecture. Is not this an instance where Christians ought to be first and foremost in pleading for the helpless and calling for justice on the offenders? But the agitation against the cruelty perpetrated has not proceeded from Christians. *

Commenting on the Omiya case the *Rikugō Zasshi* says:—It is reported that a bill will be brought forward by the Government during the next session of the Diet dealing with the whole question of the treatment of factory hands. It is said that for a long time past the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been collecting information on this subject. It is to be hoped the Bill will contain some stringent measures for protecting the rights of employers and that when the Bill has become law, the Government will appoint inspectors of factories whose duty it shall be to see that the rules controlling these establishments are strictly observed.

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In the *Shinjin* (No. 4) Mr. Ebina Danjō, under the title of "Christianity and the Chinese Empire," expresses himself as follows:—When Mr. Wu Ju-lung, the President of the Peking Uuiversity, was in Tōkyō, at a meeting of Christians, he asked whether there was not some difference between the Christianity propagated in Japan and that preached in China, for, said he, if there is no difference, how do you account for the fact that Christianity is always causing trouble in China, while here it causes no trouble whatever? We are not surprised at Mr. Wu's being puzzled over this question. We deeply sympathize with his feelings on this subject and will now proceed to say what we think on it. Though there may be some minor differences in the methods pursued in the two countries by the missionaries, this does not account for the different ways in which the gospel message is received in China and Japan. The fact is that from ancient times our attitude to strange doctrines of all kinds has been more liberal than that of the Chinese. Under the Bakufu, though the Chutsz (朱子) school of philosophy may be considered to have been the orthodox school according to the notions of those in power, the teaching of such men as Yamaga Sokō, Itō Jinsai and Butsu Sorai, though directly opposed to the Chutsz doctrines, was tolerated, and in not a few cases the disciples of the above-named men were appointed to high offices by the Bakufu. The whole attitude of Japanese leading men to heterodoxy was one of extreme toleration. To show the difference between China and Japan in this matter, it is worth while drawing attention to the different interpretations given to a passage in the Confucian Analects which, when Japonicised, runs thus:—*Han wo semeru* (攻) *wa, kore gai nomi* (To persecute heteredoxy does nothing but harm). In China Chutsz gave to the character 攻 quite another meaning, making it signify study, and a great many texts published in Japan give *osamuru* as the true reading. But Sokō pointed out that Chutsz had corrupted the text of the Analects in this place, and convinced most people that Confucius was in favour of allowing great freedom in the expression of opinion. Sorai argued in the same line and Jinsai went as far as to say: *Hito yori mireba, Ju ari; Butsu ari; Ten yori mireba, Ju naku Butsu nashi; tenchi no aida tada michi aru nomi.* These kind of sentiments prevailed so much in Japan from ancient times that we have come to regard the introduction of new doctrines or a new religion with unconcern.† So that the transition from the old state of things to the new was comparatively easy to us. Freedom of religious belief, which is now secured to us by the Constitution, was what leading Japanese 300 years ago desired to see granted. I would ask Mr. Wa Ju-lung whether he can find in the whole of Chinese history any record of liberality of sentiment towards strange doctrine.†† The Chinese have not only clung to their Confucianism, but they have clung to one method of interpreting the meaning of Confucius' words, and that is the method adopted by Chutsz. It is the extreme narrow-mindedness of the Chinaman that causes a perpetual commotion when the doctrines of a foreign religion are preached. Until this state of mind can be got rid of, disturbances connected with mission work will not cease. The persecution of Kang Yu-wei was mostly caused by the fact that he taught what were considered heretical doctrines. At the very beginning of the Meiji era, when our modern intercourse with Western nations commenced, there were Japanese like Nakamura Keiu and Niijima Jō, who fully realised that Christianity could be of great use to us. Have there ever been such men in China?

There is another and deeper cause for the friction that exists between Chinese Christians and the Chinese nation, and that is the inferior character, when compared with our Japanese Christians, of the majority of those who enter the church in the neighbouring country. The Chinese Christians are for the most part ignorant, and entirely lacking in independence of spirit. They follow the missionaries blindly and are absolutely without any patriotic feelings or national pride. When any small trouble occurs they immediately appeal to the missionary for help and he applies to his consul and thus an international dispute arises. We have not had many disturbances in Japan connected with Christianity, but whenever there has been anything of the kind our Christians have always resolutely set their faces against asking for foreign help. In the Echigo affair some time ago help was offered by a Missionary. What was the answer of the Christians residing in the place where blood had been shed:—*Gwaikoku no kanshō wa issetsu gomen wo kōmuru.* (We beg to decline to accept any foreign interference whatever). I ask Mr. Wu whether there is any of this spirit among the mass of Chinese Christians? There is no means of altering the present situation unless China is prepared to allow her sons and daughters to imbibe whatever they please in the way of teaching; unless she is prepared to allow anti-Confucianists to have their say. I do not advocate China's entrusting the education of her youth to the missionaries. This would be to encourage the growth of an unpatriotic set of men, to produce a number of traitors to the country. (*Karera* [*senkyōshi*] *ni kokumin kyōiku wo makase okaba, gwanrai ai-koku no jō toboshiki Shinajin ni wa kanarazu ōku no baikokudo* [賣國奴] *wo shōzen*). Let Chinamen of influence and intelligence examine Christianity for themselves, and when they have mastered its principles, let them become the pioneers of a new civilisation. Our noted Confucianist, Yamazaki Ansai, once asked his pupils what they would do if a Chinese Army with Confucius as the General and Mencius as the next in command were to attack Japan. The pupils looked puzzled and made no reply. Whereupon Ansai said:—"Of course we would take both of them prisoners. This is the course recommended to us by their teaching." Let Wu Ju-lung, actuated by the same spirit as Ansai, take the lead in creating for China a set of independent, patriotic Christians that have no connection whatever with foreigners and let these Christians show to the Chinese nation what real Christianity is like. This is the only sure way of saving China from the evils that threaten her on every hand.

* * *

The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* having been blamed by a few Christians for publishing facts concerning the bad lives of certain pastors, in an article entitled "Concubinage among Christians," contends that conduct which is known to the general public, which has been alluded to by the leading journals of Tōkyō certainly forms a suitable subject of discussion for a Christian journal. There is too much tendency to whitewash sepulchres that contain corrupt matter, says this organ. It goes on to write thus: One of the reasons of the lack of strength and influence complained of among Christians comes from the fact that there are men in the ministry that are quite unworthy of the office they hold. We shall not make any headway until we get rid of the encumbrances and hindrances that now beset our path. What is needed is more care in admitting candidates for baptism into the church, the expulsion of unworthy members of the Church, and the return to their countries of idle Missionaries. There is constant complaint about the insufficiency of Divinity students: but it is not numbers that are wanted as much as men of the right type. A few Pauls or Moodys could effect more than hundreds of inferior men. The *Yorozu Chōhō* a little time ago gave publicity to the case of a certain evangelist called Nakajima—under the title of the *Ōkami no Bokushi* (The Wolf-Pastor)* and astonished the public thereby. And at this very moment there are people engaged, it is alleged, in collecting information concerning certain scandalous proceedings connected with another Christian pastor. With such things as these going on we feel called upon to speak out, says the *Maishū Shinshi.* This is no time for

* The *Jiji Shimpō* was the first journal to draw special attention to this case and subsequently went to a good deal of trouble in collecting information thereon.—(Writer of Summary).

† Not a few foreign observers seems to be of opinion that this indifference on the part of the Japanese is to be traced to lack of real interest in philosophy and religion. They tolerate everything in this line, because they really care for nothing, say these critics.—(Writer of Summary.)

†† These is a little slip here, for if the reading defended by Sokō given above is correct Confucius favoured toleration of strange doctrines, though he may have been misrepresented by his followers in subsequent ages.—(Writer of Summary).

* This case was referred to by several newspapers. Nakajima, it seems, accused another pastor of having committed adultery with his (Nakajima's) wife, with the object of extorting money from the wife of the accused pastor. Having secured several hundreds of *yen* the matter was allowed to drop. But Nakajima and the woman who was his accomplice in the affair have both been arrested.—(Writer of Summary).

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calling black things white, for acting the hypocrite and trying to make things appear different to what they are. (*Negawakuba shiro wo shiro to shi, kuro wo kuro to seyo, daitan nare, gizen wo yosoou nakare; gizensha wo shobun seyo. Shikarazareba Nihon no Kirisutokyō wa chi ni ochiin. Warera yamu naku kore wo iū.*)

Under the title of *Protestant kakuha no Daidō-danketsu* (大同團結), "A Union of Protestant Sects based on similarity of views on Essentials," Mr. Hachihama Kikusen in substance expresses in the *Maishū Shinshi* the following sentiments. Though during the eighteenth century, as a result of the separation from Rome at an earlier period, the tendency in religion was all towards individualism, during the nineteenth century the tide set in towards union and amalgamation. The effects of this spirit have been felt in Japan. The union of the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, the Methodists and other sects, and the Evangelical Alliance, which aims at uniting all bodies, are all steps in the right direction. But the action of the Evangelical Alliance in the Ebina affair last year was a plain case of persecution on account of doctrine—a course which if persisted in will endanger the existence of the Alliance. Already the members of the Alliance have begun to discuss their differences and seem to be about to expel each other from the Alliance (*Tagai ni i wo tatete, tagai ni aishirizoken to suru ni itareri*). This is much to be regretted. Though the various Protestant sects are divided from each other in respect of doctrines and organization, it is much to be desired that they should unite for evangelistic purposes. But it appears that not even this can can be brought about. Moreover, the united evangelistic work begun last year known by us as the Taikyo-dendō cannot be continued. We observe also that religious bodies do not keep to their own districts, but set up rival stations at the same places and there are some that go about as the denouncers of the heresy of which their brethren are said to be guilty. Our divisions are the one hindrance to rapid progress. From every point of view the union of all earnest-minded Christians is to be desired.

The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* has a leading article on missionary work in Hawaii. Few people, it says, have any idea of the importance of Hawaii to Japan. Its area is about 6,740 square miles, about half the size of Formosa and its populatiou about 125,000. According to statistics published last year, though we only imported 5,265 *yen* worth of goods from Hawaii we exported to the islands goods valued at 1,294,790 *yen*, and year by year the money sent to Japan by our labourers there amounts to 6,000,000 *yen*. From what other country in the world does Japan receive so much pecuniary benefit? The Japanese in Hawaii to-day number over 60,000; nearly half of the whole population. If these Japanese could be converted to Christianity and sent back to their own country, what a change they would make here! There are two missions labouring among the Japanese in Hawaii: the Hawaiian Board of Missions and the Methodist Church. There are 12 Japanese Evangelists connected with the former and 12 mission stations. According to last year's report the Christians of this body numbered 774. The Methodists have 4 evangelists there, occupy 3 stations, and have probably about 300 converts. There is need for quite 50 more evangelists, as the population is scattered over a wide area. There are some 50 sugar plantations, each of which ought to be supplied with an evangelist.

* * *

The following books bearing on religion have lately been published. *Morumon-kyō to Morumon-kyō to.* By Mr. Takahashi Gorō, price 75 *sen*, issued by the Juji-ya, Ginza, Tōkyō. Since there has been a great discussion in Japan over the probable effects of the introduction of Mormonism here, Mr. Takahashi has taken the trouble to prepare a history of the sect and a summary of its doctrines.

Shaka Mumi no Den, By Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, price 80 *sen*, has just been issued by the Bunmeidō. Although there are numerous lives of Shaka in Japanese, most of them make no pretence of distinguishing between fact and fiction. Dr. Inoue has embodied in his work much material culled from foreign works and has compared the life and teaching of Shaka with the lives and the doctrines of Christ, Mahomet, Confucius and other great men.

Seikyō to Ju, Butsu, Dō (The Greek Church and Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism) price 18 *sen*, by Mr. Yamada Koryū is published by the Greek Church press, Surugadai, Tōkyō. The following headings show the contents of the book. (1) Confucianism. (2) Buddhism and morality and religion. (3) Similarities between Buddhism and Christianity. (4) Points on which Christianity is opposed to Buddhism. (5) The Teaching of the Zen Sect. (6) Nirvana. (7) Chinese Scholars. (8) Laotsz's Character and Taoism.

Waga Sange is the title of the translation of Tolstoi's "Confessions" made by Mr. Katō Chokushi. It sells at 40 *sen* a copy at the Keiseisha. This is the first time any work of the same size has appeared bearing on Tolstoi's religious belief. He is the kind of writer that would be likely to interest the Japanese.

We have received from the Rev. A. Wendt a small tract entitled *Gakujutsu to Shūkyō* which has been issued by the Shinrisha. In the opening sentence Mr. Wendt states that in his opinion the two greatest questions that can occupy man's thoughts are the origin of the universe and of man and the object for which they both exist. These subjects he discusses in a concise manner within the space of 15 pages.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The imports of precious stones of all kinds at the port of New York during October amounted to $2,419,680, as against $1,693,650 in October last year.

As far as the Presbytery of New York is concerned the seal of approval has been given to Presbyterian creed revision. At its November meeting the Presbytery voted to accept the 11 overtures in the revised Confession of Faith, adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly last May. There was a large attendance.

The sum of $8,000,000 will ultimately be spent by the University of Chicago for building up Rush Medical College. Thls will be the result of making Rush an organic part of the university, which will be accomplished on July 1 if the Rush trustees raise $1,000,000. It is expected that patriotic citizens will contribute largely, as no other means of securing the money is known.

The W. C. T. U. held its national convention at Portland, Maine, recently. One of the principal speakers was Lady Henry Somerset. The Boston *Transcript* says that the "conference is notable not only for the vastness of the work represented and the diversity of the labourers, but also for the remarkable public interest shown in the gathering."

The American exhibits sent to the International Photographic Exhibition at Turin met with remarkable success. The New York Camera Club secured the King of Italy's prize. The United States, although its exhibits were fewer in number than those of other countries, received the highest number of prizes, including five Grands Prix, two gold medals, four silver medals and eight diplomas.

Another expedition, whose ultimate destination will be the North Pole, is being planned by William Zeigler of New York. He has made an excellent offer to Mr. Oliver Lawson of New York and Mr. Leroy Pellettier of Buffalo to lead the proposed expedition. Lawson and Pelletier have had several years' experience in Alaska and the Arctic regions and are confident that they can accomplish what Zeigler desires them to and what others have failed to do.

The Episcopal Church Congress, held recently at Albany, was characterized by several interesting discussions. A debate on the relation of the church to the drama was participated in by Dr. Floyd Tomkins of Philadelphia, the Rev. Walter Bentley, and others. Dean Hodges read a paper on the subject: "Do Spiritual Principles Furnish a Solvent for Economic and Social Difficulties?" and Mr. Henry M. Hoyt discussed: "Are coercive methods of colonization promotive of Christian civilization?" Altogether, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "the church congress may be said to have justified its conception as a free parliament of a broad church."

A novel experiment is being tried by the McCormick harvesting machine company of Chicago with a view to solving the serious problem of the relations of capital and labour. A young woman of extended experience in sociological work has been employed solely to look after the welfare of the army of employees in the works. Their comfort during working-hours, their care in sickness, and their pleasures all come under her attention. Suggestions which she makes to the officials of the company are taken up for consideration and, in a large number of cases, adopted. The success of the young woman's work is said to be shown best by the freedom from labour disturbances which the big harvester plant has enjoyed since she entered on her novel duties.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

The pound-net fishermen on the Jersey coast are just coining money these days, it is said. The Fall run of weak fish has been the biggest in many years. Up to the opening of November the catches were often phenomenal. During the last two weeks in October every one of the score of big nets off the coast between Long Branch and Holly Beach has yielded from twenty-five to sixty barrels of fish every day. One morning 106 barrels of weak fish were taken from one net at Holly Beach. They weighed thirteen tons and sold in the city markets for $1,170. This was the largest catch of the season. On the other hand, the hand-line fishermen complain that the inside fishing was never so poor in south Jersey waters as this season. At the entrance to nearly all the fish are trapped before they can swim up stream.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of October, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, shows a total of $9,503,300. The following comparative table will show the losses by months:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
January	$11,755,300	$16,574,950	$15,032,802
February	15,427,000	13,992,000	21,010,500
March	13,349,200	15,036,250	12,056,600
April	25,727,000	11,352,800	13,894,600
May	15,759,400	22,380,150	14,866,000
June	21,281,000	9,590,000	10,245,350
July	13,609,100	15,740,000	10,028,000
August	10,298,250	8,334,000	7,425,550
September	9,210,300	7,645,200	9,945,000
October	7,107,000	14,749,900	9,593,300
Total	143,423,550	135,395,250	124,097,700

Portable School-houses is the latest idea for the solution of the problem of overcrowding in American schools. *Harper's Weekly* describes the plan: "The idea of portable school-buildings first came from Paris. Then the idea reached the United States, about five years ago, and Milwaukee was first to adopt it. In St. Louis, which next adopted the portable school-house, the plan was a great success. Several large eastern cities have within the last year or so commenced on a small scale to have portable school-houses as a part of the educational facilities. In St. Louis there has been a great influx of people on account of the world's fair. When the city schools opened a few weeks ago the increase was enormous, but the schools were well able to care for them. The portable school-building, however, is all that saves them, and when in any neighbourhood there is a likelihood of an overcrowding, a portable school-building is at once moved in. At present there are twenty-seven houses of this kind in the world's fair city, and all of them are in use."

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RESCUE OF A JAPANESE FISHERMAN.

Captain J. H. Rinder, Commander of the O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, reports: — Sunday, Dec. 7th, 1902, 1.30 p.m., about 5 miles North-West of Vries Island, lowered a boat and took from an overturned fishing boat, a Japanese man named Ishikoro Hamikichi, age 18 years, resident of Itchome Mannencho, Sagami. He states the name of the fishing boat was the *Kahigei Maru*. She was upset in a strong south wind at 8 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6th. Total crew on board were seven men, of whom five were drowned at once. Survivor and one other man clung to bottom of boat until about Sunday, Dec. 7th, when the other man let go and was drowned. Five other steamers passed before the rescue. The passengers and officers of the *Coptic* made up a purse of *yen* 42.00 and presented it to the rescued man.

CALENDARS.

The old-established Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld., of London (the local agents of which are Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) send us a wall calendar and two very handy little note books which afford a good deal of information as to historic fires.

From the Queen Insurance Co., (now merged in "Royal") we receive a wall calendar and a blotter, both highly ornamental, the designs on them being most effective.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPORT IN YOKOHAMA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—Following on the Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club, there appeared in the columns of one of the local papers a number of letters, criticising the officials of the Club. Whether the correspondence published did any good, or not, is open to question. Very little advice of any practical value was offered; in fact the letters generally seemed to be mainly an expression of dissatisfaction with the Committee and officials. The same feeling of dissatisfaction remains, the Autumn Meeting just concluded having clearly shown that the present Executive Committee, with one or two exceptions, are not the right men to properly serve the best interests of racing in Yokohama.

In the first place I would mention the grave want of *savoir faire* shown by the Chairman when on the second day of the races Lady MacDonald presented the prize given by Sir Claude to the winner of the Tientsin Cup. It is usual on such occasions to offer a bouquet to the lady presenting the prize. The bouquet is usually provided by the officials, as the owners cannot tell beforehand which will be the lucky winner. But no bouquet was forthcoming, nor did the Chairman consider it his duty to thank Lady MacDonald on behalf of the Race Club, nor to show her any public official courtesy whatever. Baron Sannomiya, too, who attended to present the prize graciously given by His Majesty the Emperor, was not thanked, *coram publico*, as he should have been, by the Chairman as the chief official of the Club.

As regards the racing, the Autumn Meeting certainly showed an improvement on the Spring Meeting. The fields ruled larger, and the wins were fairly evenly divided, except of course in the All Comers Class, in which Imperial Mistral II romped away from the poor lot of horses he had to meet. That of course, could not be helped, but the handicapping in this class, especially on the second day, was absurd.

The programme, as it worked out, shows that it was not the work of men experienced in racing matters. The penalties were inconsistent. On this point one illustration will suffice. On the first day The Beetle, carrying 145 lbs., beat I.O.U., carrying 137 lbs., over a mile. On the second day the two met again, and The Beetle, including penalty for having won on the first day, carried 143 lbs., I.O.U. 137 lbs. Distance a mile and a furlong, with a difference of 2 lbs. in favour of the first day's winner. Naturally The Beetle won again, and with greater ease.

The wording of the conditions of the races was in some instances vague, and obscure of meaning. In the conditions of the Champagne Challenge Cup, for instance, were the words "Winners 7 lbs. extra." Now a literal reading of this would be "any winner of any race at any time." Individual members of the Committee, however, interpreted it in different ways, one Committeeman holding that they meant "Winner of the Champagne Cup at previous Meetings." Others said it meant "Winners at date of entry," or "Winners at the Meeting" according as their fancy for the moment suggested. I don't know if they settled the point, or how, but "Tenryu" had won at previous Meetings, and also on the first day, and yet apparently the extra 7 lbs. was not put up, as the weight carried is given in the papers as 145 lbs. The conditions published in the programme should have clearly stated what was meant, leaving no room for doubt.

I noticed many things at the recent Meeting which showed that the officials had a very limited acquaintance with the ordinary rules of racing. Perhaps it is too much to expect that they should be familiar with Jockey Club rules, but such as are embodied in the rules of the Nippon Race Club should certainly be studied by anyone before he takes upon himself to act as an authority at a Race Meeting. Take the very necessary and universal rule that martingales and breastplates shall be taken into the scales and included in the Jockey's weight. In the enclosure before the weighing room door I saw several horses wearing martingales or breastplates, whose riders on weighing in after winning a race took only their saddles into the weighing room, leaving the martingale or breastplate on the horse. Whips and sticks, stuck into the jockey's boot, were allowed in the scales, contrary to rule. There was a very palpable cross half-way up the straight in one race, and the first horse should have been disqualified, and the rider warned off, but in the wrangle that ensued I heard one of the Committee make the astounding statement that as the offending jockey was in front, he had the right to any part of the course he liked! Shades of Admiral Rous: how then is a cross effected? With such a Committee ruling matters I should be sorry to own racehorses here, and I know more than one former owner who would be glad to take an active part in the game under a stronger Committee, but will not as long as the present state of uncertainty prevails. Surely there are men in Yokohama who have some racing experience that could take office, and put an end to such nonsense. A man whose linguistic knowledge is confined to his mother tongue, would not be such a fool as to offer his services as an interpreter. Neither should a man having practically no knowledge or experience of racing, presume to accept office as Chairman of a Race Club. The one thing is as absurd as the other.

Yours very truly,

FORMER OWNER.

VOLCANOS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The great majority of volcanoes are situated either on islands or at not very long distances from the sea. The rule, no doubt, has a few exceptions.

It suffices at first that there should be some exceptions to discredit a theory and the exceptions are much less rare than the correspondent of the *Standard* affirms. That in the case of a volcano, situated as is Vesuvius or Etna, on the sea-shore, an infiltration of water through fissures in the ground be admitted, is not a matter of any difficulty. But how can the same conclusion be extended to volcanic craters situated a hundred kilometres or more from any coast? How can we imagine sea-water finding its way similarly across a thousand sinuous canals yet remaining all the time charged with all its saline principles? Such, nevertheless, is the extremity to which one is reduced if one seeks to apply the same theory to most of the volcanoes of the chain of the Andes. The distance from Talima and Cotopaxi to the coast in a straight line is two hundred kilometres; that of Antisana is 230, and from Sangay to the sea it is 250 kilometres. Now Sangay is in a state of constant activity, and Cotopaxi with its lava emits chloral-hydric acid, sulphurous gases and all the usual products of European craters. Popocatepell, in Mexico, which emits an abundance of chloral-hydric acid, is 245 kilometres from the sea, and the distance of Ararat is 300 kilometres. In Africa, setting out from the east coast, it is reckoned that there are 500 kilometres to Kenia and 300 to Kilima Najaro, and there are not less than 1,200 between the same coast and the volcanoes that Emin Pasha has indicated near the Albert Nyanza. If the orifices of eruption mark the traces of lakes, at least these lakes are of fresh water, and could not supply any saline elements to the erupted matter. If then volcanoes were produced by infiltrations of water, the emanations should differ according as the water was salt or fresh, but daily experience indicates the contrary.

The extinct volcanoes of the Puys chain, in Auvergne, around which there are so many proofs of chloral-hydric and sulphurous emanations, were separated from the sea by a distance of 300 kilometres at the time of their activity. Finally, what shall be said of the volcanoes of Thibet, situated at an altitude of 600 metres, and at a distance of 1,500 kilometres from the Gulf of Bengal?

Yours, etc. D. BECKER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Mr. John W. Hall on Friday held a very succesful sale of horses, the following prices being realised :—

	Yen.
Misawo, Australian Gelding	35
Nightingale, Grey, China	25
Grisette	100
Peter, Black Nambu	45
Kachikawa, Bay. Australian Gelding	300
Arakawa, Bay, Australian Gelding...(bought in)	270
Kiyokawa, Grey, Country-bred ...(bought in)	263
Hayakawa' Black China ...(bought in)	360
Alster, Brown, Country-bred Mare...(bought in)	380
Elbe, Bay, Australian Mare ...(bought in)	140
Lightning, Black American Gelding	160
Max Willem, Cream, China	90
Pollux, Grey, half-bred	60
The Orb, Brown, Australian Gelding, (bought in)	260
Fujikawa, Chesnut, Australian Mare, (bought in)	775
Try Again, Chesnut, AustralianMare	410
Trust not, Bay Australian Mare	400
Lady May, Bay Australian Mare	400
Miss May, Grey, Country-bred, Mare	250
Imperial Mistral II., Chesnut thorough-bred English Stallion ...(bought in)	2,700
Ping Pong, Grey, Country-bred Mare	240
Mantis, Bay, Australian Mare	360
The Beetle, Chestnut, Australian Mare	960
Fouree, Bay, Australian Mare	610
Eleve I., Black, Australian Mare	160
Ma Mie, Bay, Australian Mare	580
Le Gone, Grey, Country-bred, Gelding	120
Hope, Bay, Australian Mare	340
MacMorse, Grey, China	55
I. O. U., Bay, Australian Mare	425
Rose, Bay, Australian Mare	460
Shamrock, Bay, Australian Mare	470
Thistle, Bay, Australian Mare	540
Leek, Grey, Country-bred, Gelding	220
Ojosama, Brown, Australian Mare...(bought in)	330
Oregon, White, China	20
Niicup, Grey, Country-bred, Gelding	140
Sanyo, Bay, Australian Mare	545
Tasmania, Brown, Australian Gelding	440
Figaro, Bay, Australian Mare	200
Etourdi, Chestnut, China	45
The Count, Bay, Australian Gelding	120
Saikio, Bay, Country-bred Mare ...(bought in)	350
Ping Pong, Black China Mare ...(bought in)	140
Lady, Bay, Mare	380
Picador, White, Arab	120
Kirigomi, Piebald, China	30
Honida, Nambu	10
Schwalbe, Bay, Australian Mare	260
Boris, Brown, Country-bred Gelding	140
Stand Rose, Skewbail, China	85
A Brown Australian Mare	310
A Brown Australian Gelding	200
An American Gelding	160
A Grey Country-bred Horse	45
A Bay Australian Mare	70
A Bay American Gelding	100
A Arown American Mare	90
A Dark Bay Australian Mare	660
A Bay Half Bred, Carriage Horse	50

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, December 5.

In the House of Commons the Education Bill passed the third reading by 286 to 134. In the House of Lords a special midnight session was held to consider the Bill, which passed the first reading.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Delhi whence he has started to follow the grand Indian Manœuvres.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Cairo.

THE CHINESE AFFAIR.

Lord George Hamilton has said that it has been decided to grant only two clasps for the China War, for Taku, and for the relief of Peking.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The warship *Indefatigable*, presently at Trinidad, has been urgently ordered to Venezuela.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

London, December 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain were the guests of Lord and Lady Cromer while staying in Cairo. They rejoin the cruiser *Good Hope* at Suez on Sunday. Lord and Lady Cromer, Major-General and Mrs. Wingate, and a representative of the Khedive met the distinguished party at the railway station.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

H.M.S. *Indefatiguable* has arrived at La Guayra.

TROUBLE IN NIGERIA.

It has been decided to send an expedition of from 400 to 600 West African troops against Kano, in Nigeria. The Emir has large forces and is making extensive preparations.

[Note.—In the Statesman's Year Book it is stated that Kano is a town containing about 100,000 souls and the funerals average 10 per diem.—ED.]

MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Later.

Negotiations instituted by the French Government with a view to terminating the Marseilles strike have failed, the masters and officers regarding the terms as unsatisfactory. The men are issuing violent manifestoes.

TO COMMAND THE LIFE-GUARDS.

Lord De Ros has been gazetted Colonel of the First Life-Guards in succession to the late Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

[Note—Lord De Ros, who is the Premier Baron of England, the Barony dating back to 1264, entered the Life-Guards in 1845 and rose to the command of the Regiment in 1861. In 1877 he became a Major-General and on his retirement in 1881 was promoted Lieut.-General. Since 1853 he has been intimately connected with the Royal Family, first as Equerry to the Prince Consort, and later as Lord-in-Waiting. He is now 75 years old.—ED.]

THEIR MAJESTIES TO VISIT IRELAND.

London, December 7.

Lord Dudley has informed the Lord Mayor of Dublin that Their Majesties will visit Ireland early in 1903.

THE U.S. LEGATION IN TOKIO.

It is stated in Washington that the Hon. Mr. J. Barrett, Commissoner to the Far East for the St. Louis Exposition, will be appointed U.S. Minister at Tokyo.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, replying to a Nationalist allegation that the Government were in complicity with the Humbert Case, recalled the fact that Frederick Hamburg was a Boulangist deputy.

Thereupon a violent scene occurred. The Radicals and Nationalists left their seats and engaged in a general melée. The sitting was twice suspended.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

London, December 8.

Winter weather prevails on the Continent and in Great Britain, causing much distress.

GOLD STANDARD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Bills providing for the establishment of the currency in the Philippines on a gold basis have been introduced in both Houses of Congress.

THE VENEZUELA BUSINESS.

London, December 9.

The second class cruiser *Retribution* and a third class German cruiser are at La Guaya.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The Russian squadron has sailed for China.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain had audience of the Khedive yesterday, and visited the Pyramids.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Sir Reginald C. Hart, V. C., K. C. B., who has been stationed at Quetta, is appointed to the command of the Thames District in succession to Sir T. Fraser, K. C. B., C. M. G.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Mr. Balfour has said that no efforts have been spared to obtain an amicable settlement of British complaints with regard to Venezuela, but latterly British representations have been practically unnoticed. Germany had been placed in a similar position.

A final communication had been made to Venezuela by the British and German representatives and if no satisfactory reply should be given the Governments would take the necessary measures to enforce their claims.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

London, December 10.

The dockers at Marseilles have joined in the strike and refuse to unload vessels of any nationality whatsoever.

The trades unions in Marseilles are considering the advisability of a general strike. The fishermen, joiners, bakers, and butchers have already joined.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

The British and German identical ultimatums were presented at Caracas on Sunday afternoon. If they are not complied with immediate military action will be taken.

VENEZUELA.

Later.

The British and German Ministers left Caracas yesterday with their staffs and embarked on their warships at La Guaya.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The French Cabinet have decided to intervene actively at Marseilles. They have instructed Admiral Rouvier to call upon the masters and men to accept arbitration.

STRAITS CURRENCY.

The Straits Currency Commission continues to take evidence. The date of presenting the report cannot well be determined. It is understood that the report will be sent to Singapore before publication in England.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

London, December 11.

A Caracas telegram of the 9th states that the combined British and German squadrons on that date seized the Venezuelan fleet of four warships in the harbour of La Guayra.

All British subjects have been arrested in Caracas.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Later.

The strikers at Marseilles have refused to hold any further communication with their employers or the Government. They are determined to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

BRITISH ARRESTS IN CARACAS.

Satisfaction is expressed in London at the arrests of British subjects in Caracas. It is said they wil be safer in jail than if left at the mercy of the populace.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, December 4.

The Prime Minister, M. Combes, has submitted, partly to the Chamber of Deputies and partly to the Senate, sixty applications for authorization formulated by religious congregations of men. He concluded to grant five only.

At Marseilles a certain relaxing of the situation is taking place. The strikers are asking to open *pourparlers* with the navigation companies.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 6.

The men on strike at Marseilles have voluntarily rejected the proposals of the companies.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, December 7.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Convention of Brussels relating to sugar, with the project reducing the tax to 25 francs.

The Chamber of Deputies, in consideration of the delay in passing the Budget, has voted two-twelfths provisionally.

Saigon, December 8.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the France-Siamese convention, completed by a declaration of the Siamese Government which considers as definitive the arrangements of Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention of 1893, relating to the demolition of fortifications in the provinces of Battambang and Angkor (Siem-reap), and to the zone of 25 kilometres on the right bank of the Mehkong. The Siamese Government declares that it will not raise any new fortifications in these regions.

The Convention has been sent to the Commission of Foreign Affairs.

The Parliamentary session is closed.

[The two Articles of the Convention of 1893, referred to above, are as follows:—

Art. II.—The Siamese Government engages itself not to maintain or cause to move armed ships or boats on the waters of the Great Lake of the Mehkong and their affluents situated within the limits indicated in the next Article.

Art. III.—The Siamese Government will not construct any fortified post or military establishment in the provinces of Battambang and Siem-reap (Angkor) and within a zone of 25 kilometres on the right bank of the Mehkong.—ED. *J. M.*]

Saigon, December 9.

In the Chamber of Deputies in the course of an interpellation about the Humbert affair, a violent tumult occurred, and some struggles took place among the Deputies. Several of the Nationalist Deputies were expelled *manû militari*. Finally the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 334 to 136. The session is closed.

A decree has been issued organizing jurisdiction in Tonquin, Annam and Laos by unifying the details of the judicial service.

Saigon, December 11.

The registered marines of Cannes, Antibes, Sain-Raphaël, Arles and Callioures have decided to join the strike at Marseilles and to cease work.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

London, December 7.

It is stated that the French Navy is being overhauled with the object of ascertaining the cost of replacing the Belleville boilers by those of the most modern cylindrical type.

It is understood that the chief engineer has counselled the suspension of all constructive work until the type of new boiler is decided upon.

AN ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA.

London, December 8.

Mr. Balfour has announced in the House of Commons that an ultimatum has been delivered to the Venezuelan Government by Great Britain and Germany.

The announcement was received with cheers.

Continuing Mr. Balfour said that for two years the British Government had had grave cause for

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complaint against the Venezuelan Government. On various occasions there had been unjustifiable interference with the liberty and property of British subjects, no satisfactory explanation for which had been given. Latterly the British Government's representations had passed practically unnoticed. There were many British subjects also, who had large claims against Venezuela.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the House of Commons that the German troops will be withdrawn from Shanghai on the 28th inst. or early in January.

Viscount Cranborne added that he therefore saw no reason to countermand the orders given to the British troops to evacuate the city.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

London, December 10.

Viscount Cranborne, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said the claims of Great Britain against Venezuela included compensation for unjustifiable interference with British training(?) vessels; the imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects; the seizure and destruction of British property; and the damage of British railway property.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo".)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

London Dec. 2.

President Roosevelt's Message read at the opening of Congress is protective in its nature. He remarked that America should strictly remove abuses connected with trusts and urged that there should be established systematic government for the republican countries built up by the Spanish races, and insisted upon the necessity of a powerful navy for the purpose of maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

GERMANY IN SHANGHAI.

According to a report in the *North-German Gazette*, Germany has declared, though semi-officially, that she will withdraw her troops from Shanghai in the course of the coming Jaunary.

STRIKE IN FRANCE.

The strike at Marseilles shows no signs of weakening though the government has chartered steamers and the navy authorities have rendered assistance by supplying sailors to man the ships.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 5.

Mr. Castro, President of Venezuela, is trying to win in the present trouble with England and Germany. The *Cologne Gazette* says that the boldness of Venezuela has now changed into foolhardiness.

JAPANESE BONDS.

The 4 per cent. Japanese Bonds are now quoted at 88.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Several men have been arrested in Livadia on suspicion of having made an attempt on the life of the Czar.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The strike at Marseilles has not yet ended. M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, is now employing his official authority.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

London, December 8.

The King of Portugal left London to-day.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived at Cairo on his way to India.

VENEZUELA.

Three German warships have arrived at Willemstad. President Castro is anxious to effect an amicable settlement of the pending trouble.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

London, December 9.

Ultimatums have been presented to Venezuela by England and Germany. Both Legations have been closed, and the two Ministers have left Caracas for the warships of their respective countries, in the harbour of La Guayra. The latter port is about to be blockaded.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN STATESMAN.

Thomas Brackett Reed (born 1839) of Portland, lately Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, is dead. The funeral takes place to-day.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 1	F.	Dec. 12
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 2	Su.	Dec. 14
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 3	M.	Dec. 15
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	America Maru 4	M.	Dec. 15
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Glenogle 5	Tu.	Dec. 16
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 6	F.	Dec. 19
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kœnig Albert	Sa.	Dec. 20
America	P. M. Co.	China 7	M	Dec. 22
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea	M.	Dec. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Laos	W.	Dec. 24
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th	Dec. 25
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Sa	Dec. 28
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu	Dec. 30
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th.	Jan. 8

1 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 1st inst.
4 Left Shanghai on the 10th inst.
5 Left Shanghai on the 10th inst.
6 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 2nd inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.		Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa.	Dec. 13
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa.	Dec. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa	Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M	Dec 15
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu	Dec. 16
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu.	Dec 16
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W.	Dec. 17
Tacoma, Wash....	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	W.	Dec 17
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Th	Dec 18
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th	Dec. 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F.	Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Tu	Dec 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W.	Dec. 24
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F.	Dec. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W.	Dec. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa	Jan. 3

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, 3rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, D. S. Bailey, 5th Dec., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yashima Kan (38 guns), Japanese battleship, 12,517, Captain T. Iwasaki, 5th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, 29th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 6th Dec., —San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th Nov., Mails and Ceneral.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hansa, German steamer, 1,202, L. Lorenzen, 6th Dec.,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 6th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 5th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, A. F. Pillsbury, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, 4th Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 6th Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 7th Dec.,—Seatle, Wash. via Victoria B. C. 18th Nov,, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 7th Dec.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 6th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 8th Dec.,—Kobe, 6th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Maha Chakrhri, Siamese cruiser, 2,500, Capt. Trolle, 8th Dec.,—Siam via ports, and Kobe, 6th Dec.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,331, Schmitz, 10th Dec., —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 9th Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 10th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., 18th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 10th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 21st Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, W. Hutton, 11th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 9th Dec., General.—Cornes & Co.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christiansen, 11th Dec.,—Iloilo, 30th Nov., Sugar.—Soon Hoh.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 11th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., General. —Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Argo, Norwegian steamer, 878, W. Melberg, 5th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton 5th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, D. S. Bailey, 6th Dec., —New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, A. F. Pillsbury, 7th Dec.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 7th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 8th Dec., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Adria, German steamer, 3,499, Schaarschmidt, 8th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 9th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Lyra, American steamer, 3,616, G. V. Williams, 9th Dec.,—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,615, A. F. Street, 9th Dec.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 9th Dec., —London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yashima Kan (38 guns), Japanese battleship, 12,517, Captain T. Iwasaki, 9th Dec.,—Shimidzu.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompsen, 10th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strassburg, German steamer, 3,232, L. Madsen, 10th Dec.,—Genoa and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 11th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. J. Dewette, in cabin ; 5 Japanese, and 5 Chinese, in second class ; 64, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports :—Dr. Clacence Heller, Mr. B. Fenny, Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, Mr. Jos. Lamont, Mr. Chas. Orven, Mr. John Carpenter, Mr. Scheurenberg, Mr. Frigmatisa, Mr. C. F. Witley, Mr. B. Okasaki, Mr. Monteggio, Mr. Goro Fitaka, and Mrs. Hana Nagashima, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Com. E. M. Hughes, Mr. J. G. Myers, Mr. C. G. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. J. M. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mr. George Eckley, Mr. S. Mikami, Mr. F. R. Smart, Jr., Miss C. M. Smart, Rev. J. C. Benning, Mrs. Benning and 2 children, and Mrs. F. B. Upham, in cabin. For Kobe :—Mr. D. McLaren, and Mr. G. T. Shaw, in cabin. For Shanghai :—Mr. J. A. Beam, Mrs. Beam, Prof. G. S. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson and child, Rev. W. A. Reimert, Mrs. Reimert and child, and Mr. F. S. Jacott, in cabin. Hongkong :—Mr. W. B. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Hon. Ho Yow and 3 servants, Mrs. Ho Yow and 3 children, Mr. T. P. McAran, Mr. L. E. Murray, Miss Daisy Wu, Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. G. Humphreys and child, Mr. B. R. Edwards, Mrs. George Eckley, Dr. J. G. Humphreys, Mr. L. Lay Gill, Mrs. L. Lay Gill and 3 children, Miss N. Mondeza, Miss Lee Shee, Miss Yeong Shee, and Mr. G. E. Osorio, in cabin.

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Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Kobe :—Mr. M. Cross, and Mrs. F. Tsumura, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports :—Dr. R. W. Parsons, Dr. F. S. Jinthoff, Mr. N. Nudelman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peech, infant and nurse and Mr. E. Noel in cabin. For Honolulu :—Miss E. Hamilton in cabin. For San Francisco :—Mr. F. C. Bowers, Mrs. L. M. Johnston, Mrs. J. E. Prentice, Miss Prentice, Mr.S. S. Dickenson Mr. Earner, Mr. G. D. Taylor, Mr. H. A. Geisendorger, Mr. B. Legrange, and Miss Davin in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. and Mrs. T. Yokoya and 2 children, Miss M. Young, Mr. M. Nawa, Mr. T. Kambu, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. S. Kubota, Mr. I. Koyama, Mr. S. Kinoshita, and Mr. G. Matsuura, in cabin ; 27 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit :—Miss E. A. Ogain, Miss F. L. Collins, Miss R. N. Wood, Miss L. Hastings, Miss Edith Rewe, Miss Grace Jenning, Rev. C. G. Metzler, and Dr. and Mrs. E. B. McDaniels, in cabin ; 107 Japanese, and 71 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from Australia via ports :—Mr. J. Wilshire, Mr. R. C. Wilshire, Mr. Webber, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. I. Layzaga, Mr. X. Melladew, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Mills, Capt. J. Nagao, Mr. T. M. Hellyer, and Mr. S. Takano, in cabin ; Mr. Y. Sato, Mrs. G. Dada, and Mr. I. M. Knapp, in second class ; 11 Japanese, 1 European, and 2 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, from Marseilles via ports :—Mr. and Mrs. Ruegg, child and maid, Mr. Paltan, Mr. Pittmann, Mr. Goudareau, Mr. Sato, Mr. Y. Kishimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Dubufet, Mr. Schlumberger, Mr. E. Laguille, Mr. Vivian M. Sale, and Mr. and Mrs. Chaix, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver, B.C. :—Rev. J. M. Fraser, Mr. S. H. Neale, and Mr. A. White, in cabin ; Mr. A. Douglas, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. H. Brodheim, Mr. L. Lehericey, Mr. C. E. Hill, and Mr. W. Northup, in second class ; 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash. :—Mr. and Mrs. F. Mason, Mrs. Panton, Miss M. Long, Miss K. Earle, Miss F. Williams, Mr. F. A. Perkins, and Mr. H. Sehusbard, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco :—Mr. J. K. Carpenter, Mrs. M. Cross, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports :—Dr. J. B. Beam, Mrs. J. A. Beam, Mrs. H. Bent, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Com. G. Blocklinger, U.S.N., Mrs. G. Blocklinger, Miss Emily Calvert, Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Mr. W. B. Curtis, Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mrs. Geo. Eckley, Mr. R. D. Edwards, Mr. L Lay Gill, Mrs. L. Lay Gill and infant, Miss S. Gill, Master O. Gill, Mr. M. H. Grossmayer, Miss Hawes, Hon. How Ho and 3 servants, Mrs. Yow How and infant, Miss Ho, Master Ho, Mr. W. F. Hopkins, Dr. J. G. Humphreys, Mrs. J. G. Humphreys and child, Com. E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Mr. F. S. Jacott, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. T. P. McAran, Miss M. Mendoza, Mr. E. H. Murray, Mr. G. E. Osorio, Rev. W. A. Reimert, Mrs. W. A. Reimert and child, Prof. C. H. Robertson, Mrs. C. H. Robertson and child, Mr. J. B. Schroeder, Mrs. J. B. Schroeder, Mr. A. Schuldt, Mrs. A. Schuldt and servant, Mr. G. T. Shaw, Miss Young Shee, Miss Lee Shee, Miss Daisy Wu, and S. E. Ziemer, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. H. M. Bosch, Mr. F. C. Bowers, Mr. E. Crevatin, Mr. S. S. Dickenson, Mr. Earner, Miss A. E. Garvin. Mrs. H. A. Geisendorfer, Miss E. J. Hamilton, Mr. M. Isobe, Mr. L. M. Johnson, Mr. B. Le Grange, Mr. G. Odagiri, Mr. E. Okubo, Mr. W. E. Parsons, Mrs. W. E. Parsons, Dr. N. Pfannl, Mrs. J. E. Prentice, Miss Prentice, Mr. G. D. Taylor, Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Major Chas. Wilcox, Mrs. Chas. Wilcox, Mr. Y. Uyeno and servant, and Mr. K. Yayashi, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Hongkong via ports :—Miss E. A. Organi, Miss F. L. Collins, Miss K. H. Wood, Miss L. Hasting, Miss Edith Rowe, Miss Grace Jennings, Rev. C. Z. Metzler, and Dr. and Mrs. E. B. McDaniels, in cabin ; Mrs. Lee, Mr. Tan Ei Tei, Mr. Oh Pin Tan, Mr. Rad Shaw Kan, Mr. Wong Gei Ling, Mr. Chin Kiou Yan, and Mr. Show, in second class ; 188 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports :—Dr. A. Ten Kate, Mr. H. S. Playfair, Mr. Lyon, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Geo. J. F. Wade, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Osgood, Miss Osgood, Mrs. I. H. Maham, and Miss D. S. Maham, in cabin : Mr. K. Wada, Major J. Fukabori, Mrs. Ah Kai, Mr. H. Okamoto, Mrs. F. Saito, Mr. T. Okuyama, Mrs. S. Okayama, Mrs. O. Okayama, Mr. and Mrs. Gold, Mr. Yoh Bun Shiu, and Mr. Shaw Ka Shun, in second class ; 24, in steerage.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports :—Miss Anna Blumenfeld, Mrs. H. J. Holm, child and maid, Mrs. Christine Schwaneck, Miss Hanna Cameron, Miss A. Griffin, Miss E. M. Hunt, Mr. T. G. McGrath, Miss Clara McGrath, Miss M. Sander, Mr. E. B. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite and child, Mr. Arthur Briggs, Mr. Paul Taylor Brown, Miss Harley, Miss Langton, Mrs. A. C. Hutton Potts, child and maid, Mr. W. Massy Royds, Mr. Yuji Fujimura, Dr. Shimpei Goto, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Buncombe and child, Miss Agnes Hall, Mr. Imhof, Mr. N. Murakami, and Mr. T. M. Little, in cabin.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Wm. Finch, reports :—Moderate to strong winds and heavy swell from N.W. on Nov. 28th and 29th in lat. 25-35 N. long. 176-12 E.; was hove to for 25 hours in a violent hurricane from N.E. with terrific squalls and tremendous high and dangerous seas.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for London via ports :—Raw silk for Europe, 90 bales ; Waste Silk 350 bales.

CARGO.

Per American steamer, *Lyra* for Tacoma :—

TEA.

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Kobe	—	406	—	—	—	406
Yokohama...	114	2,590	777	—	—	3,481
Total ...	114	2,996	777	—	—	3,887

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little business passing and quotations unchanged.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

		PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y.	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...		2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		3.00 to 5.00
		PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches		0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

		PER YARD.
Flannels	Y.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....		0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches		0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... ...		0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
		PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...		9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...		2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

		PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y.	135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles		145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles		150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles...		150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...		165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed		400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...		29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach...		24.00 to 25.00
Chinese		24.50

METALS.

No business.

		PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y.	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted		4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron...		4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets		10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted		6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box...		7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3		2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)		5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

Nothing special to report in this market.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The sugar market continues steady at quotations.

		PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y.	5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila...		5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong		4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton...		6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang...		6.70 to 7.50
White Refined...		8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a good deal of business during the week at unchanged quotations, sellers being current and facilitating the operations of buyers to some extent.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Y.	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1½	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1½...	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2½...	850 to 860

WASTE SILK.

Buying has continued but we have rather an unwilling market. Sellers are strong and operators for export are apparently squeezed a little on both sides, consumers sending in low offers and sellers requiring high prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

The market is dull, at unchanged prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

MARUSE SHOTEN.

Telephone No. 1966.

RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, December 11.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	December.	January.	February.
1st Meeting.....	138.70	142.00	142.40
2nd Meeting	138.70	142.10	143 20
3rd Meeting	138.85	142.10	143.24
4th Meeting	138.90	142.20	143.20
5th Meeting	—	—	—

AFTERNOON.

	December.	January.	February.
1st Meeting.....	138.45	141.95	143.20
2nd Meeting	138.10	141.55	142.70
3rd Meeting	137.90	141.55	142.75
4th Meeting	137.55	141.15	142.45

MORNING. STOCK QUOTATION. AFTERNOON.

Dec.	Jan.		Dec.	Jan.
—	—	Nippon Railway ...	76.80	—
—	57.50	Sanyo Railway	—	57.90
81.00	78.70	Tanko Railway.....	81.75	78.85
57.80	58.30	Kiushiu Railway ...	57.90	58.45
44.95	45.30	Kansai Railway ...	45.00	45.35
—	—	Kioto Railway	—	20.10
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	—
81.00	81.55	Nippon Yusen	81.10	81.75
—	31.65	Toyo Kisen	31.40	31.65
136.70	137.40	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	138.70	137.50

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 11.

Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 115. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers at *yen* 70. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 150. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	115 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Sales.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	70 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	150 Sellers.

Telephone No. 323.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 11.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ higher have caused a decline in local rates on China, but all other rates remain firm.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/8 @ 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266½
Hongkong—Bank sight	22¾%dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	24½%dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	93½*
— Private 10 days' sight	95½*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ¼
— Private 30 days' sigh	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¼
Germany—Bank sight	210½
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	22⅛

* Nominal.

BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

Bovril has played such a conspicuous part in South Africa that it forms no inconsiderable feature of the story. The *Lancet* has had frequent references to Bovril in the reports of the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Nearly every newspaper correspondent has had to refer to Bovril to make his story complete. Rudyard Kipling and Baden-Powell have written their Bovril stories. Over 500 British hospitals and similar public institutions use and prescribe Bovril, not beef tea, but Bovril.

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August 16th, 1902. '13

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 11.

Debentures wanted. Grand Hotels are wanted.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	145 N.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	250 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	475 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	...	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	50 W.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	230 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	7 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	42.50 N.

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1902.

DEATH.

On the 10th inst., at Merate, Brianza (Italy), the Marchioness LOUISE ORIGONI MATERAZZO DI COSTIGLIOLE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Japanese battleship *Shikishima* arrived at Chinkin, Korea, on the 16th inst.

ARTIFICIAL camphor, fully equal to the natural product, is being made from turpentine at New York.

A RATHER prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

SEVERAL Japanese junks were wrecked or damaged by the storm which swept over Kobe on the 14th inst.

ANENT Lord Kelvin's assertion that in 400 years the coal of the world will be used up, M. Cartleux, chief engineer of the Northern Railway of France, says that in ten years, between petroleum and alcohol, coal mining will not pay.

FOUR hundred and four Japanese emigrants left Japan on the 17th inst. for Hawaii and America by the *America Maru*.

A CAR on the Gan-yetsu Railway ran off the line at Kawageta on the morning of the 17th inst. but little damage was done.

MR. M. ICHIHARA, formerly Manager of the First National Bank's Yokohama Branch, was elected Mayor of Yokohama on Tuesday.

THE Yokohama Customs have sent in a bill for 1,509.65 to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the cost of repairing damages done by the steamer *Kaga Maru* to the Pier.

DR. GOTO SHIMPEI, Civil Chief of the Formosan Administration Bureau, arrived at Taipeh on the 17th inst., from Europe. He will leave for Tokyo on the 12th by the *Fusan Maru*.

THE body of a Chinaman, aged about 30 years, was found floating near Yatobashi, Yokohama, on the morning of the 13th inst. The body was handed over to the City Office.

IT requires, we are told, sixteen months to prepare the Christmas cards of England, and manufacturers are now feeling the pulse of the public for what is going to be their taste in 1903.

THE Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the famous Wesleyan divine, and brother of Miss Hughes so well known in educational circles in Japan, died suddenly in London on Nov. 17, from apoplexy.

A COOLIE named Takaoka Taijiro, of Tochigi, employed by the Yokohama Dock Co., while working on the *Tamba Maru* on the morning of the 11th inst., fell to the bottom of the hold, and was killed.

A MAN named Saito Tetsusaburo, living at Naraya-machi, Mito, killed his former wife and a man by shooting them with a pistol on the night of the 14th inst. The murderer attempted to commit suicide but was not successful.

AN explosion of dynamite took place in a coolies' room at the northern entrance to the tunnel at Ine, Ogawamura, Yoichigori, on the Hokkaido Railway on the night of the 9th inst. Two coolies were killed and four injured.

THE well-known Netherlands Trading Society, which now confines itself to pure banking business, is about to open a branch in Shanghai under the management of Mr. E. D. Van Walree, formerly Netherlands Consul at Yokohama.

A MILITARY balloon which was sent up at the military engineering ground at Fumiji-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo, on the morning of the 14th inst., broke away during a strong gale and when last seen was going in the direction of Shinagawa.

TEN fisherman belonging to Naka Nishiura-mura, Miura, Kanagawa Prefecture, went out fishing near Miyake Island on the 4th inst. On the 7th a gale set in and when the men attempted to reach Shimoda their boat capsized. They held on to the bottom of the boat for four days, by which time six were drowned, but four were rescued by another fishing boat. They returned to their village on the 15th inst.

A GOLD watch was delivered by parcels post at the Isezaki-cho police station on the 11th inst. The article belonged to Captain Inouye Masamoto and was taken from him by a pick-pocket between Shimbashi and Yokohama on the 9th inst.

A TELEGRAM received by the Tokyo *Asahi* from Naoyetsu dated Dec. 17th, stated that the International Oil Company have decided to suspend operations at one of their factories and over one hundred workmen are to be discharged on the 24th inst.

A TELEGRAM from Seoul dated Dec. 13th to the *Jiji* states that the trial of locomotives on the Keifu Railway Co's. line was carried on over a distance of twelve miles between Eitoho and Meigakutono, which will be the last section to be finished this year.

MASUDA KATSUHEI, living at Miyoshicho, Yokohama, Kobayashi Seijiro, and Takeda Shin, were arrested by the Police on the 16th inst. and charged with stealing *yen* 1,500 by means of forgery from a confectioner, Tanuma Chubei, of Imagawa Koji, Kanda, Tokyo.

A YOKOHAMA Customs tidewaiter named Kondo Tomekichi, was arrested by the Police on the 11th inst. ou a charge of conniving at the illicit import of opium by a Chinaman. The Chinaman has escaped, but the Yokohama Saibansho sent officers to his house and captured several boxes of opium.

A WORKMAN named Ito Komakichi, employed by the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, was arrested and sent to the Yokohama Local Court on the 17th inst. on a charge of stealing several articles valued at *yen* 79 from a godown belonging to a temple known as the Senkoin, at Hayama-mura, on the 12th inst.

THE silver wedding of the well-known artist Mr. Hashimoto Gaho, was celebrated at the Seiyoken Ueno, Tokyo, on the morning of the 14th inst. Prince Nijo, Count Hijikata, Baron Kaneko, Mr. Takata Sanaye, Mr. Hirayama, Chief of the Commercial Navigation School, Mr. Tokutomi Iichiro, and three hundred persons were present. Several speeches were delivered, and afterwards an enjoyable garden party took place.

A TRAGICAL affair occurred near Omori on the afternoon of the 11th inst. A vegetable and dry goods dealer named Tohaka Sogoro, living at Tobemachi Rokuchome, Yokohama, went to Tokyo to buy new year's goods from the wholesale dealers and returned to Yokohama by train. When near Omori he leaned out of a window at the moment another train from Yokohama was passing, and was hit by an open door. The man was struck on the head and killed instantly.

AN armed burglar entered a house occupied by Tazawa Masakichi, at Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. He stole an overcoat and three other articles and took them outside. He then re-entered the house but made a noise which aroused Masakichi. The master of the house attempted to catch the intruder, whereupon the burglar drew a large knife and cut Masakichi in several places. Masakichi's wife at this moment awoke and pulled her husband down, while the burglar made good his escape.

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POLITICAL MATTERS.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

To-day the House of Representatives will have to take the first reading of a Government Bill for increasing the land tax from the 37th year of *Meiji* (1904). The Cabinet does not ask the House to continue the present tax, which, as our readers know, was imposed for a definite period of 5 years, ending in 1903. Sentimental objections having been raised to the declared continuance of a legally terminable impost, the Cabinet has brushed away that difficulty by frankly asking the Diet to increase the old rate of 2½ per cent. to 3⅓ per cent. in the case of rural lands and 5 per cent. in the case of urban lands from January 1st, 1904. As to the other objection, namely, that this increase of the people's burdens is too severe —an increase of £450,000 which they have been paying for the past four years without the least embarrassment—, the Ministry meets it partially by appending to the Bill certain clauses intended to reduce the local land rates. At present the people may be required to pay land rates up to ⅓ of the land tax on account of city and prefecture outlays, and up to 1/5 on account of town, district and divisional outlays. These figures the Government proposes to reduce to ¼ and 1/7 respectively. It is not an absolute reduction, since the maxima may be exceeded with the sanction of the Home Minister and the Minister for Finance. But so may the present maxima.

As for the Railway Bill, it would seem that the Cabinet has greatly reduced its programme in deference to the objections raised by Marquis Ito and the *Seiyu-kai*. Our readers doubtless recollect that, speaking in round numbers, the Ministry's original plan was to add 100 million *yen* to the 30 millions remaining unexpended from the old plan, and to disburse the whole amount of 130 millions in 10 years. This programme has now been materially modified. The Government reduces the additional demand, so that the proposed appropriations stand thus :—

	Yen.
Remaining unexpended under the previous programme	27,041,563
To be added	41,415,725
Total	68,457,288

It is moreover stated in the exposition of reasons accompanying the Bill, that this addition is not for the purpose of any new constructions, but is necessitated solely by the appreciation of commodities that has taken place since the original estimates were compiled. The additional funds are to allotted to the following lines :—

	Yen.
The Hachioji-Nagoya Road	18,548,729
The Yatsushiro-Kagoshima Road	8,466,167
The Wadayama-Sakuye Road (changed from the Himeji-Sakuye)	14,400,829
Total	41,415,725

The appropriation for next year under this heading is 10,670,423.

Evidently the Cabinet has quietly accepted the views of Marquis Ito, Count Inouye and the *Seiyu-kai* on this subject of railway extension. It has not only abandoned its projects of development, but it has also extended from 12 to 20 years the time of construction with regard to lines included in what is called the First Period. Perhaps it may be well to explain that under the post-bellum programme an extensive scheme of railway building was adopted by the Diet, and that the various lines to be built were divided into three sections, according to their importance. The lines in the first section are not yet concluded, and their conclusion will be postponed from 1907 to 1915, should the Cabinet's proposals be accepted. This is a distinct offer of compromise. The points at issue between the Ministry and Marquis Ito are now reduced to one, namely, that whereas the Ministry asks the Diet to re-impose the increased land tax from 1904, simultaneously with certain reductions of the local land rates, and to apply the funds thus obtained to purposes of naval increment, Marquis Ito suggests that the land tax be left without increase, and that the necessary funds be obtained by reducing administrative expenditures. Evidently if Marquis Ito's plan be adopted, naval increment will have to wait until the fiscal year 1904-5, whereas the Katsura Ministry would commence it in 1903-4.

Will the *Seiyu-kai* accept this compromise? We do not think so. They are not looking for compromises under any circumstances, and besides they profess to be bound by a pledge to their constituencies in the matter of the land tax. Thus a collision is inevitable. But Count Katsura, continuing his record of sagacious statesmanship, has greatly blunted his opponents' weapek of attack. He has shown that he does not seek to advance any programme disapproved by a majority of the Lower House, and that his only immovable resolution is not to abandon an already accruing and easily obtainable item of revenue without which a national exigency can not be met. If he stands to his guns on that ground, he will come out of the fight honorably at all events, whether victory and retreat be his immediate fate.

The Budget was submitted to the House of Representatives on the 11th instant, and inasmuch as the project of extending to 30 days the period for the compilation of the Committee's Report can not, even if adopted by the Houses, become operative this session, the Report must be presented on Christmas Day. Therefore there will be no debate in the House this year, since the Diet rises for the New Year's recess on the 25th. But of course the Report will show plainly what may be expected.

Meanwhile the Cabinet is standing absolutely firm and imperturbable. The Upper House is with it. The Peers and the other members of the Upper Chamber, are said to approve entirely of the Ministry's programme, and to be persuaded that the Representatives are fighting for ulterior objects. The talk now is of dissolution after dissolution.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The opposition journals—that is to say, the journals hitherto opposed to the *Seiyu-kai* —are beginning to show impatience at the deliberation of the latter's procedure. Naturally the organs of the Progressists are frankly in favour of immediate onset. Any one can appreciate the reason. It would be entirely to their advantage that a final rupture should now be effected in the ranks of the Elder Statesmen, and such a rupture could scarcely be avoided if an attack were pressed home immediately. On the other hand, the *Seiyu-kai's* organs explain that the Party is simply following its leader's advice; that is to say, it proposes to listen quietly to what the Government has to say before committing itself to any violent course. We need scarcely add that all kinds of sinister rumours are in circulation, but none of them seems worthy of a moment's attention. The Government is conspicuously quiet and self-possessed. Evidently the Ministers of State have definitely decided on their procedure and are calmly awaiting the progress of events. This attitude of imperturbability is very discomposing to their enemies. It suggests latent resources which may be unpleasantly invoked at the psychological moment. Dissolution of the Lower House would be such a resource. It would fall like a sledge-hammer blow on the heads of many members.

Journalists in Tokyo find material for criticism in the fact that whereas the Government was originally supposed to have decided on asking the Diet for further railway appropriations aggregating 100 million *yen*, spread over ten years, its actual demand is found to be only some 58 millions. Some claim that this reduction is a concession on the Cabinet's part to the declared views of the *Seiyukai*, but others, conspicuously the *Kokumin Shimbun*, affirm that the Government's intention remains unchanged, and that the projected outlays have merely been deferred.

In the last session of the Diet the Government submitted to the House of Peers an amended Criminal Code. It underwent some alterations at the hands of the House and was sent down to the Representatives, who, however, failed to pass it owing to lack of time. The bill has now again been submitted to the Peers, and as it embodies the amendments made by them last session, it will doubtless be passed without delay.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

It is stated that the step which led to the suspension of the Lower House was unexpectedly and suddenly resolved upon by the members of the Committee. They had imagined that the Cabinet attached chief importance to the question of naval increment and that the land tax would not be made a crucial problem. On discovering, however, that the Ministry was irrevocably determined to stand by its land-tax programme, the Committee decided to attack at once. Their decision was not made known to the parties in general. A whip was sent round desiring the members to be in their places but not stating the purpose of the summons. One reason assigned for this precipitance and secrecy is that the party leaders had some doubts as to the firmness of their followers and that they consequently thought it prudent to make an onset without allowing time for reflection. Unquestionably the whole affair was singularly expeditious. There have been few similar occurrences in Japanese parliamentary history.

As for the debate in the House, Count Katsura's speech inviting the Committee to reconsider the matter, was delivered in a calm and dignified manner. It produced an excellent impression. But of course the members had made up their minds. They were indisposed even to listen to Admiral Yamamoto, and he obtained a hearing only by insisting on his right. Viscount Yoshikawa's reason for intervening in the discussion was that the retrenchments recommended by the Opposition evidently included abandonment or suspension of works falling within the province of his Department of Communications.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi, speaking in support of the Government's Bill, pointed out that prior to the Restoration, the agricultural classes

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paid 13 million *koku* of rice by way of tax, which, at present market rates, meant 130 millions of *yen*. On the other hand, the national land tax and the local land rates now paid did not aggregate more than 7 million *koku*. Hence the land tax was lighter to-day by 60 million *yen* than it had been in the time antecedent to the assessment of 1873. Under such circumstances it could not be called rational to pretend that the farmers are over-taxed.

It will be observed that Mr. Taguchi's statement is even less favourable than the facts warrant. For he takes no account of the fact that the country's agricultural produce as well as its population have increased largely since 1873. If the Japanese paid 130 million *yen* in the form of land tax 29 years ago, the 70 millions they now pay should be put at probably 35 or 40 millions for purposes of comparison.

The members who imparted salt to the debate were Mr. Oishi Masami and Mr. Ozaki Yukio, especially the latter. Mr. Ozaki's mind is stored with humorous comparisons. They are not remarkable for dignity, but they serve the dual purpose he probably has in view, the purpose of amusing the House, and the purpose of inducing the members to treat their collisions with the Ministry in a light spirit.

It is said to have been the original intention of the Opposition to cut down the Budgetary expenditures freely, and thus to provide funds for naval increment. But the attitude of the Ministry exasperated the Committee and induced them to abandon their first purpose in favour of a vehement attack. No one seems to see as yet how any compromise may be found, and in some quarters it is anticipated that the Cabinet, having dissolved the Diet will leave to some other statesmen the duty of meeting the new House of Representatives. But there is no successful attempt to explain what would be gained by dissolution.

A leading member of the *Seiyu-kai* is represented as saying that if the Government surrenders on the point of the land tax, an arrangement can be easily effected, but that no other method of compromise is possible. What may be taken as tolerably certain is that the postponement of naval increment for a year would not cause any inconvenience.

The association of journalists hostile to the Cabinet held a meeting on the 15th and passed some vehemently emphatic resolutions to the effect that the Ministry had broken its pledges, betrayed its trust, done violence to constitutional institutions and showed contempt for the people. Who are "the people," we wonder.

There is of course a rumour that the Cabinet has tried to open negotiations with Marquis Ito and that the Marquis, fearing to be approached by both sides, has fled to Yugahara in Izu, where he is now enjoying the glorious weather.

Friday, Dec. 19.

The various parties held meetings on Wednesday morning to consider and discuss the situation. There were no signs of yielding. The members assured each other that they were determined to pursue their route over all obstacles, and that neither the prospect nor the fact of dissolution should deter them. Mr. Sugita Teiichi went so far as to declare that they should not be content with anything less than the complete "stoppage of the Ministry's breath."

Protestations of that nature were to be expected, and will be variously estimated. But what the thoughtful section of the public wanted to learn was why the Budget Committee took such a sudden course. Why were the rank and file of the two Parties unexpectedly and without a moment's notice asked to vote upon a measure of cardinal importance? Tokyo newspapers have suggested that the leaders feared to take their followers into their confidence lest the stormy outlook should cause waverings or disaffections. Evidently the men who had been treated in such a cavalier fashion entertained a similar suspicion, for they raised the question at the above meetings with considerable show of feeling. In the case of the Progressists Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei, an old campaigner, who seems to have been resting on his laurels during recent years, formulated a warmly worded query on the subject, and there resulted a tempest of a nature not altogether novel at Progressist meetings. We need not reproduce in detail what was said. The gist of it was simple enough. The leaders had no explanation to offer except that they had promised their *Seiyu-kai* friends to preserve secrecy, and when that excuse failed altogether to throw oil on the troubled waters, Mr. Oishi Masami stepped forward and avowed himself the guilty party. It was he that had given the pledge to the *Seiyu-kai*. If he had been wrong, he frankly apologised, but, after all, what more did they desire than the present situation? Had they not obtained everything they wanted, and was there any occasion to scrutinise the steps too closely? The meeting accepted that excuse good-humouredly. It was an excuse not inconsistent with Mr. Oishi Masami's official record, which shows that he is a disciple of the fine Catholic doctrine "the end justifies the means."

The responsibility of instituting such secret and sudden action having thus been shifted wholly to the shoulders of the *Seiyu-kai* leaders, the public was curious to hear the latter's explanation. They did not vouchsafe any explanation; or, at all events, any sufficient explanation. Summed up succinctly their plea is that they got mad. The chairman of the sub-committee alleges, indeed, that he acted in accordance with the exigencies of the situation, but inasmuch as he did not attempt to define what those exigencies had been, his plea can not be taken too seriously. The truth undoubtedly is that the members of committee became exasperated and put down their heads for a rush. They did not even consult their chief, Marquis Ito. What happened was that the two leaders of the House—the *Seiyu-kai* leader and the Progressist leader—held a secret conference on Monday night, and without breathing a word to any other member of the House, arranged for the introduction of a motion to change the order of the day in the Tuesday session, and for the issue of a whip to get all the members in their places. It was a veritable hole-and-corner business, and since secrecy is never adopted except where publicity would be dangerous, we must assume that the *Seiyu-kai* and Progressist leaders feared to take their followers into their confidence. In short, their mood was so angry that they determined to strike a hasty blow and create an irrevocable situation. As to what angered them, it is said to have been the manner of the Ministers' replies to questions. For "Ministers," however, we must read "Minister" in the singular. It is Baron Sone that has been again unfortunate. His mind does not appear to be in active sympathy with party politicians or parliamentary procedure as now conducted in Japan. Last session he nearly precipitated a collision, and this session he is said to have succeeded thoroughly. What a confession that is! So far as the public can discover, the sum of Baron Sone's offence was his suggestion to Mr. Oishi Masami that did the latter want to discuss questions of foreign policy, he would be better advised if he came to the private residence of the former for the purpose instead of raising such questions in open debate. Mr. Oishi seems to have taken umbrage at that kind of persiflage, and he "got even" by means of the "hole-and-corner" process, which, if we may accept his own statement, he himself suggested. Upon such a petty pivot do great affairs of State revolve.

Marquis Ito's position in the *Seiyu-kai* becomes more and more apocryphal. The original resolutions committing the Party to an attitude of opposition were taken without consulting the Marquis, who of all party leaders is nominally the most autocratic and to whose will his followers have openly pledged themselves to bow. And now it appears that a step involving open warfare was also taken without the least previous reference to the Marquis. Towards him also it was considered necessary to observe secrecy. History will pronounce an interesting verdict about all these doings.

At the Progressists meeting their parliamentary leader, Mr. Inukai Ki, took much trouble to explain that nothing like an alliance exists between the Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai*. They simply find themselves drawn into the same camp by temporary community of sentiment. We assume that this declaration was intended to appease the scruples of far-seeing Progressists, who have no fancy to see their Party commit suicide by effacing itself in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun* both urge compromise. They justly point out that the difference between the Ministry and the parties is altogether trivial and that an adjustment should be easy. Journals like the *Nippon*, of course, recommend war to the knife. But not even the *Nippon* attempts to show that anything more substantial than sentiment is at the bottom of the trouble. If a *via media* can not be found, the compromising disposition of Japanese politicians will greatly belie its record.

The Cabinet held a meeting on the afternoon of the 17th instant. Its resolution is not known, but the general impression is that there will be either a prolongation of the period of suspension or a dissolution. The former course would bring the Diet to the eve of New Year's recess, if not actually into the recess. Either dissolution or the Ministry's resignation would surprise many onlookers, ourselves among the number.

A local contemporary states, we observe, that it is regrettable that "there should be a breach of faith on the part of the Government in regard to the land tax," and then extenuates the incident by claiming that the present Cabinet can not justly be held responsible for the acts of its predecessors. Where is the breach of faith? In 1899 the

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Diet agreed that the land tax should be increased for a period of five years. What is now proposed is that the Diet should vote for repeating this fiscal measure for January 1st, 1904. Lest some unpractical purists should contend that to legislate for the "continuance" of the increased rate would be a violation of public engagements, the Ministry have carefully excluded the word "continue" from the Bill, and have drafted a project asking simply that from January 1st, 1904, the tax on urban land should be 5 per cent. and that on rural lands 3.3 per cent. If such action be a breach of faith, then it would follow that to propose an increase of the tax from April 1st, 1904, would be equally dishonest, and if from April, 1904, then equally from January or April, 1905, or any other year, so that in fine we arrive at the extraordinary proposition that because a certain impost was levied at one time for a fixed period, it must never be levied again throughout all ages. There is no breach of faith whatever. The only sentimental argument possible to the opponents of the tax is that the people would be disappointed by its re-imposition. But people always are disappointed when they find themselves required to pay an extra tax. Marquis Ito, it is observable, has not even hinted at the extravagant plea that because the Legislature takes explicitly finite action with regard to a fiscal question in 1899, it must not take similar action in 1904. What he has claimed is simply that the time is inopportune for renewing this particular tax.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

From Tientsin a telegram comes to the *Asahi Shimbun* saying that the place is flooded with privately struck copper coins, and that the market is demoralized. Viceroy Yuan, on his return from the south, found this unlooked for state of affairs, and immediately issued an edict limiting the circulation of these copper coins to the 20th of December, and promising that the severest penalties should be inflicted on any one striking or uttering them.

There has been a conflict between Chinese police and pirates at Taku. Ten police were proceeding to arrest some pirate when they met three of the latter. A fight ensued, in which two of the police were killed and one severely wounded. The constables managed, however, to apprehend one pirate; a remarkable exploit considering that they numbered 10 to the pirates' three.

Intelligence from Hongkong says that one half of the province of Kwangsi has fallen into the hands of the rebels, that General Ma has been killed, and that the capital, Kwei-lin, is in imminent peril. General Ma was sent recently from Chili to command the Government's forces in the province. He made himself famous in the Boxer time, and a few months ago he successfully quelled the insurrection near Jehol. It may prove, of course, that this news is very greatly exaggerated. The Kwangsi rebellion has been shrouded in mystery since its commencement. At first it was said to be a formidable affair. Then came persistent statements from foreign sources that rumour had indulged in more than its wonted hyperbole, and that not a ripple of excitement was observable at places previously said to be seething with tumult. Naturally these assurances convinced the public. Still, from time to time, stories in a different sense continued to come from the province, and finally the Central Government's despatch of such an officer as General Ma showed that in Peking the rebellion was not under-rated. If these latest accounts be confirmed, there may be valid cause for uneasiness. It was in Kwangsi that the Taipings had their origin, and their first signal success was the capture of Kwei-lin. The analogy is suggestive.

Monday, Dec. 15.

News from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Empress Dowager recently assembled all the Ministers of State, and admonished them that no time should be lost in organizing essential reforms. The completion of preparations within the course of next year ought, Her Majesty said, to be an object constantly kept in view. It is inferred that the Empress Dowager is beginning to think seriously of retiring from the active discharge of administrative functions.

Troubles have again broken out in the neighbourhood of Jehol, and the Peking Government has despatched a special commissioner to deal with them.

It is stated by the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent, that Viceroy Yuan, on his return from the south, memorialized the Throne to the effect that the cotton-spinning industry and other enterprises of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung do not pay and can not be regarded as profitable or well managed affairs. With regard to the telegraphs and mercantile marine, which are under the direction of Taotai Shêng, the Viceroy's verdict is that so much nepotism exists in the selection of employees as to interfere with the successful working of these enterprises. In consequence of this memorial, the telegraphs and the China Merchants S.S. affairs have been removed from Shêng's control and placed under that of Viceroy Yuan. The *Jiji's* correspondent does not say, however, what effect the memorial has produced upon Chang Chih-tung's undertakings. They have been long known to be unprofitable, but during Chang's tenure of power at Wu-chang no one in authority came forward to condemn his doings. That the truth should be told about them in Peking is very proper, of course. But it is a thousand pities that enterprises undertaken in a spirit of progress should prove the means of discrediting the old Viceroy at the close of his illustrious career, and it is not less lamentable that they should serve to impair the relations between him and Viceroy Yuan, for when these men cease to work together, the cause of China's advancement must suffer.

An Imperial Decree just issued in Peking says that the training of soldiers is conspicuously good in Chili and Hupeh, and directs that officers from other provinces shall be sent there for instruction. Viceroys Yuan and Chang are instructed to arrange the details of this arrangement.

Another Decree declares that secrecy, which is essential to the proper service of telegraphs, being unobtainable so long as the lines, or any part of them, remain in private hand, steps must at once be taken, under the direction of Viceroys Chang and Yuan, to buy up all telegraphs now in private possession and to place them under official control.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is to go to Peking and be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. We should imagine that some change at the Foreign Office is inevitable. Sir Ernest Satow can not possibly continue in friendly relations with a man who has behaved with such flagrant duplicity as Prince Ching, and even if Sir Ernest were replaced, his successor would have the same difficulty. There is no other instance, we imagine, of a Foreign Minister who has been publicly denounced for duplicity by the Government of a friendly Power. Indeed it is surprising that Great Britain has not already announced her intention of not allowing any Representative of hers to hold intercourse with Prince Ching.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

It is alleged that Viceroy Yuan, when received in audience on his return to Peking, made some strong statements to the detriment of Chang Chih-tung. He charged the old Viceroy with being a visionary who set his mind on great achievements and did not reflect sufficiently on the means of carrying them out, so that by degrees he had contracted heavy debts to foreigners, and in the issue the chief industries of Hupeh would probably pass into foreign hands.

Another high official against whom Viceroy Yuan raised his voice was Taotai Shêng. That fact was announced in previous telegrams and is now confirmed. But we must warn our readers that all these stories have no basis more solid than conjecture. Yuan Shih-kai has certainly made some strong representations to the Throne. That much seems trustworthy. But as to the exact nature of the representations it is evidently impossible to speak with assurance.

The Peking Syndicate, which is chiefly a British Association, is said to be projecting an important extension of the central line, for which it has already obtained a concession. If it carries out its new plan the provinces of Shansi, Honan, Anhui and Nanhwei will all be brought into railway connection.

The new Viceroy of the Liang-kiang, Wei Kuang-tao, is said to have memorialized the Throne, and to have obtained permission for the despatch of an increased number of students to Japan. The *N.-C. Daily News* has this to say about Wei:—

H. E. Wei's record leads us to expect that he will make an excellent successor to his countryman, the late Baron Liu. Like so many of his countrymen who have obtained high rank, it was as a soldier that he first attracted notice. Employed almost exclusively hitherto in the north-west, he was never a friend of Tung Fu-hsiang, and he was transferred from the Shen-Kan provinces to the Yun-Kuei in 1901 because it was feared that Tung Fu-hsiang would not be very comfortable under Wei's rule. By those who know him he is reported to be an official of strict integrity, moderately conservative, but open-minded, and he is, it will be remembered, one of the four officials indicated in Baron Liu's deathbed memorial as his possible successors.

Friday, Dec. 19.

It is stated that the Chinese Government is planning the establishment of a State bank in Peking, and that Mr. Wu, Chinese Representative in Washington, having been instructed to advise his nationals in America to make deposits in the Bank, reports successful efforts in that direction.

Mr. Hu, a Chinese official of whom we have not hitherto heard, and his wife are reported to be making arrangements for the despatch of some 20 girl students to Japan.

Mr. Wang, who is to come to Japan as superintentent of Chinese students, has been instructed, it is said, to collect while in Tokyo all information such as may serve the Chinese Government in carrying out ts intention of taking Japanese models for its new educational system.

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MR. UCHIDA ON THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

It is seldom that a Chef de Mission permits himself to speak publicly of the country to which he is accredited. There might be more frankness in this respect, but we can scarcely expect it where the slightest transgression of the line of propriety might involve a serious solecism. Mr. Uchida, who represents Japan at the Chinese Court, was recently entertained by the Chino-Korean Association (*Shin-Kan Kyokai*), on which occasion he delivered a speech of the highest interest, for not only does exceptional value attach to the opinions of any Japanese publicist about Chinese affairs, but Mr. Uchida himself is a special authority. His address was of considerable length, too long to reproduce verbatim within the limits of the space at our disposal. We shall therefore make a careful *resumé* of it.

1.—THE FUTURE OF POLITICS AND OF BUSINESS IN CHINA.—It is essential to distinguish between "political China" and "business China." Of course politics and business are closely related, but so far as China is concerned, whatever her politics be, the development of business is certain. For she has granted various privileges to Western nationals, who, in accordance with such treaty-conferred rights, will engage in sundry enterprises. Thus let her government or her politics be what they may, her material progress is assured. She may not open herself, but foreigners will open her, willy nilly. Nevertheless progress will come in the field of politics also.

2.—THE FUTURE OF THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.—Considering the progress of events in Peking, some persons allege that the Government has reverted to a conservative policy. That is a mistake. Nothing could be more erroneous than to imagine that the Boxer troubles were the outcome of a reactionary movement towards old fashions. Undoubtedly the leaders of the movement utilized conservative sentiments, where profit could be drawn from them. But struggles for power take place in Europe and America also, and in Japan too. One must not forget that the methods adopted by the promoters of such struggles are often difficult of analysis by outsiders. "This is not the place for me to enter into any explanation of the origin of that Boxer commotion."

[It may be here noted that, according to a genealogical table of the Chinese Imperial Family recently published by Dr. Ariga in the *Gwaiko Jiho*, the succession to the Throne belongs to Prince Twan. But the Empress-Dowager passed him over, and the fact caused him much umbrage, the upshot being that he stirred up the conservatives for his own purposes. His real object was not to drive out foreigners at all. Such is Mr. Ariga's opinion. Whether Mr. Uchida holds the same view, we do not know.]

This affair and its issue, Mr. Uchida went on to observe, may be compared to the things that happened in Japan at the time of the Restoration, when the Choshu people set themselves to drive away foreign ships. Probably a similar purpose animated the principal actors in both instances (*i.e.* utilizing the anti-foreign feeling to overthrow the Bakufu in the case of Japan and to upset the present Government in the case of China). Of course, among the members of the Central Government in China, there are not many that can be said to be truly liberal in their views, but, on the other hand, they are not all bigoted conservatives as Japanese journals make out. Thus the Empress Dowager and the Emperor are thoroughly resolved to open widely the door that has been closed for so many centuries, and to freely welcome foreigners, nor can it be doubted that their determination will bear good fruit. It is owing to that cause that from the Princes downwards there is a general disposition to be friendly to foreigners, and so long as the door is not closed, there will be a steady advance in the right direction. The sound of the railway can be heard within the precincts of the Imperial Palace to-day, and it is scarcely conceivable that, whosoever may come into power, the iron horse can be driven out or the door closed again. Conservatism may indeed raise its head once more, and there may be struggles for political power, not unattended by tragic incidents. But such things will belong to the rank of fortuitous occurrences. Provided that China makes no blunder great enough to bring the question of her partition into the field of practical politics, the Government will be steadily pushed forward by the pressure of the outer world, as was the case with the Bakufu Government in Japan at the time of the Restoration. No nation, be it ever so great, can resist the force of civilization. Look at the cases of Germany at Kiao-chow and Russia in Liao-tung. From the point of view of politics and of international morality there may be much to say in this context, but there can not be any doubt that commerce and industry in Shantung and Shangking will be promoted by these events. Such are not the methods by which one would desire to see the cause of progress promoted, but the fact of its promotion is indisputable. If China does not open of her own accord, she will be opened by abnormal processes.

3.—RAILWAYS ARE THE CHIEF INSTRUMENT FOR OPENING CHINA.—The countries that have obtained concessions for building railways in China are England, Russia, America, Germany, Belgium and France. Between them they are entitled to construct some 8,000 miles, and they have already opened 2,673 miles to traffic; that is to say one-third of the whole. Of the Peking-Hankow (the Lu-Han) Road, which is now being quickly built, 440 miles are to be finished this year, and as the total length is 800 miles, only 360 remain to be constructed. In Shantung again, a line has been already built from Tsing-tau on Kiao-chou Bay, to Wei-hien, a distance of about 100 miles, and will surely be carried to Hainan before long. A number of experts have of late been engaged in Japan, and the American road from Hankow to Canton seems likely to be pushed forward with expedition. Thus in five or ten years China will have a much greater length of railways than Japan. As to the effect that will be produced on China when the main-trunk line, 1,500 miles long, runs southward from Peking to Canton *viâ* Hankow, which has been well called the Chicago of China, there can not be much doubt. A certain publicist has said that if the Yangtse flowed north and south instead of east and west, China's history would have been very different. He spoke truly. And now the huge empire will have a means of communication from north to south in the shape of that great instrument of civilization, the railway, which road will by and by connect with the Trans-Asian line, so that England will be brought within two weeks' journey of Canton. Branch lines, too, will be built in every direction, forming so many further doors of admission to the immense market, while, at the same time, England and France will be pushing up from the south, so that the whole aspect of the Middle Kingdom will be changed.

4.—INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.—China will hereafter become a great manufacturing country like America. Occidentals will vie with one another to start industries in China. The Japanese ought to do the same, combining with Chinese for the purpose. The customs of the two peoples are alike, and they are neighbours. Their cöoperation could not fail to present many convenient features. Now is the time for the Japanese to apply themselves to this work.

6.—WHAT THE JAPANESE SHOULD TAKE NOTE OF.—Most of the Japanese that go to China have no capital. Their idea is to make a fortune by one *coup*. If they undertake anything they have to seek here and there for money, and sometimes their only resource is to deceive one another. The inevitable result is that they forfeit their opportunities. Men worthy of confidence ought to go there, and enter into partnership with Chinese or Europeans.

Japanese engineers have been employed for the purposes of the Hankow-Canton Railway. No doubt there will be a growing demand in China for Japanese experts, and Japan should make it a point to educate a corresponding supply.

Merchants importing goods into China, should themselves go there and study the tastes of their customers.

Means of communication in northern China are much inferior to those in the south. That is specially apparent in winter. But it has now been found that Chingwang-tao is open all the year round. Thus there will be a better steamship service. There ought to be a vessel at least once a week. What may be hoped is that fast steamers will perform the trip from Moji to Chingwang-tao in a day and a half. That may sound like idle talk, but the time will probably come when there will be a steamer every day from Japan to North China.

THE QUESTION OF ANIMALS.

Philosophy is a very fine thing in its way but there is often an exceedingly exasperating element in its manner of dealing with the practical issues of every-day life. The fact is illustrated by Baron Kato Hiroyuki's remarks on cruelty to animals, as epitomized in our last Monthly Summary of the Religious Press. Dr. Kato's arguments tend to invest the whole subject with an atmosphere of academical insouciance. One rises from the perusal of his essay with a bewildered impression that the rules which ought to guide men's treatment of dumb animals have never been profoundly discussed or distinctly formulated, and that really the principles underlying the problem are still in too nebulous a state for the practical man to give himself much concern about them. Perhaps Dr. Kato merely intended to suggest to the Japanese Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that as no such association has ever previously existed in Japan, and as the Japanese people have hitherto obeyed instinct only in their behaviour towards animals, it would be well to educate a clear understanding on the subject before attempting to enforce any line of conduct. But to us the distinguished Professor's remarks are very disheartening in the sense that they relegate to the halls of the academy a question which ought to have been carried long ago into the field of practical life in Japan. After all, the rule is surely simple enough. Every unnecessary hardship inflicted on a dumb creature is criminal cruelty and should be punished as such. A great deal of cruelty

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is necessary. So long as man compels animals to work for him, so long will they have to suffer. How much they suffer we can not tell. but it is easy to conjecture what terrible pain and torment even a merciful man may unwittingly inflict on an animal when he forces it to apply its whole muscular strength to the discharge of heavy tasks with little regard to the state of its health. That, however, must remain among the inevitable imperfections of the very imperfect system under which humanity lives, moves and has its being. What is not inevitable is that needless suffering should be inflicted, as is the case when daily in the streets of Tokyo horses are compelled to drag weights far above their strength, and when cattle are carried on the decks of ships without any protection against the effects of rough weather. We sincerely trust that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (*Dobutsu-gyakutai-boshi-kai*) will not allow itself to be diverted from its humane work by any doubts about the proper limitations of its merciful functions, and that its practical purview will soon extend beyond the apparently narrow range hitherto reached.

MR. OKURA ON CHINA.

Mr. Okura Kihachiro returned on the 12th instant from his trip up the Yangtse, and has been interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*. He says that the two convictions derived by him from his observations are, first, the necessity of effort in China by Japanese business men; and, second, the need of accumulating a reserve in the national treasury. He was startled by what he saw in the Yangtse — English and German war ships and commercial vessels plying constantly on the river, and English and German settlements in a flourishing state, whereas scarcely a Japanese ship could be discovered and the Japanese settlements were abandoned to weeds and decay. There is need, he thinks, of a bank of China and Japan, like the Russo-Chinese Bank, and he sees no reason to share the common apprehension that such an enterprise would not pay. On the contrary, he believes that with good management it would be profitable. It might lend money on the security of railways and mines with a prospect of favourable returns. He fully approves of naval increment as essential to supporting Japan's position in the East, but he deems nothing more necessary than the accumulation of a gold reserve. Certainly that would be a difficult task, seeing that Japan has to pay interest amounting to some ten million *yen* on her foreign debt, which, although much less than China's corresponding liability of 60 millions, is large in proportion to the relative resources of the two empires. Nevertheless a reserve can be accumulated if only administrative expenses be resolutely cut down. It is to that the Diet should apply itself vigorously. There can not be the least doubt that large administrative reforms could be effected. On the other hand, Mr. Okura sees no reason whatever for restoring the land tax to its original figure. The people can bear the burden perfectly well. He would leave the tax as it is, applying the proceeds to naval increment, and he would employ the results of administrative economies to form a reserve for the promotion of enterprises in China.

A LOTTERY IN SHANGHAI.

The Municipal Council in Shanghai having intimated in the minutes of a meeting held by it on the 13th of November, that it is strongly inclined to favourably regard a proposal from a Chinaman who is willing to pay $150,000 annually for a monopoly of the right to conduct a lottery in the Settlement, the Revd. C. E. Darwent, of the Union Church, preached a sermon against the project and the *N.-C. Daily News* strongly endorses him. The ground taken by the Council is that no possibility exists of stopping the sale of lottery tickets, as now carried on in the Settlement, and that the thing might at least be managed in an orderly manner were it legalized and duly controlled. Probably there is some other reason, for that is scarcely worthy to be called a reason at all. There are a great many offences against good morals that can not be effectually checked by any machinery that human ingenuity has ever devised, but the inevitable existence of sinners is not a conclusive argument in favour of legalizing sin. There is just one case, a well known case, where legalizing has the recommendation that it conduces to public health, but truly we fail to see how any plea of the kind can be put forward on behalf of licensing lotteries. Manila was a by-word for many a year because of its lottery. Is Shanghai to emulate the Luzon city in that respect? We should be sorry indeed to learn that a settlement where a majority of the residents are British subjects, had degraded itself by deliberately introducing a most demoralizing influence into the daily life not only of its foreign population but also of its Chinese. The Council seems to have borrowed heart of grace from the fact that there is an authorized official lottery in Kiao-chow, but as the *N.-C. Daily News* justly remarks:—"It is possible that our Settlement has much to learn from its artificial imitators like Kiao-chow and Dalny, but this is beginning at the wrong end."

FROM EAST TO WEST.

We are parted, my friend, by the wild wide sea
And the severing hand of Time,
And alone, amid strangers, I long for thee,
In this distant Eastern clime.
And I long for the English songbirds' note
And the silvery vesper chime.

Here the air is laden with scented flowers,
And the mournful nightingale
In sweet, sad songs, tells the long still hours
His lovelorn joyless tale.
And the moon casts down a flickering light
Through the dark cloud's rended veil.

And I long, how I long, for the cowslip meads,
And the banks where the roses blow;
And the king-cups, half hidden among the reeds,
In the marsh by the stream below;
And the bleat of the lambs in the fields away
Where the ox-eyed daisies grow.

But I long still more for the sound of thy voice,
And the clasp of thy loving hand,
And to see by thy smile, oh friend of my choice,
That long years in a distant land
Have not stolen from me the Love of my youth
Nor a soul that can understand.

M.K.

PROJECTED BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

A bill providing for the establishment of a Bank of China and Japan has been submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet. It is to be a joint stock company with a fifty years' charter, and a capital of 20 million *yen*, of which the Government supplies 6 millions, paying it over in 2 years, and the remaining 14 millions will be offered to the public, the shares to be paid up in four years. Among the functions to be undertaken by the Bank are: (1) the lending of money on the security of immovable property or ships, such loans to be repaid by yearly installments or at a fixed time; (2) the making of loans for fixed periods on the security of public bonds, company's debentures, company's shares or other valuable documents, as well as on that of goods; (3) the making of other loans; (4) the handling of Chinese Government funds; (5) the management of deposits or entrusted funds; undertaking the floating of public loans or company's loans; the discounting of bills, the selling, or buying of specie or ingots, &c. The Bank's branches in foreign countries are to be empowered to receive deposits at compound interest and to issue premium-bearing bonds. The Bank is to have a president and two vice-presidents nominated by the Government; together with four or more directors and three or more managing directors elected by the shareholders. The Bank is to set aside 2 per cent. of its profits as a reserve for maintenance of capital; and a similar reserve for equalization of dividends.

NAVAL COALING RECORDS.

A Honolulu dispatch of Nov. 17th stated that the U.S. cruiser *New York* established a naval coaling record for the world on the previous day. We extract the following:—

The *New York* set a record for coaling yesterday, which it is said beats all other records on a man-of-war of any navy and in any port. In six hours she put aboard 850 tons of coal. On Sunday 350 tons were placed on board a lighter and the lighter brought around to the port side of the cruiser. The other 500 tons of the amount required was put on the wharf at which the cruiser is lying, on the starboard side. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the band attached to the vessel was sent up on the bridge with orders from Captain Mackenzie to play lively tunes and to keep them going. The band obeyed the order to the letter. And to the music of the band the coaling began and was kept up. The coaling was done entirely by the crew of the vessel. The Jackies trundled wheelbarrows filled with coal at a trot. There was rivalry between those at work on the lighter and those at work on the wharf. Coal went into the bunkers at a phenomenal rate, and at 1 o'clock the last of the 850 tons went in, the ship was coaled and the world's naval vessel coaling record was broken.

The coaling average of the *New York* is thus 141.7 tons. Leaving entirely out of consideration the performances of the British cruiser *Terrible* at Hongkong and Singapore in the present year (272.7 tons, and 302 tons per hour respectively) because in both cases the coal was placed on the ship's deck by coolies, the following figures made at Portsmouth in 1891 will stand some comparison with the Honolulu "world's naval vessel coaling record"—the work in each case being done entirely by the ships' crews:—

	Tons shipped.	Average per hour.
Hannibal	943	170
Prince George	1,520	187.7
Resolution	1,215	169.5
Majestic	1,230	200.3
Mars	1,070	203.78.

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THE FINANCIAL POSITION IN TIENTSIN.

Monday, Dec. 15.

A long telegram from the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent, dated the 11th of December, contains a gloomy review of the financial situation in Tientsin. The credit of Chinese banks, we read, has fallen so low that a thousand-tael note circulates at less than one-fourth of its face value, and transactions have been practically reduced to a ready-money basis. The foreign banks decline to receive any Chinese notes unless the issuing bank is guaranteed by the Viceroy. They are consulting His Excellency on the subject, but the Viceroy naturally hesitates about pledging himself to any large extent. There are about 200 Chinese banks in Tientsin, but of these not more than 55 enjoy the Viceroy's confidence, and it is stated that whereas the volume of paper in circulation over the signatures of these banks amounts to some seven million taels, only about two millions have the Viceroy's security. Thus, when settling day comes, there will be an extensive crash. There is an officially instituted bank, but its capital being only five hundred thousand taels, it has no strength adequate to deal with such an emergency, and nothing remains except to have recourse to the foreign banks. The *Asahi's* correspondent alleges that the origin of the trouble is to be sought in the exodus of specie produced during recent years by the excess of imports over exports, the result of which has been that the hard-money reserves of the Chinese banks have disappeared, leaving a large volume of unsecured notes. Further, since the Boxer troubles foreign banks have shown much reluctance to handle Chinese notes, the effect upon the latter's credit being of course, disastrous. It is stated that this subject received the earnest attention of the foreign municipal authorities during their tenure of office, but they failed altogether to devise any remedy. This year the exodus of specie has greatly exceeded that of any previous season. The correspondent adds that, with the exception of the *Busei-gumi*, all the Japanese firms in Tientsin have suffered heavy losses, and that even the silver coins struck officially are greatly debased.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Financial affairs seem to be in a very troubled condition in Tientsin. Allusion has already been made to the fact that the market is flooded with privately coined *cash* which have depreciated to a mere fraction of their face value. The latest news is that Viceroy Yuan, on his return from the south, issued a proclamation interdicting the circulation of these *cash* after the 19th December, The food-stores consequently refused to exchange any commodities for *cash*, and distress at once declared itself among the lower orders, many of whom never see any kind of money except copper coins from year's end to year's end. Several riots on a small scale are said to have taken place, and the food-shops having closed their doors, the people are crowding to the Viceroy's *yamen* with parcels of *cash* which they demand to have exchanged for some form of currency that will buy bread. Under these circumstances the local government has provided a million and a half strings of good *cash* which will be exchanged freely against the debased coins, and should that step prove insufficient, silver notes will be employed. It will be remembered that the volume of private *cash* said to be in circulation is estimated at eight million taels. Probably that is an exaggeration, for at the original rate of a thousand cash to the tael, it would follow that every adult member of the Tientsin population is in possession of some thirty strings of cash.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

The Russo-Japanese Association had a meeting at the Maple Club on the evening of the 15th instant. The Russian Representative, M. Iswolsky, and M. Alexieff were among the guests, and the principal members of the Society present were Count Matsukata, Viscount Yenomoto, Baron Honda and Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune. M. Iswolsky, having thanked the Association for appointing him an honorary President, observed that since his coming to Japan he had noticed the organization of numerous societies and associations for the promotion of various objects, and he inferred a highly active and progressive condition of the public mind, as well as an abundant spirit of patriotism and independence. The Russo-Japanese Association seemed to be a natural outcome of the time. Economics were the most important element of national strength, and in the competition of countries it was by economical forces that history was shaped. This was the competition of peace which brought nations closer together, and it was this that concerned Russia and Japan in the Far East. The Minister rejoiced to think that it was so, and regarded it as a matter of mutual congratulation. Nothing was more essential to the promotion of that purpose than a mutual understanding, a mutual knowledge of one another's circumstances and conditions. A meeting like that of this evening furnished evidence that this was appreciated and that the two peoples desired to meet everywhere in friendly and mutually appreciative rivalry. The spread of accurate and frank information about the affairs of the two nations was of cardinal importance in furthering the amicable objects they had at heart, and he trusted that the Association would spare no efforts in that sense. Facilities for mutual acquaintance had been greatly increased of late. When he himself was appointed three years ago to represent his country at the Court of Japan, he had jestingly remarked to a friend that he was going to the nearest diplomatic post to Russia. What he had then said in joke might now be said in earnest, for the Trans-Asian Railway had almost made neighbours of Japan and Russia, and any Japanese contemplating commercial or industrial enterprises on Russian soil, could now proceed thither himself, and make all the necessary investigations instead of relying on the reports of others. M. Iswolsky concluded by expressing regret at his approaching departure from Japan, but he declared that as the first honorary President of the Association its welfare should be an object to him even in his new post, and he would not fail to work for the promotion of its aims.

M. Alexieff, having explained that although he himself was nothing more than a lieutenant of Mr. de Witte's he could affirm that the Minister's attention was closely directed to the development of Far-Eastern trade and industry, and that the organization of an Association proposing to itself the promotion of those ends was most welcome to all Russian subjects.

THE BIG STEAMERS.

The *Daily Mail* contains the following information, wired by a correspondent in St. Paul, Minnesota :—

Mr. James Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who is Mr. Pierpont Morgan's principal ally in "combining" American railways, has almost completed the final step in a gigantic attempt to acquire the Oriental trade for the United States. Having arranged cheap railway connections between the Eastern and Southern States and the Pacific Coast, he will in December launch a number of new giant cargo steamers, the first of a new fleet for Pacific commerce. The ships are of 28,000 tons, each being equal to the combined capacity of the *Campania* and the *Lucania*. Mr. Hill, in an interview, said to me :—"We don't aim to secure the European trade to the Pacific through America, but we wish to divert the American Eastern trade now going through the Suez Canal. Our Eastern business has doubled in a year. We are prepared to run our steamers at bare expenses if necessary, they being only incidentals to us, and feeders for our railway." Mr. Hill added that should America not amend her navigation laws it might be necessary to run the new Pacific fleet under the British flag, English laws being more convenient and less costly.

Of course the "number" of ships to be launched this month is only two. But that is a secondary consideration. The point of interest is the possibility of working such immense vessels profitably. Very likely they will get the main share of the passenger traffic, but how they are to fill up with cargo is a mystery. So far as Japan is concerned, a special organization for collecting cargo would be essential, unless it is in contemplation to keep the steamers waiting for weeks, perhaps months, and even to send them from port to port seeking. Were there a possibility of gathering twenty or thirty thousand tons of cargo at one place by a certain date, Mr. Hill's venture would look more promising. But who is to undertake such work and carry it out successfully? The Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone have the necessary organization, and they certainly will not employ their machinery to assist a company which will be competing with them on the Pacific. Besides, how many ports are there in the Far East capable of receiving such vessels, and where can they be docked in the event of an accident? Mr. Hill is an eminently long-headed man. It is scarcely conceivable that he should not have taken all these things into consideration. But if so, he has preserved silence most successfully.

METHODS OF WAR.

We read in the *Independent* that at a banquet in honour of the foreign delegates attending the opening of the New York Chamber of Commerce's new building, General Young, who will soon succeed General Miles in the command of the United States Army, denounced the carpet critics who had defamed the American troops in the Philippines, for whom he claimed that they were the most humane that had ever waged war. He asserted that the Philippine campaign would have ended much sooner but for the intense desire of the American people to carry it on in an easy and persuasive way. "A Japanese or a German army would have taken a different course." We do not know whether the words here marked as quotation were actually used by General Young. At all events, they embody a statement attributed to him by the *Independent*. There have been ample opportunities in history to furnish material for judging the quality of German warfare, so we do not venture to challenge General Young's views on that point, whatever we may ourselves think about it. But have there been suffici-

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ent opportunities for judging Japanese methods? Is it fair to class Japanese soldiers and officers in a category different from that to which American officers and soldiers belong, in the matter of humanity? To attempt to disprove a sweeping assertion like that of General Young would be an endless task. In such a case the *onus probandi* rests on the maker of the assertion. But under any circumstances such allegations are lamentably wanting in tact when they come from an officer in the position of General Young.

It is difficult, however, to know exactly what kind of war has the approval of General Young. The *Independent* makes him say that the most humane war is one "fast, furious and bloody from the beginning." Doubtless that is the species of warfare that inflicts a minimum of suffering in the long run. Hence it would appear that the General constructively applauds German and Japanese methods as the most humane, though he assigns a different opinion to the American civilian population.

THE SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Siam arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon in the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China*. The ship was signalled from Inuboye in the morning and was expected to arrive at two o'clock but it was half an hour later ere she approached the Quarantine ship to undergo examination. At twenty-two minutes to four salutes were fired by the larger war-ships in port. These are the *Chinyen* and *Fuso*, with two torpedo-boat destroyers; the *Mahachahkrin*, the Siamese Royal yacht, the *Oregon*, U.S. battleship; and the *Kurik*, Russian cruiser. These vessels and practically all the mercantile shipping in the harbour were dressed with flags.

Landing under a salute from the warships the Prince made a short stay at the Imperial resting villa and proceeded to Tokyo by a special train at 4.40 p.m.

Among those who received His Royal Highness were Count Toda, and Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies in the Imperial Household, and Lord Abbot Otani Koson of the Eastern Honganji.

The principal journals of Tokyo publish leading articles welcoming the coming of the Prince Royal of Siam. The *Jiji Shimpo* notes that among all Eastern Powers Siam alone has followed the same progressive route as Japan, and though the Kingdom is now held in an Anglo-French vise and is severely pressed by France, its progressive impulses are happily not checked. The relations between Japan and Siam have gradually grown closer in recent years, and may ultimately become as intimate as those between this empire and its neighbours, China and Korea. The *Jiji* speaks also in very high terms of the young Prince, and welcomes him heartily.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that while Japan, China and Korea are the only countries in the northern Far East that retain their independence, Siam is the sole country in the south, and she has Japan's fullest sympathy. If Japanese history during the *Meiji* era can be of any service to Siam, it will be a matter of sincere congratulation to this country.

The *Chuo Shimbun* notes that the two countries, Japan and Siam, have had friendly relations for 300 years; that Japan became one of the leading Powers after her war with China; that the responsibility devolves on her of spreading civilization in the Far East, and that she desires now to resuscitate her old friendship with Siam and to increase it.

The Crown Prince of Siam was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress at 5 p.m. on the 18th instant, and subsequently dined with Their Majesties in the *Homei-den*. There were present several Imperial Princes and Princesses, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Siamese Minister and others.

At 11 a.m. on the 18th the Emperor proceeded to the Shiba Detached Palace to return the visit of the Prince.

TRANSMISSION OF MAILS.

Truly it is difficult to endorse the complaints published against the procedure of the Japanese Post Office in the case of mails by the S.S. *Tartar*. What happened seems to have been that the Canadian Postmaster General, having notified the Japanese postal authorities that, according to an announcement from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter would not hold itself responsible for any mails except those transmitted by certain steamers, the Japanese Authorities took steps to stop the transmission of mails by the *Tartar*, which was not included among the steamers indicated. We do not see what other course the Tokyo Post Office could have taken. There is a suggestion that it might have allowed the mails to go forward by the *Tartar*, and then have given subsequent effect to the Canadian discrimination. But it is not difficult to imagine what kind of outcry would have been raised if, after that course had been adopted, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's disavowal of responsibility had borne practical fruit in the case of the *Tartar's* mails. The entire onus would have rested, and rightly too, on the shoulders of the Japanese Authorities. In our opinion the only query that can be fairly raised is whether due expedition was employed in issuing the notice about the discrimination. It appears that the Canadian despatch bore date November 6th, and since the *Tartar* did not leave Yokohama until December 13th, there should have been ample leisure to convey to the public information sufficiently timely to prevent any disappointment, whereas the information was not published until the eve of the steamer's sailing, when many important letters had already been mailed. The Tokyo Post Office, in the interest of its own reputation, ought to explain that point.

READERS.

On the 17th instant, 125 members of the Judiciary and the Police instituted a strict scarch at 18 places in Tokyo, commencing with the well-known book store, *Kinko-do*. The reason of this extraordinary measure was that two school inspectors of the Department of Education, one of whom is no longer in the service, are supposed to have accepted "consideration" from the recently formed book-store trust, to advocate the use of readers compiled and issued by the trust, and that a sudden search for proofs was considered necessary. The results of the search are not known. There are all kinds of rumours about this matter of readers, but we refrain from repeating them in the absence of certain information.

KOREA.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

We are not surprised to find that the rumour of Li Yong-ik being in hiding at the house of a German lady is indirectly contradicted. The latest news is that Mr. Stein, the Russian Chargé Affaires, has assured the Japanese Representative, Mr. Hayashi, that Russia does not seek to derive any advantage from the asylum her Legation affords to Li Yong-ik, and that she has not made any offer of a loan to Korea. The *Kokumin's* correspondent sends this news. Is it probable that the presence of a fugitive from the laws of his country in the Russian Legation would be openly acknowledged by the Russian Representative? And if that incredible tale be swallowed, what is to be said about the superfluous loan assurance—superfluous because any offer of a loan to Korea by Russia without previously consulting Japan would be a distinct breach of the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention? The public must reconcile itself, however, to hear many strange things about the Li Yong-ik affair before the political sea in Seoul ceases to seethe.

Monday, Dec. 15.

News comes from Seoul to the effect that the members of the Cabinet having continued to importune the Emperor for the punishment of Li Yong-ik, His Majesty issued a decree directing that no more memorials should be presented on this subject. It is stated, however, that three of the country's leading statesmen, including the aged and influential Cho Pyong-sik, are resolved not to be deterred by this injunction.

The directors of the Seoul-Fusan Railway organized an entertainment on the 12th instant, to celebrate the opening of a twelve-miles section of the road.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram dated the 13th, which says that the whole Korean Cabinet has resigned, and that all the Ministers will be changed except Min Chhong-meuk, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and Cho Pyong-sik, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus far the following new appointments have been made:—

Cho Chong-kyu, Minister of the Household.
Kim Kyong-ho, Minister of Home Affairs.
Li Kwi-tong, Minister of Justice.

It is alleged that these appointments indicate a policy of conciliation, but that the relations between Lady Om and the Prince Imperial are strained, and that the former has fallen sick. The Palace is guarded by troops under Cho Pong-hwan.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Affairs seem to have settled down in Seoul. So, at least, the correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* reports, but the *Asahi's* correspondent is not optimistic.

Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative in Seoul, is to leave Korea on the 20th instant for Tokyo.

A TEA SYNDICATE.

All the important tea merchants and several of the unimportant having made due application to Mr. Otani Kahei, a syndicate has been formed under the name of *Nihon Seicha Yushitsu Gomei-kai*, or "The Japan Tea Exporters' Union." Mr. Komada left Yokohama on the 17th instant to bring the syndicate into touch with the American market.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who commands the United States Army, is now in Japan, on his return from the Philippines where he has been on a tour of inspection. He is accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Mans, his Aide-de-Camp. The distinguished officer purposes to journey homeward by the Trans-Asian Railway, special facilities having been furnished by the Imperial Russian Government.

On the 13th instant at 8 a.m. the Girls School of the Society of Friends in the Mita district of Tokyo was destroyed by fire. The conflagration had its origin in a kitchen stove, and as the buildings were situated on high ground and there was a strong wind blowing, no possibility existed of checking the flames. Happily no injury to life or limb is reported. The school had 27 boarders and over 60 day-scholars.

Our readers have not forgotten the apprehension of a guard on the Japan Railway last month, in consequence of the police's idea that some indignity had been put upon an Imperial Prince. It is now stated that the Chief Inspector of Police in Tochigi prefecture has been severely reprimanded for ordering this arrest.

An accident occurred at the Hokoku colliery in Fukuoka prefecture on the 10th instant. Owing to a landslip over 200 men were cut off from all communication and great fears were entertained for their safety. Ultimately, however, they were all rescued without injury.

Count Sano's funeral took place on the 12th instant, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. In spite of exceedingly inclement weather a great concourse of mourners assembled, all the leading members of the Red Cross and Fine Arts Societies being present in person or represented by proxy. Two battalions of troops escorted the hearse from the residence of the deceased to Aoyama cemetery.

His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Representative, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 13th instant, and subsequently the Baron and Madame la Baronne were received by the Empress.

The graduation ceremony took place at the Etajima Naval College on the 14th instant, in the presence of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa representing the Emperor. The graduates numbered 185, among whom 3 having distinguished themselves specially, were rewarded by the Emperor with presents of field-glasses. Prince Arisugawa then proceeded to Kure by the *Yashima*, and attended a special meeting of the Japan Life-saving Society (*Yeki-sei-kai*). His Imperial Highness presided at the launch of the *Tsushima* on the following day; a sister ship of the *Niitaka*, recently launched at Yokosuka: namely a cruiser of 3,420 tons with a speed of 20 knots.

The Emperor, with his usual gracious benevolence, has contributed a sum of 1,000 *yen* for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in the Japanese settlement at Fusan.

Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, who has been appointed by the President of the United States to succeed the late Honourable Colonel Buck as American Representative at the Court of Japan, served for some time as Secretary of Embassy in Constantinople, and was promoted last year to be United States Minister in Persia. He is a son of General Griscom, now President of the Morgan S.S. combination, one of the wealthy men of America. Presumably the new Minister will be accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Griscon, we learn, was a Miss Bronson. Her wedding trip was with her husband to Teheran, when he proceeded thither to take up his duties as Minister.

On the 20th instant the *Ceefoo Maru* will be launched at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki. She is a sister-ship of the *Kushiro Maru* which was launched at the Kawasaki Yard in Kobe on the 13th instant. Her registered tonnage is 1900 tons, her speed 12 knots, and she has accommodation for 16 in the first class, 216 in the second and 300 in the third.

The last round of the Men's Singles in the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Tournament was placed yesterday, and after a splendid fight was won by Mr. Takagi (scratch) Mr. Kabayama (receives 3) scoring 78.

At 11 a.m. on the 16th instant an explosion occurred at the powder-magazine in the sixth workshop at the Kure arsenal. Four persons were killed and 7 severely hurt.

Mr. Sugiura Toraichi has been appointed Minister to Mexico, combining the duties of Representative in Peru, in succession to Mr. Sato Aimaro.

The murderer of Mr. Large came out of jail on the 17th instant. His sentence of 13 years—pronounced on account of another crime—had been abbreviated in connexion with the death of the Empress-Dowager. Ogasawara Seigesuye suffers no penalty whatever for the Large assassination: he reaps full advantage of the law of limitations. Japanese papers state that, on leaving prison, he received a sum of 79 *yen* which he had earned during his incarceration. He is to be ultimately given shelter by an uncle in Kumamoto, but for the moment he has been taken into the Christian Prison-Gate Home presided over by Mr. Hara. That truly is returning evil for good.

FIRES.

Fire broke out on Sunday morning in a public bath house at Chojamachi Nichome, Yokohama, occupied by Shioya Kisaburo. One house was destroyed and six damaged.

A fire broke out at Kakigaracho Ni-chome, Tokyo, about 2.40 a.m. on Dec. 13th which burnt down two houses and partly damaged 14. The fire was extinguised about 3.30 p.m. A woman was killed and a man severely wounded.

Fire broke out about twenty minutes past three on Thursday morning in a building consisting of three houses at No. 39 Ishikawa Nichome, (Japanese town). The Satsumacho and Police Brigades were early on the spot and having a good supply of water from the adjacent hydrants were able to keep the flames from spreading beyond the structure in which they had originated. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Another fire occurred about an hour after in a empty house at Wakabacho Ichome. One house was destroyed and several damaged.

The small steamship *Keisho* (200 tons) belonging to Mr. Hori, a shipping agent at Chemulpo, Korea, was found to be on fire early in the morning of December 15th when about 30 miles distant from Chemulpo on a voyage from that port to Chinnampo. She was run on a sand bank. All the passengers and crew were saved. Two steamers of the same line have gone to the scene.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson's illustrated lecture entitled "A Trip to Turkey" drew a large attendance of members of the Yokohama Literary Society to the Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. Mrs. Wilson has a happy descriptive style shot through with a vein of delicate irony and illuminated by many flashes of dainty wit and it was therefore not surprising that she held her audience from the start, and at the close was rewarded by a hearty outburst of applause, showing how keenly her hearers had appreciated the effort. We print the whole paper elsewhere.

The musical portion of the programme again proved very attractive. Mr. Irwin Chapman, after playing a pretty improvisation on the piano, accompanied two songs of his own composition, which Mr. A. H. Atkinson sang most sympathetically. Indeed, we have seldom listened to Mr. Atkinson with greater pleasure than on Friday evening. The first song, which perhaps was the happiest effort of the composer, was set to one of the late Eugene Field's baby songs: "Winkin', Blinkin' and Nod." It runs as follows:—

Winkin', Blinkin' and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe,
Sailed on a river of crystal light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked of the three;
"We've come to fish for the herring fish
That swim in the beautiful sea.
Nets of silver and gold have we"—
Said Winkin', Blinkin' and Nod.

Laugh'd the old moon and sang a song
As she rocked the old wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew.
The little stars were the herring fish
That swam in the beautiful sea.
"Now cast your nets where e'er you wish
Nothing afeard are we."
So spake the stars to the fisherman three,
Winkin', Blinkin' and Nod.

Winkin', and Blinkin' are two little eyes,
And Nod is a tired head,
And the wooden shoe that sped the skies
Is the wee one's trundle bed.
Now close your eyes while mother sings
Of the wonderful sights that be
And you shall see those beautiful things
As you rock in the misty sea,
As the old moon rocked the fishermen three—
Winkin', and Blinkin' and Nod.

Mr. Chapman's music formed a fitting accompaniment to these dainty words and we hope to hear it again. The second song "Phyllis Mine," was more conventional, but still very pleasing. Mr. Brady, who followed, gave a spirited rendering of Mark Twain's "Red Indians," and in response to a persistent encore, repeated "The House that Jack Built." The next item should have been contributed by Madame Henckler, but she was prevented by indisposition from attending, and so Mr. N. G. Maitland kindly filled the gap, singing Dvorak's pretty "Songs my mother told me," in capital style. The evening was brought to a close by Mr. Atkinson, who sang Clutsam's "Myrrha," from the "Songs from the Turkish Hills." The next meeting is fixed for December 29th.

PING-PONG AT THE Y.A.R.C.

The result of the Ping-pong tournament which has been in progress at the Boat House does not seem to be any longer in doubt. Mr. R. Schwabacher has won all fifteen games, and Mr. D. L. Abbey has won thirteen and lost two games. No other player can now equal these figures, the nearest being Mr. J. Kuhn, who scored twelve wins and three losses. The game is therefore concluded, the first prize (a handsome silver cup presented by Messrs. O. Strome and W. Goddard) being gained by Mr. Schwabacher, and Mr. Abbey taking second place.

The Lord Mayor's Show in London was unusually elaborate, and blocked the carriage in which Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain were riding. They alighted and hired and mounted costers' barrows to watch the procession, during which they were greatly cheered.

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GOLD AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

MINING operations for gold are about to be undertaken by a British company at Wei-hai-wei. It is said that the quartz mountains in the vicinity of the fortress are rich in the yellow metal. Two syndicates acquired considerable areas for mining purposes after the British occupation, but it appears that much time was needed to overcome official obstacles in London, and only now can a commencement of work be made. The two syndicates have joined forces. It will occur to some people, perhaps, that this incident is a kind of providential indication to China of the advisability of placing her currency on a gold basis, though a great deal of imagination is required to entertain such a conception. China will have to come to gold sooner or later: that is tolerably certain. When she makes up her mind to take the step, her great difficulty, of course, will be to obtain a gold reserve. Very little of the yellow metal will be needed for purposes of circulating currency. The silver dollar may remain, and it can be supplemented by notes. But the purchasing value of the dollar must cease to depend on its intrinsic worth. The coin must be a token, deriving its value from its exchangeability for gold, which means the existence of a substantial gold reserve in the central treasury. How much would be needed we do not pretend to say, but in all probability a hundred and fifty million taels would suffice. Where is China to get that sum? She can not look forward to the luxury of a convenient windfall in the shape of an indemnity, and if she entered the market as a buyer of gold with silver, she would have to pay very dear for it. There is one thing to be noted, however. She managed without much difficulty to pay to Japan a sum of 230 million taels in gold, and if she could obtain a supply of the precious metal for that purpose a few years ago, why should she not be able to obtain a smaller supply for the purposes of her own currency now? The obvious answer is that the embarrassments of a creditor who has to employ silver for defraying a gold debt are immensely greater now than they were ten years ago. The world has lost all confidence in silver. Exactly what the bimetallists predicted has taken place. The bottom has been knocked completely out of the white metal by continuous demonetization, and no one ventures to affirm that its sterling value some fine morning may not be quoted at 12 pence. China could get people to lend her gold now. Her credit is still good enough. She would have to do a good deal of hypothecation, it is true, but that could be done. The trouble is that she would incur a liability of almost illimitable dimensions. The 450 million taels that she owes the Treaty Powers in connexion with the Boxer affair, is a debt which will prove a crushingly heavy burden before she gets it discharged, for its weight is augmented by every appreciation of gold. Twenty years ago it was very hard to get any one to pay even passing attention to the question of bimetallism. Only twenty-years ago! Yet what a problem it is now! When the Straits Settlement and Siam have adopted the gold standard, it will be practically impossible for China to retain her silver isolation. Indeed it is already well nigh impossible for those engaged in her foreign commerce to avoid crippling losses. Japan is generally said to have been very wise and very fortunate since she seized just the right moment to do the right thing. But even Japan is not altogether happy. She too finds much inconvenience in being obliged to take part in the scramble for gold. That reserve in the vaults of the Central Bank is a perpetual source of solicitude to her. She dare not even undertake a bold programme of railway building lest the purchase of materials should involve an outflow of the yellow metal. Still, on the whole, she has done well. There is no gain without some loss, as the Chinese proverb says. If only her neighbour could follow her example. Perhaps the solution of this problem is to be the crowning achievement of Sir ROBERT HART's career.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE suspension of the Lower House's sittings is a measure for which the public was not prepared. It means that unless the majority abandon their implacable attitude, dissolution will follow. The purpose of dissolution, according to English practice, is to appeal to the sense of the country from the verdict of the House. In this case the appeal would be upon lines such that the Government could not hope to win. For the constituencies would be asked to choose between taxing themselves and insisting on a measure of administrative retrenchment which their representatives declare to be feasible, and which certainly is feasible to some extent. Only one answer could be expected and thus, from the English point of view, dissolution becomes an aimless step. This is not England, however. This is Japan, and although the institutions of Japan are modelled, in the main, after a constitutional pattern, they have not yet attained any generally recognised constitutional standard. Dissolution has a secondary use among the Japanese; a disciplinary use. It inflicts a heavy direct fine on the members of the House and it condemns them to large outlays if they desire to be again returned to parliament. Each member's salary of 2,000 *yen* is paid in two equal installments; one immediately after the official opening takes place; the other shortly before the end of the session. Thus a dissolution in these early days of the session would means that the members lose a thousand *yen* each, and further that they would have again to organise an election campaign which they have just completed at heavy cost—so heavy, indeed, that many of them have had to pledge the salary of which dissolution would deprive them. From that point of view dissolution is a weapon serving to remind them that if the constitution gives them a right to obstruct the course of State business mainly for the sake of getting administrative power into their own hands, it gives to the Government also the right of making the members pay a heavy and sobering penalty for every sacrifice of patriotism to ambition. Nevertheless it had not entered into our calculations that the KATSURA Cabinet would dissolve the Lower House, nor do we think that if Count KATSURA were free to consult his own judgment only he would have recourse to that expedient. For the distinctive character of his statesmanship has always been to pursue his ends with a minimum of disturbance and friction, whereas dissolution will entail much disturbance and much friction without bringing the nation nearer to endorsing the Government's land-tax scheme. The new House will be just as recalcitrant as the old, and unless a series of dissolutions is to ensue, the Ministry must lay down its arms. Thus two interpretations suggest themselves of this measure of suspension. One is that the Cabinet has deferred to its conservative supporters, whose sympathy would be estranged by an unresisting surrender; the other that dissolution is not expected to be faced by the House. On the former hypothesis, the Cabinet might be expected to resign before the new House meets; on the latter, some route of compromise will be discovered before the 20th instant.

The striking feature of the situation is a complete reversal of familiar conditions. In previous struggles with the Diet, Marquis ITO has always stood at the head of the Government which sought to carry wise measures in the face of ambitious agitation. Now it is against a party headed by Marquis ITO that the distinguished statesman's weapon of dissolution is to be employed by his old-time colleagues. The on-looking world can not choose but sympathise with Marquis ITO in his arduous task of educating the nation up to the institutions he has given it.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Encyclopedia Britannica.

The announcement of *The Times* that the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* may henceforth be obtained in Japan on the system of monthly payments, shows that this country is nearer Europe than it used to be. In the United States, where the enterprise of book-sellers in recent years has often taken the form of issuing fine editions of standard works at high prices, this device of monthly payments is frequently advertised, and the advertisements generally serve to remind us sadly that, in spite of all the changes of the immediate past, we are still living beyond the reach of many facilities enjoyed in the Occident. As to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, there is no English-speaking person, we presume, who would not benefit more or less by the possession of such

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a work—a complete library of reference in itself and quite priceless to any one desiring to keep in touch with the world of science, literature and art. But the price of the book has hitherto been about £30, and then there was the trouble of ordering it from home, while the necessity of paying such a sum all at once could not but deter folks who, since they live in the Far East to earn their bread, can ill afford to pay out hundreds of *yen* for a book. The alternative was to buy the American reprint at 120 *yen*. Doubtless many people took advantage of that resource, for greatly inferior as the reprint was to the original in many respects, it nevertheless served as a tolerable substitute. But even that opportunity is no longer available, for since Japan became a member of the International Copyright Union, pirated editions works like the *Encyclopedia* may not be imported any longer. At a most timely moment, therefore, does an agent from *The Times* appear upon the scene, offering to dispose of copies of the original Edinburgh edition not merely at the much reduced price of £18 for ready money, but also on the system of monthly payments, so that by disbursing a sum of 5 *yen* at once, and pledging oneself to hand in 10 *yen* monthly for 19 months, one can come into immediate possession of the great work Of course it must be mainly to the Japanese public that *The Times* addresses that exceptionally favourable offer. In view of the limited number of foreign residents in this part of the Far East, it is not probable that many subscribers will be found among them. But we should imagine that hundreds of Japanese will avail themselves of the chance. A hundred and seventy-five *yen* is too large a payment for Japanese book-buyers in general. But no one need be alarmed by the prospect of disbursing ten *yen* a month, and it will be taken as an evidence of great confidence that *The Times* extends this system to a country where the facilities that a foreigner commands for collecting money under such an arrangement are a matter of uncertainty. We observe that the *Kokumin Shimbun* welcomes the offer cordially and congratulates its countrymen that such an opportunity is brought within their reach. The experiment is absolutely novel in Japan, where booksellers are remarkable for the very small modicum of confidence they repose in their customers. It will therefore be interesting from a psychological point of view to see how *The Times*' experiment succeeds. We ourselves are persuaded that the great journal's faith In Japanese probity will not be abused, and that the buyers of the *Encyclopedia* will not bring disgrace on the nation by failing to implement their engagement.

Shimbi Daikwan.

The eighth volume of this remarkable publication has now appeared. It contains thirty-seven illustrations of celebrated sculptures and paintings. The authors have included four pictures by great Chinese artists—Li Ti, Ma Yuan, Kao Yen-hui and Chang Fang-ju—, which, apart from their own special features, afford interesting material for comparing the ancient works of Japan and the neighbouring empire. When we add that there are typical examples of of the Tosa and Fujiwara academies, and that such masters as Cho Densu, Soga Chokuan, Keishun, Sesson, Kano Eitoku, Kano Sansetsu, Okyo, Tani Bunchô and Yokoyama Kasan, are well represented, the reader will begin to understand what a valuable and instructive book this eighth volume is. It must remain a perpetual pity that before commencing such a big enterprise, the authors did not collect and classify their materials. The task would have been difficult. It would have entailed painstaking and exhaustive examination of all the objects available for the purposes of the hundreds of illustrations destined to appear in these volumes. But how immensely the value the work would have been enhanced if, instead of a mere miscellany of Japanese art, as the *Shimbi Daikwan* now is, its contents were classified historically and academically! We can not expect that the task will ever be undertaken now. The *Shimbi Daikwan* occupies the field to the exclusion of anything more intelligent, and we must fain be content to possess such a pictorial gallery of Japanese sculpture and painting as was not even dreamed of by either the Japanese or the foreign public thirty years ago.

Two on their Travels, by Ethel Colquhoun, London, William Heinemann.

Some two years ago that unwearied traveller, Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, revisited the Far East and as a result of his journey brought out a capital book entitled *The Mastery of the Pacific*, which dealt in an interesting manner with the politics of the people who at present dominate the Pacific, while it furthermore described in great detail the various languages, tongues and peoples who are subject to the ruling Powers. It seems that on this journey Mr. Colquhoun was accompanied by his bride, and now we receive from her publishers a dainty record of the lady's impressions during that eventful trip. We have seldom read a pleasanter travel-book. Mrs. Colquhoun has a happy style, arch yet never pert, adroit when traversing difficult places, yet always honest, looking at things as they are square in the face, while allowing a delicate flash of wit or good-humoured irony to irradiate her pages at frequent intervals. And withal she imparts to her narrative a pleasant, breezy, thoroughly English atmosphere, the atmosphere which the cultured, well-read, well-travelled, observant woman knows how to create around her, making one proud to own her as a country-woman. So honest is she in her likes and dislikes, her prejudices and her raptures, so adventurous for pure adventure's sake, yet so truly homesick in her longings for the ordered, cleanly ways of her own dear land, that we read every page with pleasure, and drop the book at last with a sigh that the end has come and we have to part company. Exiles in the Far East will find Mrs. Colquhoun treating of their trials and drawbacks with a sympathetic pen and she has a kind word to say for all who helped to make her scamper through the farthest East pleasant and comfortable. She seems to have thoroughly enjoyed the beauties of Java—the garden of the East; though she could not quite approve, being a modern Englishwoman, of all that she saw there in the way of draping the human form divine which the Colonial Dutch have adopted. Not quite so pleasant did she find her journeyings in and around Borneo, though her voyaging was lightened by the vagaries of one Ah Ting and sundry Scots engineers. Her approach to Manila was by way of the Sulu Archipelago, in the company of an American scientific expedition, which included two lively young ladies, daughters of one of the professors, whose characters are candidly drawn. After doing the Philippines and enjoying herself more or less at various places, the traveller turned toward Japan and spent a few weeks sightseeing in and around Kyoto. Then comes perhaps the most entertaining part of the journey, at least to our way of thinking—the journey home *via* Siberia. This is particularly well-told and is likely, we imagine, to induce others to take the same route when opportunity offers. We should like to quote extensively from this very entertaining book, but space forbids, and we content ourselves with transcribing a few paragraphs from the last page of all. Says Mrs. Colquhoun :—

> Our relations are genuinely pleased to see us back, and the hilarious ones say, "Dear me, what globe-trotters you are," without any suspicion of the pain they inflict. Our one wealthy aunt asks suspiciously what churches we have been attending during our absence. In the bosom of our families our traveller's tales are listened to with a certain amount of respect for a day or two, though somewhat checked by inquiries as to where such and such a place is—"in China?" (Just about this time every place in the Far East from Singapore to Vladivostock was supposed by our relations to be in China.) Then public interest wanes. Our thrilling descriptions are cut short by a murmered aside, "Jane, dear, did you know that young Mrs. Smith had her sister staying with her, and they say that there's something between her and Bertie Brown."
>
> When we meet old friends in the street we are prompted to rush up and shake them by the hands. It seems so wonderful that they should still be here. At first they are slightly surprised, then a light dawns on them. "You've been away, haven't you? I thought I hadn't seen you lately—Japan? Java? Philippines? Dear me! *Quite* a tour. Yes, we're all well, thank you, but Maria still has the boys with her in Scotland, Charlie has the mumps," etc.

How true to life this is, those of us who occasionally wander back to the home-land can testify. We cannot take leave of Mrs. Colquhoun's lively pages without reference to the many charming pictures, some in colours, some in half tone, which are freely scattered about the volume. We gather that they are from the pen, pencil, or paint-brush of the gifted authoress. Altogether writer, publisher, and printer may be heartily congratulated upon the way they have turned out *Two on their Travels.*

Verse and Worse, by Tung Chia (J. O. P. Bland). Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

On many a Far Eastern bookshelf lies a slim little volume of verse which the lucky possessors would not part with for the price of many a more pretentious volume. We refer to "Lays of Far Cathay"—the first edition, with its clever pencil sketches and unconventional make-up. It was followed in due season by a second edition, expanded and redressed, but this though stuffed with collotype head and tail-pieces is not in the same field with its predecessor. Now "Tung Chia" bows before us a third time and on this present occasion brings both prose and verse. In his preface he tells us that most of these things have been published in one place or another: some in the *Rattle*, some in the *North China Daily News*; some in home papers. We think that one and all of the prose pieces were worth rescuing from the oblivion which so soon settles on things contributed to our ephemeral latter-day press, though of course they are not all of the same merit. The opening satire "An Extinct Science" is perhaps the very best thing in the little book, the irony being subtle and well-sustained, but some of the ironical verses might with advantage have been left out. "Tung Chia" has not been fortunate in his *format.* His page is ample enough, but the type is cramped and miserable. By taking a little thought his printer might have given

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him a page of letterpress pleasant to the eye and soothing to the tastes of the genuine book-lover. Had he "set-up" the book in "old style," or, as some old-fashioned printers prefer to call it, "old face" letter, with a thick lead running through the lines, then would we have had something that would have given additional pleasure to the reader—and to the collector. As it is the eye grows weary ere half-a-dozen pages have been traversed and it becomes a veritable martyrdom to the flesh to read the book to its close. Much happier has the author been in his illustrator. Mr. W. D. Straight has given us some delightful bits in black and white after the style of Albert Durer's famous school, which will long linger in the memory. "Tung Chia" in his prose and verse has shadowed forth a faint reflection of some of the aspects of life as lived in China's Treaty ports; Mr. Straight visualises the scenes and the characters for us even more effectually.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The galleries of the House of Representatives were crowded on the 13th instant in the expectation of an interesting interchange of question and reply between the leaders of the political parties and the Cabinet Ministers. But that expectation proved entireiy incorrect. The Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Finance addressed the House, or rather read speeches. The Pemier's utterances were clear and his delivery was calm and dignified, but Baron Sone could not be distinctly heard, and indeed, the members displayed little disposition to listen. Thereafter the remarkable feature of the occasion was that all the men of note among the parties remained absolutely silent. Two or three persons, quite unknown to fame, formulated queries, accompanying them with desultory denunciations of the Ministry, and being allowed to disgress and generalise in a manner which showed that the President's ideas of parliamentary discipline are as much at variance as ever from the ideas of Anglo-Saxons. But the prominent members of the House preserved a studied silence.

The Premier said:—

GENTLEMEN—I deem it a great honour to meet you all here to-day. Not a few bills of importance will be presented for your consideration this session, and I think therefore that it is not inadvisable to submit to you a brief statement of the Government's policy. It is a matter of congratulation that the relations of our country with foreign States have become more and more friendly. I had the honour of announcing in your last session the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and I have now to say that no effort has been spared to utilize that compact for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Far East and enhaucing the prestige of Japan. It appears to me that the full benefits of the alliance are to be realized only by the industry of the people, and that consequently the importance of developing the national strength can not be overstated. The Budget for next fiscal year having been submitted to you, in accordance with the Emperor's commands, I do not doubt that you are already familiar with the Government's policy as there outlined. The Government, having regard to the state of affairs in the world and to the maintenance of this country's power and rights, deems that the completion of the Navy is a matter of cardinal moment, and has accordingly drafted and submitted bills for that purpose. National defences being a guarantee for the preservation of peace, their completion is a feature of the empire's policy, and has the approval, I am persuaded, of the whole nation. On the other hand, the carrying out of that programme is not possible under existing financial arrangements: and, further, I believe that the time is not adapted for raising a loan whether domestic or foreign. Hence it becomes necessary to seek some other funds. The increased rates of land tax cease by law to be applicable after the year 1903, and it would naturally be the Government's desire to replace the tax on its old footing at that time. But we fail to discover any other source of revenue equally suitable for the purposes of naval increment, and we have therefore resolved to rely on that expedient. Our conviction is that for the sake of preserving the peace of the East and promoting the country's prosperity the nation will not show any disposition to shrink from the burden.

With regard to the questions of administrative reconstruction and financial reform, the Government has fully recognised their expediency, and diligent efforts have been made in that direction ever since the present Cabinet came into office. I had the honour last session to make known to you the result of the Government's endeavours up to that time, and you have now before you in the Budget, or will receive in the course of the session, information as to changes already effected or still under considerations. Evidently administrative and financial reform must be adapted to the country's prosperity and to the development of its resources. Hence in the present condition of the State it is not possible to adopt a positive policy in these matters. Broadly speaking, the finances can not placed on a sound basis without paying due regard to the expediency and urgency of the State's enterprises. Hence with the exception of certain public works in Formosa, it has appeared to us that all those demanding the issue of loans might be postponed, and that the monies hitherto advanced by the Treasury should be repaid with the proceeds of the bonds recently sold. We have elaborated a policy with regard to education, to means of communication, to works of irrigation, to the development of Hokkaido and Formosa, and to the promotion of the China-Japan trade. We have also mapped out reforms in judicial organization, and we have effected various abolitions, amalgamations and reconstructions in the administrative machinery. It has been our aim in all this to reduce the public expenditure as far as possible while securing increased efficiency. Steps have also been taken to effect improvements in local administration so as to define more accurately the respective functions of the various autonomic bodies and to obviate needless expenditure.

This, Gentlemen, is merely a sketch of the Government's policy. You will have opportunities of learning full details in the course of your session either from my colleagues or from myself. May I be allowed to express an earnest hope that this policy will receive your full attention and be impartially discussed by you.

The Minister President then left the House, and the Minister of State for Finance, entering the rostrum, read a statement of financial policy, which was little more than an explanation of the Budget. We take the following *resumé* of it from the columns of the *Japan Times*:—

After giving the figures for the revenue and the expenditure, the Minister pointed out that regarding the increase of 6,400,000 *yen* in the ordinary revenue as compared with the last budget, the present fiscal year was the first in which the *Saké* and Sugar Consumption Taxes had gone into force and the Government had not calculated that the yields from these sources would come up to the amounts expected from them; but that in the coming year the two taxes would be in full working order, yielding the revenue originally estimated; hence the increase in question. The increment also included, however, additions from other sources such as the Income and Business Taxes, the receipts from Forestry work and the Tobacco Monopoly in accordance with the accepted rule of progression. Excepting the Customs, the Revenue Stamps and a few other sources, all the others presented, as the Minister said, a favourable prospect. In the extraordinary branch a decrease of 35,590,000 *yen* occurred. This was owing principally to the fact that the proceeds from the sale of 4 p.c. Chinese Indemnity bonds had already been disposed of in the last budget and also to the fact that the work of expanding the national armament having come near to completion, the receipts in the form of public loans which had been needed hitherto on this account had become considerably decreased.

Referring to the increase by 3,360,000 *yen* of the ordinary expenditure in the new budget, the Minister said that this was due either to the operation of various laws or to the progress of prescribed undertakings, concerning pensions, interest on deposits, annual appropriation for educational institutions, post and telegraph business, etc. On the other hand the extraordinary expenditure of 62,270,000 *yen* was a decrease of 31,920,000 *yen* as compared with the last budget. This decrease was explained thus. The Government had made full provision for undertakings which were judged as calculated to promote the national interests and which required therefore to be speedily completed—such as the establishment of new Consulates, the enlarging of the scope of river works, the taking in hand of the work of completing the connection between sea and shore at the Kobe Custom House, the building of new warships, the carrying out of the 2nd expansion of the telephone business, the establishment of two high technical schools, aud other works for the encouragement of the trade and industry of the country. Against this extensive programme of a positive character the Government would have finished in the current fiscal year the paying up all the expenditure occasioned by the North China affair and at the same time would have shown a great decrease in the amount paid on account of the armament expansion. Consequently in the coming fiscal year the Government was so much the less in need of funds: hence the large diminution referred to.

Continuing the speaker said that in order to give an intelligent explanation of the proposed estimates it was necessary to refer to the supplementary budgets. It was the wish of the Government to include the supplementary budgets in the main budget, but this could have been done only after some laws had been amended. For this reason the Government was obliged to again have recourse to the expediency of supplementary budgets. As for the policy which was followed by the Government in compiling the budget before the House, the authorities were very careful in taking into consideration the general condition of the country so that the main purpose of bringing about the healthy development of the national finances and economics might best be promoted. In pursuance of this policy the Government did not hesitate to postpone all the undertakings which were not of an urgent character, while it did not equally hesitate to ask the sanction of the House for outlays which admitted of no delay. The post-bellum programmes being on a large scale, the Minister went on to say, directly affected the economic condition of the country, the effect having been manifested in the enhancement of the scale of prices and wages. Indeed the undertaking of expenditures, the defrayment of which would directly affect the economic circles of the country, had alone reached the annual sum of 50 million *yen*. This was unavoidable at the time, but it was nevertheless undesirable, and in the new budget the Government had done its best to make its undertakings be well in keeping with the economic condition of the country.

Coming to the question of the much-talked-about reforms the Minister said the Government had been able to economize about 10 million *yen* as the result of changes effected in the working of the administrative machinery. The Government decided to make use of this saving for purposes of river works, the expansion of telephone business, the establishment of Customs Houses and two high technical schools and other endeavours calculated to promote the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

The speaker next called the special attention of the members to the Government's railway programme. A previous session of the Diet had passed a railway vote, according to which there was still left about 30 million *yen* to be expended on this account. Owing however, to the subsequent rise in prices and wages this amount was altogether too insufficient to execute the prescribed programme. In addition to this fact the Government was faced with the necessity of completing the connections among various railways and in consequence of this it needed a supplementary appropriation of 100 millions *yen* more. This railway work was one which had been a long while in the Government's mind and that the condition of its finances had not allowed it to start the execution thereof. The Government thought it however, a fit moment now to submit the matter to the House. It had decided to make the work one extending over ten years with an annual outlay of 13 million *yen* or 130 million *yen* altogether. Regarding the railways for Hokkaido the Government made some changes in the order in which they were to be constructed.

With regard to other undertakings the Government decided to start the work of water course engineering in the coming fiscal year, alloting three millions for the year. The telephone connections were in great demand, with a tendency to increase. The original plan was to complete this work in the current fiscal year but the Government now saw the necessity of extending the period for ten more years commencing with 1093 and this involved a total expenditure of 14,800,000 *yen*. The Minister also referred to the establishment of a commercial sample room in China, as well as of the Japan-China Bank as very important schemes for promoting our trade with the continental empire. The question of naval expansion was not of course forgotten but what the Minister said in this connection may be summed up in a word, that it was an undertaking of national necessity. The Minister informed the House of the Government's intention of introducing later bills for amending *Saké* and Tobacco Monopoly laws. In conclusion the Minister said that by the money obtained from the sale in last September of the 5 per cent. bonds the Government had been enabled to settle all temporary accounts in connection with the undertakings which were to have been carried on by means of public loans.

It will be observed that in the above statement the Minister distinctly announced the Government's intention of asking for a total vote of 130 million *yen* under the heading of railway construction, extension and improvement, but the

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figures in the Budget are not consistent with that allegation. This apparent discrepancy has not been intelligibly explained.

Thereafter various questions of virtually no importance were presented by insignificant—or as yet insignificant—members of the House, who seized the occasion to indulge in irrelevant denunciations of the Ministry's policy. The only interesting query was one by Mr. Nemoto Sho, who asked whether the scheme of naval increment was connected with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as was stated by some people. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs replied that there was no connexion whatever.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi expressed surprise that a scheme of naval expansion should be submitted side by side with Ministerial declarations of constantly improving relations with foreign Powers.

Admiral Yamamoto replied that the original scheme of naval expansion was to be completed in 1905, but in view of the state of affairs in the Far East and the necessity of preserving the balance of power, the Government deemed it essential to undertake a further programme, involving the building of three line-of-battle ships and eight other vessels, the total contemplated expenditure being 99 millions *yen*, of which the appropriation sought this year was about 2,800,000 *yen*. From next year a larger sum would be needed. Full explanations would be given to the Budget Committee, and he begged the House to consider this question by the light of affairs in the Far East and the national defences.

In answer to a question from Mr. Sakura, the Vice-Minister of Finance explained that as the proceeds of the increased land tax would not be available until 1904, the Treasury proposed to pay the naval-increment appropriation for 1903 out of interest on the Naval Conservation Capital Fund.

The House rose at 4.30 p.m., after rejecting a motion for entrusting the Bill—relating to increased rates of land tax—to a special committee, and agreeing to hand it to the Budget Committee.

The Budget Committee met on Sunday, the 14th instant, when the attitude of indifference assumed by the leading members of the House in the session of the previous day, was exchanged for one of animated and even vehement debate.

The first question put to the Government's representatives related to administrative and financial reforms. It was urged that a promise of such reforms had been made to the Diet by the Cabinet last session, but that the Budget showed an economy of only 400,000 *yen* on that account. Was that the limit of the Cabinet's intention?

Count Katsura replied that a part of the result of administrative retrenchments had appeared in the last Budget, and another part was embodied in the Budget now before the House. The Ministry did not intend to spare any further efforts that might be possible, but he could not see that much margin offered for larger economies

Mr. Haseba Junko insisted that if, on the one hand, naval increment was necessary to maintain the nation's place as well as the balance of power, then, on the other, administrative economies ought to be pushed with the utmost vigour. Yet they were asked to be content with economies totalling only 400,000 *yen*. The Government said there was no room for further economies. He thought that there was room. Thus a conflict of opinions arose, and it seemed only right that the Government should explain why it held such a view. The War and Naval Departments were included in the administrative branches where economies should have been practised. He wished to know what economies had been applied there and what economies were contemplated.

Count Katsura pointed out that the first question was controversial. Unless it were stated in some other form he must decline to answer.

Mr. Haseba thereat grew angry and said:—"It is not that you can not understand my points. It is that you can not answer. If you can not answer you need not. I don't want to press for an answer that can not be given."

Mr. Oishi Masami made a long speech, the gist of which was that before approving the Budget it was necessary to have a definite understanding about six subjects, namely, the financial and economic situation of Japan, the aim of administrative and financial reform, the State's new undertakings, the naval increment, the increase of the land tax, and foreign policy. He claimed that the people's tax-paying capacity was exhausted, and that if naval increment was necessary, retrenchments must be effected in other directions. Was that to be done? On the contrary, it appeared from the Budget that while spending a hundred million *yen* on naval increment, they were to vote other large sums for railway extension, for telephone expansion and for sundry State enterprises. The people could not bear such burdens. The Government appeared to regard the tax-paying capacity of the people as inexhaustible. There their view differed radically from that of the speaker, and he wanted to know what the Cabinet thought of the state of local taxation. His policy was that money saved by administrative retrenchments should be devoted in the first place to lessening the people's burdens, and in the second to the prosecution of State enterprises. The Cabinet, on the contrary, appeared to think that its duty was done when it made arrangements for the speedy and successful prosecution of such enterprises. There was, in short, a distinct conflict of policies. By administrative reform he understood sweeping reductions of establishment. It was very well to talk of reforms aiming at accelerated discharge of business, but the first thing to be done was to cut down superfluous numbers. That did not mean loss of efficiency. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha had reduced its staff by 400 men, but he had not heard that the discharge of the Company's business had suffered. If those remaining after reduction could not carry on the work, let them be replaced by others. He then passed on to denounce the mistakes made in official estimates of the cost of public works, and to express surprise that the Government had the assurance to propose itself as the conductor of new works with such a record of failure. The nation wanted naval increment, but if its desire in that respect could not be satisfied except at the expense of paying a most unpopular tax, naval increment might share the unpopularity of the tax. As for foreign policy, the Prime Minister had asserted that a united nation was the chief essential, but for his own part he thought that governmental efficiency was not less important. The rendition of Manchuria by Russia had not been really accomplished. In China foreign Governments obtained all the valuable concessions, and the outcome of Japan's official management was that she got nothing at all. He denounced the granting of the settlement-building work at Tientsin to one firm, and he attacked the Cabinet on the subject of immigration restrictions in Australia. Finally he concluded a long speech of 1½ hours by vehemently denouncing the Budget as a disorderly compilation, unsuited to the times, and disfigured by reckless supplementary estimates.

Baron Sone said that Mr. Oishi had made a long speech, but the gist of it seemed to be that he declared the country's financial resources to be small; that he refused to approve the new works contemplated by the Government as well as the project of land-tax increase; and that he advocated the reduction of expenses as far as possible. The Government had not confined itself to proposing new enterprises. It had effected, on the one hand, whatever reductions were possible, and it proposed, on the other, to undertake only feasible public works. Mr. Oishi had made comments on foreign countries Such things related to foreign policy. They need not be discussed before a Budget Committee. They might be quietly talked over in domestic circles but it would be better to avoid them in an examination of the Budget.

Mr. Oishi called this a very fine answer. He wanted to know why they should not discuss foreign politics and everything connected with government. How else were they to form an intelligent opinion about finance? What they wanted to know was the principles upon which the Government based its schemes of finance.

No reply was made by the Ministers present, and when Mr. Hitosugi, Government Delegate, rose to reply, the Committee would not listen to him.

Mr. Ishikuro Kwanichiro said that since they could not obtain general explanations from the Government about the Budget there was nothing for it except to pass to the discussion of the various sections. As to administrative reform, they would ask for the documents by which the Ministry had been guided.

The Prime Minister said that these documents could not be submitted.

Mr. Haseba pointed out that although his first question had failed to elicit a reply on the ground of being incomprehensible, his second question did not labour under any such defect and he would press for an answer to it.

Admiral Yamamoto, in reply, pointed out that in the year 1893, the question of reducing the staff of the Naval Department had been carried even to the Throne. Possibly there was room at that time for reduction, but what he asked the Committee to observe was that two large increments of naval force had been made since then, yet the establishment of the Department remained almost as it had been. In other words, the non-combatant personnel of the days when the tonnage of the Navy had only been sixty thousand, remained virtually unaltered for a Navy of 240,000 or 250,000. Not until 1900 had it been found impossible to carry on with such a staff, and a slight addition had then been made, the Diet consenting. The Government therefore thought that further retrenchment was impossible in that direction.

Mr. Haseba nevertheless considered that in view of the duties performed on shore by the Navy, its staff was too large.

General Terauchi, Minister of State for War, said that the policy of the War Department was to reduce the non-combatant branches to a minimum and to increase the combative. In pursuance of that policy they had effected retrenchments aggregating 2 million *yen*. He further explained with regard to sales of land by the Department, that they had been made for the purpose of acquiring land elsewhere to extend the areas of ranges for small arms and cannon, the old ranges not being sufficiently spacious to afford full protection to private property under the present circumstances of the Army.

Mr. Hara Kei, Chairman of the Committee, suggested that since the Government declined to discuss or reply to questions of a general character, and since evidently great differences of opinion existed between the Ministers and the questioners, it might be advisable to defer further queries until the sections to which they related came up for discussion.

The Committee unanimously assented, and the Chairman then submitted to the Committee a draft of the policy to be pursued in examining the Budget; namely:—

(1) That no appropriations should be sanctioned on account of undertakings which might be postponed until next year.

(2) That even in the cases of expenditures on account of works already commenced, the utmost possible reductions and retrenchments shouldbe effected. Provided that in the case of fixed expenditures which required the Government's approval of any change, and in the case of outlays arising from the operation of laws, the due routine should be observed.

The Committee, having approved this programme, rose at 3.15 p.m., to meet again on the 15th instant.

The Budget Committee met again on the 15th instant, and proceeded to consider the Budget by sections.

Mr. Sugita Teiichi asked why a new programme of naval expansion should be undertaken while the former programme was still uncompleted. Further, it appeared to him that one object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was that each of the allies should supplement the other's deficiences. Was it necessary under those circumstances that Japan should increase her Navy? Then again, instead of at once undertaking a

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scheme of increment spread over such a long period as eleven years, would it not be better to wait two or three years, and then to proceed with greater expedition? Further, it appeared that from the year 1904 to 1930 a sum of 6½ million *yen* was to be set aside yearly for the maintenance of the Navy. What was to become of this fund if the expansion project were carried out? How, again, were the necessary staff of officers to be obtained, and how the requisite harbours to be provided? It appeared from the recent accidents to the *Musashi*, the *Yayeyama* and the *Shikishima* that the present officers were not everything desirable. Mr. Sugita wanted to hear the Government's views on that point. He approved the programme of naval expansion but could not approve the financial means proposed for carrying it out.

Admiral Yamamoto replied to these question, and the substance of his answers as well as the manner of making them seem to have won universal approval. He commenced by saying that he should do his utmost to reply fully to Mr. Sugita's earnest inquiries, and to extend as far as possible the limits of open explanation, though he could not promise that reticence might not in some cases be imposed by the exigencies of the national interests. The formation of a navy in Japan commenced in the year 1896, and had been on a very small scale, so that 1894 found the country with an unarmoured fleet of only some fifty or sixty thousand tons. Meanwhile the attention of the world had gradually been attracted to ihe Far East, and the development of Japan herself began to impose new responsibilities. These things being recognised by the nation at large, and the gracious assistance of the Emperor having been given, the first and second *post-bellum* programmes of naval increment had been undertaken, and the country's sea forces had happily been brought to their present condition with the approval of the Imperial Diet. It now became necessary to consider the relative naval strengths of the various Powers in the Far East. He would lay before them figures compiled in January of the present year, namely :—

	tons.
Great Britain	560,000
France	240,000
Russia	190,000
The United States	130,000
Italy	120,000
Germany	120,000

Further, in spite of Russia's proposals for a universal peace conference tending to the reduction of armaments, all the Powers were adding to their fleets. Thus Germany, in 1898 had adopted a scheme for a total increment of 300,000 tons spread over 16 years. France had laid down an eight-year programme, beginning from 1900, involving an increment of 150,000 tons and an outlay of 200 million *yen*; Russia had set aside 230 millions in 1898 for an increase of 170,000 tons in 7 years, and by about the year 1907 England would have 990,000 tons. (N.B. These figures are variously given by different reports and are obviously incorrect.) Thus in 1907, the forces in the East would be :—

England	990,000 tons.
France	480,000 tons.
Russia	360,000 tons.
Germany	220,000 tons.
Italy	200,000 tons.

Japan, which has now the fourth place among the naval Powers, would fall to the lowest place in 1907 if her fleet remained as it is. The Admiral then pointed out the close connexion that exists between the expansion of mercantile marine and naval force, and insisted that if Japan was to keep her place among the nations, to preserve her prestige and to maintain the balance of power, she must increase her navy, though he affirmed most positively that such increment was not inspired by any belligerent purpose or had any aim save the preservation of peace.

Many questions were then asked, but the majority of them were mere repetitions.

In reply to a query pressed by Mr. Sugita, Admiral Yamamoto emphatically denied that the Anglo-Japanese agreement was intended to imply, or could possibly be construed as implying, that each of the high contracting parties was to supply the other's deficiencies; Japan, for example, furnishing troops and England ships. He declined, however, to make any reply to a question as to what was meant exactly by maintaining the balance of power, and what standard of comparison the Government took in laying down the final lines of naval increment. But he recommended the members of the Committee to examine carefully the course of events in the Far East during the past 7 years, and the steps that the various Powers were taking. With regard to the building of the vessels contemplated by the new programme, 5 would be constructed in Japan and 3 abroad, the expenditures in each case being about the same. As to the naval maintenance fund of 6½ millions *yen* annually, it would be duly appropriated irrespective of the increment scheme.

Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Communications, entered into a detailed statement of the railways mapped out in the programme of his Department. He explained that although the estimates called for only 80 millions, the Government projected an outlay of 130 millions, but only the figures relating to the first-period roads were shown in the Budget. The remaining 50 millions would be included in future Budgets.

The Committee rose at 5.30 p.m.

The House of Representatives met at the usual hour on the 16th and proceeded at once to the Order of the Day, taking first the China-Japan Bank project. Various questions were asked, but before they had been concluded Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, Chairman of a Section of the Budget Committee, moved that the Order be changed for the purpose of reporting on the Bill providing for an Increase of the National Land Tax from 1904, and a Decrease of the Local Land Rate.

The motion having been voted, Mr. Ooka reported that the Sub-Committee had considered the Bill from 10.30 a.m. that day, and had put various questions to the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Home Affairs, the result being that a closed ballot had shown 24 votes against the Bill and 3 votes for it. The reasons influencing the majority of the Committee were that the Government had not carried out its promise of administrative reform, and that if adequate reforms were effected, funds for naval increment could be found without recourse to the land tax.

At this stage the Premier ascended the rostrum and earnestly insisted on the necessity of naval increment and on the fact that no better source of revenue could be found for the purpose than the increased land tax. He urged the committee to reconsider its Report.

Mr. Oishi Masami made a long speech attacking the Government. He repeated the arguments used by him when addressing the Budget Committee.

Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, spook strongly in favour of the Bill.

Viscount Yoshikawa spoke in support of the Cabinet's proposals for railway extension. It would be the worst economy, he said, to pause in prosecuting productive enterprises to which the country had put its hand.

Mr. Nakamura Yaroku made a speech in favour of the Bill, and Mr. Ozaki Yukio took the other side.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi supported the Bill.

The closure was moved, and the House was about to vote when a message was received from the Emperor proroguing the House for five days' namely, until the 20th instant.

REVIVAL OF CURFEW IN AMERICA.

One of the interesting things that make an impression upon one who has been away from America for several years is the revival of the curfew custom. The following paragraph from a monthly paper for boys tells of the progress of the work :—

The National Curfew Association is trying to keep the boys and girls of large cities in the United States off the streets at night. It has been at work in this country for less than ten years, but already Curfew ordinances stand on the statute books of 2,000 cities. The ordinance provides generally for boys and girls under 15 years of age, requiring that they be in their homes at 8 o'clock at night in winter and 9 o'clock in summer, unless accompanied by parents or absent by special permission from home. The officer arresting them must first take them home to ascertain the wishes of their parents. Many of the 2,000 cities report a decrease of 80 per cent. in arrests and the imprisonment of minors since the regulation went into effect."

I have become specially interested in the revival of this custom, because we are spending a year in a city where it is now put into practice. The city contains about 6,000 inhabitants, with its full proportion of young children. I have, therefore collected and present on this subject the testimony of some prominent ministers at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin :—

For several years we have had the bell of our City Hall rung at 9 o'clock in the evening as a signal to the children to be at their homes and to be away from the streets.

The Curfew bell has been an important help to parents and those in charge of children and has done much to promote regular hours for evening gatherings of the people.

From our experience in Beaver Dam, I would cordially recommend it to other towns and villages.

T. S. JOHNSON,
Pastor Assembly Presbyterian Church.

I am glad to contribute a word of sanction and appreciation of the curfew ordinance of our city.

It is without doubt a wholesome restraint to our boys and girls.

EUGENE W. J. REGNA,
Pastor M. E. Church.

In reply to your inquiry regarding the "curfew law", I should like to say that its effect in Beaver Dam has been very good. It is not kept with absolute strictness, as indeed would be almost impossible; but the city marshall and other citizens always have the right to insist that a child go home at once after nine o'clock at night, if it seems best that it should not be on the street. In fact children are kept off the streets fairly well at night, a marked improvement over the conditions before the law went into effect. I can speak for all the better citizens of Beaver Dam when I express unqualified approval of the law. Let me also add that I have known the law to be equally beneficial in several other towns.

J. FORSY R. CRAWFORD,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

The system known as "The Curfew," which has been established in many of our American towns and villages, is so wholesome in its restraining effects on the conduct of youth, that I give it my unqualified endorsement. The universal adoption of the system would accomplish untold good in the direction of protecting millions of youth from those corrupting influences and associations which assail young people who are permitted to travel the streets at an untimely hour and without proper escort. In the interests of citizenship and of high moral and Christian character, the curfew must take rank with all other methods employed for the safety and welfare of the rising generation; for it is undeniable that millions of boys and girls have taken the first steps in vice at the time of their cruel exposure to the evils which, in the night hour especially, assault the citadel of purity and innocence.

T. J. MACONDRAY,
Minister First Presbyterian Church.

I have also interviewed the City Marshall and received his unqualified approval because it has so largely diminished his labours! He testified that it had a beneficial effect upon the children by removing them from the many kinds of temptation on the street late at night and by carrying them back to the quiet of their homes at a seasonable hour. He also testified that it had a beneficial effect, likewise, upon the "older folks" reminding them that it was 9 o'clock, when they would better be getting back to their homes! The curfew thus developed the habit of early hours.

The beneficial results of the curfew can be illustrated by an incident which came under my observation during the summer. It was the custom, during the warm weather, to give open-air band concerts on the main street of the city. These concerts naturally attracted crowds of young children, who thronged both sides of the street. But, just as soon as the curfew began to toll its warning, there was a "skeedaddling" of children in every direction, unless they happened to be accompanied by older people. Even the band had no attractions after 9 o'clock. Verily, "Curfew shall not [fail to] ring to-night."

E.W.C.

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THE LITURGICAL USE OF THE APOSTLES' CREED.

[By the Reverend Henry Scott Jefferys, M.A., Sendai, N.E. Japan.]

In a certain independent weekly magazine published within the radius of, say, 10,000 miles from 130 Fulton Street, New York, U.S.A., a discussion of the subject above appears in Vol. IV. No. 2805, dated September 25th, 1902, p. 2292 by the Rev. Theodore D. Bacon. Every native-born American citizen will admit the right of every other citizen to absolute freedom of religious belief, and its independent expression by voice, pen, and public press. This was the priceless heritage of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed on Plymouth rock. Of course they did not know how to use their religious liberty, and persecuted the Baptists and Quakers to their own hearts' contents: but, as our friend Rudyard Kipling says, "that is another story." What we are now dealing with is the liturgical use of the Apostles' Creed by the descendants of the people who crossed the stormy Atlantic and settled in the wilderness of America in danger of starvation to escape from the necessity of living in a land where the Apostles' Creed was in daily liturgical use, in spite of all their persuasive eloquence by fire and sword to prevent their neighbours from using it. If we had lived in the days of our fathers we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets; and since the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets let us compare notes to see how far we are ready to endorse the paper of this independent scribe.

And first he speaks out for the use of forms of devotion by these Christians who have been informal in their prayers. This is good. All old religions are formal.

Secondly he says that "few of us cannot unite heartily in the XXIII. Psalm and the Lord's Prayer," he likes them because they are more venerable than the Apostles' Creed. To this Jews, Catholics and Unitarians will all agree.

Thirdly he speaks out for modern forms like the hymns, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Lead kindly Light." He says of the first that it was used at the interment of a Catholic dignitary although it is called a Unitarian hymn. Whatever it be called, if any one will calmly compare the two hymns he will find that "Nearer my God to Thee" breathes a deeper spirit of devotion than does "Lead kindly Light." The reference to the cross, the altar and the angels make it eucharistic in its spiritual intention, recalling the Trisagion, while "Lead kindly Light" is rather suited for the gropings of Lent. Nor is this strange when we consider its genesis and the Apologia. In fact, I see no good reason why the latter hymn should not fit the spirit of a Parsee fire-worshipper. Cf Gen. XV. 5 and 17. Heb. XII. 29.

Fourthly.—We can all agree with the independent writer in his aphorism "We believe also that truth will in the end bring unity."

"Let God be true, and every man a liar."
"Ever does truth come uppermost."

Fifthly.—He is right when he says: "When we attempt to assert our unity with another body of Christians by taking their creed and giving it a meaning which it cannot fairly bear, we place ourselves in an unfortunate, not to say humiliating, position."

Sixthly.—All Christians using the Apostles' Creed must agree with this writer when he says: "Where a statement is made, not only to set forth a general principle, but a particular form of it, and to exclude another form, it is certainly not fair for those who hold the form which is intentionally excluded by the grammatical meaning of the words to appropriate the statement and then claim that they agree with it, for substance of doctrine."

Of course people should not stand up in the presence of God, in the House of God, before the Man of God, among the people of God and say things with their lips about God that they do not believe in their hearts. Let them go into the outer darkness and say what they dare to those who are of the same mind.

Seventhly.—We agree with the writer when he says of the Apostles' Creed that a liturgical statement of common belief it has certain evident advantages; it is short, simple and apparently easily understood; it is of venerable antiquity; it contains no metaphysics, and its form is rythmical, almost metrical.

So much for the agreement, now for the points upon which he files his protest.

First he objects to the title Apostles' Creed. He says it is an absolute misnomer. The creed has not even a remote connection with the Apostles, but in its earliest form belongs to about the middle of the second century. I have before me a work entitled, "An Exposition of the Creed by John Pearson, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Chester. New York, 1853."

So that even if the adjective "Apostles" be dropped their is no danger of a mistake. If a new title is needed let it be in the words of the writer himself "The form endorsed by the committee of the Congregational National Council." In fact the very first word makes any title unnecessary: *Credo*, I believe. It is strongly individualistic, recalling the well-known statement of the great American Statesman, Daniel Webster, who, when asked, "What is the greatest thought that ever occupied your mind?" said with great solemnity, "Sir, the greatest thought that ever occupied my mind is the thought of my personal responsibility to Almighty God."

When God spake of old to his people from the holy mount it was not merely to the chosen people, the congregation of the elect, but to each soul, "Thou shalt." All monotheists, Hebrews, Mohammedans and Christians obey that voice.

When we speak to God in the words taught us by our Lord it is, "Our Father," and this is true even in our most secret devotions, when the lips do not form the words, and the voice is dumb; we still gather up the common prayers of our brethren, and present them as a sweet smelling incense through the Great High Priest before the Great White Throne of the Ancient of Days. But when we speak out what is deepest in our hearts, in the presence of friends, and foes, seen and unseen, angels and demons, we say, standing up, and in a loud, firm voice, "I believe in God." This is our battle-cry. This is our banner. As Joshua said of old, so we in all the world say, "As for *me*, and *my* house, *we* will serve the Lord." We continue in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. The objection of the enemies of the creed to the term "Apostles" is founded upon the idea of the extinction of the Apostolate. This is a doctrine contrary to the word of God in Holy Scripture and the voice of the Church in all ages. Wherever the creed is recited in all lands you will find those who use it looking towards some living person in the flesh here present whom they reverence and obey as an apostle. So that their creed is his creed, and it is his creed as a sacred deposit received from his spiritual ancestors. The apostolate is perpetual because the Chief Bishop and Shepherd of our souls breathed on them when he sent them out and said, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost" and "Lo! I am with you always." If the apostolate died out it should be revived; and hence we have Irvingites and Mormons and various sects like that of Dowie blindly following the doctrines of men, because they believe these men to be apostles of a new dispensation and this also because they believe that the old died out.

The creed was rendered necessary by the command of our Lord to disciple the nations and to "baptize them into the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatever I have commanded you." Now all through the ages the Church has held and taught what had been received from the beginning and not anything new. In theology what is new is not true, and what is true is not new. Now the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, and therefore it became necessary in order to meet the ignorance of foolish men, and their profane babblings, to define the faith more clearly from age to age. This necessity was contemporaneous with the committing to writing of the Gospel or glad tidings that had been enshrined in the hearts and minds of those who had been eye-witnesses of the majesty of the Eternal Word made Flesh. Therefore we find the Church producing various documents, the Epistles, the Gospels for the edification of the saints into a spiritual temple built upon the Apostles and Prophets; and "the form of sound words" II. Timothy 1 and 3 for the instruction of those that were without and candidates for baptism. In "Maclear's Introduction to the Creeds" (found in every respectable Christian library) on p. 8 there is a list of the Greek names of the primitive outlines of the creeds so far as they happen to appear in Holy Scripture.

So that since our Mother the Church gives us the book about the heavenly country and map of the road we should see that we fall not out by the way. In Blunt's Annotated Book of Common Prayer (to be found in every theological library), on p. 196 there is a table in which the New Testament references are given for every statement made in the creed; so that any one who denies any article of the creed denies also the New Testament and classes himself under the list of those who will not endure sound doctrine but heap to themselves teachers having itching ears. Now the spirit speaketh expressly that in the last times many shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, having their hearts seared as with a hot iron.

This writing is penned in the hope that people and especially Japanese students of theology who read these words may be persuaded to believe that which was written aforetime rather than what is "up-to-date;" that they may seek out the old paths, and walk in the straight and narrow way that leadeth unto life and not in the broad road that leadeth to destruction, under the guide of the blind leaders of the blind who are bound to fall into the ditch, yea the bottomless pit.

There is some pretty strong language in the New Testament that would apply, but I forbear; let every man take a concordance, and look out these things for himself in the Berean fashion comparing scripture with scripture.

Let me say in conclusion that I have found the use of the creed in the vulgar tongue understanded of the people the very words of life for the conversion and quickening of dead souls, among not only those who use our mother tongue, but among Chinese and Japanese, and I would most earnestly exhort all missionaries to use it every day both orally (vide the Book of Common Prayer) and written on screens and *kakemono*. Why are we Christians at all, but because our ancestors heard these holy words of life, and had them written out for them by holy men as early as the seventh century in our mother-tongue in our father-land. Let us teach these words to others also that they may be wise unto salvation and may bear testimony, when we are lying in our graves, clean forgotten as a dead man out of mind.

LAW CASES.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK v. HIYOKI.

On Friday afternoon, in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank against Mr. Hiyoki, the administrator of the estate of Mourilyan, Heimann C Co. The claim was for the return of certain money alleged to have been paid in error.

Mr. E. C. Davis, of Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co., was examined as a witness, after which the case was again adjourned.

THE JOVANSEN CASE.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, on Saturday afternoon, before Judge Kato, the hearing was resumed of the civil suit brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen against the Club Hotel, Limited, claiming *yen* 18,750 damages for breach of contract.

Mr. L. Cotte, who was formerly in the service of the Club Hotel, was examined as a witness. Asked among other questions as to the situation of the room occupied by Mr. Adolphe Jovansen while he was in the Club Hotel, the witness at first replied that he did not know the room occupied by Mr. Jovansen, but being pressed, he

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made a number of statements as to the board and the lodging accommodation of the plaintiff in the hotel.

Mr. Sawada for defendants pointed out that some of the witness's statements were contradictory and asked that he should be re-examined.

The Judge saw no contradiction and declined to accede to the request.

Mr. Sawada repeated his application, and the Judge again refused.

Mr. Sawada then intimated an objection to the case being tried by the Presiding Judge on the ground that he was not impartial.

Associate Judge Matsuda intervened but without success, Mr. Sawada remaining firm in his objection.

The hearing was therefore adjourned pending a decision on Mr. Sawada's application.

VANDER HEYDEN v. STORNEBRINK.

On Monday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho before Judge Kano presiding and two associate judges was again heard the suit brought by Dr. Vander Heyden against Mr. L. Stornebrink claiming the division of their joint property.

Mr. R. A. Mees who acted as agent to the property in question for Dr. Vander Heyden during the absence of the latter, was examined as a witness.

The Judge—During the time when you were entrusted with the property in question was it a fact that the plaintiff and defendant had the account of the house rent and other things settled? Is there any writing about it?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—(on Mr. Sawada's application): Was that account equally divided for both?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Were all the three buildings joint property?

Witness—The larger two are joint property and the smallest one belongs to Mr. Stornebrink.

The Judge (on Mr. Matsuda's application): Are all the accounts of the house tax, and expenses of repair etc., clearly settled?

Witness—The accounts up to 1901 are nearly settled, but Mr. Stornebrink still owes *yen* 100 at present.

The Judge—When the house occupied by Mr. Vander Heyden was let to another in his absence, an equal half of the income of the rent was given to Mr. Stornebrink. But when Mr. Stornebrink lent the house occupied by him to another in his absence, did you not receive an equal half of the rent of the house?

Witness—I did not receive it.

The Judge—Have the houses that are called the joint property by Mr. Stornebrink ever been let to others?

Witness—Yes, let to a Portuguese.

The Judge—When?

Witness—I do not know.

The case was then adjourned.

NAKAMURA v. SINGLETON AND BENDA.

The claim for salary brought by Mr. S. Nakamura against Messrs. Singleton, Benda & Co., was settled by a decision on Monday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to the effect that the application made by the plaintiff is refused and the expenses incurred thereon are to be paid by the same.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter XV.

The "San Felipe" affair.—A certain number of Religious and Christians are taken and condemned to death.—Death of the Taiko.—Appreciations on his reign.—The Japanese army recalled from Korea.—The increasing authority of Ieyasu, and his intrigues.—Ishida's opposition.—Death of Gratia Hosokawa.—Defeat and ruin of Ota Hidenobu.

All these reverses in Korea completed the exasperation of the Taiko, whom old age and a host of annoying incidents had rendered more and more distrustful and suspicious Thus, in the month of July of the preceding year (1596), the galleon *San Felipe*, on its way from Manila to Mexico, was stranded at Urado (Tosa). Chosokabe, *daimyo* of this locality, immediately confiscated the ship, and informed the Taiko of this capture. The latter sent Masuda Emon-no-jo to Urado in order that, in the name of the Taiko, he might take possession of all the cargo. One can imagine the despair of the Spanish Captain de Landa: in vain did he make the journey to Kyoto to remind the Taiko that, two years before, he had issued patents to the Spaniards, permitting them to land in Japan and devote themselves to commerce. In vain did he invoke the intercession of the Governor of Kyoto, reputed for his kindness to foreigners: all was useless;—the *San Felipe* and her cargo were declared the property of the Taiko. Then de Landa, thinking to frighten the Japanese, began to extol the great power of his king, whose possessions extended over the all earth. Masuda, struck by the story of so many conquests, asked the Spaniard by what means his king had possessed himself of all these countries? De Landa answered that the Religious had at first gone thither to preach, then that the Spanish troops had lost no time in following the preachers, and that these troops, assisted by the neophytes, had reduced the countries to submission to the king of Spain.

What exactly was de Landa's intention in giving utterance to these imprudent words, and to what point did they conform to the truth? Did he wish to drag down with him in his ruin the Portuguese, then subject to the same King of Spain, and enjoying much credit in Japan? The supposition is not without foundation, for persuaded as de Landa was that the Portuguese had excited the Japanese against the Spaniards, and encouraged the Taiko to seize the *San Felipe*, he hated them with his whole hatred, Jesuits as well as merchants.

In any case the accusation that de Landa had made against the Religious, as being the political agents of the King of Spain, is false: nowhere were the conquests of the Portuguese or of the Spaniards carried out in this manner. The conquerors, whether explorers or simple merchants, have always preceded the Religious, and the latter, far from making the natives revolt against their legitimate chiefs, always defended them against the rapacity of the conquerors. The jealousy, that the Spaniards then entertained for the Portuguese, could alone cause these regrettable words.

Without delay the Taiko was informed of de Landa's reply and the storm, long threatening, suddenly burst. The Taiko immediately gave orders for the arrest of such dangerous men, and, on that very evening (Dec. 9, 1596), the houses of the Franciscans and the Jesuits, in Kyoto and Osaka, were surrounded and watched. At the same time he caused a list of the Religious and the Christians to be drawn up, and the arrests commenced.

Kaempfer (51), and following him, several foreign authors attribute also a part of the Taiko's anger to the pride of the Bishop of Japan who, in 1596, meeting a councillor of State on his path, would not descend from his litter to pay his respects to this dignitary, who, feeling keenly this affront, complained on the subject to the Taiko. This reason is too clumsily invented; for Bishop Martinez was not any more than any bonze of the lowest position, obliged by Japanese custom to descend from his litter, under such circumstances. Besides, in his capacity of bearer of dispatches from the Viceroy of the Indies, this same Bishop would not have had to descend, even if it had been the custom. The best proof of the falsehood of Kaempfer's supposition is that the Taiko never exhibited the slightest dissatisfaction with regard to Bishop Martinez, whom he received with honour, and treated with deference, as long as he remained in Japan.(52)

On hearing the news of what had happened at Kyoto and Osaka, Takayama, whom the recent death of his father Dario had still more detached from the world, went to take leave of Maeda Toshiie and repaired to Kyoto to die there for the Faith. John Naito, who had remained at Kyoto, since the unhappy issue of his negotiations with the Chinese, also resolved to give his life for the Christian religion, and wrote to his son Thomas, in order to give him his last recommendations. Paul Sakon, the eldest son of the Governor of Kyoto, wishing to share the fate of the Religious, hastened to Kameyama, his residence, since the Taiko had invested him with this daimyate. Thence, accompanied by eight *kerai*, as resolved as he, he went to Fushimi, where the Taiko then resided, and dressed himself as a Religious, in order to better attract the attention of the latter. Father Organtino had all the difficulty in the world in making him understand that such conduct could not be agreeable to God. Toshimune, Sakon's brother, was no less excited. Sakon's wife, a daughter of Hachisuka Iemasa, and converted shortly after her marriage, had become as fervent as her husband, and wished to die like him. Gratia Hosokawa already had the dress, she intended to wear at the moment of execution, prepared for her. Finally a crowd of *samurai*, coming from all directions, declared that they were ready to die with the Religious.

The Taiko, however, did not arrest any influental personage: he contended himself with throwing into prison six Spanish Franciscans, three Japanese Jesuits, and several Christians of inferior condition. On the 5th of February, 1597, these martyrs, to the number of 26, were crucified at Nagasaki. This was, so to say the Taiko's last act of authority: ill for a long time previous, his sickness finished by carrying him off on the 15th September 1598, at Fushimi, in his palace of the "Momoyama." All Japan drew a sigh of relief on his death. This death was in fact a deliverance: with the Taiko ceased this unfortunate Korean expedition which, without obtaining the slightest advantage for Japan, brought on her so many evils.

Feeling that his end, was approaching, the Taiko assembled for the last time the principal *daimyo* of Japan, and made them swear that they would remain faithful to his son Hideyori, then six years of age. These *daimyo* were, at first the five "Tairo"(53), or Ministers charged with the conduct of state affairs, to wit, Tokugawa Ieyasu. Maeda Toshiie, Mori Terumoto, Ukita Hideie and Uesugi Kagekatsu. Then the five "Bugyo,"(54) or Governors, Ishida Mitsunari, Asano Nagamasa, Maeda Motokatsu, Masuda Nagamori and Nagatsuka Masaie, charged with seconding the "Tairo" in the accomplishment of their functions. After having addressed to these dignitaries many recommendations on the subject of his son, the Taiko directed Maeda Toshie to take particular care of him and to be his guardian, Then, turning towards Tokugawa Ieyasu, he made him swear that he would take Hideyori under his tutorship, and that he would work unceasingly to preserve for him the supreme power. Ieyasu swore by all the gods known in Japan that he would do so, shedding tears of emotion, says history. Was the Taiko distrustful of these tears? At all events, in order to confirm this oath, he made Ieyasu undertake to marry his grand-daughter, then only two years old, to Hideyori. Ieyasu promised everything under most solemn oaths. These precautions taken, the Taiko received a few more visits, among others that of Father Rodriguez, whom he loaded with presents. Then he breathed his last sigh, at the age of 64 years.

Without sharing in the enthusiasm of the Japanese, who compare the Taiko to Cæsar or to Napoleon, one cannot deny, however, that he was one of the greatest men of Japan. He finished the work of Nobunaga and made of Japan, formerly divided into an infinity of petty independent states, a homegenous nation. Unfortunately his mind embraced too much to be able to grasp all, his aspirations were too lofty, sometimes even impossible to be realized. Did he not wish to become Emperor of China although his army had been beaten, even before setting foot on the soil of that country? Japanese in all the meaning of the word, he undertook much and finished nothing, versatile and suspicious as he was. The unfortunate expedition to Korea is the most striking proof of this. With troops like those at his disposal, he might have been able, in the space of a few months, to advance even

(51) Livre IV.

(52) Lettera annua, 1596. Bishop Martinez left Japan in the following year, by the same ship in which he had come.

(53) Literally "great old men."

(54) Literally "Listen-execute," officials executing the orders they have listened to.

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as far as Peking, and to impose his will on the Emperor of China. But instead of placing himself at the head of his army, as a Cæsar or a Napoleon would have done, he preferred staying at home, amusing himself in the composition of bad poetry, in the playing of "go"(55), and in the building of palaces. And during this time his soldiers, abandoned in an enemy's country, died for want of food. This seven years' war might be regarded as the greatest disaster that Japan had ever suffered. More than 50,000 *samurai* died in it, and their ashes, says a Japanese historian, have become foreign soil, which is, for the people of the Far East, the last misfortune that can befall them. Moreover, the *daimyo* were ruined by this war, after having exhausted their estates. Shimazu was perhaps the only one to derive a certain profit from this expedition; he sent as many prisoners as possible into his states, in order that they might teach the Korean method of making pottery to his subjects. It is from this epoch that dates, in fact, the celebrated Satsuma pottery.

More than 500 junks were lost in the Korean seas and, by that very fact, Japanese commerce fell almost entirely into the hands of foreigners. If instead of exhausting the nation by war, and by useless buildings, the Taiko had directed towards commerce the efforts of this enterprising people, as the sovereigns of the European States then did, the Japanese would have become the masters of the Far East, and would not have to struggle so much to-day to get the chance which, in the 16th century, they so imprudently allowed to escape them.

Another reproach, which one cannot refrain from addressing to the Taiko, is that of having been the first to shake the confidence of the Japanese in their own strength. Mistrustful and suspicious he fancied he saw redoubtable conquerors in the few dozen Religious then in Japan. With hundreds of thousands of warriors, ready to accept the challenge of no matter what powers in the world, he had only to imitate Nobunaga's assurance; but instead of that, he feared the foreigner, and on his death-bed he bequeathed his prejudices to the entire nation.

The only excuse that can be offered for the regrettable faults, that marked the last years of so glorious a career, is that age had already dulled the Taiko's keen intellect. Among the Japanese, genius manifests itself at an early age, but only burns as a rule for a short time, after which a rapid decline must be expected. Unfortunately the Taiko remained in power for several years after this decline had began, and hence the errors that marked the conclusion of his reign.

After the death of the Taiko, the first act of the five *Tairo* was to put an end to the war in Korea. The troops were immediately recalled to Japan, and the two *Bugyo* Ishida and Asano were sent to Nagoya to smooth over the difficulties that might arise on this occasion. There was indeed no end of complications for, even before leaving Korea, dissensions broke out in the Japanese army. Not that a single *daimyo* or *samurai* desired to continue this campaign, but they did not agree as to the manner of terminating it. Kato and with him Kuroda and Nabeshima insisted that a treaty should assure to Japan the half of Korea, while Konishi, Shimazu and Arima, knowing by experience that neither the Koreans, nor the Chinese would subscribe to such conditions, urged on the abandonment, as soon as possible, of this country of misfortune. Ishida declared for Konishi, while Asano joined Kato's party. To end the dispute, the question had to be referred to the five *Tairo*, who pronounced unanimously in favour of Ishida and Konishi.(56) The army therefore evacuated Korea, at the beginning of 1599, without making the least arrangements with the enemy. The only result of the expedition was that the Japanese completely and for ever ruined Korea. For this reason the Koreans hurled after their invaders all their maledictions, and swore to hate them with an eternal hatred. "The Japanese are so execrable," says one of their historians, "that Heaven has had to separate them from the rest of humanity and relegate them to an isolated isle."

To have done with Korea, it was not until 1607, that Ieyasu obtained from this country permission for the Japanese merchants of Tsushima to settle at Fusan, where for three centuries they played a role like that which the Dutch played at Deshima(57).

The Korean question settled, the *daimyo* hoped to get a little rest, in order to attend to the administration of their domains, which had suffered by their prolonged absence. But the intrigues of Ieyasu were not to leave them to enjoy peace long. In direct violation of the dying Taiko's prohibition to contract political marriages, Ieyasu began by attaching, through such marriages, the *daimyo* Date, Fukushima and Hachisuka to his own family. By these and other violations it was soon publicly known that Ieyasu wished to supplant his pupil Hideyori. Therefore several of the most influential *daimyo* charged Ishida to avert this danger, by forming a party powerful enough to hold in check the growing ambition of the usurper. But the wily Ieyasu had already anticipated the steps of Ishida, and gained the majority of the *daimyo* over to his side. Wishing moreover to discredit entirely Ishida as well as the cause of Hideyori, he had the rumour spread that Hideyori was the illegitimate child of Ishida and Yodogimi. To make surer still, he brought from his own state thirty thousand *samurai*, and placed them in Osaka, where Hideyori resided. He installed himself in the castle of Momoyama with a strong garrison. Ishida found himself compelled to resign his position of *Bugyo*, and to retire to his castle of Sawayama (Omi).

Civil war was, for the moment, staved off, and quiet was reestablished. But this quiet was only momentary. The easy manner with which Ieyasu possessed himself, little by little, of the Government of Japan, without even consulting the other *Tairo*, caused general alarm. The death of Maeda Toshiie increased still more the audacity of Ieyasu, who no longer even took pains to conceal his ambitious views. Thus the disloyalty which the Taiko had formerly shown with regard to Nobunaga's grandson, Ieyasu was going to display in his turn towards Hideyori. In short, history simply repeated itself, and the most circumspect *daimyo* resigned themselves in advance to a state of things, which appeared to them inevitable. Those, who had but recently been proof against the blandishments of Ieyasu, hastened to attach themselves to his party, and from that time his prestige increased more and more. Nearly all the Christian *daimyo* ranged themselves on his side. Some, however, like Konishi, held out. Ieyasu had, however, neglected nothing to win over this brave warrior. He had even gone so far as to give his great grand-daughter in marriage to Konishi's eldest son. Konishi, while accepting the honour done to his family, declared however that he would never abandon Hideyori's party(58).

The more Ieyasu worked to assure himself of the help of the *daimyo*, the more his adversaries sought to overthrow his authority. Civil war had become inevitable and it was expected every day to break out. Uesugi Kagekatsu was to furnish the pretext for it. In disobedience to what had been decreed, this *daimyo*, in place of residing at Kyoto and fulfilling there his duties as *Tairo*, had withdrawn to his domains of Aizu, pretending that the Taiko had permitted him to pass there three consecutive years. Ieyasu, little reassured as to the intentions of his colleague, had at first enjoined upon him several times to present himself at Kyoto. But, as Uesugi had declared that he had no orders to receive from an equal, Ieyasu, having confided the fortress of Momoyama to one of his *kerai*, placed himself at the head of a numerous army, furnished by the *daimyo* of his party, and advanced to Oyama, in the province of Shimotsuke. But, scarcely had he withdrawn from Fushimi than the plot, that had been for a long time before brewing, burst. Uesugi had only been recalcitrant in order to draw Ieyasu into a snare. In effect, after the departure of the latter, the *Tairo* Mori and Ukita, as well as all the *Bugyo*, with the exception of Asano, who alone remained faithful to Ieyasu, invited the *daimyo* to repair to Osaka, the centre of the opposition. It goes without saying that all this was done in the name of Hideyori, who was regarded as the chief of the party. Yodogimi and Ishida, the principal authors of it, were the organs by which the young chief transmitted his wishes to all his partisans.

Immediately *daimyo* and *samurai* flowed into Osaka. The castle of Momoyama was taken after a stubborn resistance and delivered to the flames, the Governor as well as the garrison being massacred. With one consent Ieyasu was declared to have lost his position of *Tairo*, and of tutor to Hideyori. A messenger sent to convey this decision to him was told to bring him at the same time an order to remain in his states, and not to appear any more either at Kyoto or at Osaka. Finally, to assure themselves of the help of the *daimyo* who had followed Ieyasu in his campaign against Uesugi, Hideyori seized their women and children, and held them as hostages in the fortress of Osaka.

It was on this occasion that Gratia Hosokawa met death in the most tragic manner. When the emissaries of Hideyori presented themselves at the residence of Hosokawa in Osaka to seize his family, the *karo*, Ogasawara, rushed into the apartments of Gratia and in a few words informed her of the danger which menaced her. He told her at the same time that Hosokawa, expecting a revolt, had ordered him, before his departure, to cut off his wife's head sooner than allow her to fall into the hands of the enemy, Gratia declared herself ready to obey the wishes of her husband. After having charged one of her servants, a Christian woman, with the mission of conducting her two daughters(59), Taryo, aged twelve years and Man aged only two, to the house of the Religious, she recited a last prayer and stretched forth her neck to Ogasawara's sword. Gratia was scarcely thirty-eight years old(60). After this execution, Ogasawara and the other servants of Hosokawa set fire to the house and committed *harakiri*. While they were still writhing in the convulsions of agony, the fire reduced all to ashes (Sept., 1600).

If the defenders of Hideyori had known how to profit by their advantages, they would have destroyed perhaps for ever power of Ieyasu. But they did not. Instead of marching at once against the latter, they lost their time discussing upon the plan to follow and upon the choice of a Commander-in-chief. Mori Terumoto claimed that post, but Ukita and Ishida, thinking him incapable, separated from him with the majority of the *daimyo*. Finally they decided to march against the enemy. After having taken by storm Zeze (Otsu), the castle of Kyogoku, who had joined Ieyasu's party, they lost nearly a month more in useless deliberations.

During this time Ieyasu, warned by what had just taken place at Osaka and at Momoyama, had entrusted to his eldest son, Hideyasu, the conduct of the campaign against Uesugi, whilst he and his other son, Hidetada, took the road to Osaka. The vanguard, led by Kuroda Nagamasa and Fukushima Masanori, soon arrived at Gifu, where Hidenobu, the grandson of Nobunaga, resided. Hidenobu had at first inclined to the side of Ieyasu, but Ishida having promised him all the province of Mino as well as that of Owari, the inexperienced youth had let himself be persuaded, without even consulting his *kerai*, and had embraced Hideyori's cause.

In this connection, one wonders from what sources several foreign authors have got the improbable opinion, that makes of Hidenobu the chief of a party seeking only to recover the rights of which the Taiko had so unjustly despoiled him, and that the Christian *daimyo*, seeing in him a Christian Shogun, or even a Christian Emperor, hastened to offer him their support. It cannot be doubted that Hidenobu desired to obtain possession of Nobunaga's inheritance, but that he pushed his delusion even to the point of counting on the

(55) A game of checkers.
(56) Pagès, p. 5.
(57) Shogyoshi, p. 393. Pagès, p. 880.
(58) Pagès, p. 25.
(59) The two sons of Gratia were then at Tanabe, in the care of Okimoto.
(60) Pagès p. 25. Annals of the Hosokawa family.

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help of Hideyori's partisans to attain his end is an impossible hypothesis. He would have had even a greater chance to succeed in siding with Ieyasu rather than with the partisans of Hideyori, who only excited these troubles, in order to enable the Taiko's son to retain the supreme power.

Whatever Hidenobu's views were, his alliance with Hideyori caused his ruin: for he was the first to fall under the blows of the redoubtable Ieyasu. Kuroda and Fukushima succeeded in drawing him out of the fortress of Gifu, and at the moment when he thought he could himself take the offensive, he was surrounded by so great a number of enemies that he had to retreat. When he had regained his fortress, he found it already in the hands of Kuroda's soldiers. Hidenobu was made prisoner with his principal *kerai* and sent to Kiyosu, where Ieyasu had him kept until further orders.

A TRIP TO TURKEY.

READ BY MRS. W. KIRKLAND WILSON BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY ON DECEMBER 12TH, 1902.

I will begin by briefly recounting the story of my voyage from the grey gloomy day in May, 1883, when we left England, to look for sunshine under the blue skies and along the lovely shores of the Mediterranean. My feelings were not all joyful. though a long-desired joy was to be mine, for I had always wished to travel: and now I was to do it, with my dearest friend and her old uncle: but our joy was of a very sober kind, as it was to seek for her the health so surely slipping away that the voyage was undertaken. We sailed from Liverpool Docks on the *Sidon*, a Cunard liner, which went down, with loss of life, two voyages later, off the coast of Spain; but I am glad to say she behaved with the utmost discretion and uprightness so long as we were on board. The weather was cold, muggy and wet, and not a glimpse of coast line to be seen till we reached Gibraltar, which we did in brighter weather, and about nine o'clock in the morning. The Rock itself seemed like nothing so much as a great watchful lion of stone looking proudly out to sea, and cooling his forepaws in the waters; but immediately on landing the majestic aspect of Gibraltar disappeared; the dirt, noise, and confusion in the narrow, ugly streets as we hurried to the Post Office for letters struck us most unpleasantly, the very mixed types of faces we met too were disappointing; but a visit to the famous glove-shop, and an intimate acquaintance with its dainty wares restored our usual feminine serenity; and by the time we had climbed some of the frowning heights above us and had seen the backward panorama, we were better able to catalogue the charms of Gibraltar. After that, our journey seemed to lie over waters blue and calm as lakes, with days of perpetual sunshine, and something new and foreign to be seen all the time: fleeting glimpses of the yellow coast line of Morocco, passing feluccas with their graceful sails and picturesque crews, flying fish that skimmed the waters almost like gaily-plumaged birds; and shoals of the queer, rotund, bottle-nosed porpoises, which seemed to race with the ship, and turned their Catherine-wheels like London street-arabs. A few days at sea, and at sunset one glorious evening we reached Malta; and I shall never forget those dazzling yellow terraces of Valetta, rising tier on tier straight up from the sea, some innocent of all adornment, others crowned with the most lovely verdure, but all patrolled by moving human specks of scarlet, and, at every few paces, the dark blot of a cannon's yawning mouth. The harbour presented a very beautiful and animated scene, in the golden haze of the setting sun, the graceful Maltese boats darting about for passengers as a swallow picks up flies: and among the other British warships at anchor beside us was one which still bore mighty evidence of the siege of Alexandria. Bugle calls answered one another from the heights above; and when the well-known strains of "God save the Queen" came floating down, a very big lump rose in my throat, for I was young and homesick. On shore, after dinner, we toiled up flight after flight of the yellow stone steps on which the mostly narrow streets of Valetta are built, and at every few steps were little images of the Madonna set high in niches in the wall. The gossips were gathered in groups about the wells at almost every street corner; cripples and beggers whining for help jostled us on all sides: herds of handsome goats were being led home by lovely little dark-skinned children: and women flashed their bright eyes like stars at us from beneath their ugly black silk mantillas on their way to the vespers, for which the bells were ringing. Priests passed us with rusty cassocks and bent heads, and almost every other man we met wore the uniform, that seen so far from home, made patriotic pulses leap. By the time we came out into the broad paths before the fine shops of Strade Reale they lay white in the moonlight that strove to dim the fairy lights which twinkled among the trees—great sweet-scented magnolias, white and pink, which grew in huge green tubs before cafe and palace alike. A band was playing in one of the squares: but Strade Reale lured us on, away from the crowds, up the great white street, till at last we stood before that superb example of Grecian Architecture, the Opera House, and far down beneath us, sheer down from our feet, lay the gleaming waters of the bay—a sheet of molten silver!

A few days later saw us anchored off Syra, one of the group of islands known as the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago, where the picturesque inhabitants came off in boats to sell us Chanak Pottery, a rough ware of good shape but barbarous colouring. The Greek Bishop also called upon us, and at his invitation we tiffined that day at the Palace, after one of the loveliest drives I have even taken, up steep and winding lanes, through fields of waving yellow corn, past vineyards and olive gardens, past toiling oxen and quaint water-mills, and past crumbling walls where the gaily-striped lizards and vicious little scorpions were enjoying the sunshine, upward all the time till we reached the Bishop's palace, which crowned the island's summit, and brought away with us, after a delightful visit, a basket of grapes that for size and abundance reminded me of the tales of the Promised Land. The scent of Syra was indescribably delicious, though I could never ascertain why, unless the quantities of valonia grown there had anything to do wih it.

Our next port was Smyrna, where we arrived at early morning, the waters outside the breakwater breaking angrily; but inside the harbour the sea lapped our ship's sides as placidly as though Smyrna never knew a storm. The great barren purple hills rose like a wall behind the flat-topped square buildings of the city; and, while the quarantine officers and other officials detained us, I found ample food for amusement in watching the long strings of burdened camels, usually eight in a line, led by a donkey with a bell, for the camel is said to be too stupid to ever walk a crowded street without disaster unless led by the more astute donkey. Another sight which was full of interest for me was the embarkation of about two hundred army recruits, well-grown, clean-limbed young fellows from the interior, clad in the red cap and single blue linen garment of their mountain homes, each with a large gourd or water-bottle slung at his side, and looking for all the world like the pictures one sees in the Bible of the typical Eastern shepherd. During the Crimean War my father was brought in close contact with Turkish soldiers of this class; and I have frequently heard him bear testimony to their bravery, endurance, and general efficiency when under military discipline. Permission being at last given us to leave the ship, I and a party of twelve friends, two of whom were ladies and several recent invalids, cheerfully regardless of the unlucky number 13, set off with a Greek guide to the railway station, where after an hour's delay, we were able to engage a special train, consisting of an engine and one long first-class saloon carriage, upholstered after the manner of stage *boudoirs* in bright blue velvet with a plenitude of antimacassars and gilt-edged mirrors. It appeared to be the relic of some royal visit, and seemed a curious anachronism amongst the purple hills and fields of white iris through which we sped to Ephesus. Ar- Arrived at the terminus we were ushered into a most forlorn hotel; I have since seen similar on some wayside station in Canada; the newest of new wood, not a door or window fitting, not a brush of paint anywhere: attenuated fowls in the fore, hungry dogs in the background, and surely no spot on earth ever produced a more villainous looking set of cut-throats than the people of the Hotel. We congratulated ourselves our stay would be short, tiffined on some of the attenuated fowls aforesaid, badly served with cucumbers boiled in grease and flavoured with vinegar; followed that up with some appalling cheese, and for dessert ate seedy figs and petrified raisins accompanied by some extremely thin claret. Then, having washad our hands in a rusty iron basin, avoided the soap, and dried ourselves on our handkerchiefs we set out again, this time on strong, lively ponies provided with something very agonising that the guide called a saddle, each followed by a yelling and almost naked Arab guide, who ran full-tilt behind us, belabouring the unfortunate ponies every time we were the least hopeful of their adopting a gait more suited to our sufferings, which were considerably aggravated by the fact we ladies were riding in thin short skirts which left our ankles wholly at the mercy of the giant thistles shoulder high which bordered the narrow path the ponies had to squeeze us through. Where the brush of olive, fir, and thistle parted the views were magnificent, the wild flowers many and luxuriant; and our spirits rose in spite of our hard riding.

As I was the only young lady of the party there were many jokes, that I was to be carried off that day as a brigand's bride, and other lively nonsense of the same sort. But the Greek guide did not seem to appreciate this fun, and kept muttering "they are a long *jomp* from here"——"a long *jomp* from here." By and bye we met a thick-set individual on horse-back, armed to the teeth, and with a business-like little carbine slung under his arm; suddenly he dismounted and stood aside to allow us to pass; and after that the Greek guide hurried us forward more than ever. The Baptistry of St. John; the Crumbling Pillars of Diana's Temple, classical fountains and graves of saints were galloped round, and gabbled over from the guide-book at lightning-speed, all looking to me remarkably like a collection of overturned doorsteps. But little cared I: for the blue of the sky, the flight of the stork, or the scent of the iris-beds was more to me in those early days than the most sacred spot on earth. At last we had to leave it all; and as we turned our faces homeward a haze was stealing over the marshy land; it settled gently over the heavy-scented iris-beds, and folding each regal white petal drew a curtain between us and them. In one vast circle round us rose the shadowy hills, now purple—now black against the crimson glow of the sun-set sky, then mounting up like flames in a fiery splendour that left us without words to describe it. The red-beaked, snowy-breasted herons, like ourselves, were on their homeward way; and the short Eastern twilight had already deepened into night when we got back to the ship. And then—what a commotion! We found that no sooner had we started for Ephesus than the authorities sent off to the ship to say that no passengers were to go into the interior without a strong military escort, as the brigands were astir in the neighbourhood, and had the night before at Bournabât, a suburb of Smyrna, cut a Frenchman up and strewn the body in small pieces all over his own garden; and had further carried off to the mountains two French subjects, and were threatening to cut off their hands if a very large ransom were not speedily paid for them. Next day two thousand Turkish soldiers were dispatched to search the mountains for brigands; and on my return to Smyrna a month later a number of the ring-leaders had been caught and executed. A few days after that we went to a garden-party given for us by a wealthy Greek gentleman we had met in Liverpool before starting. He lived in a beautiful house amidst his own large vine-yards, which

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covered the island he lived on, outside Smyrna Bay; but alas! when we got there the whole place was filled with armed kavasses for our protection, as the brigands had been there a few nights before, attacking the house in an attempt to carry off his only child, a lovely little motherless girl of five, in hope of ransom. The twelve handsome pillars of his dining-room were cracked across with shot, and hardly a window pane remained intact.

The only two other incidents that stand out in my mind with any particular degree of distinctness during my stay in Smyrna are a tram-car ride I took, and my visit to Camel Square. The tram-cars have (or had) the short seats set across the car, very close together, facing the horses' tails and the seats were, I should think, of Turkish manufacture (judging by their exceedingly sketchy make) for no sooner had I sat down than the back of the seat gave way, and I fell helplessly into the very capacious lap of an extraordinarily greasy old Turk behind me, who far from being disgusted at the mishap seemed highly amused at the situation, shaking with laughter till time for him to get out, when he waved his hand to me in quite a genial and Christian manner. In Camel Square one sees more camels collected together all at one time than one can see in any other place in the world. Close on two hundred camels were there eating, drinking, snapping at the flies, feeding their funny little long-legged young, or simply waiting to be hired. They are anything but the mild pacific beasts their countenances might lead one to suppose, and maternal cares make them especially savage. The expression of their faces varies as much as the shade of their fur: and I have myself detected one or two striking likenesses to personal friends in camels I have known and been fascinated by. Well, the time came for us to leave Smyrna, and we next cast anchor in the beautiful gulf of Ismid. Our surroundings could not well have been more lonely, and far from suggesting the lading or unlading of cargo looked much more like a scene from one of Wagner's operas. Close to the reedy shore were floating beds of great white water-lillies spreading wide their golden centres in the brilliant sunshine; to and fro over the placid waters around us floated graceful snow-white wild-swans under a sky of cloudless blue: not a habitation could be seen on the flat yellow shore, upon which the only sign of life when we arrived was a train of camels majestically picking their way over the sand towards us to carry away later on the bales of cotton we had brought them. Throughout the day similar caravans crossed the horizon, while from time to time we heard these firing off rifles to scare marauders from their track; and late on in the afternoon a friendly Greek priest came off to pay us a visit, bringing under his arm as a present a flat bread-cake which he told us was the cake of peace. He spoke a little French, so we had a *limited* conversation; and he was delighted beyond measure when we gave him some music on my little piano, which we had up on deck, lashed to the stanchions in fine weather. It must have been a wild dissipation for the lonely old man, and he left us with evident regret when at sunset we weighed anchor, and sailed away to Constantinople, which we reached one June morning just before sunrise. We had deck-cabins, so that it was easy for us to fling on wraps, at the first word of land and we were comfortably established with our rugs about us on deck, as the sun emerged from the veil of mist before it, and the grey curtains of the morning slowly drew apart and disclosed a scene like fairy-land. I was not prepared for it, for my father had painted Constantinople to me in no flattering colours. But, looking on it for the first time, with all its myriad tapering minarets pointing up to the rosy sky, with all its countless mosques and glittering domes turning to gold as the sun rose higher and higher; with its stately marble palaces gleaming like snow among the lovely foliage right down to the water's edge, I thought I could never see anything more beautiful. Now I must ask my hearers to suppose they stand facing the mouth of the Bosphorus, that is the arm of the sea which divides Asia from Europe and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. You will then have on your right the continent of Asia; on the left, Europe. Following the arm of the sea, which is the Bosphorus, you will find on your left just beyond the mouth a gulf, or rather a very narrow bay, forming with the Bosphorus almost a right angle, and spreading for a few miles into the Continent of Europe in the shape of a horn, or horn of abundance; this is the Golden Horn, so named because when the capital of Byzantium was here the wealth or *gold* of three continents flowed through it Stamboul, which is often thought to be the Turkish name for Constantinople, is really the name of the truly Turkish part of Constantinople; and Stamboul, like Rome, is built on seven hills: one side of it is bathed by the Sea of Marmora, the other by the Golden Horn. On the opposite point, washed by the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus lie Galata and Pera, the two Frankish cities; while from the Asiatic shore directly opposite the opening of the Golden Horn Skutari rises in all her beauty from the sea. To simplify all this one must fix in one's mind the picture of three great cities divided by sea. At the point of the triangle formed by the walls of Stamboul lies the famous Seraglio, so rich in those memories, tragic and romantic, which form the basis of most of the poetry and fiction of Turkey. Here may still be seen the slide down which, while the moon veiled her face, the strangled bodies of the fair frail ladies of the Imperial Hareem were hurried into the dark waters below; the rooms where little unloved infants perished violently at the Imperial command; the marble terraces where Circassian beauties, torn by conquest from their parents' arms ate out their hearts in a gilded slavery their proud spirits abhorred! Turning one's back on this spot, so fair to see, so foul of memory, away in the distance lie the three isles of the Princes, to which steam-boats run every hour from the Bridge of Galata. Prinkipo, the chief of these three islands, if I remember rightly, is a very fashionable resort, Sunday being the great day there, when bands play before the different cafés in its beautiful gardens which are crowded with many nationalities, each in its gayest dress. It is the great place to study the many types of beauty to be found in Constantinople, the grey-eyed Armenian, the statuesque Greeks, the lively French and the voluptuous Turkish ladies are all to be seen here, and even twenty years ago the last named were much more lightly veiled than one is led to expect, as I will explain later on. All round Constantinople lie great crumbling walls broken at intervals by heavy forts. As a broad, but very uneven road runs along the top of these walls it is quite possible to make the tour round the city on horseback; but hearing it was a hard and a tedious ride I am sorry to say that I did not undertake it. The first thing that strikes one on looking at Constantinople is the immense number of mosques; San Sophia, mosque of Sultan Ahmed, mosque of Osman, Valideh Mosque and many others readily attracting the eye: the tall minarets invariably appearing beside the domes play an important part in the religious life of Constantinople: at the appointed hour daily—and there are five such hours canonically commanded—the muezzin priest whose office this is appears on the narrow gallery of the minaret. He stands motionless a moment; then raising his face to Heaven he chants slowly, in mournful high vibrating tones the call to prayer, which being interpreted is "God is great! There is but one God! Mahomet is his prophet! Come to prayer!" The chief characteristic of Skutari, which has been called the Golden City, is the bright colouring of its many villas, which are usually painted red and yellow: but as they have generally lovely gardens about them, and are interspersed with massive white barracks, luxuriant foliage and here and there a minaret this does not look nearly so garish as it may sound.

At the back of all its brightness there is a very sad spot for English people, for in the beautiful cemetery there lie numbers of England's heroic dead who fell in the Crimean War, nearly fifty years ago. A little further on, but still on the sea is Kadi Keui (the City of the Judge) which is a very fashionable quarter, built on the ancient ruins of Chalcedon. Its cypress groves are quite a sight in themselves spreading down to the blue waters of the Bosphorus as they do and there I heard the nightingales in full song one evening when we dined with friends who had a lovely villa in their midst. The houses at Kadi Keui are all very European looking ouside: but inside there were no wall-papers, no fire places, and the furniture was all of the lightest description. The Bridge of Galata, which connects the Pera-Galata side of the Constantinople with Stamboul and is a quarter of a mile long, is one of the great sights of Turkey; not only are the views from it magnificent, but the Bridge itself is all day long one huge moving kaleidoscope of types of an almost inconceivable number of nationalities. In the smart sedan-chair inlaid with silver and mother-of-pearl sits an attractive Armenian lady going to shop; beside it stride two dragomen in their embroidered zouaves begirt with many jewelled weapons. You are jostled aside by a slim Albanian in pleated white skirt, only to rub against a portly Turk in blue flowing caftan and white muslin turban. Bedouins in their white capes, dervishes in their camel's hair mantles and high conical hats, Persian soldiers in towering headgear of black lambskin; Hebrews in long yellow garments open at the sides, professional story-tellers in wizard's dress, African slaves, veiled women in the Maltese faldetta, great Turkish carriages drawn by bullocks and decorated with birds and flowers, all pass over Galata Bridge, and there may also be seen a wonderful collection of physical deformities simulated and real, for Constantinople is a great place for this class of beggar. How many times I crossed that bridge during my three weeks in Constantinople, but there was always something new to see, and I never tired of it. As Stamboul is the metropolis of the great empire I shall first describe all I saw on that side, before again going over the Bridge. Jostled by yelling and heavily laden blue linen clad porters, Greek, Armenian and Hebrew we landed on the quay, and through the prosaic medium of a tram-car soon reached the At Meidan, once the Hippodrome but now a large open square at the sides of which are many buildings full of historic interest. The first we entered was a distinct shock to me, it was so like the Chamber of Horrors in the Waxworks at home: it was the Museum of the Janissaries, which contains about 100 figures, and was built on the site of the famous Janissary Massacre. The figures represent the correct historical dress of each Imperial official of their time; and are neither rich nor beautiful: more curious than beautiful describes them. We then went on to the Philoxenes Cistern (still in the At Meidan) and reached it by descending suddenly down a "dive" such as we use at home to reach the underground railway, needless to say the place is used no longer for its original purpose: the damp and oozy roof is supported by 200 gigantic pillars and in the different gloomy parts of the Cistern, almost like side chapels, we found a body of alert faced Greek silk-spinners at work with all their busy spindles and wheels, singing the while, not unmusically, one of their own folk-songs. Turning our steps now to the other side of the great square of the Seraglio we found ourselves before the Fountain of Sultan Ahmed III., which has been likened to a square casket of rich Turkish art: hardly an inch of it but is adorned by some marvel of the sculptor's art. It is covered with arches, niches, and cupolas, inlaid with mosaics of every delicate colour, gilt tracery out-lining the mosaics. The fabric itself—like so many buildings in Constantinople is of white marble, and with all its rich ornamentation looks perfectly dazzling in the sun. In each of its four walls is a fountain, and round the whole runs the inscription, "Turn the key of this pure and tranquil spring and call upon the name of God, drink of these inexhaustible and limpid waters and pray for the Sultan." Here, I remember, we met with one of our fellow travellers, who had just indulged in the doubtful joys of a genuine Turkish bath: spent and weary he was still breathing forth fury at the indignities put upon him by the too energetic attentions of the Mulatto attendants, who had pummelled, rubbed and thumped him with a vigour quite surprising considering the state of the thermometer, and we all agreed un-

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animously to abjure Turkish baths, at any rate in June. Near the At Meidan we went to see the partially burnt Column of Constantine, which was once surmounted by the statue of Apollo, the head, however, being a likeness of the great Emperor.

Another of our sight-seeing expeditions was to the Great Bazaar, which is reached by a populous district which extends from the Osman Mosque to Serasker Hill. Here lies the Valideh Mosque with fountain, and another wonderful sight on the way to the Bazaar is the great open market for fish; as we passed through it a great abundance of fish was lying on the large stone slabs; monster mullet, oysters, sprats and tunnies; turbot. sardines, and the loufer, a delicious fish which only allows itself to be caught by moonlight, together with many others whose names I did not know lay there in scaley shining heaps; but one of the many violent streets rows we so often witnessed being in progress we were not tempted to tarry. We next passed through Tobacco Street, a narrow way devoted solely to the sale of the fragrant weed and its accessories, most of the former being so pungent as to make it impossible to enjoy it save through the tubes of the bubbling narghileh, and even so, only served as a drug. Arrived at the Great Bazaar itself, an immense stone edifice built in the Byzantine style, a veritable city indoors, yet with carriages, horses camels and porters laden with bales of goods hurrying to and fro as freely as out of doors—arrived there we turned our steps at once to the world-famed Hadji Baker's shop, and watched his white clad cooks concocting the real Rahatlakoom which renders all other so-called Turkish delight a mockery, a snare and a delusion. It is, I believe, mainly compounded of arrowroot-flour and honey flavoured with eau de cologne, or attar of roses and stuck full sometimes with chopped pistachio nuts. The cooks from time to time fed us with succulent morsels on the end of long handled toasting-forks; and we carried away with us quite a small cargo of drums of the sweet-meat. The whole Bazaar with its rows and rows of shops all divided off into districts each for the sale of its own particular commodity, smelled beautifully Eastern; by which I am not alluding to *daikon* or other agricultural perfumes we are familiar with in Yokohama; but am thinking of sandal and camphor wood, the scent of orange blooms and the fragrance of a dozen spices all delightful. We passed through one street full of nothing but shops for the sale of barbaric jewelry, and there I became the proud possessor of a great silver armlet clasped with the silver star and crescent. The next few streets displayed rare silks from Bagdad or Brousa, rugs from Smyrna where I had seen them being made, Indian shawls, Persian Cashmeres, gold and sequin embroideries, table covers ablaze with silken embroideries, wedding veils sparkling with silver, delicate white satin underwear, and all the lovely trappings of a Turkish belle. There was the pipe street with narghilehs of Bohemian glass, and amber mouthpieces set with precious stones; Perfumery street with every harem toilet-requisite; Shoe street with dainty pointed shoes from 5 to 1,000 francs a pair; Armory street, Old Clothes street, and Fez street, where fezes might even be bought with inscriptions from the Koran to ward off the evil eye. I was much struck with the apparent indifference of the Turkish shopkeepers as to whether we bought their goods or no: and it was also striking to find we were always offered coffee served very hot thick and sweet without milk, *before* we made any purchases. In the shops we saw many of the ladies of the Harem with their attendants, shopping as freely as ourselves—and had ample opportunity to study the construction of their yashmak or veil, which is in reality *two* veils, one bound round the head like a bandage covers the forehead to the eye-brows, is knotted just above the nape of the neck and falls over the back in two long ends reaching to the waist; the other covers the lower part of the face, and is tied in with the first in such a manner as to look like one veil. These veils are now represented by something very flimsy indeed, drawn farther apart and often leave almost unconcealed the face, neck, ears and hair. The Turkish ladies grow very stout by the chief defect in their appearance is their ungainly gait, which is the result of the abuse of the bath, and the peculiarities of their foot-gear. At home their amusements are monotonous and often quite childish, their ideas low, and their speech coarse, which is not to be wondered at as they are taught to believe they have no souls; and Turkish fathers do not scruple to send their young daughters to see and listen to any indecency in the low theatres or music-halls of Constantinople, though they are not allowed to visit such places later in life: they add a great deal to the picturesque in Constantinople, where really everything is picturesque. Even the soldiers, though the fine dress of antiquity is done away with, add another bright touch to the picture with their red trousers, scrubby little jackets and small fez, the last a very fruitful source of headache and ophthalmia. The water-sellers and date-sellers, the Turkish officials, are all wonderful figures in different ways, and every wayside fountain is a picture in itself. I wish I could show you the real Turkish houses, the upper story projecting far beyond the lower so that the houses sometimes really meet overhead. One of the most unexpected and beautiful features of Turkish life in Constantinople is the way bird-life is cherished there; many are the pretty superstitions the Turks have in connection with it. Swallows are encouraged to build in every roof, for they are considered a protection against fire; the stork is sacred to the Turks because they believe him to make a yearly pilgrimage to Mecca, and pigeons because they were the pets of Mahomet; the halcyon carries the souls of the blessed to Paradise, and the homely sparrow brings prosperity. The kingfisher, the sea-gull, and the raven each have some graceful fable attached to them; and the Pigeon Mosque with its circling flights of pigeons, white, opal-tinted and grey, is one of the most charming sights of the city. The birds are quite tame; they come at one's call to feed from one's hand, and seem to have no fear at all of strangers. The dove, even in Turkey, is regarded as the emblem of love; and they were carved in pairs, a little inappropriately, on the backs of the gilded chairs I saw in the rooms of the Harem when I visited the Sultan's Summer-Palace on the Bosphorus. But time grows short, and I have still the grandest sight in Constantinople to describe, namely San Sophia. Of its four minarets one was built by Selim the Second, two by Sultan Murad, and another by Muhammed the Conqueror. Seen at a distance this is perhaps the least imposing, though largest of the mosques; it does not *look* its size; and there is little to distinguish it from the others now that its crowning glory, the solid silver which once overlaid its largest dome, is gone! But once stand under that mighty dome in the full flood of the morning sunshine, and you will probably be dumb with awe as I was, and filled with a fuller sense of the Infinite than any other temple—save that not built with hands—can ever give you. It is impossible to explain what it is that creates the extraordinary impression San Sophia invariably makes on the first beholder, and it is possible that were it stripped of the wealth of historic association which still glorifies it in the eyes of the student we might then view it in a more dispassionate light. Had I devoted the whole of this paper, to-night, to the history of the building and conquest of San Sophia these pages would be all too few: and even to describe its walls in the most prosaic manner I must pass over the rest now without comment. The court-yards are entered from the Square by a heavily decorated and hooded gateway of Moorish aspect. Within its portals veiled women are seen passing to their vocations. Grave faced Turks perform their religious ablutions at the various troughs for the purpose; and clouds of birds circle among the ilex trees. Within the Mosque the central dome, on which is the defaced impression of the great figure of the Virgin, seated, first attracts the eye. The dome is 46 feet in height by 107 feet across. On one side of the central nave is a kind of pulpit where the rhatim, emaim, and muezzin, three dignitaries of the mosque, recite in turn the service: and on the other side is a gilded private box or balcony, protected by lace-like gilt gratings, for the Sultan's use. The roofs over the various domes are of pumice-stone to economise the weight: and the bricks of which the walls are built came from the isle of Rhodes, each one weighing as much as five of ordinary weight. From the roof depend silk-cords from which are suspended bright green discs ornamented with golden hieroglyphics from the Koran, ostrich eggs, and crystal globes, also 1,000 curiously wrought bronze lamps which, swinging ceaselessly in that immensity of space, look like great flowers suspended from the roof. Priceless Persian rugs strew the great floors, and scattered about are cassia-wood reading desks inlaid with copper and mother-of-pearl, containing open copies of the Koran. A gilded gallery runs round the central nave emblazoned with dazzling letters twenty-seven feet high, the inscription being "Allah is the light of heaven and earth," which were the words Muhammad the Conqueror first pronounced in that awful moment when entering San Sophia the day Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks. At the base of two of the beautiful columns shown in the picture stand immense jars of alabaster, brought by Murad the Third from the ruins of Pergamum. The side chapels built under the galleries are used as treasure-houses by wealthy Turks when taking long journeys: others are used as infirmaries for the sick, or even as places of confinement for the insane. Standing erect, with folded arms and bowed heads, numbers of the sons of the Faithful were at their prayers; and, to their credit be it said, that as we passed through their midst, not a head was lifted nor one curious gaze turned upon us, though the sight of English women abroad in the height of the hottest season must have been as rare as lunatics at large; for all the foreign ladies, (and many of the Turkish) had left Constantinople for Terapia, Skutari, the Sweet Waters of Europe and other summer resorts. In one or two of the vacant side chapels little groups of sweet, grave-faced little Turkish children were playing quietly, reminding me in their straight single linen garments of pink, green, pale blue or yellow, of the infant Samuel in the Family Bible at home. We saw the San Sophia Mosque once again; standing behind the famous leathern curtain in the Stranger's Gallery that time, at midnight, when it was ablaze with countless lights and paved with prostrate worshippers at one of the grandest Services, the fast of Ramazan, which is a twenty-eight days fast which occurs in the ninth month, or month of Ramazan. During this fast from sunrise to sunset the Faithful neither eat, drink, nor smoke. This last must be a terrible deprivation to them, but I cannot believe that wine has any temptation for the mass of the people, as during the whole of my stay in Constantinople I saw but one drunken man, and that I regret to say was an Englishman. To Therapia, the summer resort I mentioned just now, is a beautiful excursion by steamboat from Constantinople, and on one occasion when we went many of our fellow passengers, Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, looked on with smiling interest and evident pleasure at our unfeigned admiration of the beautiful scenery we were passing through: and an elderly but handsome Armenian lady crossed over to our party, and with a charming smile handed me a great bouquet of myrtle, orange blossom, and heliotrope she was carrying, saying in pretty broken English: "Will you not take these sweet flowers? For I am always in the Land of Flowers."

It was on another steam-boat excursion up the Bosphorus that we visited the Sultan's Summer Palace with its miles of gilt-framed oleographs and looking-glass ceilings, its gilt legged furniture and endless mirrors; its hideous magenta-striped upholstery, and its lovely gardens, over-grown and neglected, sloping down to the water's edge. The one thing that pleased us in that monstrous monument of bad taste was a great cool white marble room in the centre of the Harem, with no furniture save low divans of rose coloured satin, no decoration save waving palms, the light streaming through a skylight or dome of rose-coloured crystal, and in the centre of the apartment a large low bath of dark green porphyry with a silvery fountain playing in the centre. Attached to this Palace was one of the Sultan's many erazes, of which he had already tired, a

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zoological garden which contained some starved lions and mangy tigers in ricketty cages, a house full of miserable diseased looking apes, and an ostrich-run where we were attacked by large and vigorous fleas, reddish in colour, and of marvellous agility; and were also disappointed to discover that the ostriches were brownish ugly creatures not at all like the snowy curling plumes we had been accustomed to associate with them. That same day we saw the Sultan himself leaning over a favourite balcony which overhung the waters at the beautiful Palace of Dolmabaghcheh, also on the Bosphorus, opera-glass in hand as was then his wont, scanning the face of every passer-by in caique or galley. He was a heavy sallow-faced individual with a short dark beard, and wore the unpicturesque frock-coat and trousers of civilization, but with the addition of a red fez.

And now for a short space before I close I want to take you over the Bridge from Stamboul to Galata and Pera, the two Frankish cities. In Galata all the shops are modern: the real old Galata was destroyed by fire, which was an excellent thing from a sanitary point of view, and when the city was rebuilt it was a vast improvement on the old. There may be heard the French, Italian and Genoese languages, and it is there also that most people go to see the extraordinary dance of the Dervishes; but when I tried to do so it was a fast day, and there was no performance. But I *did* see the Tower of Galata, whose 300 steps or more all tourists ascend in order to obtain the best bird's-eye view of Constantinople. The Tower is a round, lofty building, dark in colour, with glazed windows, and conical copper-roof, and a gallery on which night and day watch is kept for fires, and where visitors are permitted to stand behind a wire grating. The Tower of Galata is almost the only relic of Genoese glory; from it hundreds of years ago floated the Genoese flag, and though the men it represented were but a handful in the land, they felt themselves every whit the equals of that proud race of Emperors who with this solitary exception ruled all Turkey. The only other place of interest I saw in Galata was a wonderful old-world Turkish cemetery, where are the graves of the Janissaries, each with his turban cut off in disgrace. On every Turkish grave is a mound of earth with a stone on the head and foot on which the two angels, Neker and Munker, are supposed to sit to judge the soul of the departed. The grave of a pasha may be known by its pillar surmounted by a big turban; and generally the graves of his family are about him, enclosed by railings, A little fish or fruit is often placed beside the grave as food for the departed; and the hole near the stone at the head is to let in the tears and sighs of the bereaved relatives. The Turks use their cemeteries as we our parks, and cows are even permitted to graze amongst the graves, and festivals are held there.

Still mounting upward as one leaves Galata, or taking the under-ground connecting railway to do so, one enters Pera, which stands three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is the elegant European quarter. It has a bright, prosperous look, and here the Turks assume a meeker demeanour, feeling not nearly so sure of their own ground, as when they are met with in other parts of Constantinople. Here are all the handsome residences of the foreign ambassadors; and one of the distinctly Turkish features of Pera, which is the great Barracks of Shalil Pasha with its golden star and crescent on top and wide Parade Ground before it. At Pera we attended the dear little English Church, about half the size of the room I am speaking in, but large enough for the Church-going Britishers of Constantinople. During the last week of our stay my friend needed me so much that I was unable to take the longer excursions in the neighbourhood, but used to go every evening for a couple of hours on the water before dinner, sometimes along the Golden Horn towards the Sweet Waters, but oftener to float lazily in a caique along the Bosphorus and watch the sun set upon the rosy distant peak of Mount Ida. These caiques are built like little gondolas, carved and gilded, with ends shaped alike. They have neither rudder nor seat; and one sits on a cushion in the bottom.

And now, as we have come to the last picture I have to show you, the Entrance to the Black Sea, I must bring my paper to a reluctant conclusion. It was there we feasted our eyes for the last time on its beauties as we sailed away from Constantinople; and though one of us at any rate will never sail those fair blue waters again, to write about it all has been almost like re-visiting the scenes I have feebly tried to paint in their own bright colours; and if they have given my audience one half the pleasure they have given me I shall be more than satisfied.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The exhibition of photographs by the members of the Yokohama Amateur Photographic Society well merits a visit from foreigners interested in photography. It is held at the "Yokohama Kurabu" which will be easily discovered, being the largest building close by the Pnblic Gardens. It is open daily from 9 a.m. closing at 4 p.m. The catalogue usefully shows the prices against each picture, in which respect it is a clear improvement upon previous exhibitions of a similar character. A little more order in the arrangement of the pictures would probably be desirable, but even as at present disposed they are decidedly worth seeing. A view of Negishi by O. Sugisaki is very effective; a Wave Study, by J. Hibino, is similarly striking; but it is difficult to understand what the latter artist means by describing No. 30 as "A Deep Mountain." No. 30 might possibly be called "In the Depths, of the Mountain." Mr. T. Nishikawa's "Mount Fuji" hardly appears to be a photograph, but the same artist's "Cat" is assuredly a masterpiece. Mr. S. Yamaguchi's "Stream" and "Water Mill" are very fine coloured scenes, and Mr. O. Ikeda's "Autumn" is a capital piece of work. "Early in Autumn" by Mr. K. Fujii, is another artistic delineation of fading foliage effects; Mr. K. Kashiyama's "Mount Fuji" is a fine combination of water foreground with the great mountain the distance; and Mr. K. Iso's "Kawaguchi" is another delicately toned picture. We recommend readers to visit this exhibition. But is it really an amateur exhibition that we recommend to them?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For the seven days ending Sunday, December 7th, there was a record of 111 arrivals of sea-going steamers in Hongkong Harbour (not including Canton and West River steamers). This is a record week for Hongkong. There were 23 arrivals on the 4th inst. (Thursday) and 22 on Sunday, the 7th inst.

Bad money is now very largely circulated in Java, and the quantity in the hands of the public is continually increasing. Guilders and half-guilder pieces are so skilfully counterfeited that only the ring betrays their spuriousness. Two and a half-guilder pieces are so closely imitated that only experts can tell them from the genuine article.

The Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. W. J. Napier, D.C.M., District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago, in succession to the late W. Bro. J. P. Joaquim. The new D. G. M. has been W. M. of Lodge St. George, No. 1,152, and during his residence in the Straits has taken a keen interest in Free-masonry, occupying all the more important positions in District Grand Lodge. He follows such worthy predecessors, as W. H. Read, C.M.G., Colonel Dunlop, C.M.G., Sir Charles Warren and Sir Charles Mitchell. Wor. Bro. A. Knight, P.D.D.G.M., has been the acting District Grand Master.

The E. and A. steamer *Empire* (Captain McArthur), which arrived at Hongkong from Japan on Dec. 8th reported that at 4.30 p.m. on the 6th inst., while in lat. 27.54 N., long. 121.55 E., she picked up the crews of four fishing junks which had been blown off the land by a N. W. gale. The crews were in a deplorable condition owing to cold and privation. No effects were saved, as darkness was coming on, and it required very skilful seamanship on the part of Captain McArthur to get alongside the native craft and rescue the occupants. The *Empire* made the run from Moji to Hongkong in 3 days 17 hours 48 mins. During the gale on the 5th inst., she behaved splendidly.

Writing on December 11th, the *North-China Daily News* said:—The many friends of Mr. Lewis Moore, and all who know him are his friends, will be glad to learn that the operation which he underwent yesterday afternoon and which consisted of the amputation of the leg a little below the knee, was quite successful, and that he was going on last night as well as could be expected.

Mr. E. A. Hewett, the agent in Hongkong of the P. and O. Company, has just received from the Emperor of Austria the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria in recognition of the services he rendered while Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council during the troublous times of 1900-01. The insignia of this Order is very pretty, and bears the initials of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Mr. Hewett had already received the Order of Orange Nassau and the Order of of the Sacred Treasure of Japan for his services in 1900.

The practice game of Rugby football on Saturday afternoon was a decided improvement on the play of the previous week, the teams being better balanced. The forward work showed improvement and was far less scrambly than hitherto, while the three-quarter line on both sides showed an advance in tactics. The White team were the first to score, Stuart securing a try between the posts, which E. W. Kilby converted. After this the game was most determinedly contested and neither side could secure an advantage of the other, until almost the close of play, when Colours equalised the score, Kingdon breaking through and getting a try which Moss converted. The match therefore ended in a draw.

The Hongkong *Daily Press* is informed that the China Commercial Steamship Company, which was incorporated in Hongkong on 1st November, will inaugurate a service between Hongkong and Mexico at the beginning of March next. The Company's steamers will carry both freight and passengers, and a monthly service will be maintained between Hongkong and the Mexican ports of Mazatlan and Maxanillo, the places of call *en route* being Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco. Mr. J. S. Van Buren, well-known through his connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., has been appointed agent and is presently in America completing the preliminary arrangements for the inaugurating of the new service. The capital is subscribed by Chinese and is to the amount of $1,000,000, allotted in 9,980 shares of $100 each with 20 founders. Mr. Eng Hok Fong is president of the new Company.

COLOMBIAN NAVAL FIGHTING.

The Colombian Government warship *Bogota*, formerly the *Jessie Banning*, but fitted out at San Francisco and largely manned by Americans, has entered upon active service with somewhat unexpected results. The following telegram to the *New York Herald* dated Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 17th describes her first experience:—

The steamship *Atrato*, which has just arrived here from Colon, brings news that dissatisfaction has been felt by the Panama officials over the result of the recent efforts of the Columbian gunboats *Bogota* and *Chucuito* to engage the revolutionary war craft in battle.

Thirty officers and sailors of the *Bogota* were killed and wounded by being fired upon by the insurgents near Chitre. Among the killed were Richard Kain, an American, who was chief gunner, and a man named Parker was wounded.

The *Bogota* sighted a small revolutionary schooner near Chitre and fired upon her several times. Then two boats were lowered, one from the *Bogota* and the other from the *Chucuito*, to capture the schooner.

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The rebels on the schooner got close to the coast and awaited the arrival of the small boats within range. The insurgents opened a tremendous fire from the schooner and shore batteries also poured in a heavy fire.

Most of the occupants of the small boats were either killed or wounded. They had been taken by surprise. The *Chucuito* arrived in Panama in the evening of that day with the dead and wounded. The Government officials maintained a mysterious silence regarding the affair. The insurgent gunboats *Padilla* and *Boyaca* were not seen. The *Bogota* and *Chucuito* are still in Panama harbour.

The chief point of interest about the *Bogota*, said *Harper's Weekly*, is that she seems to be wholly manned and officered by American soldiers of fortune. Her commander, Capt. H. H. Marmaduke, was a captain in the Confederate Navy. Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton, the second in command, is an Annapolis graduate and served with the rank of ensign on the converted yacht *Gloucester* through the Spanish war. Lieutenants Mitchell and Mantgis are also Annapolis men. Surgeon W. G. Graham has been through the Cuban, Philippine and Chinese campaigns. Colonel Gregory of the Colombian army also goes with the *Bogota*. Of her crew of forty, twelve were with Admiral Dewey at Manila, and it is said that several of them are missing without leave from the *Oregon*. Three graduates of the United States School of Gunnery are among the crew, while the ship's writer, B. C. Clark, was on the torpedo boat *Winslow* in the famous fight in Cardenas Bay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPORT IN YOKOHAMA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th inst. there appears a letter signed "Former Owner" under the above heading—of which, although it has been attributed to me, I knew nothing till I saw it in the paper.

Though I am quite in accord in many matters with "Former Owner," I think it right to say that with regard to his charge against the Committee of discourtesy to Lady MacDonald, I am in a position to state that her Ladyship was both publicly and privately thanked by the Chairman of the N. R. Club for her kindness in presenting the prizes.

There are quite enough sins of commission to lay to the change of the executive body of the N. R. C. without charging them with sins of omission such as laxity in presenting bouquets.

When "Former Owner" gets on to the handicapping question he is on stronger ground, and he has certainly made out a case which calls for an answer from some one on behalf of the Committee.

I shall endeavour to supplement your correspondent's proofs as to the absurdity of the handicaps.

Imprimis: Tenryu carries 145 lbs. and wins two races, and then in the Prix des Haras is let in with 143 lbs. or in other words has 2 lbs. taken off her back for having won twice. In sharp contrast to the Tenryu case is that of The Orb who also having won twice with 140 lbs is then raised to 150 lbs. thus getting 13 lbs. worse treatment than Tenryu.

Tasmanian starts with 150 lbs. and failing to win, is promptly handicapped at 137 lbs. but is reserved for the Champion Race which he wins. My own mare, Ojosama, with 140 lbs. runs second to Tenryu, and then on the third day is handicapped at the same weight whilst, Tenryu, the winner, gets in with 2 lbs. less.

Your racing readers will remember that Coronet having won six races had to run in the All Comers class at the last two meetings, but apparently the Committee, not satisfied with having had so many of their races reduced to practically walks-over by Mr. Norfolk's fine horse Imperial Mistral II., have in the skeleton programme for the Spring of 1903 now raised the number of wins which exclude to ten, so that will let the gallant Coronet back to smash the fields up once more. It may be said that Coronet will have to put up a penalty in some races, but the 1½ mile and the Champion, being only weight for scale, must be a gift to the lucky owner of this horse.

After the Spring Meeting of this year I ventured to criticize the starting. This meeting we had the pleasure of seeing three gentlemen with the starter's flag, and I must confess that I think that at all events the gentleman who officiated on the first day has very just reason to be dissatisfied with the Committee for shelving him for the remainder of the meeting. I very much question whether such a thing as a starter being removed during the course of a meeting (except on special grounds such as favouritism shown, etc.,) has even happened.

That popular sportsman the owner of McMorse may congratulate himself on the starting gate not having been in use.

In conclusion I would ask any man who has ever gone racing whether in all his experience he has ever known such Tom of Bedlam handicapping as we get in Yokohama.

My *nom de course* being well known I sign myself with thanks to you, sir, in anticipation.

Yours, etc., SATSUMA.

Yokohama, December 15th, 1902.

THE FUJIN JIZENKAI BAZAAR.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The Fujin Jizenkai (Japanese Ladies Benevolent Society) beg to expreess in this way, their thanks to all who have kindly contributed to the success of the Bazaar just held in aid of their charity hospital, especially to the Kings' Daughters Circle, to the ladies who contributed cakes and other articles; to Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., and to Messrs. Curnow and Co. for their aid.

The weather was most unfavourable, but the nett receipts were *yen* two hundred and eighty-two 27/100 (*yen* 282.27).

Resp'y submitted, SUYE INAGAKI,
Hon. Sec., Jizenkai.

Yokohama, Dec. 16th, 1902.

THE JOVANSEN CASE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—In your report of the Jovansen Case in the *Mail* of the 15th instant, I find it stated that Mr. Sawada, the counsel for the defendants, pointed out that some of the statements I made as a witness in the case were contradictory. The Judge, of course, saw that that was not so and refused the re-examination that Mr. Sawada had asked for. This is quite enough to show that Mr. Sawada was mistaken, but I beg you will permit me to explain how the mistake arose, as otherwise there might be some who might think that I was not quite impartial.

I was asked how many rooms Mr. Jovansen occupied in the Club Hotel; I replied I did not know as I had never been in his rooms. In reply to a second question I said I *believed* he had two rooms. Asked how I arrived at that belief, I stated that on one occasion Mrs. Jovansen's child was ill and that she came down and asked me to make some milk soups for it. I said I would do so at once and in about five minutes I sent up the soups with a Japanese boy. In about 15 minutes Mrs. Jovansen came down again and asked me again to make the soup. I said I had sent it up some time ago. Shortly afterwards she came down again and thanked me, saying that the Japanese boy had taken it up to Mr. Jovansen's room instead of to her room.

That is how I arrived at the very natural conclusion that Mr. Jovansen had two rooms, and how Mr. Sawada could see a contradiction between that statement and my former statement I am at a loss to understand.

Thanking you for the space kindly granted me, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly, L. COTTE.

Yokohama, 16th Dec., 1902.

AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Cher Monsieur,—J'ai lu avec beaucoup d'intéret l'article relatif aux pistolets automatiques, paru dans les colonnes de votre estimé journal, de ce matin.

Sachant l'intérêt que vous portez à tout ce qui a trait aux perfectionnements des armes de querre, je prends la liberté de vous envoyer ci-joint un extrait paru dans la *Revue Militaire Suisse*, 1900.

Si d'autres détails pouraient vous être agréables, je les tiens à votre entière disposition.

Agréez, Monsieur l'Editeur, avec mes excuses pour ces lignes, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Votre tout dévoué, HELVETIA.

Yokohama, le Decembre 12, 1902.

PISTOLETS AUTOMATIQUES.

Depuis quelques années les inventeurs ont cherché à remédier aux nombreux inconvénients des révolvers, à celui entre autres "qui résulte de l'utilisation défectueuse des gaz produits par l'inflammation de la poudre; ils ont été amenés petit à petit à abandonner le systéme du barillet pour rechercher la solution du probleme dans un pistolet a répétition en utilisant pour cela les progres réalisés dans les fusils à magasin. Quelques techniciens eurent l'idée de rendre automatique le fonctionnement de l'arme en empruntant au recul la force motrice nécessaire Le Pistolet Automatique etait Créé."

"C'est une arme à répétition dans laquelle la force d'expansion des gaz est utilisée après chaque coup pour ouvrir la culasse, extraire et expulser la douille, armer le systeme de percussion et pour comprimer un ressort récupérateur qui, en se détendant, produit le chargement d'une nouvelle cartouche et la fermeture de la culasse."

"Un grand nombre d'inventeurs se sont intéressés à la question des pistolets automatiques, et ontfait bréveter des dispositifs très-ingenieux, décrits dans des articles de journaux et des brochures spéciales." "Des expériences officielles furent faites dans certains pays. La Suisse qui a toujours marché en tête du progres en ce qui concerne les armes de guerre, n'a pas voulu rester en arrière."

"Une commission fut nommée pour l'étude des pistolets en Juin 1897; cette commission procéda à des essais de tir avec quatre systemes différents de pistolets, savoir." (par ordre alphabétique.)

BERGMANN-BORCHARDT-MANNLICHER-MAUSER.

Les trois premiers présentés par des maisons allemandes, le dernier par le "célèbre inventeur de Vienne."

Tenant compte des objections faites à leurs divers systemes, les inventeurs cherchèrent à perfectionner leur arme, les uns se bornérent à des modifications de détails, d'autres établirent des types entièrement nouveaux."

Les travaux ayant duré à peu près une année les représentants de "diverses fabriques furent invités à se présenter à Thoune le 23: Novembre 1898 pour y exposer devant la commission, les transformations, et perfectionnements apportés à leurs armes et pour y procéder à de nouveaux essais."

Cinq Systemes étaient en presence, Savoir:

Mauser-Bergmann-borchardt Manlicher-Roth.

Ce fut le pistolet Borchardt qui obtint le plus grand nombre de points et sortit premier avec une avance assez considerable sur ses concurrents-classés dans l'ordre suivant:

1 Borchordt.
2 Roth
2 Mannlicher.
4 Bergmann.
5 et dernier Mauser.

Le I Mai 1899 la commission se réunissait de nouveau à Thoune-po procéder à de nouveaux essais avec les deux pistolets restant en présence Borchardt et Manlicher, consistant en:

Essai de durée 500 coups.

Tir Avec Douilles Entamées

Essais de pénétration Contre Sapin et Chêne-:

Le résultat comparatif entre les deux armes fut le suivant: Borchardt 48 coups en 28 secondes; soit 103 coups en une minute (aucun dérangement dans le mécanisme, extrateur des douilles très-régulière durant les épreuves); Mannlicher 48 coups en 49 secondes; soit 59 coups en une minute—(Extraction irrègulière-etc)

Sur 500 coups tirés par les membres de la commission aucun nettoyage "pendant la durée du tir.

Borchardt—Après les 500 coups l'arme fonctionne comme au début, la précision n'a pas changé. Encrassement très-restreint, presque nul.

Mesure de la vitesse Initiale:

Borchardt-Moyenne	323,58 mètres
Mannlicher	290,56 „

Données numériques du pistolet Borchardt Calibre 7m/m 65; Rayures 4 concentriques; Direction des rayures à droite constantes; Poids de l'arme 855 grammes; Portee Maximum sous un angle de 27° 1800 mètres; Magasin (systeme Lee contenant huit cartouches placées les unes sur les autres.

Renseignements puisés dans la *Revue Militaire Suisse*.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Mosquito Yacht Club was held on Dec. 12th and the report and accounts for the year were presented and adopted. The retiring committee were re-elected.

The report is as follows:—

In submitting this, the seventh, Annual Report of the Mosquito Yacht Club, your committee are glad to be able to say that the year has been very successful, more particularly as regards the finances, which are now on a sound footing, owing to the alteration in the rules last January.

During the year, 24 new members joined the club, the membership now being.

Active	70
Absent	65
Honorary	8

The club has had the misfortune of losing three members by death. Messrs. J. F. Lowder; N. A. Walter, and E. C. Swan.

There were twelve races resulting as follows:

		won by
10th May	*Abunai* Cup	*Vixen*
24th May	*Yugao* Cup	*Vixen*
31st June	*Vice Commodore's* Cup	*Edna*
5th July	*Mr. Blad's* Cup	*Pele*
19th July	*Mr. Kingdon's* Cup	*Edna*

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19th July .....*Mr. Fertig's* Cup.....*Pele*
2nd Aug.....*Commodore's* Cup .....*Edna*
16th Aug.....*Mr. Thorn's* Cup.....*Edna*
30th Aug.....*Messrs Pumfrett and Rankin* Cup .....*Vixen*
30th Aug.....*Mr. Thompson's* Cup .....*Edna*
13th Sept.....*Mr. Warming's* Cup .....*Sodeska*
17th Sept.....*Vixen* Cup .....*Edna*

6, 3, 2, 1 Races won by *Edna*, *Vixen*, *Pele*, *Sodeska*

In addition to the regular programme the club, in conjunction with the Yokohama Yacht Club, arranged a sailing regatta in commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward VII. the prizes for which were presented by British residents. The race for the twenty-one rater class was won by *Edna*. The thanks of the Club are tendered to the donors of the Prizes, and also to Mr. Biagioni, for his many kind hospitalities. The committee were pleased to welcome the addition of two yachts to the fleet, *Pele*, built by Messrs Gunn and Abel, and *Vixen* owned by Messrs Thompson and Morton, but with regret have to report the loss to the register of *Dryfe* and *Abunai*; the latter being sent to Kobe early in the season, owing to the departure of her owner, Mr. Macvicar, for China. Since the close of the season *Sodeska* has been sold to a Kobe yachtsman, but her place will be filled by a new yacht, to be built by her former owner, Mr. Hall, in company with Mr. Thompson. It is hoped that rumours of the building of other new boats may be confirmed, and that next season may see several ready to compete in the races. The flagship *Aborigine* had some alteration made to her forefoot which so improved her sailling qualities, that it was decided to enter her in the Yokohama Yacht Club races for her class, whenever her duties would permit her to sail, so that members who were not boat owners might have practice in racing. Unfortunately on the only days she was able to sail there was no wind; so that she was not successful. In addition to the above mentioned alteration she was thoroughly overhauled. She has been beached for the winter on the compound of the Yokohama Dock Co, and is fully insured. The Temple at Tomioka was again rented, and continued to give satisfaction. A verbal arrangement has been made for its use next year.

The weather during the season has been unusually adverse to sailing, owing to the many calm days; but every advantage has been taken when there seemed any prospect of a breeze. The departure of Mr. Macvicar for China caused a vacancy on the committee, which Mr. Morton was elected to fill. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Pumfrett, also left Yokohama during the spring, and Mr. Eddison was elected to fill the vacancy. The typhoon caused considerable havoc to the Mosquito fleet. *Nandeska* was wrecked on the Bund wall; *Sodeska* & *Yugao* both sank at their moorings—fortunately the damage sustained was not such as to prevent their being speedily repaired. Your Committee consider that some steps should be taken to improve the arrangement of moorings, attention to which was called in one of the local papers. Your Committee are pleased to report the substantial Credit Balance of *yen* 236.03, and suggest that a sum should be set aside to form a reserve fund. The book value of *Aborigine* has again been written down, although she has been improved and throughly overhauled. Trusting the Club will continue to meet with prosperity, your committee beg to tender their resignations.

H. KESWICK, Commodore. F. J. HALL, Vice Commodore.
P. R. SCOTT, Honorary Treasurer E. EDDISONS, Honorary ecretary.
H. GUNN N. B. MORTON.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

VENEZUELA TRUCULENT.

London, December 12.

Violent demonstrations took place at Caracas on Tuesday evening on receipt of the news from La Guayra. A crowd burned the British and German flags and attempted to burst in the doors of the German Legation, shouting "Death to the Germans!" The police did not interfere.

The Government have placed an embargo on British and German owned railways.

President Castro has proclaimed an amnesty and called all Venezuelans to arms.

Mr. Cowen, the U.S. Minister, representing British and German interests, has obtained the release of the principal British and German prisoners, and is insisting upon the release of the remainder.

All the Venezuelan warships except one, which claimed to be French property, were sunk.

General Ferrer with 1,200 Venezuelans is marching on La Guayra.

President Castro has issued a manifesto describing the acts of the allies as barbarous, ignoble, and treacherous. He summons all adjacent states to join in defending Venezuela's sacred soil.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

London, December 13.

The rest of the prisoners at Caracas have been released.

General Ferrer's force with eighteen guns has arrived at La Guayra. The British and German landing parties re-embarked after rescuing the British and German prisoners at La Guayra. There was no collision with the Venezuelan troops.

Excepting the *Indefatigable*, the British warships have all left in search, it is believed, of the rest of the Venezuelan Fleet.

The sinking of the Venezuelan ships has not up to the present been explained and is being adversely criticised. It is irritating public opinion in the United States.

President Castro is enforcing his levy on men and boys of all ages from fifteen to sixty.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French Chamber has restored the war credits for the Mediterranean fleet.

SIAM AND THE GOLD CURRENCY.

The Siamese Government has definitely refused to consider the claims of the foreign banks in Bangkok for compensation in connection with the reform of the currency.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 14.

The Venezuelan Government has asked Mr. Bowen to propose to Great Britain and Germany that they submit the questions at issue to arbitration. It is unlikely that the allies will agree to this proposal at the present juncture.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

At a dinner given by the Union Club, at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Lansdowne said that closer acquaintance with our new ally since the conclusion of the alliance had led us, and he hoped Japan, to form a larger respect for each other. The more great powers knew of, and co-operated with, each other, the better for the interests of all.

THE SIAMESE CURRENCY.

The foreign banks at Bangkok have settled with the Siamese Government and have approved of the scheme for putting the tical on a gold basis. It is expected that business will be resumed to the general satisfaction.

SOMALILAND.

The rumoured murder of the Mad Mullah is seemingly disproved by the receipt of an arrogant letter from him suggesting peace, but on condition of conceding to him a free port through which he could secure the importation of arms.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

Two more British warships have gone from Bermuda to Venezuela. Italy also is sending two ships.

It appears that only the Germans sunk two of the Venezuelan vessels, which they had captured. The British utilized those that they captured.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL PASSES.

London, December 15.

After an all-night debate, unprecedented in Germany, the Reichstag passed the Tariff Bill by a vote of 202 to 100.

VENEZUELA.

The German man-of-war *Vineta* has captured the Venezuelan ship *Restouran*.

A mob at Porto Bello seized the English steamer *Topaz* on the 10th, but subsequently released her.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Secretary Hay have agreed that the United States is not involved in the Venezuelan complication unless serious developments take place.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 16.

Failing to receive satisfaction, the British warship *Charybdis* and the German warship *Vineta* bombarded the port of Puerto Cabello.

Later.

President Castro has changed his attitude. While still protesting against the action of the Powers, he has ordered reprisals to cease and restored the British and German railways and telephones. He also visited the wife of the German Minister, who is lying ill at the Legation, and offered her the hospitality of the Palace, while he sent a message to Puerto Cabello ordering the authorities to give the satisfaction demanded. This message arrived too late.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Mr. L. C. Griscom, United States Minister to Persia, has been appointed American Minister to Japan.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN ACTS.

Later.

Several British Columbia acts relating to the employment of Japanese, and including coal mines regulations and immigration acts, have been disallowed by the Dominion Government. They will all undoubtedly be re-enacted in the coming session.

SUNK BECAUSE UNSEAWORTHY.

London, December 17.

According to a German semi-official statement the Venezuelan war vessels sunk were so unseaworthy that their possession would hamper the movements of the foreign warships.

ARBITRATION.

The arbitration proposal is strongly endorsed by the United States. Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, has informed Germany that the blockade should not apply to American ships and that he disapproves of the stoppage of ships generally. He quotes the precedent of the peaceful blockade of Crete in 1896.

Italy takes part in the blockade.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the Education Bill.

THE VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

Later.

The British and German Governments have decided on further coercion and that it is necessary to blockade Venezuelan ports. It is not intended to land a British force, still less to occupy territory.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The strike at Marseilles has collapsed owing to the other unions deserting.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Suez.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

London, December 18.

Mr. Secretary Hay is pressing for a reply to the arbitration proposal. The Roosevelt

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Cabinet discussed the Venezuelan question yesterday and arrived at no conclusion modifying the attitude hitherto assumed.

The U. S. Senate, in a temperate debate, commended the attitude taken by the United States.

(Received at the Legation of France.)

THE MARSEILES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 12.

The registered marines at Marseilles reject the arbitration of Admiral Rouvier. They appeal to the other corporations, in view of a general strike.

VENEZUELA,

Germany and England have sent an ultimatum to Venezuela to obtain the settlement of various claims, and have occupied Guayra. The naval forces of England and Germany have taken possession of three vessels, which have been sunk.

Venezuela declares a wish to resist. Two hundred and fifty Germans and English have been arrested at Caracas.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 15.

Workmen of the port at Marseilles and the bakers have decided to go on strike. There were some disturbances during the afternoon. Severe orders have been issued.

On the 13th 2,000 workmen of the port were at work. Everything is calm.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *expose* of the motives of the Franco-Siamese convention says that since the signature of the convention, the Siamese Government has decided to institute a sanitary service and a bacteriological institute directed by French engineers and physicians; to engage French professors for teachers, and to reserve to the French vast areas of teak forests, and to subsidise a French company so as to inaugurate a service of bi-monthly mail-boats between Bangkok and Saigon.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 15.

The Secretary of the League of Registered Marines at Marseilles has been arrested without resistance, on a charge of exciting to revolt. A man named Castellani, President of the Popular National Committee, has also been placed under restraint. Most of the bakers continue to work. Calm prevails.

MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 17.

The registered marines at Marseilles have decided not to impart to the strike a political character. A certain number of them have returned on board their ships. The port hands and the bakers have resumed work; calm prevails and the strike is considered to be terminated.

The S. S. *Salazie*, of the Messageries Maritimes, manned by state seamen, has started for the Far East with 154 passengers.

VENEZUELA.

Saigon, December 18.

The English and German Squadrons have bombarded the fort and custom-house at Puerto Cabello. The ships have established a blockade along the coast of Venezuela, with the assistance of the Italian squadron. The Europeans arrested at Caraccas have been released.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

London, December 11.

The Government of South Australia has called for tenders for the construction of a railway between Adelaide and Port Darwin.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

December 12.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., announced that it had been decided that when the new steamers were ready, the mail service would be concentrated at Tilbury, the cargo vessels remaining at the Albert Docks.

IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, December 15.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has disallowed three enactments passed by the British Columbia legislature.

The first of these enactments debarred the entrance of immigrants who were unable to write a European language; another forbade the employment of Japanese and Chinese on works holding provincial franchises; and the third prohibited the employment of Chinese or Japanese in mines unless they spoke English.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

London, December 17.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons, said that a blockade, if necessary, will be carried on at different portions of the Venezuelan coast, the two fleets not acting as one force.

Sir Charles Dilke inquired whether the United States had declined to submit to the position of a neutral power where there were no belligerents.

Mr. Balfour replied that the question referred to the controversy as to whether the principles of international law recognised that a pacific blockade involved a state of war.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

London, December 10.

President Castro of Venezuela has arrested all British and German subjects. The British and German fleet in co-operation have captured the Venezuelan fleet, consisting of 4 ships.

President Castro has sent no reply yet to the ultimatum of the British and German Powers, and they have therefore extended the period of grace for fourteen days from yesterday.

It is rumoured that a fresh rising has taken place under the command of Matos. Seven American warships under Admiral Dewey in Venezuelan waters, are watching the trend of affairs. America will probably demand the cession of land (?)

An Italian cruiser has arrived at La Guayra.

THE VENEZUELA BUSINESS.

London, December 11.

The allied fleet has destroyed three Venezuelan men-of-war. The French Consul claimed that another warship should be committed to the hands of the French. The allied fleet is searching for other Venezuelan warships along the sea coast; 500 marines have landed and released the British prisoners. Excited by the above fact, President Castro declared that the whole nation was in arms. The rebels who had previously been liberated are watching many British and German subjects. A Venezuelan warship arrived at La Guayra and the people of the place are attacking the Consulates during the crisis.

The British and German diplomatists have started for Trinidad.

THE ASSOUAN WORKS.

A ceremony to celebrate the completion of the Assouan works took place in the presence of the Khedive and 2,000 guests.

SIAM AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

The Siamese Government has declined to compensate the loss suffered by foreign bankers from the carrying into practice of the new coinage system.

THE VENEZUELA BUSINESS.

London, Dec. 12.

President Castro of Venezuela has asked U. S. Minister Bowen for intervention. The Venezuelan soldiers are prepared to protect the forts at several important points in La Guayra and are to protect Caracas. Several generals of the rebels have offered to command the Venezuelan Militia.

It is made public in the City of Washington that the British and German ambassadors have guaranteed Minister Hay that they will act by all means in the corporative method already intimated to the Minister.

The principal British newspapers have doubts as to the reason why the allied fleet destroyed the Venezuelan warships.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, December 13.

The trouble at Marseilles has become more serious. The labourers at the docks are also so careless that they do not attend the landing of goods from mail steamers. The military forces are now being brought to serve for their suppression.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

The United States has recognized the landing in Venezuela of the British and German troops. The three British and German warships at La Guayra are prepared to seize the Custom House in the port, and two others to seize that in Duerto Cabello.

President Castro has steadily rejected the British and German ultimatums.

The remaining Venezuelan warships have been seized, and British marines have been put on board the ships.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

London, December 15.

Owing to Venezuela having seized the British steamer *Topaz*, the British warship *Charybdis* and the German warship *Vineta* bombarded Puerto Cabello on Saturday evening for 45 minutes. The fort of the port fired in reply but was immediately silenced. The walls of the fort were reduced to ruins, but there was no damage in the town, except that a few of the citizens were wounded. The commander of the garrison at the port has been arrested by the allied forces.

The steamer *Topaz* has now been released, but after the time allowed to apologize for the seizure.

The people of Caracas are making menacing movements. President Castro hopes to make them effective.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

The laying of the American cable in the Pacific has been commenced at San Francisco.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Japanese 4 per cent. public loan bonds have risen to £88½.

A BRITISH EXPLANATION.

London, December 16.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Lords to-night, declared that England and Germany have determined to blockade the coast of Venezuela, but have no intention to land British troops.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

America has communicated to England and Germany the application by President Castro for the intervention of America, the United States Government at the same time intimating its willingness to mediate.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE FINISHED.

The strike at Marseilles has been brought to a close.

(From the "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE SOMALILAND AFFAIR.

London, December 12.

A Reuter's telegram from Berbera dated the 8th says that preparation for an advance have been made and Colonel Carlelow(?) with 2,800 men, food for 4 months, and 2,000 camels has joined the main body. The Mad Mullah has been fatally stabbed with a spear while praying.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London, December 14.

The U.S. Government has recognized the combined movements of England and Germany in Venezuela, but several American newspapers disapprove of the behaviour of Germany in connexion with her sinking of a warship in the act of seizure.

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THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ILL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury became suddenly unwell while discussing the Education Bill in the Upper House, and is in a critical condition.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON VENEZUELA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has spoken at a banquet at the Union Club. He said he was very glad of the allied movements of the British and German squadrons and although the rumour of an alliance between England and France was unfounded yet the tendency of the opinions of both countries might be discerned.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

NO NEW DOCK AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, December 8.

At the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld., this morning, there was a full attendance, and the scheme for building a new dock brought forward by the directors was rejected by a large majority.

CAPTURE OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. EVANS.

The pirates who murdered Mr. Evans on the Canton River have been arrested and sent to Canton on information supplied by a woman who was tempted by the reward which the British Consul-General, Mr. James Scott, induced the Viceroy to offer. Articles stolen from Mr. Evans were found in their possession.

A NEW RUSSIAN LINE TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

London, December 9.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company has approved a draft agreement with the Government for the establishment of regular and frequent sailings between Odessa and the Persian Gulf.

BAD NEWS.

Famine and typhus have appeared in Finland.

There is great distress in the South-west of Russia and the Caucasus.

END OF A KING'S HOLIDAYS.

The King of Portugal has left England for home. The greater part of his stay was occupied by private visits to various country seats.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Harry L. B. McCalmont, C.B., M.P. for Newmarket, has died in his 43rd year.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STUMP-TURNERS.

London via Bombay, December 10.

The Captains of the first-class counties in England have decided, as a concession to the bowlers, to increase the width of the wicket one inch by increasing the diameter of the stumps.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND.

London, December 10.

The report of the Committee on Shipping Subsidies deprecates the adoption of a general system of subsidies, but advises subsidising a line to East Africa, where the foreign subsidised lines handicap British trade.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 11.

It is stated at Trinidad that Great Britain will blockade the whole coast eastward of La Guayra, and Germany westward: and they will not seize the Customs.

THE CURRENCY OF MEXICO.

The report as to the intention of Mexico to introduce the gold standard is denied.

THE GREAT DAM OF THE NILE.

The Assouan Dam was formally opened yesterday. The Duchess of Connaught laid the last stone in the presence of the Khedive, who opened the first sluices. The party returned to Assouan by steamer, traversing the navigation lock.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, December 11.

The railway siding dispute is now in Mr. Detring's hands for the final decision of the only point which still remains undecided.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

London, December 12.

A Reuter dispatch dated Berbera, the 8th inst., says that everything is in readiness for an advance. Garrero has been converted into an advance base with four months' supplies for a force of 2,800 men with 2,000 camels.

It is rumoured that the Mad Mullah has been assassinated by a spear thrust while at prayer.

THE DEATH OF MR. KENSIT.

McKeever, the man who assaulted Mr. Kensit, has been acquitted of the charge of murder at Liverpool.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer		Date
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 1	F.	Dec. 19
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert 2	Sa.	Dec. 20
America	P. M. Co.	China 3	M	Dec. 22
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	Korea 4	M.	Dec. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Laos 5	W.	Dec. 24
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 6	Th	Dec. 25
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 7	F	Dec. 26
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Olympia 8	Sa	Dec. 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 9	Tu	Dec. 30
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W	Jan. 7
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Th	Jan. 8
Hongkong.....	T. K. K	H'kong Maru	F.	Jan. 9
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F.	Jan. 9
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M	Jan. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	W.	Jan. 28

1 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 2nd inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 15th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Nagasaki on the 18th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
7 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
8 Left Tacoma, Wash, on the 8th inst.
9 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer		Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F.	Dec. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co	China	Tu	Dec. 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W.	Dec. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th	Dec. 25
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co	Em. of Japan	F.	Dec. 26
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa.	Dec. 27
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa.	Dec. 27
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Sa.	Dec 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Su.	Dec. 28
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu.	Dec 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co	Doric	W.	Dec. 31
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co	Laos	Th	Jan 1
America	O. & O. Co	Gaelic	Sa.	Jan. 3
Hongkong.....	T. K. K	Nippon Maru	F	Jan. 9
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa	Jan. 10
America	T. K. K	H'kong Maru	Sa.	Jan. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M.	Jan 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th	Jan. 29

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 12th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 11th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, 6th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 13th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 13th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 25th Nov., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 13th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Oregon (13 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W. T. Burwell, 13th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Chinyen Kan (18 guns), Japanese battleship, 7,335, Capt. ——, 13th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Fuso Kan (20 guns), Japanese battlsship, 3,777. Capt. ——, 13th Dec..—Yokosuka.

Oboso, Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 310, Com. ——, 13th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Menami, Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 310, Com. ——, 13th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 15th Dec.,—Australia via ports, and Kobe, 13th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Dec., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Rurik (26 guns), Russian cruiser, 10,923, Captain Matsuevich, 15th Dec.,—Nagasaki via Kobe.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 15th Dec.,—Kobe, 13th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe, 14th Dec., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 15th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 15th Dec.,—Misumi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 16th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 15th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 16th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 14th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, H. N. Vyoyan, 16th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 13th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bombay, British steamer. 2,048, H. S. Bradshaw, 16th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—P. & O. S.N. CO.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 16th Dec.,—Vancouver, B. C., 1st Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 16th Dec.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 14th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clarence S. Bement, American ship, 1,727, G. G. Grant, 17th Dec.,—New York, 10th May, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 16th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 15th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 17th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 17th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Repton, British steamer, 1,852, W. R. Peacock, 17th Dec.,—Christmas Island, 25th Nov., Phosphate Rock.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

General Alava (4 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,230, Lieut. H. A. Field, 17th Dec.,—Nagasaki, 13th Dec.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 18th Dec., —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 17th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 18th Dec.,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Chinese.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 18th Dec.,—Kobe, 18th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 18th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 13th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, S. J. G. Parsons, 13th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 13th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 13th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 14th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 14th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Germania, German steamer, 1,714, Jac. Bruhn, 14th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Manila, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 15th Dec.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer. 1,254, W. Hutton, 15th Dec.,—London, Genoa and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Bjorn, Norwegian steamer, 722, A. N. Christiansen, 15th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Raspe & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande 15th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Sakai, 15th Dec.,—Kboe, Gneeral.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, G. E. Warner, 16th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chingtu, British steamer. 1,459, L. Dawson, 16th Dec.,—Australia via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 19th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 16th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 17th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 17th Dec.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 17th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, G. Anderson, 17th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 17th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hansa, German steamer, 1,202, L. Lorenzen, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Chinyen (18 guns), Japanese battleship, 7,335, Capt. ——, 17th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Fuso (20 guns), Japanese battleship, 3,777, Capt. ——, 17th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Oboro, Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 310, Com, ——, 17th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Menami, Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 310, Com. ——, 17th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,331, Schmitz, 18th Dec., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 18th Dec.,—Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 18th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss B. Boucher, Miss Y. L. Forest, Dr. W. M. Garten, Mrs. Garten, Mr. P. Lenz, Mr. C. Nordahl, Mr. M. Ogura, Mr. T. M. Uyeno, Miss A. M. Vaughan, Miss C. B. Vaughan, Mrs. V. N. De Nair, Mrs. C. G. Kerrison, Mr. J. I. Walter, Mrs. Walter, and Mr. N. Kimura and wife, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mrs. M. W. Dunning, Rev. W. B. Langsdorf, Mrs. W. B. Langsdorf and infant, and Mrs. W. Langsdorf, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. D. H. Davis, Miss M. Devon, Hon. Wu Ting Tang, Mr. Young Kai, and Mr. Ou Sho-Tchun, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. T. Boyd, Mrs. C. W. Green, Mrs. F. E. Green, Mr. C. H. Gould, Mrs. Gould, Mr. J. G. Jury, Mrs. J. G. Jury and infant, Mrs. H. B. Litt, Col. S. P. Mobley, Miss Irene Mobley, Mrs. G. A. Marshall, Miss Ida P. Mason, Miss E. T. Richardson, Mr. Jose Syyap, Miss L. B. Spiegl, Rev. H. C. Stunz, Mrs. Stunz, Mr. Clyde Stunz, Mr. Hugh Stunz, Miss Clara Stunz, Miss Lucy Stunz, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. A. G. Webster, Mr. G. P. Wyncoop, and Mr. J. D. Burrell, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. W. Curtis, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. K. Tonami, Mrs. S. Kono, Mrs. Gulland and child, Mr. H. C. Allen, Mr. E. C. Fiske, Mr. A. Clark, and Miss Lorder, in cabin: Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. K. Morita, Mr. T. Kosa, Mr. B. Westram, and Mr. C. H. Bird, in second class; 14 Japanese, and 26 Foreigners, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. M. Holm, and Mr. Aota, in cabin; Mr. M. Inukai, Mr. J. A. Kelly, and Mr. S. Nishimura, in second class; 38, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. Furuta, Mrs. R. Dixon, Lieut. A. L. Key, Mrs. A. L. Key, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. S. Schlesinger, Mrs. Schlesinger, Mrs. Morris, Mr. A. Reid, Miss N. Curtis, Mrs. McKenna, Master McKenna, Mr. Baner, and Mr. E. Kanhauser, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. J. C. Rosenblenth, Lieut. J. Latimer, Mr. Hü San, Mr. Tong Lum Yick, Capt. Hanford, and Mrs. B. Thomas, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—H.R.H. Semdetch Chdfa Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, Mr. Mom Anuvatra, Mr. H. Braman, Mrs. Braman, Miss Bessie Barchet, Mr. H. Bird, Mr. E. F. Coleman, Mr. Griethuysen, Mr. K. Goschen, Mr. C. H. Goschen, Mr. Goggins, Mr. Hope Gill, Mrs. Hope Gill, Mr. A. V. Hambro, Mrs. Hardy, Rev. W. Harris, Mrs. Harris and three children, Miss Hill, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. Horace Inman, Miss Marie S. Livingston, Miss Abbie F. Livingston, Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Mr. Crawford Livingston, Jr., Miss Lynn, Mr. J. McClintock, Mrs. McClintock, Mr. Martin, Mr. James Murray, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. F. F. Paget, Mr. F. A. Rapp, Col. Rhya Rajavallabh, Sister Marie de St. Blaise, Sister Marie de L'Enfant Jesus, Sister Marie Onesime, Major Luang Sarrasiddhi, Mr. Tamura, Mrs. Tresize and child, Mrs. Chas. Maison Tozer, Mr. F. Ubukata, Mr. G. C. Warr, Mr. G. Sutherland, Mr. J. Ambler, Mr. Marcus Wolf, Mr. Harry Weil, Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Mr. J. S. Counsell, Mrs. J. S. Counsell, and Mr. E. T. Byrne, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. A. G. Jones, Mrs. A. G. Jones and child, Miss Barnes, and Mr. E. Noel, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. L. Lelig, Mrs. Helene Neubert, Mr. F. Popert, Mr. Joseph Lamont, Mr. Chas. Owen, Mr. S. Nagano, Mr. C. F. Whitley, Mr. Sponholz, Mr. Gajewski, Mr. Eindnor, Mr. Klawitz, and Mr. Zroich, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Ralph Bond, Mr. Walter Guinness, Mr. H. A. McLean, and Mrs. H. A. McLean, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. T. Boyd, Mr. J. D. Burrell, Mr. W. W. Curtis, Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Rev. D. H. Davis, Rev. J. O. Denning, Mrs. J. O. Denning and 2 children, Rev. M. W. Dunning, Mrs. M. W. Dunning and infant, Miss M. Devan, Capt. E. M. Dutton, U.S.M.C., Mr. C. H. Gould, Mrs. C. H. Gould, Mrs. C. W. Green, Mrs. T. E. Green, Hon. C. B. Harris, Mr. J. G. July, Mrs. J. G. July and infant, Rev. W. B. Landsdorf, Mrs. W. B. Landsdorf and infant, Mrs. W. Landsdorf Mrs. H. B. Litt, Mrs. G. A. Marshall, Miss Ida E. Mason, Col. S. P. Mobley, Miss E. T. Richardson, Mr. Alex. Rosenwald, Mr. Pow Kit Shun, Miss L. B. Spiegl, Rev. H. C. Stuntz, Mrs. H. C. Stuntz, Master Clyde Stuntz, Master Hugh Stuntz, Miss Clara Stuntz, Miss Clara Stuntz, Miss Lucy Stuntz, Mr. Jose Syyap, Mrs. L. L. Terrill infant and amah, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mrs. A. C. Walker, Mr. A. G. Webster, and Mr. G. P. Wyncoop, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. M. Busch, Mrs. C. M. Busch, Capt. L. A. Fuller, Mr. H. R. Smyth, Mr. S. Komor, Mr. C. Kipp, and Mrs. Holm, infant and amah, in cabin; Mr. J. Fitzgerald, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss F. S. Cozad, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Mrs. L. P. Drexler, Mr. E. Goldberg, Mr. Greben, Mrs. Greben, Capt. F. Hanford, Mr. C. H. Hyde, Mrs. C. H. Hyde, Mr. H. Komada, Lieut. J. L. Latimer, Miss J. McCallum, Mr. Robert Muir, Mr. I. Nishimura, Dr. A. W. Parsons, Mr. Clifford Pinchot, Mr. Geo. D. Seymour, Mr. D. L. Smith, Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mrs. B. Thomas, Dr. F. S. Tinthoff, Rev. Swami Trigunatitu, Mr. K. Watanabe and servant, Mr. Mark Winchester, Mr. Toy Lum Yick, and Mrs. Tom Lum Yick, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. A. Schlumberger and native servant, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. N. Raspopoff, Consul Goudareau and native servant, Consul Steenackers and native servant, Madame Frique, Miss Joubert and 2 amahs, Mr. Yamato, Capt. F. L. Fricke, Capt. R. L. Stevenson, R.A., Hon. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to England, Mr. Young Kai, Mr. On Scho-Tchung and native servant, Mr. Wong Poy, Dr. Van der Heyden, Mr. and Mrs. Counsell, Mr. Mizori, Mr. R. Dalton and servant, Mr. P. L. Pittmann, Mrs. L. Bedel, Mrs. M. Roger, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Yu Young, two children and native servant, and Mr. G. Nakamura, in cabin; 6, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There has been a little enquiry in Yarns, but the market generally is depressed and will probably continue so till after the New Year Holidays.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.	
Grey Shirting—8¼lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y.	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches		28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...		2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD.	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.	
Flannels	Y.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.		0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches		0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches		0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches		0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb		0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches		9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches		2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.	
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y.	135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles		145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles		150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles		150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles		165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed		400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

Very small business passing and a quiet market.

	PER PICUL.	
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y.	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted		4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron		4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets		10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted		6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box		7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3		2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)		5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

The market has not undergone any change.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The sugar market is unchanged.

	PER PICUL.	
Brown Takao	Y.	5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila		5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong		4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton		6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang		6.70 to 7.50
White Refined		8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market continued active during the first part of the week but operations were eventually checked by sellers asking too much. Our quotations are nominal and could probably be shaded a little, as the demand is considerably less at closing.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y.	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse		1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine		1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse		1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine		1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse		980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine		980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse		—
Common—Coarse		—
Re-reels—Extra		1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 1		1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1½		990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 2		970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 3		930 to 940
Kakedas—Extra		1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 1		970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1½		940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 2		910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2½		870 to 880

WASTE SILK.

There has been a good daily business with prices well-maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

There is little or no business.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	23 to 26

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 18.

Offers wanted for Breweries for cash and forward. Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers offer *yen* 70. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 55. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 115.

	YEN.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works	115	Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250	Sales.
Club Hotel	75	Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	70	Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	55	Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	140	Nominal.

Telephone No. 323

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 18.

London quotes silver ⅛ higher, China sterling quotations have not followed, but are on the contrary easier, and local rates have undergone no change.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 11/16 @ ¾
— — Bills on demand	2 0 3/4 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2 0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2 1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2 1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	21½%dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	23%dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	91½*
— Private 10 days' sight	93*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sigh	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51¾
Germany—Bank sight	210¼
— Private 4 months' sight	215½ @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	22⅝

* Nominal.

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Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

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Yokohama, December 19th, 1902. 1y.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS : ADVIENNE QUE POURRA !"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1902.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIRST snow of the season fell in Yokohama on Sunday morning about a quarter past nine. It was a mere sprinkle in quantity and lasted only a few minutes.

COUNT OKUMA will give a tea-party at his residence on the 25th inst. to which he has invited members of parliament belonging to the Progressist Party.

IT has been announced in the Reichstag that Germany's deficit for the current year is 150 million marks. It will be met by increased taxation on beer and tobacco.

MR. HAYASHI SANSUKE, Japanese Minister to Korea, arrived at Fusan by the *Keijo Maru* on the 22nd inst. He at once visited the war-vessel *Tsukushi* and then left for Japan.

THE annual meeting of foreign residents at Kobe to receive the report, of the Advisory Committee was held on Dec. 19th. The report which was a review of the proceedings of the Committee during the year, was adopted. Mr. E. H. Gill was re-elected a member of the Committee and Mr. E. H. Hunter was elected in place of Mr. F. J. Bardens whose term of office expires.

THE Russian cruiser *Rurik*, the U.S. battleship *Oregon* and the Siamese royal yacht *Mahachakri* dressed ship in Yokohama harbour on Friday and flew the Russian ensign at the main in honour of the name-day of the Czar.

THE French Foreign Office estimates contain provision for the establishment of a Vice-Consulate at Swatow, and for a considerable increase in the number of student-interpreterships in the China branch of the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

THE remains of the late Mr. A. E. Buck, U. S. Minister in Tokyo, were on Tuesday afternoon conveyed from the U.S. Naval Hospital to the P.M. steamer *Korea* by a squad of bluejackets under the command of an officer.

A MAN named Torakichi has been arrested at Kobe charged with the theft of a piece of silver plate from Messrs Arthur and Bond in Yokohama the other day. He is suspected of having committed other burglaries. The Kobe police have sent him to Yokohama.

MR. F. J. NORMAN, who has made quite a name for himself through his pamphlet on the Kasuza system of well-boring, has arrived in Calcutta, where he intends introducing the system to the notice of Indian agriculturists and others.

THE next meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society will be held in Van Schaick Hall on Monday, December 29th, at 8.30 p.m. sharp. The programme will be of the nature of a miscellaneous concert and some of the most popular amateurs in Yokohama will appear.

FIRE broke out in a house occupied by Hasegawa Kanejiro, Yokokawacho Honjo, Tokyo, early in the morning of the 22nd inst. Only the house in which the fire originated was destroyed, but after it was extinguished the dead body of the eldest son of Kamejiro, aged eleven years, was found in the *debris*.

THE well-known pick-pocket, Hashimoto Torao, living at Takecho Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the police at Omori station on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., charged with stealing a bag containing *yen* 30 and three cheques of the value of at *yen* 146, belonging to Kiba Masagoro of Yamabukicho, Yokohama.

ADOLF von Menzel, the noted painter, has finished a painting of "Frederick the Great in the year 1778," the year in which Frederick recognized American independence. The painting is inscribed, "Dedicated to Free America." Von Menzel has arranged to reserve the rights of reproduction for the benefit of German-American hospitals.

THE Methodist Episcopalians of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, Greater New York, have undertaken to raise a fund of $1,150,000 for the praiseworthy purpose of wiping out every debt and mortgage existing on the denomination's property and providing for the relief of superannuated preachers. The movement promises to be successful.

REV. J. M. CALDWELL, pastor of the Union Avenue Methodist Church Chicago, has introduced a brass band in his service, and is pleased with the success of the innovation. The band, which was stationed in the rear of the church, was organized by Professor W. E Watt, principal of the Graham School, from among the members of the church Sunday-school, of which he is the superintendent. All the members of the band are under 14 years old, some of them being girls.

A FEW years ago Jamaica was in deep industrial and financial distress and on the verge of rebellion. It is now said to be prospering unprecedentedly. The revenues of the island increased $250,000 during the first half of the year. The British Government helped the colony to tide over its financial difficulties, which proved the first agent of relief. This was subsequently supplemented by sugar bounties, and a profitable banana trade has been established with England. Business confidence has been restored and disloyalty to the crown is now said to have disappeared.

THE indifference with which British colonial interests are regarded by Sir William Harcourt and other Liberals is not justified, says a London dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, by the statistics of trade of the last nine months. These disclose an increase of over $50,000,000 (gold) in exports to the colonies and a decrease of $100,000,000 to foreign countries. Since 1900 the exports to Canada alone have increased $10,000,000. The losses in trade with Germany. Japan, France and Argentina have been wiped out by gains in exports to the United States.

ON the 4th inst., at Government House, Hongkong, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai was formally invested with the insignia of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon him on the occasion of the Coronation. There was a very distinguished assembly to witness the ceremony, which was preceeded by dinner to which twenty sat down. Among the guests present were H. E. Major General Sir W. J. and Lady Gascoigne, Admiral Grenfell, and Commodore Powell. H.E. the Governor congratulated Dr. Ho. Kai and conferred the decoration upon him.

DURING Friday and also on Thursday night, says the *Nagasaki Press*, a number of arrests were made in Nagasaki on charges which are sure to produce a trial of great local interest. The Hamano-machi police have np to the present taken into custody sixteen Japanese, some of whom are said to have been working together, and all of whom are alleged to have offended against the law in the same way. We are unable to secure full particulars of the nature of the offence charged against these men, beyond the fact that it had to do with the advancing of money under conditions other than those prescribed by law, and that in certain cases forms of official registration of loans are said by the police to have been forged. We hear that other arrests will probably be made in the same connection.

WE take the following tragical story from an exchange. M. Reichart, a gentleman of means, residing in the Rue de la Pompe, Paris, while playing at billiards one evening in his house, hit a ball so hard that it bounded from the table and through an open window, falling through the glass roof of a drawing-room in the next house, and smashing a valuable Sèvres vase. The crash so alarmed an Angora cat sleeping on the table close by that the animal sprang up and knocked over a lamp, which set fire to some tapestry, and necessitated the calling out of the brigade, causing a great deal of damage by water. M. Reichart was engaged to the niece of the invalid lady occupying the house in which the damage was caused. The commotion, however, had so disastrous an effect on the old lady's nerves that she died shortly afterwards. On learning the indirect cause of her aunt's death, the young lady refused to marry M. Reichart.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

It is now generally believed that immediately after the suspension of the Diet on the 16th instant, Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, proceeded to Yugawara and consulted with Marquis Ito as to the feasibility of a compromise. The Marquis explained that he had no desire whatever to return to power, and that he would much prefer to see the present Cabinet remain in office if he could approve of their policy. But with regard to the question of the land tax his opinion was unalterable. He fully admitted the importance of naval increment, but he believed that one or two years' delay in undertaking it would not signify, and he held that funds for the purpose should be obtained by cutting down the railway programme and by effecting administrative retrenchments. Baron Kodama, finding no hope of conciliation in these views, returned to Tokyo *re infectâ*, and reported frankly that, according to Marquis Ito, the situation could not be resolved except by the Ministry's surrender.

The *Jimmin* gives an interesting analysis of the state of the House of Peers, which is now regarded as the citadel of conservatism in Japan. There are six sections in the House, namely:—

The *Kenkiu-kai*, which contains 70 members. This is the strongest body in the House. It is under the leadership of Marquis Kuroda, and it may be regarded as unequivocally favourable to the present Cabinet, and opposed to the immediate institution of government by party.

The *Doyo-kai* (Saturday Society), which has 62 members and is under the leadership of Prince Nijo, includes in its ranks such men as Viscounts Tani and Soga. It is frankly opposed to the present Cabinet.

The *Mushozoku* (unattached). These number 44, and are led by Viscount Matsudaira. They include Baron Ozaki and Mr. Samejima, and are said to be more or less affiliated with the *Kenkiu-kai*, though their attitude towards any particular question can not be foretold.

The *Chawa-kai*, with 33 members, is under Baron Funakoshi, and its sympathies are entirely with the present Cabinet.

The *Mokuyo-Kai* (Thursday Society) has 27 members, at whose head stands Baron Senge, and is friendly to the Cabinet, but its friendship is more or less temporizing.

The *Teiyu-Kai* (named after a cyclicial year) numbers 21. It consists mainly of representatives of the highest tax-payers, and its snpport would be given to the *Seiyu-kai*.

It will be seen from this analysis that a *Seiyu-kai* cabinet would have to reckon with a hostile majority in the Upper Chamber The *Jimmin* claims, however, that the Peers have modified their views about the Lower House and about political parties: they will not again be found implacably hostile. Moreover, our contemporary alleges that the above six sections are not divided by lines of principle, and that reconstruction with regard to political issues is on the tapis. It must be remembered that the *Jimmin* here predicts a state of affairs which would be very welcome to the party represented by that journal.

Monday, Dec. 22.

On Saturday morning the public remained completely in the dark as to the issue of the political situation. It transpired on the preceding day that Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers, had made an attempt to effect a compromise. Having ascertained that the Minister President of State and the members of the House of Peers shared his opinion, namely, that the question at issue between the Government and the Representatives is altogether too trivial to cause a Ministerial crisis, the Prince intimated his desire to meet Mr. Kataoka, President of the Lower House. The result of the meeting, which took place at Prince Konoye's residence, was that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists appointed a committee to consult with Mr. Kataoka, the Progressists sending Mr. Oishi Masami and the *Seiyu-kai* Messrs. Ozaki Yukio, Ooka Ikuzo, Honda and Matsuda and Baron Suyematsu. These gentlemen at once raised a question as to the propriety of Prince Konoye's intervention. His position as President of the Upper Chamber appears to have constituted a fatal objection in their eyes, and as that conception could not be dispelled, the Prince's endeavour proved futile.

That is the version of the affair given on Saturday by all the Tokyo newspapers. If it be correct, it certainly does not redound to the credit of the political parties. Their mood must be singularly implacable if they refused even to listen to Prince Konoye on the ground that he is President of the House of Peers.

It is alleged that Prince Konoye was not authorized to formulate any terms of compromise. What he sought to learn was simply whether compromise would be acceptable to the parties, and as he had previously assured himself that it would be acceptable to the Government and to the House of Peers, the parties have now the responsibility of having refused the olive branch tendered to them.

On the 19th instant the Prime Minister repaired to the Palace and had audience with the Emperor. This step was interpreted to mean that another suspension would be ordered on the 20th, and the prospect elicited quite an outcry in some quarters. The *Chiuo Shimbun*, for example, became almost hysterical in its protests against a postponement which would furnish opportunities for corrupting the members. Undoubtedly Japanese journalists are delightfully naive. One can scarcely imagine the *Daily News*, for example, protesting against the prolongation of a debate in the House of Commons as the time thus gained would subject the members to temptation. The *Chiuo Shimbun*, generally a sober, level-headed journal, virtually takes the position at this juncture that nothing keeps the *Seiyu-kai* loyal and honest except lack of opportunity to be corrupt and treacherous. However, political partizans must not be taken too seriously at moments of crisis.

One feature of the commotion is that no one can have an independent opinion without exposing himself to be called a traitor and corrupt. Some six members of the *Seiyu-kai* ventured to think that there was no question worthy to cause a rupture between the Government and the House. They were promptly expelled from the Party, and, in common with some waverers on the Progressist side, they are now gibbetted by the press. That is all quite human. Perhaps these troubles may consolidate the parties and teach them the value of discipline.

On the whole the general view on Saturday morning was that when the House met on Sunday—it never sits on Sunday except under very exceptional circumstances—there would be either a prolongation of the period of suspension or an order of dissolution. If the former, then compromise would follow; if the latter, then the Cabinet would resign before the new House came together.

Baron Kodama, speaking through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, ridicules the theory advanced recently by some observers, namely, that Marquis Ito's hand is gradually being forced by his followers, and that, like the elder Saigo, he will be ultimately drawn into rebellion. That is certainly a fine fear. The notion of Marquis Ito in rebellion is supremely ridiculous. Seekers of historical parallels are sometimes betrayed into strange notions.

The publication on Sunday of Prince Konoye's report to the House of Peers, explaining the motive and cause of his procedure, shows that he was primarily animated by a desire to avert dissolution which would necessarily cause great inconvenience and loss. Having therefore ascertained that the Prime Minister also was desirous of avoiding dissolution, and having obtained the concurrence of the six sections of the Upper House, the Prince arranged a meeting with Mr. Kataoka. He took care to explain that he approached the latter in Mr. Kataoka's capacity of President of the Upper House, not in his capacity of a member of a political party. What ensued may be briefly summarized. Mr. Ozaki Yukio and Mr. Oishi Masami very soon became prominent as mouthpieces of the Opposition, and that fact is in itself sufficient to suggest that no possibility of compromise was likely to be discovered. Some attempt was made to base the Opposition's obduracy on a theory that intervention by the President of either House in such cases could not conduce to the smooth working of the constitution, inasmuch as failure would be likely to embitter the relations between the two Chambers. But the plain truth soon showed itself, namely, that the idea of compromise would not be entertained. Prince Konoye therefore abandoned the attempt, and in his report to the House of Peers he stated that further intervention on his part was out of the question.

Mr. Kataoka's report, made at a social gathering of the *Seiyu-kai*, is substantially the same as that of Prince Konoye. It shows, first, that Mr. Ozaki Yukio, acting as representative of his Party, declared compromise to be out of the question in view of the Government's attitude and assertions; and secondly, that, in answer to Mr. Oishi's objection about establishing an unconstitutional precedent, Prince Konoye replied that whereas interference from outside might be unconstitutional, he failed to see how any such argument could apply to action taken by the President of one of the principal constitutional assemblies. There the matter ended, the Opposition being determined not to show any sign of yielding.

Mr. Oishi Masami, in his report to the Progressists, assumes the credit of having made the initiatory declaration as to the impossibility of compromise. He represents himself as having said, when questioned by the *Seiyu-kai* leaders, that as the difference of opinion was fundamental, and as issue had been publicly joined, all attempts at intervention must be considered unconstitutional. His version of the difficulty connected with mediation by the President of the House of Peers is that he made a friendly exposition of his views to Prince Konoye; namely, that as the Upper Chamber virtually

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occupies a position of conciliation between the Ministers of the Crown and the majority in the Lower Chamber, it is inadvisable that the President of the Peers should divest himself of his official character for the purposes of mediation.

It will be observed that each of the reports varies as to the distribution of responsibility, and that each of the leaders seeks to shift from his own shoulders the blame of having shown needless obduracy or resentment.

Dr. Hatoyama, commenting on Mr. Oishi Masami's report, declared that it perfectly expressed the sentiment of the Progressist Party. Unless the Government recognised that it had made a mistake and withdrew the objectionable bill now awaiting the Lower House's decision, there could be no change in the situation, and to attempt to effect a change by the aid of third parties was a course that could not be commended.

The latter part of the Progressists meeting derived special interest from an explanation offered by Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro. This gentleman was suspected of attempting to win over members of the Opposition to the Government's side and he was accordingly invited to make a statement. He did so at some length. The substance of what he said was that, in his opinion, his Party's enemies were, not the Government, but the *Seiyu-kai*. He considered that it would be simply suicidal for the Progressists to allow themselves to be absorbed into the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*. If the *Seiyu-kai* alone openly fought the Ministry, a rupture would inevitably take place in the ranks of the big Party. But if the Progressists united their forces with those of the *Seiyu-kai* to attack the Cabinet, the latter must fall before such an onset, and the whole advantage would then remain with the *Seiyu-kai*. He had fruitlessly urged these views upon Messrs. Oishi and Inukai, and he had endeavoured to induce Count Katsura to abandon the land-tax scheme. But he denied that anything of the acts otherwise attributed to him was true.

On Saturday evening the Government announced that the period of suspension would be prolonged for seven days. This decision has elicited various opinions. Some see in it the creation of a further opportunity to corrupt members of the Lower House. We need scareely say that such a view is taken chiefly by Opposition journals, but it seems to find more or less credence in independent quarters also. Others urge that as the failure of Prince Konoye's intervention has proved the hopelessness of compromise, the Government ought to dissolve at once, instead of taking half-hearted measures. A few, however, see in the Cabinet's action a conviction that the rank and file of the political parties are not as implacable as their leaders, and that a little further leisure for reflection will open the door to a better understanding. The *Jiji Shimpo* contends that the Ministry itself should inaugurate negotiations with the Parties instead of placing upon the latter's shoulders the whole responsibility of revising their views.

There can not, we think, be much difference of opinion about Mr. Oishi Masami's contention that the President of the House of Peers is not a proper person to act as mediator between the Government and the majority in the Lower House. It is only necessary to recall the names of Baron Nakajima Nobuyuki, Mr. Hoshi Toru and Baron Kusumoto. Every one of these men, when President of the House of Representatives, frankly lent his aid to effect compromises or conciliations, and the party politicians in the Lower Chamber had nothing then to say about unconstitutional procedure. Why should what is proper and becoming on the part of the President of the Representatives be unbecoming and improper on the part of the President of the Peers?

Our readers will understand the kind of folks that accuse the Cabinet of resorting to corruption when we say that they are led by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Chuo Shimbun*. We observe with surprise that the *Japan Times* also is in the same camp. But considering that suspension of the Lower House has been frequently resorted to in the past by Japan's greatest statesmen, and considering that it is a recognised constitutional resource, we do not perceive why the Katsura Cabinet alone should be suspected of abusing it. Nevertheless it is certain that the standing Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* have expelled from their ranks five members of the Diet against whom they declare that they have obtained proofs of receiving bribes. Five men out of three hundred! What a Herculean task the Ministry are suspected of having undertaken! Count Katsura and his colleagues may be as unscrupulous as their worst enemies represent them to be, but is it conceivable that they should be so utterly fatuous as to attempt, by the aid of money which they do not possess, to win over a majority out of three hundred men in 7 days, when their efforts during five days are supposed to have won 5 members only, and when even that achievement involved an open scandal?

There is of course a rumour that the Cabinet Ministers are divided among themselves, Admiral Yamamoto and Baron Sone being in favour of conceding the land tax question, whereas Barons Hirata and Kioura advocate dissolution. That is mere conjecture, we take it.

Marquis Ito returned to his Oiso villa on the 19th instant, and is expected to be in Tokyo by the 27th to attend a banquet at the British Legation.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Opposition journals continue to insist that the purchase of members of the Diet is proceeding apace. That is an obvious device to restrain defalcation. If the members know that any weakening on their part, whatever be its real motives, will entail an accusation of corruption, they must hesitate to incur such opprobrium. Meanwhile the Standing Committees of the Parties are endeavouring to hold the members in Tokyo. The Lower House will re-assemble on the 28th instant. That means that at soonest the New Year's recess can not commence before the 29th, whereas it usually commences on the 25th. Many members will be very seriously embarrassed if they can not return to their provincial homes in time to make their arrangements for the New Year. The Standing Committees have nevertheless proclaimed that no member must leave Tokyo before the 28th without having obtained the permission of the leaders in the House.

The *Jimmin*, which is regarded as the organ of the Kwanto section of the *Seiyu-kai*, affirms that the Government expects to win over to its side some 50 or 60 members of the *Seiyu kai*, some 30 or 40 of the Progressists, and some 70 or 80 of the Imperialists and Independents, thus commanding from 150 to 180 votes in the House. But as that would not suffice, strenuous efforts are now being made to acquire another score or two. The *Jimmin* certainly pays its Party a high compliment when it calmly assumes the corruptible character of the members.

Baron Suyematsu is represented as saying that unless the Cabinet withdraws its land-tax bill there is no possible margin of compromise. If the bill be withdrawn, he adds, the Budget Committee undertakes to show very promptly how funds can be obtained for purposes of naval increment.

It has been announced in the name of the President of the House that the members will be asked on the 28th instant to decide in favour of a vote by closed ballot on the land-tax bill. That decision, if it ever comes to be taken, will indicate clearly the nature of the voting on the bill.

Mr. Hara Kei was deputed by the Standing Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* to convey to Marquis Ito a report of the Committee's action in the matter of the Konoye-Kuroda proposal for compromise. Marquis Ito approved of the course the Committee had adopted, One can not help speculating what would have happened had the Marquis disapproved. Considering that the *Seiyu-kai* Committee and the sections of the Party decided upon the cardinal lines of their policy without consulting their leader, and considering that they disposed of the question of compromise without consulting him, it appears to us either that they intend to ignore his vetoes while taking advantage of his sanctions, or that the Marquis preserves for himself the position of being able to disavow and condemn. There must of course be many remarkable features in the exceptional conjunctures we are now witnessing in Japan. Not the least notable is the relation between the *Seiyu-kai* and its leader.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

It is generally believed that Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, is endeavouring to act as mediator between the Cabinet and the Parties. In consequence, apparently of the Baron's visit to Marquis Ito, the latter summoned to Oiso Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, leader of the *Seiyu-kai* in the Lower House; Mr. Hara Kei, Chairman of the Budget Committee, and Mr. Kato Takaaki. The reasonable inference is that some kind of conference will be arranged, but as yet there does not appear to be much hope that a satisfactory line of compromise can be discovered.

Count Matsukata, who has gone to Kyoto in company with his newly married son and the latter's bride, is represented as telling a reporter of the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* that he sees no hope of compromise. The House of Representatives, His Excellency is reported to have said, overtly admits the necessity of naval expansion and is covertly conscious that no better source of revenue can be found for the purpose than the land tax. Hence its opposition must be attributed to some independent cause, and the prospect is that unless the Cabinet resigns, dissolution of the House is inevitable.

Mr. Kato Takaaki has expressed some very drastic views upon the subject of administrative reform. As usual he goes to the heart of the matter and speaks in the most unequivocal terms. He would reduce the number of officials to one-third of the

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present establishment; he would adopt a new financial principle for the State, namely, total abstention from all undertakings not directly concerning it; and he would gradually decrease to a vanishing point the subsidies given to steam-ship companies. Speaking from his own experience of twenty years' service, he declares that many Japanese officials in the higher grades have virtually nothing to do, and that their presence or absence would not make any difference to the conduct of private business. Neither does he see what occasion there is for the Government to spend national funds upon enterprises like plate-glass making, bank establishing, and so forth. It is the people's function to undertake such works. He is unequivocally of the opinion that the Katsura Cabinet's manner of approaching the problem of administrative reform is temporizing and perfunctory, and that its tendency to meddle in enterprises which do not concern it is fatal to sound finance. In short, he appears to be radically opposed to the present Ministry.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

There is as yet no definite news about the political situation. A meeting is to take place between representatives of the political parties and of the Cabinet, but it is impossible to say whether any basis of compromise will be discovered. The general impression seems to be that Marquis Ito regards the consolidation or disruption of political parties and the Cabinet's retention or resignation of power as comparatively trifling questions. What has real importance in his eyes is the problem of administrative reform, and concerning that matter his views differ radically from those of the Ministry, so far as can be judged from appearances, since the Marquis holds that sweeping reductions of the establishment are possible, whereas the Cabinet is supposed to hold that readjustments and amalgamations are the most feasible steps. We ourselves believe, however, that the interval between the opinion of Marquis Ito and the opinion of Count Katsura and his colleagues is very much less than the public at large imagines. Both statesmen are agreed that large diminutions of the administrative staff might be effected without impairing the efficiency of the machine. But it is natural that the painfulness of such a task should be felt more keenly by the persons asked to perform it than by the persons advising its performance. There is such a thing as humanity even in the conduct of State affairs. No Government would be acting wisely if, for the sake of achieving an economy not instantaneously imperative, it dismissed from the public service at a moment's notice and deprived of their means of livelihood thousands of men who have served faithfully at least, though not brilliantly, for a greater or less tale of years. A reform of that nature ought to be gradual: its cruelty ought to be softened as far as possible by the aid of time. Besides, it is not mere diminution of numbers that is requisite. Another essential need of the situation is that officials should be better paid. The salaries they now receive are not nearly sufficient to attract good men, or to retain them after practical experience has revealed their worth. Looking at the matter as outsiders, we should say that complete remodelling of the administration is undoubtedly necessary, but that if it were carried out on the basis most beneficial to the public service, the pecuniary saving would not be large.

Prince Konoye is said to have presented to the Premier a memorial embodying the views of a majority of the House of Peers. Briefly stated the memorial advocates withdrawal of the land tax bill, and the provision of funds for purposes of naval expansion by effecting a reduction of about 5 per cent. in the ordinary expenditures, postponing all Government enterprises that are not of an imperative character, and cutting down all grants that admit of reduction. It thus appears that the Upper House has approached very close to the Lower, the only difference between them being in the degree of immediate importance that each attaches to administrative re-organization. The Lower House would obtain from that source the greater part of the funds needed for the Navy, whereas the Upper House does not advocate such drastic changes in one direction only. Prince Konoye and his fellow-thinkers are said to be persuaded that dissolution of the Representatives would not conduce to the national interests.

On the whole the tendency at this moment is towards an understanding. That much at least may be said.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, speaking through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, makes three declarations: that the question of naval increment should be deferred until the country's foreign policy is definitely determined; that the house-tax problem should be postponed until administrative reconstruction has been effected; and that a grand combination of political parties should be made. As to the first of these points, Mr. Ozaki's meaning, indicated by his previous utterances, is that Japan should come to an understanding with Russia, when, of course, the necessity for increased armaments would assume a new aspect. As to the second point, it is merely an embodiment of the *Seiyu-kai's* avowed policy. And as to the third point, it is supplemented by an explanation that whatever individual members of the Lower House may think, politicians in general should welcome dissolution, since two or three consecutive dissolutions would effectually consolidate the parties. This last statement sounds very like an admission that the gulf which separates the parties from the *Meiji* statesmen is not yet sufficiently wide, in Mr. Ozaki's opinion. It is not a gulf of principle but a gulf of sentiment.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The principal official engaged in the task of revising the Criminal Code of China, is said to have urged that the first step taken should be the insertion of laws dealing with the question of religion. Nothing is stated as to the nature of the statutes that Mr. Lu Hai-kwan advocates.

The system of selling offices is reported by the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent to have been revived in Shantung, in spite of the Emperor's proclamation against it. This method of raising money dates from very old times in China.

The Peking University was reopened on the 17th instant.

Monday, Dec. 22.

The telegraph says that although Viceroy Yuan has been appointed to be president of the C.N.S.S. Company, in place of Taotai Shêng, the officials of the Company are ordered to consult with Shêng for business purposes as before. One would imagine that if the Throne sought to create an impossible situation it could not have gone to work more effectually.

It was reported in one of our recent issues that for the sake of introducing uniformity in the organization of the Chinese telegraphs and expediting the transmission of messages, the Government proposed to buy up all the private lines. The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent now says that the prices offered by Viceroy Yuan, through whom the purchase is to be effected, being considered quite insufficient, the owners are anxious to sell their property to foreigners.

Wei Kwan-tao is said to have endeavoured to refuse the appointment of Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang, on the ground of inability, but his excuses were not considered by the Throne.

In spite of official denials, a belief is said to prevail in Peking that Prince Chun's younger brother will soon be raised to the position of Prince Imperial.

At length the evacuation of Shanghai seems to be about to become an accomplished fact. Three hundred German soldiers left on the morning of the 20th; the British were to follow on the 22nd, and the French on the 24th or the 25th.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is about to hold a meeting to consider the adoption of the gold standard. Rumour attributes to a majority in the Chamber the view that so long as China remains a silver country Hongkong need not alter the basis of her currency.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company is said to have increased its rates, but the amount of the increase is obscure.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

It has been decided that the Chinese Government shall pay a sum of 700,000 taels by way of compensation for property belonging to Roman Catholics which was destroyed in Shansi.

Work is said to be progressing rapidly on the Chin-ting and Tai-yuen Railway: that is to say, on the Hsiang branch of the Lu-Han Line.

Chang Chih-tung is said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that the organization or management of the new Peking university is open to objection. It appears that Chinese high officials have little hesitation in denouncing one another's work—a result, doubtless, of the censor system.

A telegram from the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that, according to a report from Viceroy Yuan, the Taku wharf and its appurtenances, recently restored by Russia to the Chinese authorities, were found to be absolutely intact. With reference to this report Yung Lu is said to have urged upon the members of the Board of War that intercourse with China's neighbour, Russia, should be conducted on a friendly basis, as her conduct in this matter had been worthy of a great Power.

Berlin telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the budget for Kiao-chow next year is 52,876,000 marks, of which sum the home Government provides 12,420,000 marks, and

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Kiao-chou itself contributes only 450,000 marks. Nothing is said as to the source from which the rest of the money is to come. Possibly there is a mistake in the figures.

After all that has been heard about navigating the upper waters of the Yangtse, it seems almost humiliating to learn from the report of Mr. Acting-Consul Willis at Ichang, that attempts to run merchant steamers between Ichang and Chungking have been abandoned, for the present at all events. Some twenty years ago this subject received much attention. The English public was not a little entertained by the evasive reasons that the Chinese Authorities advanced against the navigation of the Upper Yangtse, one of those reasons being the danger of monkeys rolling stones down the gorges on the decks of steamers. Of course the greater the reluctance shown by the Chinese the keener became the desire on the British side to insist upon the implementing of treaty privileges, and at last a steamer started up the rapids. She was called the *Pioneer*, and in 1900 she passed into the possession of the British Government for transport purposes elsewhere. That same year a German steamer, the *Sui-hsiang*, was wrecked near the Kung-ling rapid, and thereafter the idea of steam navigation appears to have fallen into disfavour, though the *Woodcock*, as well as a French gun-boat, the *Amiral Obry*, subsequently succeeded in reaching Chungking safely. Mr. Willis says that beyond doubt specially-constructed steamers can do the voyage at certain seasons of the year, but the profits of the enterprise are problematical, in spite of the high rates of freight earned by the junks that now do the carrying business. A better plan, according to expert opinion, is to provide mechanical means of haulding native craft over the rapids and organizing a system of towage between.

One of the things impossible for China is to be right in the eyes of some of her foreign critics. She has been much abused for not organizing and equipping her land forces on uniform and enlightened lines. But now that she is about to make the attempt, she is accused of being influenced by a sinister motive, namely, the repetition of the scenes of 1900 on a wholesale scale. The project of transferring all the telegraphs to the possession of the State is attributed to the same evil purpose: that is to say, she will take care not to permit the transmission of any news conducive to the protection of foreign life and property, or tending to interrupt the prosecution of her own wicked purposes. Whatever she does is wrong.

From the text of the decree about army reorganization we find that the scheme is substantially the same as that telegraphically reported to Tokyo, namely, that the divisions of the Peiyang (Chili) and of Hupeh are to be taken as models, and that officers are to be sent from the other provincial divisions to study with these troops. The Peiyang will serve as a training ground for the men of Honan, Shantung and Shansi; and Hupeh will perform a similar office for the forces in Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi and Hunan.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The mouth of the Peiho is frozen and navigation is suspended. This obstruction comes somewhat late in the present season.

The long-talked-of *Chili Gazette* is to be published during the current month, says the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He adds that Viceroy Yuan himself is expected to do the writing of leaders. That is incredible, of course.

It is alleged that Prince Sü has memorialized the Throne in the sense that a Chamber of Commerce should be organized in Peking, and that it should send envoys throughout the provinces with the object of inquiring into local trading conditions and endeavouring to introduce greater uniformity. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager are said to have approved of the proposal. Doubtless the measure would be more or less useful, but what China really wants for purposes of any kind of uniformity is improvement of transport facilities. A well known writer has said that a man can always locate himself geographically in the Middle Kingdom by the price he has to pay for salt.

The Chinese Government is reported to have issued orders for estimating the value of the China Merchants' S. N. Company's fleet, with a view to its purchase by the State, and subsequent transfer to the control of Viceroy Yuan.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

The Russian Representative in Peking is said to have presented to the Foreign Office a demand that an independent commissioner of customs should be stationed in Dalny to deal with the collection of duties on goods travelling by rail; and that matters connected with the overland customs and the posts in Manchuria should be under Russian control. These radical proposals are said to have thrown the Foreign Office into a state of perturbation and to have elicited a strong protest from the British Government.

KOREA.

It is alleged that Li Yong-ik has been pardoned and restored to his old office, Chief of the Imperial Estates Bureau. But, under the pretext of proceeding to Annam for the purpose of buying rice, he has embarked in a Russian man-of-war, with the connivance of the Japanese Minister, and has gone to Port Arthur, where he will remain until the clouds have rolled by. Meanwhile the Cabinet has been reconstituted as it was before these troubles, with the sole exception of the portfolio of finance, which goes to Kim Song-keun, in succession to Li Yong-ik. Who succeeds to the other offices filled by Li we do not yet know.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* sends to that journal a telegram suggesting that in spite of Mr. Stein's disavowal of any political purpose in connexion with the asylum granted to Li Yong-ik at the Russian Legation, such disinterestedness must not be wholly credited. An incident hitherto unpublished is mentioned by the correspondent, namely, that fifteen Russian marines were landed and brought to Seoul on the 15th inst. to serve as a guard for Li on his way to Chemulpo. It appears, according to the correspondent, that Mr. Stein called on Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative, and informed him of the intention to employ these marines, the reason assigned being that the citizens of Seoul might offer some opposition to Li's departure from the city. In the sequel no signs of such opposition made themselves apparent, but the marines discharged the duty for which they had been summoned, and Li Yong-ik left the Korean capital escorted by Russian man-of-war's men, to embark at Chemulpo on a Russian war vessel. Of course if these details prove correct, the conclusion will be inevitable that Russia has carried to a remarkable extent her interference in Korea's domestic affairs. But it will be wise to suspend judgment until full particulars are available. From the very fact that such procedure requires much explanation one may infer that explanation will be forthcoming.

Mr. Chalmers' Report shows that the foreign trade of Korea grew from 7,042,224 *yen* in 1892 to 27,481,775 *yen* in 1901; that is to say, it nearly quadrupled itself in 10 years. What makes the figures for 1901 more remarkable is that the close of the year was marked by serious tradal depression owing to failure of the rice crop—the failure which revived the old trouble about arbitrary prohibitions of grain export. It will be remembered that the extent of the shortage was said to have been much exaggerated by the Koreans. The information given on this point by Mr. Chalmers' report is therefore specially interesting. It may be briefly summed up thus:—In two north-eastern provinces and two north-western, poor crops; in two west-central provinces, only one-fifth of the average rain-fall, and consequently a general failure of the rice crop, producing a condition that approximated to famine though subsequently relieved by supplies from other provinces and from abroad; in the remaining two provinces, an abundance of rain but an indifferent yield, other injurious factors being at work. Mr. Chalmers arrives at the conclusion that the proclamation prohibiting export was timely and useful at first, but that its withdrawal on Nov. 15th did no harm, the price of rice in Korea having risen by that date to a point higher than the price in Japan.

Gold figures largely in the exports from Korea. In 1892, the quantity that left the country was 852,751 *yen*, and in 1901 it rose to 4,993,351 *yen*. The mining syndicates are evidently obtaining good supplies of the metal. It is of course probable that considerable quantities were smuggled out of the country in addition to the above figures.

If commodities alone be considered, Korea ought to be undergoing a steady drain of the precious metals. Her imports largely and uniformly exceed her exports. Thus the figure for imports in 1901 was 14,026,470 *yen*, and the figure for exports (excluding gold) was 8,461,949 *yen*. The revenue obtained from duties in that year was 1,325,414 *yen*. It appears, therefore, that Korea is much more fortunate in her customs collection that either Japan or China used to be, for she levies an average of nearly 4¾ per cent. on her total trade.

The foreign shipping trade of the little empire is carried on almost entirely by Japanese steamers. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1901 was 985,309, and out of that aggregate Japanese steamers stood for 807,190 tons. Japan also took nearly all the gold exported, namely, 4,857,201 *yen* out of 4,993,351 *yen*. The rest went to China.

Mr. Minoda Saburo of Yokohama has received a commemoration medal for the North China Affair from the Emperor of Germany through Vice-Consul von Hagen. Mr. Minoda lent his land at Hachioji-yama Honmoku, to the German Navy on which to build a hospital.

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ANGLO-JAPANESE BANQUET IN TOKYO.

On the evening of the 17th instant a hundred and forty officers of the Japanese Navy and British residents of Tokyo sat down to a banquet given in the Imperial Hotel by the *Tobo-Kyokai* (Oriental Countries Association) for the purpose of welcoming Admiral Ijuin—now Sir Goro Ijuin, K.C.B,—and the officers of the Squadron which recently visited England on the occasion of the Coronation. The chair was taken by His Highness Prince Konoye, President of the Society. On his right sat Admiral Ijuin and on his left Sir Claude MacDonald. During the dinner the band of the *Asama* played some excellent music.

The health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was proposed by Sir Claude MacDonald, who received an ovation when he rose. He said:

EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It gives me sincere pleasure to have the honour of proposing the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; a toast which, I am sure, will be drunk with the utmost enthusiasm and loyalty by His Majesty's subjects, and which, I can affirm, will be drunk with not less enthusiasm by my own countrymen, for His Majesty is the Sovereign not only of a friendly country but also of a country which is our ally.—(Loud applause).

The toast having been drunk with hearty cries of "banzai," Prince Konoye briefly but in warm terms proposed the health of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, which elicited from the Japanese guests a hearty demonstration. Mr. Kato Takaaki then rose to propose the health of the guest of the evening. He said:—

EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of this Society I have to express gratitude for the attendance this evening of His Britannic Majesty's Minister and of the other English gentlemen present. I assure you that we deem it a great honour. The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, speaking recently at the meeting of a Society in London, said that since her alliance with Japan, England's respect for her ally had increased as her knowledge of that ally grew more intimate. This news having been sent across the wires, is necesssarily much abbreviated. We know nothing of the context in which the words were uttered, but I have no doubt that they truly express the general tenor of the speech. The Japanese people have always had high respect for the English, and since the two countries became allies, that sentiment of respect has unquestionably ripened into one of complete confidence. It is the sincere and unamimous wish of the whole of the people of the Japanese empire that the advantages of the alliance may be felt more and more by the two countries, that it may contribute to the preservation of the world's peace, and that their union may be long continued. (Loud applause). I am sure that His Britannic Majesty's Minister is fully cognizant of this. We all wish that our English allies may be animated by the same hope, and in pursuance of that aim two of our men-of-war went to England to take part in the Coronation Ceremony. They were commanded by a man of proved ability whom we could trust to adequately represent his country's progress as well as its sentiments, and the officers, warrant-officers and blue-jackets belonging to the Squadron were all picked men certain to do honour to Japan. Unhappily His Majesty King Edward was suddenly attacked with an alarming malady. We can imagine how poignant must have been the anxiety of his subjects, to say nothing of the bitter disappointment caused by His Majesty's illness at such a time. All nations sympathised with and shared their grief, and I venture to say that in no country was the feeling of sorrow and consternation more profound than in ours. Most joyfully were the tidings received of His Majesty's recovery, which proved to be so rapid that the *Asama* and the *Takasago* were enabled to remain long enough to take part in the review at Spithead. We were not a little proud to learn that the two ships proved to be as fine types and as well equipped as any unit of the great fleet assembled on that occasion. Here it is a pleasure to be able to refer to the extraordinarily warm reception given to the officers and men of the Squadron at place after place in the British dominions. They were feted and feasted wherever they went, and if their presence at the review was intended to be an evidence of Japan's sentiments towards England and of our people's desire to take a prominent part in festivities so important to Englishmen, the manner of their reception served equally to demonstrate to the Japanese nation the depth and extent of Great Britain's friendliness towards us. It is only just to conclude that the continuously hearty nature of the welcome given to Admiral Ijuin, his officers and his seamen, was in some degree due to their own demeanour and evident proficiency in their duties, and that they worthily represented their country on that historical occasion. Let me also add a word about the band of the *Asama*, which, as I observed in several English newspapers, was much praised for the skill of its performances and was invited to play on many occasions. We may congratulate ourselves on the fact that if the ships, their equipment and the men commanding and navigating them, displayed the progress Japan has made in the arts of war, the music discoursed by the band of the *Asama* constituted an equal evidence of her progress in the arts that grace peace and tranquillity. If, gentlemen, we believe and hope that the journey of the two vessels, their presence at various places in Great Britain, the quality of their officers and the excellent conduct of their seamen did much to enhance Japan's credit, we also believe and not less earnestly hope that they helped to strengthen the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to assist in securing for it the permanency that we should all welcome. (Loud cheers). I ask you therefore to join with me in drinking the health of Admiral Ijuin, his officers and the seamen of the squadron that he commands, in thanking them for their exertions and in wishing them long life and prosperity. (Loud applause).

Admiral Sir Goro Ijuin, who was loudly cheered on rising, thanked Mr. Kato in his own name and in the names of the officers and men of the squadron which it had been his honour to command, for the very kindly sentiments contained in Mr. Kato's speech, and further thanked all present for their manner of receiving the toast. He disavowed altogether any title on his own behalf to the eulogies pronounced by Mr. Kato, and declared that whatever success had attended the visit of the Squadron to England must be attributed in the first place to the gracious wisdom of the Sovereign under whose beneficent administration they lived, in the second to the zeal and assiduity of the officers and men, and above all to the goodwill of the English people. It was impossible for him to speak in too grateful terms of the treatment that he, his officers and his seamen had received at the hands of the British people everywhere. Alike on the journey to Europe, during the course of which they had been frequently reminded of the greatness of the British Empire, and after their arrival in England, they had everywhere found a welcome such as they could never forget. They ventured to attribute these demonstration in a large degree to the sincere friendship which the English people felt towards Japan; friendship which the Japanese most heartily reciprocated. But they knew also that much was due to the kind foresight of His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald, whose good offices had been earnestly exercised in their behalf. He wished to assure Sir Claude that his kindness was understood and appreciated, and that it deepened the sentiment of friendship entertained by the officers and men of the Japanese Navy towards a country which had always been their model and was now happily their ally (Loud applause). On his own behalf and on behalf of his officers he desired to repeat their expressions of profound gratitude for the undeserved honour paid to them that evening, and he begged, in conclusion, to invite them to drink the health of the *Tōbō Kyōkai*, with best wishes for its long and prosperous career.—(cheers).

This toast having been drunk amid "banzais," the party broke up shortly afterwards, but several of the naval officers and their British friends subsequently repaired to the Tokyo Club where the alliance was cemented over many a cup of kindness into the small hours of the night.

THE SIAMESE PRINCE ROYAL.

The Emperor visited the Crown Prince of Siam at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 18th instant, and presented to His Royal Highness the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. In the afternoon the Prince visited the Japanese Imperial Ministers and the Ministers of State, and in the evening His Royal Highness witnessed a top-spinning performance by Matsui Gensui. Before the Emperor's visit the Prince was entertained with fish-netting in the lake of the Palace. On the 19th instant he was present at a review of the Guards on the Aoyama Parade Ground, and he subsequently lunched at the Austro-Hungarian Legation.

After the review in the morning and luncheon at the Austro-Hungarian Legation, the Prince Royal of Siam received the Ministers of State and the Foreign Representatives at the Shiba Detached Palace on Friday. In the evening, the Prince gave a banquet to their Imperial Highnesses Princes Fushimi, Kacho and Nashimoto, and to the Ministers of State.

On the 20th instant, the Prince visited the barracks of the Guards and subsequently inspected the Koishikawa Arsenal, after which he lunched in the Koishikawa Park, and in the afternoon he proceeded to the Officers College, the Middle Elementary School and the Elementary School of the military establishment. In the evening the Prince dined at the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Nagoya citizens are laying themselves out to give a great entertainment to the Prince on his return journey through that city. They propose to hold a grand ceremony for consecrating the site where a temple is to be erected for the accommodation of the celebrated Buddhist relics; but unfortunately the site has not yet been definitely settled, several land-owners being anxious to have the honour of offering the required space.

On the 21st instant, the Siamese Minister and the Staff of the Siamese Legation were invited to the Palace for duck-hunting sport, and subsequently they lunched with the Prince, the guests including three of the Imperial Princes, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Field-Marshal Viscount Nozu and other distinguished personages. In the afternoon, there was a performance of wrestling within the Palace grounds. The Prince Royal is to leave Tokyo on the 24th.

It is stated that the King of Siam has addressed to the Emperor of Japan a strongly worded telegram expressing thanks for the courteous welcome extended to the Crown Prince.

The visit of the Prince Royal seems likely to add another to the numerous associations already existing in Japan. The new society will call itself the *Nissen Kyokai* (Japan-Siam Association). Its promoters are Messrs. Inukai Ki, Minoura Katsudo, Kammuchi Tomotsune, Professor Tomizu, Yokoyama Magoichiro, Shimaji Mokura (a renowned Buddhist priest), Mr. Kono Hironaka and others. They held a meeting in the Imperial Hotel on the 20th, and decided that as Siam and Japan have so much in common, a society should be formed for the purpose of making the two nations better known to each other.

On the 22nd the Crown Prince of Siam visited Yokosuka and Uraga and inspected the dockyards at both places. In the evening His Royal Highness dined at the Maple Club in Japanese style. On the evening of the

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23rd, the Representative of Siam in Tokyo entertained the Prince and all the Foreign Representatives at dinner in the Imperial Hotel. In the forenoon His Royal Highness visited the Imperial University and lunched at the *Seiyo-ken* in Uyeno Park.

The Crown Prince of Siam left Tokyo for Nikko on the 24th instant in the afternoon, thus bringing his official visit to an end. His Royal Highness is expected to return to Yokohama on the 26th, but the remainder of his stay in Japan will be unofficial. He has yet to visit Kobe, Kyoto and Nara. Japanese newspapers say that he will spend New Year's Day on board the Siamese cruiser.

The enterprise of American journalists has been remarkably displayed in connexion with the Crown Prince of Siam. A rumour having been circulated that the Crown Prince is to marry a Japanese Imperial Princess, the American paper not only publishes the story as an established fact, but also inserts a photograph of the alleged Princess, together with a photograph of a tea-party Her Imperial Highness is alleged to have given to a number of her lady friends. The picture of the Princess is the portrait of some common Japanese female who is about as close to the Japanese Imperial Family as the *New York Journal* is to truth, and the ladies entertained by Her Imperial Highness at tea are a bevy of *geisha*. Did the compiler of the paragraph in this interesting newspaper know that he was penning a falsehood? Obviously he did, for though he might have been deceived by the rumour of a marriage between the Siamese Prince and a Japanese Princess, he can not possibly have imagined that photographs purchased at random represented the Princess and her lady friends. The *Jiji Shimpo* notices this incident, and applies very strong epithets to the barefaced mendacity of the *New York Journal*. No epithets can be too strong. We talk about Oriental untruthfulness, thereby laying to our souls the sweet unction that we ourselves may be thankful for not being as the Eastern is; but in point of fact the audacity of journalistic lying in the Occident throws everything Oriental into complete shade. It is impossible to live long in the East without discovering that abstract truth possesses a smaller value among Orientals than it does among Occidentals. The Eastern creed in this matter is a creed of convenience. A man is morally justified in resorting to concealment or falsehood if the consequences of truth or frankness would be comparatively disastrous to himself or to others. This code is merely an extension of the social *convenances* recognised and observed in the West. It is permissible even among Puritans to plead imaginary indisposition as an excuse for some omission or refusal that would otherwise be a rudeness, and the laws of social intercourse sanction a number of small subterfuges as alternatives to offensive solecisms. An Oriental pushes the principle a little farther: that is all the difference there is. But a totally distinct category must be found for the newspaper reporter who deliberately applies himself to hoodwink the public, with the object, first of obtaining money himself and, secondly, of putting it into the pocket of his employer. There is no conceivable extenuation for that sort of performance. It is the worst kind of blackguardism, for in addition to deliberate falsehood there is the reckless selfishness of playing fast and loose with the reputations of other people in the interests of one's own purse. It is not to be doubted that were the "fourth estate" entirely abolished, nations would have a much better chance of living at peace with one another; neither is it to be pretended that while Occidental journalism remains what it is the smallest pebble can be thrown at Oriental want of veracity.

THE SCHOOL-READERS AFFAIR.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

This trouble is growing larger. The police have arrested Mr. Hara Yoichiro, head of the *Kinkido*, and Mr. Anami Hisashi, Secretary of Kagawa Prefecture. Three Managers of the *Kinkido* have also been apprehended, and some thirty or forty documents seized by the police in the sequel of their search, are said to furnish evidence incriminating a number of persons. We do not clearly understand what accusations are preferred against the booksellers. They are said to have used bribes, it is true, but although an official is prohibited from taking bribes, a private person can not be punished for giving them. It would appear, therefore, that the offences charged against the proprietor of the *Kinkido* and others of his profession are giving false testimony (*gisho-zai*) and concealment of evidence (*shoko-yemmetsu-zai*) offences committed for the purpose of shielding officials who, in consideration of douceurs from the bookstores, recommended the adoption of certain readers.

It will probably occur to many that abuses of this nature might be prevented by organizing in the Department of Education a Committee for examining school books, with a proviso that no book unapproved by the Committee may be used at public schools. There is such a committee, and it performs exactly that function. But evidently its power is limited. It can pronounce a book serviceable but it can not pronounce a book to be the only one serviceable. It puts its *cachet* on every good book presented to it, and thereafter each prefecture is at liberty to choose for itself which of the books thus franked shall be used at the schools within its borders. It is for the purposes of the latter choice that undue influence is brought to bear.

Monday, Dec. 22.

There is a good deal of sympathy with Mr. Hara Ryoichiro, proprietor of the *Kinkodo*, who has been arrested on a charge of concealing proofs of corrupt practices on the part of officials of the Educational Department. Mr. and Mrs. Hara are noted in Tokyo for acts of charity. It is alleged that they support about a hundred of their poor relatives, to say nothing of large sums given independently for benevolent purposes.

There have been more arrests, notably that of Mr. Takata Otani, School Inspector of Toyama Prefecture, and that of Mr. Nishitomi Toraji, Principal of the Sendai First Middle School. It is further reported that a warrant has been issued, or is about to be issued, for the apprehension of a high official of the Educational Department. On the 19th instant, the proprietors of ten restaurants and five *machi-ai-jaya* were summoned by the police to give evidence and for the purpose of having their books examined to show what convivial meetings took place between sellers of readers and officials competent to influence the sale. This affair is creating great excitement in Tokyo. It will probably lead to the enactment of some severe regulations by the Educational Department. The profits resulting from the adoption of a reader at the schools in even one prefecture are so large that wholesale bribery is financially possible. The problem is one of very great difficulty. Perhaps the best plan would be to have readers compiled by a committee of scholars in the Department of Education, and to forbid the use of any other books at the public schools.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

There has been another police search, extending in this case to twenty houses, some of them book-stores, others official residences. The search resulted in ten arrests, nine of them being officials and one an ex-official now in the service of the *Kinkodo*. It is undeniable that a hot-bed of corruption has been discovered and is being vigorously stirred up. The Educational Department is, of course, primarily responsible for the cleaning of the Augean stable, for it can not be doubted that the police acted in the first instance at the suggestion of Baron Kikuchi, directly or indirectly. Probably the wholesale and vigorous steps now taken will have the effect of checking the abuse temporarily. Only temporarily, however, we apprehend. So long as such a great temptation exists, there will be men unable to resist it. Evidently the motive of the Authorities in granting to public schools the freedom of choice which has now been so flagrantly abused, is to promote competition, and open the field of reward to men of literary talent. But if such corruption results, the Department will have to assume the whole duty of compiling and franking text books. That system has its disadvantages, but it is a choice between two evils.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

There are now sixteen persons in the Tokyo House of Detention in connexion with the text-book scandal and six more are under arrest. There has been a third police search, this time of three houses. It is a great opportunity for the newsmongers. Some abominable stories are circulated, even a journal like the *Ntppon* lending its columns for the ventilation of statements which ought to procure for their inventor a course of public scourging and a career of compulsory scavengering.

THE KOBE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In the annual report of the Kobe Advisory Committee the following statement appears:—

The Advisory Committee had several interviews, both collectively and through its Chairman, with the Municipal officials of Kobe regarding the proceedings that were being taken to enforce payment of the tax by distraint. The Advisory Committee found itself unable to agree with suggestions of the Municipal officials, that it should urge the foreign leaseholders to pay the tax under protest, first, because it appeared that there was no recognized means of making a formal protest; and secondly, because it was held that the enforcement of distraint would make the protest against payment of the tax more forcible.

It is certainly to be much regretted that the absolute futility of insisting upon distraint could not be brought home to the minds of either the Kobe residents or the Yokohama residents. The Advisory Committee speak as though some form of protest on the part of the individual foreigner was essential. Did the members of the Committee ever ask themselves what purpose would be served by such protest? A protest has one object and one only, namely, to preserve a

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legal remedy. There was no question of legal remedy in the matter of the house tax. The remedy lay in diplomatic action, and diplomatic action had already been taken. No foreign resident entertained the remotest idea of appealing to a Japanese tribunal of justice against the Japanese Government's rendering of an international treaty. No Japanese tribunal of justice has competence to adjudicate such a question. Therefore a protest on the part of the individual foreigner was a frivolous superfluity, and to insist upon such an extreme form of protest as the suffering of distraint must be described as merely vexatious.

Another quotation from the same report is this :—

At the same time it is only just to say that the local authorities, who, of course, were acting under orders from Tokyo, showed every desire to avoid friction, and throughout the proceedings the measures taken for enforcing distraint were carried out with as little inconvenience to leaseholders as possible. The whole matter has now been referred to The Hague Tribunal, and it would be out of place to say anything further upon the issues involved. Whatever decision may be arrived at by that Tribunal we feel sure will be loyally acquiesced in by all the parties concerned, and the arbitration which is now in progress will, we hope, prove the means of settling a controversy which undoubtedly at one time tended to raise most unfortunate friction between the foreign community and the Japanese authorities.

This paragraph is permeated with just the spirit that the Kobe community might be expected to show, judging by their previous record. For they have usually proved themselves thoroughly anxious to impart a friendly and sympathetic tone to their dealings with the Japanese. It might have been confidently anticipated that Anglo-Saxons, at all events, would loyally acquiesce in the decision of the arbitral tribunal. Nevertheless we are glad to find such an avowal in the Kobe Committee's report, for it contrasts agreeably with the statement recently made by the leading Kobe newspaper, namely :—

Japan is now about to submit to The Hague Arbitration Court a question which, if it is won on technical points, will be won at the expense of antagonising a large body of foreign residents, and if it is lost will involve loss of "face" that will certafnly not be to the credit of Japan.

Commenting upon this last utterance, three months ago, we wrote :—

Is that the spirit with which Englishmen approach the arbitral tribunal? Do they intend, if the issue be against them, to condemn it as a mere concession to technicalities, and to maintain their conviction that they have been harshly and unjustly treated? We have never observed anything warranting such an insult to Englishmen's sense of fairness. They will approach the arbitral tribunal with a very different mood, unless their habits of thought should greatly change within the next twelve-month. They will approach it with the frank intention of accepting its judgment, just as they have accepted its intervention, loyally and unreservedly, and the last prompting of their disposition will be to descend to the littleness of discounting the other side's victory by attributing it to technical pleas, or citing their own success as a reproach to Japan.

It is plain from the language of the Kobe Committee's report that our estimate of their mood was correct.

Another point made by the Committee has reference to the procedure in paying the so-called "land-rents." The money having been collected, is forwarded to the Central Government, which in turn, transferred the greater part of it to the municipal officials. In the opinion of the Committee the fact that foreign residents contribute to municipal funds is obscured by this method, and many Japanese learn to believe that the money coming from the Central Government to the municipalities is a species of subsidy entirely independent of the sums paid by foreigners. The objection has probably some force, but we are inclined to suspect that the Committee fail to distinguish between national and local taxes. The former are invariably transmitted to the Treasury, and as the land tax which forms part of the "rent" is a national impost, the manner of its collection and its destination are necessarily fixed. With regard to the language of the treaty, namely, "the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlements, shall be transferred to the Japanese authorities"—that is to say, the authorities competent to assume municipal obligations and duties—, it is difficult to see that such language necessarily bears the interpretation assigned to it by the Committee. For there is no indication as to the agency by which the transfer is to be made. Certainly the meaning can not be that the foreign land-renters are to make the "transfer." The simple import of the clause seems to be in cases where under the old system, funds were handed to foreign municipal bodies, such funds shall hereafter be handed over to Japanese communal officials. Most assuredly the land tax, which forms part of the "rent," can not be included in the "common funds." Yet it would be so included according to the Committee's interpretation of the treaty.

SUGAR IN FORMOSA.

The *Japan and America* contains the following note :—

The Island of Formosa will soon become, under the wise economic administration of Baron Kodama and Dr. Goto, one of the great sugar producing regions of the world. Conditions are entirely different in the Orient, and it is only a remote contingency that beet sugar will ever compete seriously with the product of cane. In Europe and in the United States beet sugar may eventually drive out of the market, by force of low prices, the cane sugar of Louisiana, Hawaii and the Antilles, but even here there will probably always remain a certain demand for cane sugar, because of its peculiar qualities. In the Far East, on the other hand, the culture of the sugar beet has not even been begun. The only rival to cane sugar is the sugar produced from the sweet potato, as it is made in Formosa. There is an almost unlimited market throughout the Eastern world for sugar, and the Japanese administration in Formosa is wisely availing itself of the splendid opportunity for developing and supplying this market. It is estimated that at least one-half of the island is adapted to the growing of the sweet potato for sugar manufacture. The climate is moist and favorable. and the soil is as fettile as that of the Hawaiian Islands or of Java. The range of temperature is from 75 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The sugar section extends from the middle to the southern end of the island, and in this section rain occurs every day from May until the latter part of September, which is the growing season, and then there is no rainfall whatever until the following May, affording a perfect season for harvesting. The first sugar company was established about two years ago. In 1901 the product of sweet potato sugar was 20,000 bales, and this year it is estimated that it will reach 60,000 bales. A navigable river and good harbors afford fairly good transportation facilities, and a railway is in course of construction that will further develop the sugar district. The profits of the industry are encouraging, as one acre of land will produce 40,000 pounds of potatoes—worth about 80 *yen*, or $40—and the manufacturing expense is only seventy-five cents for 1,000 pounds of sugar. Wages are low, a laborer receiving only about twelve to sixteen cents a day. In such circumstances there is no reason for astonishment at the rapid development of the industry. The competitors of Formosan potato sugar are the cane sugars of Java, the Philippines and Hawaii. These, however, cannot rival the Formosan sugar in cheapness of productlon, and it is claimed for the latter that it is fully equal in quality to the best cane sugar of the topics.

LAWN TENNIS IN TOKYO.

The results of the Men's Singles in the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club Tournament were as follows, the game being 90 up :—

First Round.

Count Hirosawa (x17) beat Mr. Kirby (x25) by 90 to 73.
Mr. Kabayama (x3), beat M. de Man (x10) by 90 to 84.
Prince Koudacheff (x15), beat Mr. Ferguson (x28) by 90 to 61.
Mr. Lefroy (scratch) beat, Mr. Kawakami (x27) by 90 to 63.
Mr. Chapman (scratch), beat Mr. Brindley (x12) by 90 to 66.
Mr. James (x17), beat Captain Marsh (x17) by 900 to 89.
Captain Brinkley (x15), beat Mr. Strange (x28) by 90 to 47.
Mr. Takagi (scratch), beat Mr. Birnie (x15) by 90 to 69.
Mr. Tanaka (x10), beat Mr. Lay (x18) by 90 to 83.
Mr. Messayedoff (x15), beat Mr. Mitsui (x30) by 90 to 85.
Mr. White (x20), beat Mr. Vickers (x17) by 90 to 85.
Mr. Panafieu (x15), beat Viscount Dejean (x20) by 90 to 87.
Mr. Von Erckert a Bye.

Second Round.

Mr. Chapman (scratch), beat Mr. Von Erckert (x20) by 90 to 59.
Captain Brinkley (x15), beat Mr. Lefroy (scratch) by 90 to 76.
Prince Koudacheff (x15), beat Mr. Messayedoff (x15) by 90 to 57.
Mr. Takagi (scratch), beat Count Hirosawa (x17) by 90 to 59.
Mr. Kabayama (x3), beat Mr. White (x20) by 90 to 70.
Mr. Tanaka (x10), beat M. Panafieu (x15) by 90 to 44.
Mr. James a Bye.

Third Round.

Captain Brinkley (x15) beat Prince Koudacheff (x15) by 90 to 86.
Mr. Kabayama (x3) beat Mr. James (x17) by 90 to 79.
Mr. Takagi (scratch) beat Mr. Tanaka (x10) by 94 to 81.
Mr. Chapman a Bye.

Fourth Round.

Mr. Kabayama (x 3) beat Captain Brinkley (x15) by 90 to 84.
Mr. Takagi (scratch) beat Mr. Chapman (scratch) by 90 to 70.

Last Round.

Mr. Takagi (scratch) beat Mr. Kabayama (x3) by 91 to 78.

Thus the tournament was won by Mr. Takagi, who played splendidly throughout, his volleying, half-volleying and back play being equally excellent.

CENTRAL SANITARY BUREAU.

The Central Sanitary Bureau has achieved the feat of issuing in English its report for the year 1897, a copy of which by the courtesy of the Director, Dr. Morita Mokichi, we have before us. Though it is an old story, some of the information is not without interest. How many people, for example, are aware that vaccine lymph is made by the gallon, like *saké* or beer? In 1897 the total quantity obtained, including 1621.6 gallons carried over from the previous year, was 63,604 gallons.

Another item to be noted is that the deaths from poisoning numbered 277 and the cases 601, but we are left in the dark as to how many of these were accidental and how many with suicidal intent. It may be concluded that the cases attributed to the *fugu* or glove-fish (*tetrodon*) belonged to the former class, 108 persons falling ill after eating this hazardous delicacy and a large proportion (66) dying. Lobsters and shrimps appear to have been less deadly, for of 55 persons affected, four lost their lives. There is much more which might be extracted but it is discouraging to deal with statistics five years old.

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THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

The Japan Society continues to flourish in London. Its programme for the season 1902-3 is as follows:—

1902.

Tuesday, Oct. 14th—"On Journalism in Japan," by Motosada Zumoto, M.J.S., Editor of *The Japan Times*, and late Private Secretary to His Excellency the Marquis Ito, Hon. M.J.S.

Wednesday, Nov. 12th—"A Woman's Tragedy," by Professor Lafcadio Hearn, Imperial University, Tokyo, Hon. M.J.S.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th—"Some Japanese Artists of To-day," by John H. Dixon, J.P., F.S.A., M.J.S.

1903.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th—"The Dawn of Western Influence in Japan," by Wilson Crewdson, M.A., F.S.A., Member of Council, J.S.

Wednesday, Feb. 11th—"The Finances of Japan," by R. A. McLean, F.R.G.S., Member of Council, J.S.

Wednesday, March 11th—"Some Features of Japanese Architecture," by F. Yeats Edwards, Member of Council, J.S.

Wednesday, April 8th—"A Gossip on Japanese Art," by M. Tomkinson, D.L., J.P., F.R.G.S., Member of Council, J.S.

Wednesday, May 13th—"Some Striking Female Personalities in Japanese History," by T. Hamaguchi, B.A., (Cantab), M.J.S.

Wednesday, June 10th—Annual General Meeting, After which a Paper "In Memory of Will Adams, the first Englishman in Japan," will be read by A. Diosy, F.R.G.S., Chairman of Council, J.S.

A Conversazione will be held during the Session, the date and other particulars of which will be duly announced.

Meetings of the Council will be held on the first Wednesday in each Month, at 4.45 p.m.

Twelfth Annual Dinner—Thursday, May 14th, in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, His Excellency the Viscount Hayashi, LL.D., D.C.L., President, J.S., in the Chair.

SILK.

Tokyo newspapers comment on the development of the silk trade during the year now drawing to a close. From January last up to the 20th of the present month, the aggregate value of the silk exported was 71,862,844 *yen*, and it is confidently expected that the close of the year will see a total of 75 million *yen*. The figures for each month are given as follows:—

	Yen.
January	6,727,921
Febuary	5,299,862
March	2,670 726
April	5,075,809
May	4,705,792
June	1,191,563
July	7,302,969
August	11,125,229
September	9,735,444
December (to 20th)	6,667,344

The comparative figures for the past 11 years are.

	Yen.
1892	36,269,744
1893	28,167.411
1894	39.353,156
1895	47,866,257
1896	28,830,602
1897	55,630,460
1898	46,047.411
1899	62,627,721
1900	44,657,029
1901	74,667,311
1902 (to December 20th)	71,862,844

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has an article commenting most favourably on the very easy terms offered by *The Times* to Japanese purchasers of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." It says:—"If even as much as one person, having obtained the book on the system of deferred payments, violates his engagement, Japan's credit will be impaired. *The Times*, on its side, regards the Japanese in the same light as Europeans and Americans and is willing to place the same trust in them. Of, course the persons that buy the Encyclopedia in Japan will be chiefly scholars and students, who may be relied on not to violate their engagements, but should any one fail to observe his promise, it will be not only a disgrace to himself but also an injury to Japan's credit and a disappointment to the expectations of foreigners. Thus the consequences of any want of faith would be wide, and though there is probably no occasion to feel uneasy, we venture to write thus on the subject."

The great Morgan railway trust is not to complete its wholesale scheme without opposition. A lawsuit has been commenced against Mr. Morgan by the Railway Commissioners of Kentucky. They claim that his intended fusion of the railway systems of the southern states will have the result of giving to one man absolute control of the transport facilities in ten states having a population of sixteen millions. That is a direct challenge of the legality of trusts. It raises an issue of the highest interest.

News has been received in Tokyo of the death on the 14th instant in Washington of Mrs. General U. S. Grant. The Empress of Japan has addressed a message of condolence to the family.

In reports of competitive tenders one generally hears only of the prices set forth in the tenders and the usual assumption is that the business goes to the lowest tenderer. That is not the rule in England, however. Last month the Leicester Town Council had to discuss the acceptance of tenders for tramway material—4,800 tons of rails and 170 tons of fish plates. Fourteen tenders had been received, one half from foreign firms and one half from British. The lowest foreign tender was £30,485 and the highest £32,579, whereas the lowest English tender was £32,325. In fact the cheapest English firm did not offer better terms than the dearest foreign. Nevertheless the Town Council recommended the acceptance of the English tender on the ground that although it was £1,840 higher than the lowest foreign offer, "foreign rails were not to be compared with English for either quality or durability," and the higher tender "would give the best value for the money." That is a point worthy of attention in this country.

A curious illustration of the old and the new in combination is furnished by Messrs. Neale and Wilkinson, who, while addressing us in "Jeddo," as though time had reverted to the days of Kæmpfer and Coxinga, send us simultaneously a copy of their "A.B.C. Tariff of Rates," showing that they carry parcels to all parts of the world at rates cheaper than those charged by the post office. A great advantage of the circular is that it enables one to find at once the cost of forwarding a parcel to any given place, according to weight and dimensions. There is in fact no limit of size or avoirdupois, but of course these things have an important bearing on charges. We learn from the Tariff that a parcel not exceeding one cubic foot or weighing more than 20 lbs. can be sent from Japan to any part of England for 3 pennies per pound—nothing less than a shilling being charged, however—and that a parcel measuring 7 cubic feet and weighing 140lbs. costs 14 shillings. These are the rates for "Express Goods Service." There is also a "Special Through Service" which costs more and is faster.

The farewell to Mrs. Buck brought together a great number of friends of all nationalities, and profound regret was evidently felt at parting, under such sad circumstances, from a lady who has endeared herself to all by kindness and hospitality, and whose deeds of charity have been universal and untiring during the years of her residence in Tokyo. Doubtless it was a wise choice to bid good by in the comparative quiet of the Legation rather than face the ordeal of such a demonstration as must otherwise have taken place at the railway station on Wednesday. We venture to express a hope that Mrs. Buck may be able, by and by, to revisit a country where a hearty welcome always awaits her, and where the memory of her noble husband will remain green for many generations.

Miss McClean has thoroughly won the heart of the officers and men of the Japanese Navy. She is spoken of as the "Mother of the Navy." In spite of her 70 years of age, she showed the greatest activity on the occasion of the visit of the *Asama* and *Takasago* to England. Day after day she conducted large parties of the men all over London, showing them the sights and obtaining facilities of every kind for them. The seamen made a beautiful gift of artificial flowers to show their gratitude, and it is now announced that the Emperor has bestowed upon Miss McClean the Sixth Class of the Sacred Treasure.

The atelier and work-shops of the renowned sculptor, Mr. Takamura Kōun, Sendagi-machi in the Komagome suburb of Tokyo, were destroyed by fire at 11.45 a.m. on the 21st instant. Apparently the conflagration had its origin in a defective stove. All Mr. Takamura's models, including those designed for the Osaka Exhibition, and many sculptures of his father, Tōun, were burned The loss is irreparable. It is not stated whether there was any insurance.

There is not yet any prospect of rest for the renowned Buddhist relics. The Nagoya committee shows no disposition to pay the debt to Kyoto, and the citizens are said to have concluded that they had better refrain from sinking a large sum of money in the building of a sanctuary for relics the very acquisition of which has caused so many complications. Their coin, they think, might be better employed for educational or sanitary purposes. Hence the relics are not unlikely to make another journey to Kyoto. Meanwhile the goods and chattels of the celebrated temple of Aki-ha in Totomi have been seized in execution of the Kyoto debt, the abbot of that temple being the vice-chairman of the Nagoya Committee.

The London *Spectator*, which never tires of demanding that there should be an understanding between Russia and Great Britain and of declaring that no understanding must be entered into by the latter with Germany, published on Oct. 25th a letter from which the following is an extract:—

A few years ago some sailors landed from a German warship at Singapore, got drunk, committed assaults, and were locked up by authority. The captain of the man-of-war landed a company of marines, broke the prison door, and returned with the prisoners in triumph, in defiance of the Governor's protest.

The writer of the letter, who signed himself "Cantus," affirmed that this is a "perfectly authentic" example of Germany's "scornful hostility" towards Britain. The attention of the *Straits Times* being drawn to the story, that journal scoffs at it, and declares that there is no record of such an occurrence.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

BARON KODAMA proceeded again to Oiso on the 21st instant and was still there at the time of writing this—Monday forenoon. It is generally supposed that he is endeavouring to discover some line of compromise. Opposition journals maintain that the Cabinet is prepared to reduce the proposed rates of land tax, or even to withdraw the bill altogether should no other course prove sufficient to placate the political parties. It is plain, of course, that the withdrawal of the bill would not seriously jeopardise the programme of naval increment. The present rate of land tax continues to be leviable until the close of 1903, and the small appropriation—2½ million *yen*—required for the purposes of naval increment in the year 1903-4, is independent of the land tax. So far, then, as next year is concerned, the issue of the dispute between the Ministry and the House of Representatives will not be conclusive of the fate of naval expansion. But, on the other hand, it is plain that the Government can not order ships, thus pledging itself to heavy future payments, unless some certain source of revenue is in sight. If, then, the Parties are anxious, as they to be, profess, to save the naval programme, it would be for them to effect changes in the Budget of such a nature as to provide the requisite funds without drawing upon the land tax. That might be partially effected by cutting down the Cabinet's proposed appropriations on account of railway and telephone expansions. But the money thus obtained would, on the one hand, be insufficient and, on the other, would involve abandonment of projects which, whatever professions party politicians may make, are really desired by the constituencies. Thus in the end it becomes necessary to fall back on administrative retrenchment. It appears to us that since the Parties are convinced of the feasibility, and even the advisability, of such retrenchment, the best plan would be to form a committee consisting of members of the Ministry and party leaders with Marquis Ito at the head of all, and to entrust to them, under authority of the SOVEREIGN'S mandate, the duty of mapping out a scheme of administrative reorganization, leaving the land-tax question in abeyance for the present. Speaking legislatively, there is no reason why a land-tax bill should be discussed by the Diet this season. Next session would be quite time enough. The only difference would be that if the matter were postponed until the 1903-4 session, the increased rates could not become operative until April 1st, 1904, instead of January, a delay of 3 months. In the meanwhile the re-organization committee would have had ample time to draft for presentation to the Diet at the close of 1903 a measure of administrative retrenchment such as might perhaps warrant the Government in dispensing altogether with land-tax increment. Thus considered, the points in dispute between the Ministry and the parties are seen to be of the most trivial nature. There is no basis broad enough for erecting a political crisis of appreciable dimensions. Publicists allege that the land tax is the real crux of the situation. It is not. It is only the nominal crux. The whole question pivots on the possibility of effecting large retrenchments of administrative outlays. The Cabinet now in power denies the feasibility of such retrenchment. A considerable section of the public, headed by Marquis ITO and Count OKUMA, declare them feasible. Is not the formation of a committee of inquiry the best exit from the dilemma? If, on the other hand, the Cabinet considers that its dignity would be fatally compromised by associating itself with any measures of administrative retrenchment, then its natural and proper course seems to be resignation. Count KATSURA has won for himself in the ranks of Japanese statesmen a position which ought not to be compromised by unseemly clinging to office. As a point of political tactics it might be wiser for him to throw entirely on the shoulders of his opponents the burden of effecting retrenchments to which their asseverations have now irrevocably pledged them, and which will certainly make a host of enemies. But in the interests of the country it would be better that such retrenchments had the endorsement of all parties in the State.

SHANGHAI.

THE British garrison left Shanghai on the 22nd, so that the question of evacuation may now be regarded as finally settled. Why Great Britain sent soldiers to Shanghai at all has been from the outset a perplexing problem. If she considered that the Yangtse Viceroys, who had shown themselves so trustworthy and so competent, could not be fully relied on to preserve order and protect the lives and properties of foreigners, one or two vessels of war stationed in the river would surely have sufficed to make the situation secure, and would not have provoked any international complications. But the sending of troops materially altered the complexion of affairs. So long as "spheres of influence" are not definitively converted into protectorates, there is always room for an aggressive State to thrust itself between the Power exercising influence and the native authorities. International jurists, indeed, recognise it as a distinctly unfriendly act that a third party should endeavour to supplant the country which has succeeded in establishing influence. But the British Government must be well aware that there are European Powers animated by strong expansive tendencies and not specially restrained by considerations of intangible friendship. These Powers are waiting to seize anything that is not firmly held, and are ready to interfere actively whenever Great Britain attempts to invest her responsibilities with a tangible character. The sending of a garrison to Shanghai lent itself to be interpreted as such an attempt, though its real motive was the protection of foreign life and property; and, at the same time, it furnished a most convenient pretext to jealous Powers who might reasonably contend that the duty of protecting their nationals could not be entrusted to England alone. Therefore the very exceptional step taken by England in garrisoning the Settlement with a military force could scarcely fail to produce complications. It was, in our opinion, an error of diplomacy, and it has entailed consequences which must be called regrettable, for Germany's very palpable effort to supplant Great Britain in the Yangtse sphere has intensified a feeling of umbrage which all level-headed Germans and Englishmen must desire to dispel.

THE BANK OF JAPAN'S RESERVE.

The Bank of Japan's specie reserve has reached the unprecedented figure of 130 million *yen*. Its loans at present aggregate only 37 millions and its margin of note issuing power is 15 million *yen*. This state of affairs appears to be regarded with satisfaction by some Japanese journals, but others justly consider it an evidence of business depression. As a matter of fact the stagnation in business circles is about as bad this winter as anything we can recall during the past thirty years. Small tradesfolk who usually have their hands full of work, are altogether idle, and signs of straitened circumstances are everywhere visible.

THE BOOKSHELF.

A Maker of the New Orient, Samuel Rollins Brown, by WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D.D.; Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago and Toronto.

IN bringing out a biography of the Rev. Dr. S. R. Brown, Dr. Griffis has plainly laboured under a serious disadvantage. The material resulting from his four years' residence in this country and collected subsequently by reading and by correspondence with friends in Japan was largely drawn upon for his biography of Dr. Verbeck, and the effect of this is seen in the character of the comments with which he connects the letters, extracts, etc., of which this later work in a considerable degree consists. Also he has found it necessary to repeat his accounts, slightly varied, of several incidents that are mentioned in the earlier work. Take the action of the *Wyoming* at Shimonoseki. This was at first written of in a moderate tone, being described as a "most wonderful exploit"—which indeed it was; but in the work now under notice it is declared to have been "the most brilliant action of a single commander in a single ship in all the annals of the American navy." It may have been so, but we should like to have that on better authority than Dr. Griffis'. We are quite at one with the biographer when he says that of the many agencies and influences stimulating evolution in Japan during the past half century none were more potent than the personality and work of the American missionaries. Of these Dr. Brown was one of the most prominent figures. Born in 1810 at East Windsor (Conn.), the subject of this work spent his boyhood at Manson, (Mass.), whither his parents had

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removed, receiving his education at the local academy during the winter months. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and he entered Yale as a member of the class of 1832. There he eked out his scanty means by splitting wood, but being accomplished in music and having a good voice he laid down the axe for the tuning fork and the saw-buck for the baton (by the way is it usual for persons desisting from the operation of sawing wood to lay down the saw-buck?) and graduated in due course; taught school again for three years and afterwards entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S.C., continuing to earn money by holding classes for vocal and instrumental music. It is interesting to note that one of his pupils was Miss Martha Bulloch of Georgia, who afterwards became the mother of President Roosevelt. Having graduated, Dr. Brown offered himself as a missionary to China, but was eventually engaged on behalf of "The Morrison Education Society" (formed in memory of the great missionary who laboured for twenty-seven years in China) to teach the Chinese; married on Nov. 10th and ordained on Nov. 17, 1838, and at once sailed for China. He taught in the Morrison School at Hongkong till (apparently in 1846) the state of his wife's health compelled him to return to the United States. For three years he was principal of Rome (N.Y.) Academy, then he accepted a call to the Reformed Dutch Church of Sand Beach, Owasco Outlet (N.Y.). He took a leading part in the founding of the first chartered woman's college in America, at Elmira (N.Y.), and when the Reformed Dutch Church determined to plant a gospel mission among the Japanese he volunteered, was accepted and sailed in 1859. Arrived at Kanagawa he went to live with his wife and two daughters (one of whom became Mrs. J. F. Lowder), in a Buddhist temple, and after preaching in the American Legation from a Bible given to him by Mr. Harris, the Minister (probably the first in the English language to be brought to Japan, in 1857) settled down to preach the gospel and to learn the Japanese language at Kanagawa. Of Dr. Brown's labours in this country, of his work of translation and teaching the biographer writes at great length but we are unable to follow him through the twenty years of the veteran missionary's career in this country. We could have wished that Dr. Griffis had presented in a more attractive form the material at his disposal with reference to this part of Dr. Brown's life, and that he had made a better attempt at depicting the intense spirituality of the man; but to some extent one can appreciate the difficulties that he had to surmount. Yet something in the way of literary grace seems to be wanting. Dr. Brown was ordered to leave Japan in 1879 in consequence of his health's state, and in June, 1880, in Monson, where he had spent his boyhood, he passed away. He shares with Dr. Hepburn the glory of pioneer labours in the field of translation, and his efforts to promote a knowledge of English among Japanese and to spread the principles of Christianity will be long remembered by the people of this country.

The book is very handsomely got up and is certainly a credit to the publishers.

A Secretary named Yamada Yeiji, employed in the Shizuoka Shaibansho, attempted to murder a woman named Tsuchiyama Hisa in a restaurant at Shimo Okeyamachi, Shizuoka, on the morning of the 23rd inst. He cut her throat and breast with a knife. The woman is not expected to recover.

THE POET'S CORNER.

"Peace on Earth."

A vision passed me in the hush of night—
A woman clad in white and trailing robes
Embroidered o'er with rubies red, and pearls
That glimmered like the foam on summer seas.
Upon a storm-cloud rode she, blacker far
Than mourning night bereaved of her stars.
Yet though her raiment was so fair to see,
Pale was her face, as though continual tears
Had washed away the rosy flush of youth;
And wild her eyes, as though the Vulture Care
Gnawed ever at her more than deathless brain.
I marvelled much that one so filled with grief
Should be so moved by empty vanities;
But as she nearer came I saw her pearls
Were every one a sad, warm human tear,
And every ruby was a drop of blood.

And nearer still she came; and then she spake,
And all things listened spell-bound to her voice.

"My name is Peace," she cried, "Eternal Peace,
And Earth my home, among her sunlit fields
Where daisies grow, and where the sweet thrush sings;
But men, who think that Joy will better dwell
If I, his spouse, am driven from their doors,
Have sent me far to wander from the world;
Yet, like a restless ghost, I ever long
To come to Earth, which is mine heritage.
Oft have I tried, but vain my best essay;
For men again have sent me from my rest."

She paused. And of a sudden from the cloud
A brightness burst, as if a thousand suns
Of more than earthly splendour pierced its gloom.

Upward I looked again. Pale Peace was gone:
And in her place there stood a dazzling form,
Of beauty, fairer than the western star,
Clasping in rapture sweet a new-born Babe.

Bright clouds of golden glory rolled in waves
About her feet. And, oh! her face was lit
With light divine, so that the whole world shone
With heavenly radiance which her presence shed.

Expectant Earth in deathlike silence lay:
Then of a sudden voices rose from air,
From sea, and from the smiling far-flung fields;
Blest voices of immortal spirits gone,
That in sweet tones, more joyous than the sound
Of rushing bells upon a summer night,
Sang forth a song which filled the hearts of men
With keen wild hopes and burning ecstasy:
A Song of Heavenly Peace new-born on Earth.

M. K.

A Christmas Canticle.

Lo! a pure Maiden, meek and mild,
Yearns to embrace a new-born Child;
Whose limbs her tenderest touch might win—
Yet thrill they with the God within.

She gazes! and what doth she see?
A gleaming Infant on her knee!
She pauses! can she dare to press
That glory with a fond caress?

Yes, 'tis her flesh—that Form so fair!
Her very blood is bounding there!
The Mother's Heart the palm hath won,—
It is her God! It is her Son!

Hers the proud gladness mothers know,
Without a thrill, without a throe;
And Mary, Mother undefiled,
Claims for her breast that God-like Child!

Sacerdos Catholicus.

In Die Nativitatis.

"Wellcome, my Lord, Syr Christëmasse!"—Old Tudor Carol.

Welcome, Lord Sir Christëmasse,
Welcome all both more and less,
Welcome, welcome, merriness:
Gloria tibi Domine!

Jesu born of Mary maid,
In an oxen stall is laid,
Nowell! sing we all abrayde:
Gloria tibi Domine!

Shepherds heard their flocks among
Music of the heavenly throng,
Angel carol, angel song:
Gloria tibi Domine!

Forth they went to Bethlem town,
Found the child and knelt them down,
Homage to their King did own:
Gloria tibi Domine!

Magian pilgrims from afar
Gaspar, Melchior, Baltazar,
Read the riddle of His star:
Gloria tibi Domine!

Brought Him gifts of spice and gold,
Mystic signs of Orient old,
Saba's gifts by Psalmist told!
Gloria tibi Domine!

Nowell! Nowell! all men call,
Jesu save our souls from thrall,
Merry make, we pray you all:
Gloria tibi Domine!

C. W. Stubbs.

The Fellow who Fights Alone.

The fellow who fights the fight alone,
With never a word of cheer.
With never a friend his help to lend,
With never a comrade near—
'Tis he has need of a stalwart hand
And a heart not given to moan—
He struggles for life and more than life,
The fellow who fights alone!

The fellow who fights the world alone
With never a father's smile,
With never a mother's kindly tone
His sorrowful hours to guile,
Who joins the fray at the dawn of day
And battles till light is flown,
Must needs be strong, for the fight is long—
The fellow who fights alone?

Ah, bitter enough the combat is
With every help at hand,
With friends at need to bid godspeed,
With spirits that understand;
But fiercer far is the fight to one
Who struggles along unknown—
Oh, brave and grim is the heart of him,
The fellow who fights alone.

God bless the fellow who fights alone,
And arm his soul with strength!
Till safely out of the battle rout
He conquering comes at length,
Till far and near into every ear
The fame of his fight is blown,
Till friend and foe in the victor know
The fellow who fights alone:

Denis A. McCarthy.

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A CHRISTMAS BREAKING-UP.

A very delightful time was spent on Saturday afternoon by those fortunate enough to receive invitations to be present at the breaking-up entertainment of Mrs. Cahusac's High School. The Van Schaick Hall was the scene of the rendezvous and a very large audience assembled. The first part, consisting of a carol, recitations, songs, and calisthenics went along with a capital swing, the children displaying an aptness which speaks highly for the ability and assiduity of their teachers. The calisthenics were particularly gracefully done, and it made us regret that the little lads and lasses could not have had our experience and taken part in similar exercises in a big drill-hall along with 300 others. Those were drills and evolutions which will never fade from the memory. The second part of Saturday's programme was perhaps the most charming portion of the entertainment, being a musical setting of that most delightful of all fairy tales, "Cinderella." "Cinderella" was a classic in the land of Egypt before the days when Joseph ruled the empire of the Pharaohs as Grand Vizier and Corn-merchant Extraordinary, but it will never lose its freshness and attraction so long as childhood remains what it is. The pleasant play was all too short, so capitally did the children perform their parts, and at the close the little band were recalled again and again. One of the duets had to be repeated—the duet by *Sir Holiday* and *Sir Hector*, "The world is wide"—being most spiritedly sung and acted. Altogether Mrs Cahusac, Miss Leach, Miss Ross, Miss Kilby, and the other teachers are to be heartily congratulated upon the success of their pupils. We must not forget to mention that Miss Elsie Blundell played all the incidental music for "Cinderella"; that three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Cahusac brought the formal part of the entertainment to a close; and that when the older folks had dispersed the children indulged in some nursery games and dances, bringing their term of hard lessons and scholastic exercises to a glorious close. The following was the full programme :—

PART I.

1. Christmas Carol..." The First Noël"
THE CHILDREN.
2. Recitation..." No Thank You, Tom"
MISS FLOSSIE EAGLING.
3. Song....." The Postillion "..... *W. Taubert*
THE CHILDREN.
4. Recitation."Le Corbeau et le Renard" *La Fontaine*
MISS BERTIE CAHUSAC.
5. Calisthenics.....Indian Club Drill
6. Recitations...(a) "Lucky Dogs"
MISSES AMY UNITE AND SOPHIE CAHUSAC.
(b) "How to Catch Fish"
MISS ISABEL UNITE.
(c) "Second Thoughts are Best"
MISS EDITH UNITE AND MASTER BARRY CAHUSAC.
7. Song.....(a) "Frère Jacques" .....
(b) George's Song ...In Gotz von Berlichen.
MISSES DOROTHY & NORAH STONE AND MASTER BASIL CAHUSAC.
8. Recitation..." One, Two, Three "..... *H. C. Bunner*
MISS DORIS HILL.
9. Recitation..."An Incident of the French Camp" *R. Browning*
MASTER BASIL CAHUSAC.

PART. II.

"CINDERELLA."

A musical play, words by Marion Adams, music by Stephen R. Philpot.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Cinderella		...Miss Bertie Cahusac.
Proudie.....	Her Sisters	...Miss Maydie Cahusac.
Crosspatch..	Her Sisters	...Miss Elsie Esdale.
Fairy Godmother		...Miss Winifred Hill.
Prince Charming		...Miss Norah Stone.
Sir Holiday...	Courtiers	...Miss Dorothy Stone.
Sir Hector ...	Courtiers	...Master Basil Cahusac.
Herald		...Master Barry Cahusac.
Chorus of Fairies...		Misses Sophie Cahusac, Flossie Eagling, Doris Hill, Isabel, Amy and Edith Unite.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL JAPAN.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Missionary Association of Central Japan held in Osaka December 16th, 1902.

Whereas Thomas Theron Alexander, for twenty-five years a faithful Ambassador of Jesus Christ to the Japanese, entered into rest in the city of Honolulu on the fourteenth day of November, 1902, be it

Resolved: that this Association expresses (1) its deep sense of personal loss in the death of one held in such high esteem and such tender affection; (2) its heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved wife and children; (3) its belief that the Missionary body in Japan has lost one of its most sympathetic, self-sacrificing and efficient members, one who preached not himself but Christ Jesus as Lord and himself a servant for Jesus sake.

Resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Alexander, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in America and to the press in Japan.

At a meeting of the Missionary Association of Central Japan held in Osaka December 16th, 1902, the following Memorial and Resolution were adopted: We, the members of the Missionary Association of Central Japan, feeling deeply the sense of our loss in the removal from our midst by death of His Excellency Colonel Alfred E. Buck, U.S. Minister to Japan, beg respectfully to express the same to his bereaved wife, Mrs. Buck, together with the assurance of our sympathy and prayers in her behalf; and we wish also to express our appreciation of his kindly and oft-expressed interest in all forms of missionary work and the influence he has exerted in its behalf, officially and otherwise, which have deeply impressed us and endeared him to us.

Resolved: that this minute be entered on the records of the Association, that a copy be sent to Mrs. Buck and that it be published in the local newspapers.

Committee { J. D. DAVIS. / T. C. WINN, Chairman of the Association. / C. B. MOSELEY, Vice-Chairman. / H. LANING, Secretary.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

I have, in these notes not yet touched upon the duties of a full-back. But after all there is not much to add in a general way to the remarks made already as regards "fielding," "kicking," "saving," and "tackling." Let us, however, take these points *seriatim* and discuss them shortly as far as a full-back is concerned. A bad fielder at full-back is, perhaps, the most serious drawback a team can have, if only for the reason that there is no one behind him to retrieve his mistakes. Firstly then, with reference to fielding, a full-back should never, unless he is absolutely obliged to do so, wait to take the ball on the bounce. A few words on the subject from Gregor Macgregor, Scottish International in 1890, 1891, 1893, 1894 and the present captain of the Middlesex Cricket Eleven:—"The full-back should never, if he can possibly avoid it, allow the ball to bounce. He should endeavour to catch it as it is falling, for, owing to the formation of the Rugby ball, it is impossible to say with any certainty, when once it touches the ground, in what direction it will twist. I once had a very sad experience at Bradford, which has impressed itself on my memory. It occurred in one of the first matches in which I ever figured as full-back. The London Scottish was the team in which I was included, and I was standing in my own twenty-five when the ball was kicked to me. I waited, foolishly, to catch it on the first bounce; but the ball, with that maliciousness peculiar to Rugby footballs, instead of coming straight to me, shot off at an entirely opposite angle. After it I ran, and just as I thought I had gathered it, it bounced again and back it went to the place I had first come from. How long I should have pursued this refractory piece of leather it is impossible to say, but the hunt was rudely disturbed by a Bradford forward, into whose arms it sprang, rushing off and gaining a try without my ever having touched it at all. I hope this story will be a warning to youthful players who are liable to put their trust in the philanthropic nature of a Rugby football."

Now to kicking. Punt always in preference to a drop-kick. It is far safer and the direction can be, in nine cases out of ten, assured. I wonder if it is necessary to say that when playing against the wind always kick into touch—perhaps it is. Once more I would say that "fly kicking" is just as unpardonable in a full back as it is in a half or three-quarter. There is no excuse for this, yet we saw a good deal of it on Saturday from those behind the scrums. "Saving" is the most difficult thing in a full-back's duties, just as it is in the duties of a half or three-quarter. I have already explained how to avoid (partially at any rate) the element of danger in "saving" but would add one word to the timid and that is that if you go about it in a half-hearted way you are likely before long to be seriously hurt. Nothing encourages opposing forwards more than the faintest indication of want of grit on the part of the back division. In tackling, a full-back must always tackle low, and when attacked by two or more opponents it is his bounden duty to go for the man with the ball. The reasons for this are plain. Firstly, the back may tackle so quickly that he secures both man and ball before any pass can be made, and secondly, the back's rush may cause a faulty pass. While on the subject of tackling I must confess that I was a little disgusted at some of the "kid-glove" tackling on Saturday; no man can stop another by giving him a pinch with the thumb and forefinger. To the forwards I would give only a word of warning; don't hang in front of the ball when you have overrun it, you are out of court at once, so get in again by promptly whipping round. To the halves I would say (for this occasion only) don't part with the ball until you see to whom it may be passed. I mean by this don't pass to where a three-quarter ought to be, because, and I mean it in no unkind spirit, the three-quarter line, as at present constituted, has a very great deal to learn in the art of keeping one's place. To the three-quarters I would repeat the admonition not to slacken up; it is such a waste (there is no other word) of force to do so. To see a heavy three-quarter going at full speed suddenly slacken up because he *thinks* there is a man in front whom he cannot pass is enough to make anyone cry. That is all. Now may the best side win.

OLD HEATHEN.

Christmas Eve.

P.S.—Yokohama won the match by a try to nothing

LAW CASES.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF MONEY.

On Friday afternoon, in the Yokohama District Court, judgment was given in the suit brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against Mr. Hiyoki, the administrator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Company. The suit, which was for the return of money alleged to have been paid in error, was dismissed with costs.

SATO v. THWAITES.

In the Yokohama District Court on Friday before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the case brought by Mr. Sato Rennosuke against Messrs. Thwaites & Co. to recover damages in connection with an exhibition of illusions lately given in Tokyo.

Evidence was taken on behalf of plaintiff as to various payments he had made for advertising, buying materials, etc., while the taking of expert evidence was adjourned till January 16th next.

On the 7th inst., in the Nagasaki Chiho Saibansho, judgment was delivered in the suit brought by twenty-three Jewish grogshop-keepers of Nagasaki, against Mr. W. H. Lewis, editor of the *Nagasaki Press*. The plaintiffs demanded the withdrawal of certain statements made in the columns of that journal, alleging that these

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statements had been prejudicial to their trade. The Court dismissed the plaintiffs' petition, and furthermore ordered them to pay all the cost of the case.

A few days ago the Tokyo Court of Appeal delivered judgment in the appeal brought by Dr. C. H. H. Hall against the judgment of the Yokohama District Court. The Tokyo Court of Appeal dismisses Dr. Hall's case, refuses his claim for co-habitation, and decrees that Dr. Hall must contribute 100 *yen* a month towards his wife's maintenance, during her life, from April 1901, and that Mrs. Hall is entitled to execution against him for this allowance.

THE CHRISTIAN DAIMYO.

Chapter XVI.

Battle of Sekigahara.—Conduct of Mori and of Kato. —Were all the Christian *daimyo* partisans of Hideyori?—Ieyasu absolute master of Japan.—Death of Konishi and fall of his family.—Apostacy of So Yoshitomo.—Misfortunes befall Ota Hidenobu, Otomo, Mori Hidekane, Akashi Kamon, the Ukita, Maeda Sakon, the Tsukushi and John Amakusa.

In the meantime, the two opposing armies had advanced, each on its own side, to the valley of Sekigahara, a village situated in the province of Mino. That of Hideyori mustered 140,000 men, of whom Ukita, Ishida, Shimazu, Konishi, Ankokuji, Kobayagawa Hideaki, Hideyoshi's nephew, were the principal chiefs. Mori Terumoto had remained in Osaka, at the head of 40,000 men, in order to guard this city against surprise, and to be able, at the same time, to lend effective help, at a given moment. Ieyasu's army only comprised 75,000 combatants, but their discipline and unity of command gave them a considerable advantage. On the 21st of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the encounter took place, in the valley of Sekigahara. If the reader calls to mind the animosity that reigned between the two parties, he will have an idea of the fury of the combatants. Treason was destined, however, to give Ieyasu the victory. In the middle of the battle, Hideaki passed with all his *samurai* to Ieyasu's side. Feminine jealousy had led to this disloyalty. Mandokoro, the principal wife of the Taiko, had from the commencement hated with a hearty hatred Yodogimi and her son Hideyori. For the same reason she had, without hesitating an instant, embraced Ieyasu's party, and induced all her relatives to follow her example. Her favourite nephew, Peter Kinoshita Katsutoshi, had drawn down on himself all her resentment, for having abandoned Ieyasu's cause, and taken up a neutral attitude, during these troubles.

Hideaki's example was followed by five other *daimyo*, so that the confederates, believing in general treason, commenced to give way. Several sought safety in flight, whilst others, above all those who could not place any trust in the clemency of the conqueror, fought to the death, or performed *harakiri*. At four o'clock in the evening the combat was over, and Ieyasu was the victor in this celebrated battle, the most important in the history of Japan. Hideyori's partisans had been literally crushed; more than 30,000 of their men strewed the field of battle. Covered with wounds, Konishi, who had neither wished to fly, nor to commit *harakiri*, constituted himself prisoner of Kuroda Nagamasa. Ishida and Ankokuji had followed his example. Kuroda, thinking that Konishi had surrendered to him, only in order that he might try to get Ieyasu to pardon him, seemed at first to be very much embarrassed by his capture. But Konishi reassured him, declaring that he would demand only the single favour, which their community of faith gave him a right to ask, namely that he would procure for him, before his death, an interview with a Religious. This request Kuroda at once granted.

Shimazu with some sixty *samurai*, who remained to him, escaped from the disaster by cutting a way through Ieyasu's army. Reaching Osaka, he threw himself into a junk and hastily regained his estates. Ukita had likewise found means to escape the pursuit of the conquerors, and to fly to Osaka. Profiting by the hospitality of Shimazu, he accompanied the latter to Kagoshima, where he remained concealed during the space of three years, whilst public opinion counted him among the dead on the field of Sekigahara.

The conduct of Mori Terumoto during this battle was inexplicable. With his 40,000 men he should have attacked the enemy's left flank, towards which, indeed, he marched, when all at once, without even striking a blow, he made a volte-face and fell back on Osaka. There he had neither the idea of retiring into the fortress, which was furnished with provisions for years, nor even the prudence to imitate the example of Shimazu, and return as quickly as possible to his own dominions. In his foolishness, he encamped outside the precincts of the city, and humbly awaited Ieyasu's orders.

As to Kato Kiyomasa, the much vaunted type of chivalric bravery, he prudently remained at a great distance from the field of battle. Although a declared enemy of Ieyasu, he rallied nevertheless to the latter's standard, and basely abandoned the cause of his cousin Hideyori, only to satisfy his personal rancour; he hoped, in doing so, to get a last chance to triumph over Konishi Yukinaga, his detested rival. For this reason, as soon as Konishi had left Udo for Osaka, Kato found nothing better to do than to devastate the latter's domains. He had already advanced to Udo, the principal castle of Konishi, and had laid siege to it. Hayato, Konishi's brother, knowing in advance that the conqueror would treat him without mercy, defended the place with desperation. Kato, unwilling to expose himself to the dangers of an assault, wrote to the two Religious, who were shut up in the place, in order to obtain through them the surrender of the fortress. He also addressed himself to Father Valignani at Nagasaki, praying him to support his proposition. But the latter, as well as the two Jesuits of Udo, answered him that, as Religious and as foreigners, they had no right to mix themselves up in an affair of this kind.(61) Thus matters stood, when the news of the disaster of Sekigahara reached Udo. Hayato, understanding that all resistance was henceforth in vain, consented to enter into negotiations. Kato promised to spare the life of every member of the garrison, save Hayato, who would be put to death. The latter accepted the conditions without hesitation. The two Religious were at first imprisoned and maltreated, on account of their recent refusal to comply with Kato's demand, then, on the intervention of Kuroda Yoshitaka, Kato had them sent to Nagasaki, where they died a short time after. The fall of Udo was the signal for a general rout. James Wakasa(62), governor of the citadel of Yatsushiro, took refuge with 500 men in Shimazu's territory, where he died in 1602. Kato, left conqueror, only sought now of offering his homage to Ieyasu.

A last incident of this civil war was the useless attempt made by Otomo Yoshimune to recover the dominions, of which his own incapacity had deprived him. On the advice of Mori Terumoto, to whose house he had retired, he had with 4,000 men set out from Yamaguchi, traversed the sea, and invaded Bungo. The castle of Kizuki, then belonging to Hosokawa Tadaoki, was about to fall into the hands of Otomo, when Kuroda Yoshitaka and Ito Sukeyoshi(63) routed him. Moreover Otomo was made prisoner, and confined in the Nakatsu castle, Kuroda's residence.

A rather widely circulated error has it that, at the battle of Sekigahara, the Christian *daimyo* had all embraced Hideyoshi's cause, and that it was especially on account of this, that Ieyasu afterwards displayed so much hostility to the Christian religion. But this is another of these hypotheses, that several authors, either through antipathy for the Christians, or out of complaisance for the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, have invented in its entirety. Much more, these same authors, probably in order to reinforce their arguments, delight in reckoning, among the Christian *daimyo*, declared Buddhists like Ishida, Masuda Nagamori and even the bonze Ankokuji. Now, there were at that time more than twenty Christian *daimyo*, and of these Ota Hidenobu, Konishi Yukinaga and Mōri Hidekane were the only ones who declared openly for Hideyori. Other *daimyo* like Tsukushi Hirokado, Kinoshita Katsutoshi and Maeda Sakon, son of the Governor of Kyoto, maintained either neutrality, or after the example of the non-Christian *daimyo*, sent representatives to both parties(64). But the great majority of the Christian daimyo had embraced the cause of Ieyasu. Such were the Kuroda, father and son, Hachisuka, Asano Yukinaga, Kyogoku Takatomo and his eldest brother Takatsugu, then still a catechumen. Further, Arima, Omura, Terazawa, Goto, Sō, Tsutsui, the sons of Hosokawa and their uncle Okimoto, Mori Takamasa, the Ito, the Tsugaru and the Gamo were all partisans of Ieyasu.

One is really grieved to see so many Christian *daimyo* on the side of Ieyasu, for it was not that of loyalty. Whatever may be said against Hideyori's partisans, they faithfully defended the rights of a wronged child, their master. Ieyasu, on the contrary, was at first a perjurer, having foresworn himself at the Taiko's death-bed, and then he finished by becoming an usurper. Thus considered, it may be that Ishida and his followers, among whom were Shimazu, Satake, Uesugi, Mori, the flower of the actual nobility, were not at all the vile intriguers, history accuses them of being. Consequently, Ieyasu was not that righteous defender of justice, he is generally believed to have been. Perhaps one day, some impartial Japanese historian will show his countrymen how egregiously they have erred in this matter.

The victory of Sekigahara inspired such terror among the adversaries of Ieyasu, that they only thought henceforth of winning his mercy, by submitting themselves entirely to his will. Thus, with the battle of Sekigahara, ended the civil war, and Ieyasu, henceforth absolute master of Japan, constituted himself supreme judge over all the *daimyo* and *samurai*, and convoked them to his tribunal. With a few rare exceptions, all those who had raised their arms against him, were dispossessed or exiled, some even condemned to death. Those who had, on the contrary, sustained his cause, were recompensed according to the degree of zeal, which they had displayed during these last troubles. There was not a single *daimyo* whose conduct was not minutely scrutinized and judged in consequence. As a matter of fact, *daimyo* and *samurai* accepted the decrees of this new master with the same servility as they had lately shown towards Nobunaga and Hideyoshi.

Of all the *daimyo* judged guilty towards Ieyasu, Konishi, Ishida, and the bonze Ankokuji received the severest punishment: they were condemned to be beheaded. Ieyasu showed himself inexorable in their regard, and rejected all the supplications of their parents and friends. He even inflicted on them the most infamous penalty that a *daimyo* could incur: he had them marched shamefully through the streets of Osaka and Kyoto. It was in this last city that they were decapitated. At the moment of the execution, the chief bonze of Kyoto hastened to offer his services to the three condemned men, offers which Ishida and Ankokuji, both pious Buddhists, at once accepted. But Konishi thanked the bonze and declared to him that, being a Christian, he placed all his confidence in God. As Ieyasu had remained deaf to the request of Kuroda Nagamasa, on the subject of a Religious to assist Konishi in his last moments, the latter excited himself to contrition by keeping his eyes constantly fixed on a holy image, which he had received from Catherine, the sister of Charles V. Reaching the place of execution, he offered up a last prayer and stretched forth his neck to the executioner. His head only fell at the third blow of the sword. The execution took place in the dry bed of the Kamogawa, between the "Rokujo" and the "Shichijo" bridges. The heads of

(61) Pagès, p. 29.

(62) In Pagès, p. 29, designated under the name of Minasaka.

(63) Ito Sukeyoshi being yet a child at this period, it must be understood that his *kerai* only joined Kuroda.

(64) Nabeshima Naoshige was for Ieyasu whilst his son Katsushige followed Hideyori. Maeda Toshinaga of Kanazawa was for Ieyasu, and his brother Toshimasa for Hideyori, &c.

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the executed were exposed on the "Sanjo-bridge," the most frequented of Kyoto. The Christians having obtained permission to take away Konishi's body, wrapped it in a shroud of silk and carried it to the residence of the Jesuits, where the funeral service was held. All the Society of Jesus deplored the death of Konishi Yukinaga, one of its greatest benefactors, and at the same time, one of the greatest Christian *daimyo*.(65)

Konishi involved his family and his vassals in his fall. From the day, on which he was condemned to death, all his people, henceforth regarded as proscripts, had quitted his domains to seek an asylum elsewhere. His wife and his children had to conceal themselves like malefactors. His eldest son, scarcely fifteen years of age, was the one whose life was most menaced. Konishi's vassals, trusting in the solemn promises of Mori Terumoto, sent the child into the latter's domains, believing that he would find there a secure asylum. But Mori, who had in the meantime received the order to return to his home, and to await there his punishment, forgot promises and friendship, and only thought of mollifying the anger of the redoubtable Ieyasu. With this object in view, he caused Konishi's son to be brought to Osaka, where he had him decapitated. As a pledge of his entire devotion, he sent the child's head to Ieyasu. The latter could not contain his indignation at such baseness (66), and he did not diminish in the least Mori's punishment; instead of the ten provinces, that this *daimyo* had up to that time governed, Ieyasu left him only two: Nagato and Suo, the others were given to *daimyo* judged more worthy of them.

More revolting still, than the baseness of Mori, was the cowardice of Sō Yoshitomo, *daimyo* of Tsushima and son-in-law of Konishi. As soon as Sō learned the issue of the battle of Sekigahara, he feared that his relationship with Konishi would get him into trouble, and he therefore publicly repudiated his wife Mary. He hoped by this means to show Ieyasu that he had broken the last tie that bound him to Konishi. Was it for this reason that Ieyasu increased Sō's revenues? or did he simply wish to recompense the devotion this *daimyo* had shown to him, from the commencement of the civil war. However that may be, Konishi's unfortunate daughter had to tear herself away for ever from her children, and go to die in exile. She took refuge with the Bishop of Nagasaki, who procured for her an asylum among the Christian virgins. She died there, five years after, broken-hearted and worn out by sadness. It is needless to add that Sō, in repudiating his wife, also renounced the Christian faith. Acted upon entirely by the influence of his surroundings, like all feeble characters, he deposed his religious convictions as easily as he had adopted them. His children, still too young to remember long the teaching of their mother, ended by forgetting that they were Christians.

Magdalen, Konishi's aged mother, always in Mandokoro's service, was so overwhelmed by the misfortunes of her family, that she died in the course of the same year.

Finally, the vassals and *samurai* of Konishi, who had survived their master's disaster, saw themselves in the most trying situation. Those of them that did not wish to offer their services to their conqueror, had to go into exile and seek elsewhere a means of existence. Now, as the greater part of Konishi's domains had fallen to Kato Kiyomasa, his declared enemy, it may well be imagined that the *samurai* showed little enthusiasm in going over to this new master. It was not, however, encouragement that was lacking. At first Kuroda Yoshitaka, who had been very closely connected with Kato, exhorted the Christian *samurai* to accept the new state of things, promising them the favour of the new *daimyo*. Then the Religious, among whom must especially be mentioned Martin Hara, ex-ambassador, and much in Kato's favour, forseeing the complete desertion of this flourishing Christian community, which included nearly 100,000 neophytes, did all they could to retain the *samurai*, whose good example influenced so much the common people towards the vanquished. He assured them that he had displayed hostility to the Christian religion, only through hatred of Konishi, but that henceforth not only would he permit the Religious to preach freely in his estates, but he would even become their protector. All was useless: nearly all Konishi's *samurai* preferred to go into exile. Among the few, who consented to remain, were John Naito, the ex-daimyo of Kameyama and his son Thomas. From Konishi's time the latter had occupied the castle of Umemi(67), and Kato left him to govern this place, and also granted him the revenues that were attached to it.

After Konishi, Ota Hidenobu was the Christian *daimyo* who had the cruelest lot. From Kiyosu, Ieyasu exiled him to the monastery of Mount Kōya, where he had to meet Masuda and Chōsokabe, both celebrated in connection with the "San Felipe" affair. Hidenobu died there without leaving any descendant. The time of his death, as well as the manner in which he quitted this life have remained mysteries. It is not impossible that poison or the sword may have played a certain part in the disappearance of the young *daimyo*.

Otomo Yoshimune had been condemned to death. But, once more Kuroda Yoshitaka obtained his grace. Ieyasu commuted his punishment into exile, and sent him into the province of Dewa. Later on, he granted him full pardon for his fault, and permitted him to return to, and take up his residence in Kyoto. There, abandoned by all, Yoshimune soon fell into absolute destitution. Father Organtino took pity on this wreck of so much greatness, and procured him wherewithal for his subsistance. It was probably to show his gratitude to this Religious that Yoshimune became converted anew and for the last time, for he died in 1605, at Kyoto itself.(68) Before expiring he asked pardon of all whom he had dragged down with him into misery, thanks to his incapacity. His son Fulgence Yoshinobu, on bad terms with his father for many years back, had even before Sekigahara followed the fortunes of Ieyasu, who recompensed him for it, by admitting him into the number of his *hatamoto*, a position which the descendants of Yoshinobu filled till the fall of the Tokugawa.

Simon Mori Hidekane was despoiled of his daimyate of Kurume, and obliged to ask the hospitality of his nephew Mori Terumoto. His wife and his children followed him. Hidekane did not long survive his misfortunes: he died in 1601, a fervent Christian (69). His eldest son, Francis, had at first offered his services to Kuroda Nagamasa, and the latter, who had become for the moment the protector of the Christians, received him and his *samurai* co-religionists. But as Nagamasa changed little by little in his disposition with regard to his *protégés*, several Christian *samurai*, who had taken refuge with him, had to quit his domains. Francis was of this number, and in 1603, he retired to the house of his relative Mori Terumoto, who granted him a revenue of 6,000 *koku*. The annals of the Jesuits tell us that Terumoto, becoming more and more hostile towards the Christians, Francis had to suffer much for his faith. He was even threatened with exile but, thanks to the exhortations of Maxence, his pious mother, he persevered in spite of all. Nothing is known of his end nor of the fate of his descendants if there were any. It is to be supposed that this family became in the sequel confounded with the elder branch of the Mori family.

Another exile, who found refuge with Kuroda Nagamasa, was John Akashi Kamon, brother-in-law and first *karo* of Ukita Hideie. He also had taken part in the battle of Sekigahara, at the head of 3,000 *samurai*, who had nearly all perished in the combat. Akashi only thought, after that, of meeting death as quickly as possible Covered with wounds and with blood, he made his way through to the place where Kuroda was, and begged the latter to give him the *coup de grâce*. Touched with pity, Kuroda dismounted from his horse, and made Akashi get into his saddle. He promised him besides that he would ask pardon for him of Ieyasu, and would take him into his service. Akashi accepted this proposition and, as Ieyasu pardoned him, he went with his family and some hundreds of *samurai* to live with Kuroda Nagamasa.

As to the other members of Ukita's family, they became dispersed in all directions. Hideie, concealed in Shimazu's domains, escaped the search by an error. After the battle of Sekigahara, his corpse had long been sought for. A severed head, more or less re-embling, his had been responsible for his being numbered among the slain. His son, Hidekatsu, still a child, was about to be condemned to capital punishment, when his maternal uncle, Maeda Toshinaga, *daimyo* of Kanazawa, obtained pardon for him. But Hidekatsu was entirely stripped of his possessions. When, three years after, Ieyasu had discovered, through the spies, whom he maintained at the residence of all the *daimyo*, Hideie's retreat at Shimazu's, he still wished to condemn him to capital punishment, but Shimazu and Maeda Toshinaga managed that he was only sent into exile. It was thus that Hideie, his son, his cousin Romanus and several other members of his family were transported to the island of Hachijo (Izu). Romanus was the only one who was to again see Japan, the other exiles remained at Hachijo till their death. Their descendants could not even leave this island, so long as the rule of the Tokugawas. The Maeda of Kanazawa sought to alleviate the discomforts of these unfortunate exiles, by sending them, every year, some supplies of provisions. It was also owing to the solicitations of this family that the Ukita, were rehabiliated, at the time of the Imperial Restoration, in 1868.

To finish with the Christian *daimyo*, who incurred the anger of Ieyasu, Maeda Sakon, eldest son of the Governor of Kyoto, was deprived of his daimyate, for having refused to join Ieyasu's party. He died in 1602, without having lost either his exaltation or impetuosity. His brother Munetoshi shared at first his disgrace, but the steps taken by his father obtained for him the goodwill of Ieyasu, who named him *daimyo* of Kameyama and of Yagami.

For the same reason, Kinoshita Katsutoshi was deposed and completely abandoned by his father and by Mandokoro. He consoled himself for this, by retiring with his wife to Kyoto, in a little house, near that of the Religious, and delivering himself entirely to poetry and prayer. His wife, revolted at first by the indifference with which he accepted these misfortunes, changed her opinion little by little, and when, in 1605, she became converted to Christianity, she quite resigned herself to her lot.

The Tsukushi of Yamashita, (Chikugo) lost their lands and had to go into exile. They retired to the house of Fukushima, who had just inherited the province of Aki, with his residence at Hiroshima.

John Amakusa, a vassal of Konishi's, was confided to Hideaki, the traitor of Sekigahara, who received as a recompense the states of Ukita Hideie, with his residence at Okayama.

Such was the fate of the Christian *daimyo*, who had had the misfortune of attacking an adversary, whom everything seemed to summon to preside over the destinies of the Japanese people. More than a hundred other non-Christian *daimyo* were also stripped of their estates, and exiled. The number of masteriess *samurai* also became so considerable, that it was thanks to them that Hideyori was able, 15 years later, to make a last attempt to overthrow the usurper, Ieyasu.

Strange to say, Kato himself showed much kindness

(65) Pagès p. 30-31.
(66) Hay, p. 582. Pagès, p. 31.
(67) For this reason Thomas Naito is often called Umemidono, lord of Umemi.
(68) Pagès, p. 123.
(69) Pagès, p. 44.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"Iolanthe" was to have been produced by the Shanghai A.D.C. on Dec. 16th, with repeats on Dec. 20th and Dec. 23rd.

Several Japanese junks were wrecked or damaged by a heavy gale at Hakodate on the 23rd inst.

At the meeting of the Council of the University of Paris, a scholarship, worth six hundred pounds, to be spent by the recipient in a voyage round

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the world, was awarded to M. Private Deschanel, a Professor at the Lycée of Orleans.

$50,000 (gold) are to be spent by the U.S. Government in establishing a new naval hospital at Cañacao, in Manila Bay.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, D.D., of South Tokyo, is returning to Japan by the N.Y.K. steamer *Sanuki Maru*, due at Kobe on Jan. 7th.

Prince Komatsu Akihito, who is staying at his villa at Mishima, Sunshu, is so ill that Dr. Hashimoto visited him on the evening of the 22nd inst.

The Grand Chamberlain and eight members of the suite of the Crown Prince of Siam have received decorations of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure or of the First Class of the Rising Sun.

"Osaka and the Exhibition, 1903" is the title of a little book that has been published with a view to its being circulated among foreigners and so of interesting them in the Osaka Exhibition. It is in the nature of a guide to the chief places of note in Osaka and its environs and is profusely illustrated.

The many friends of Mr. Lewis Moore, of Shanghai, will learn with very deep regret that his condition is causing great anxiety. It appears, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the gangrene has extended to the stump of the amputated leg, and it is feared that Mr. Moore is not strong enough to undergo another operation; nor is there any certainty that another operation would have better results than the last.

This is the time of year when Japanese stores in Yokohama who number foreigners among their patrons send out diminutive parcels of Christmas presents conveying the compliments of the season. By some strange fatality they seem all to have struck the same idea this year, with the result that one lady of our acquaintance up to noon on the 23rd was the unhappy possessor of *five* brocade card-cases!—all sent her by different shop-keepers.

There is a widespread belief, says the London *Chronicle*, that blackberries should not be plucked after Old Michaelmas day. In some parts it is because Satan on that day sets his foot upon them, while in others it is thought he spits upon the berries. In Scotland the devil throws his cloak over them; in Ireland he marks the berry with his cloven hoof. In some rural parts it is believed spiders spread their webs over the bushes as a warning that the devil had thrown his cloak over them.

In view of the oft-repeated stories as to the Czar and Czarina being in ill-health, the following telegram from Washington dated Nov. 25th may be re-assuring:—

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, speaking to-day of the reports contained in the press despatches from St. Petersburg, relative to the Tsar, said: "The statements coutained in the press despatch from St. Petersburg, pertaining to the Tsar, can have no foundation. As for the Tsar's health, I received despatches only yesterday, which state that he is in the best of health."

In France a portable electric fire pump has introduced. It consists of a centrifugal pump driven by an eight horse-power motor, which draws current from any electric light or power wire in the vicinity. The feed and return wires, which are each about 650 feet long, are wound on reels placed on the wagon carrying the apparatus. The equipment can be put in operation in one minute and throws ninety-two gallons of water per minute through a 0.7-inch nozzle attached to 650 feet of hose. The pump, motor and accompanied by two men, weigh, all included, 2,300 pounds.

Singapore advices record another shipping disaster, the vessels concerned being the *Kian Yang* owned by Khoo Tiong Pan and the *Boon San II* owned by the Opium Farmer. The vessels had collided near Pulau Pisang light, and in a few minutes the *Kian Yang* sank, many lives being lost—the number was estimated at about 30. The *Kian Yang* was a boat of seventy tons nett and one hundred and twenty gross, was built of wood at Hongkong in 1891 and was 110 feet by 18 feet by 7 feet. She was of 35 horse-power and was commanded by Captain Chopard, who had a crew of 32 natives.

Colonel Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., the well known Grand Secretary of English Freemasonry, has received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Edward Letchworth is a Governor of the Foundling and Bartholomew's Hospitals, and was one of the originators of the Volunteer movement, in 1859. He is a hard working official in many Masonic Institutions, and generally devotes himself to charitable works with a zeal that many a younger man might envy.

It is announced that a scheme is being formulated to combine the collieries of the United Kingdom under a syndicate similar to the great German rings, with a view to regulating prices and wages, and resisting the encroachments of American trusts. The basis of coöperation is a pooling arrangement under which, in the event of collieries being closed in any district owing to a strike or excessive production, owners will be compensated out of the profits placed to a national reserve, as the movement is based on patriotic lines, to keep trade in English hands. The co-operation of miners is expected.

At a postage stamp sale in London last month there was offered for sale a remarkable mint block of black penny English stamps, unused, issued in 1840. The block is the lower half of plate 1, and contains 119 stamps (one stamp is missing), all in excellent condition and with full margin. The set was purchased at £112, or a fraction under £1 per single penny stamp. The marginal printed informations have a very quaint reading at this time of the day. "Price 1d. per label, 1s. per row of 12, £1 per sheet. Place the labels above the address and towards the right-hand side of the letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement."

One of the most serious conflagrations that has ever visited the city of Cebu, Cebu Island, Philippines, destroyed four blocks in the wholesale district, breaking out at 9 a.m. on the Dec. 8th. The loss, a despatch to the Manila *Cablenews* states, is more than a million dollars. This district was occupied almost entirely by Chinese, two of whom were killed in trying to save money from a burning building. All of the sleeping children were rescued. To this end the natives were forced to lend their assistance. The local clubs made arrangements to provide for the destitute. The Constabulary did excellent work in preventing the extension of the conflagration. The loss was enormous. When the message was sent off it was impossible to learn the amount of insurance carried on the buildings and property destroyed.

Says the *Shanghai Mercury* of Dec. 17th:—Many a poor sailor far away from Shanghai will feel a pang of genuine regret when he learns that Mrs. Mary Berry, better known here as "Black Mary," is no more. She was a black woman with a white heart if ever there was one, and during the long period of her residence in Shanghai, extending we believe over some 35 or 40 years, it is safe to say that she never refused a sailor a meal, or a drink for that matter, when he wanted it badly, and Mary could possibly provide it. Many and many a hapless and destitute beachcomber has Mary fed and sheltered without a thought of payment or reward, and innumerable are the acts of quiet, tactful kindliness towards her poor neighbours recorded to her credit in Hongkew, where she dwelt for so many years. Every old resident of Shanghai knew her at least by appearance and reputation and all who knew her will regret her. She was a native of Alabama, U.S.A., and was well past her sixtieth year. She died of fatty degeneration and was buried in the presence of a large concourse of mourning friends.

The following occurs in a letter written by Mr. John Palmer Landon, midshipman on H.M.S. *Ocean*, to a relative in Tiverton:—

"On Saturday night (Sept. 6th) the barometer fell rapidly and the wind did the opposite; and from Sunday 2 a.m. till Monday 4 p.m. we were in a lovely (?) typhoon. It was something awful. Our sea chests below took to charging; the gun-room piano and electric fans and all smaller articles were smashed up; and the air down below was absolutely poisonous. We got very little sleep and less food, as most of the fires were out. The ship was rolling from 28 to 34 degrees each way, and you could not stand up without holding on to something. The damage done to the ship in that period was about £3,000, including the whole of our stern walk, two torpedo nets, and two boats washed away, besides four others broken up. It was very awe-inspiring, the sea rising sixty or eighty feet high, and some of the waves looked as if they would break right over the whole ship. Of course a great deal of minor damage was done to crockery and glass; but that comes out of our pockets in the mess-bill. We had several accidents—one poor fellow had both thighs jambed against some iron, and probably will have to have both his legs off. One or two others had arms broken. At five o'clock Sunday evening we had the worst time of all, as we got in the dangerous semi-circle, but after that we got away from it. In the 36 hours we made good 66½ miles, of which we were set 60 miles by the current, so that we really made good only 6½ miles with our engines, though we were steaming enough revolutions for six knots an hour. We arrived at Nagasaki on Wednesday, the 10th, nearly 48 hours overdue."

We are informed that at an extraordinary general meeting of the Grand Hotel, Limited, held on Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to replace the present stone building by a steel structure, five stories in height, with provision for extending the building over the space now covered by the frame building when occasion may require. (The foregoing summary of the gist of the meeting is furnished by the Secretary of the Co.)

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Taiyō* Dr. Ariga Nagao, who, it will remembered attended the St. Petersburg great meeting of the Red Cross Society, states his views on the question of the Asiatic affinities of the Russian people. He sets out by informing us that before going to Russia he had frequently heard the remark that Russia is more Asiatic than European, but that he had never gone into the question until he found himself in a position to test the matter at St. Petersburg in as far as limited time and opportunities would allow. He reaches the conclusion that the theory is based on fact. The dominant race in Russia undoubtedly came originally from India, says Dr. Ariga, and unlike other European nations Russia developed slowly, so that even to-day many Indian customs are common among the people and the Russian language is closer allied to Sanscrit than ancient Greek. When the question is tested is ethnologically it is found that the number of broad-headed people in Russia is greatly in excess, showing that the nation has more affinity with the Mongolians and Chinese than with the Indo-Aryan races of Europe. Is it not owing to the Asiatic affinities of the Russians that they are able to extend the empire with such ease in the whole Eastern world? asks Dr. Ariga. The habits and ideas of the Chinese, the Koreans and the Russians are so much alike that they can live together and transact business with little or none of that friction and feeling of estrangement which is apt to exist between other Europeans and Asiatics. This fact helps Russian rule in no small degree. If it he true, continues Dr. Ariga, that there is this affinity between Russians and Asiatics, if we Japanese were to approach Russia in the proper spirit, should we not find that there are numerous points on which the tastes and feelings of the two nations agree? I am not concerned with the political aspect of the question at all, he continues, but what I contend is that ethnological affinities count for a great deal in the intercourse between nations and this question of our race relations with Russia hence deserves to be thoroughly investigated.

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In a magazine called the *Tai-iku* (Physical Education) Mr. Hirao Nobutoshi, a War Office employé, furnishes a table of statistics bearing on the average relative weights of young men in

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Europe and Japan. In Europe the average weight of young men of 20 is 17,300 *momme* (160 *momme*=about 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois) while in Tōkyō by choosing out the strongest young men only was it found possible to obtain men averaging 13,300 *momme*.

The statistics given in the table below may be said to be thoroughly reliable. They were collected by the Conscription Bureau of the War Office, and the men referred to are all soldiers :—

Districts of Tōkyō.	No. of men examined.	Average weights in *momme*.	Men whose weights were below 10,000 *momme*.
Azabu	296	13,200	3
Akasaka	177	13,200	2
Kōjimachi	220	13,300	6
Yotsuya	204	13,400	2
Ushigome	299	13,400	5
Koishikawa	353	12,800	7
Kanda	753	13,100	3
Nihonbashi	628	13,100	4
Kyōbashi	629	13,500	5
Shiba	744	13,200	7
Fukagawa	562	13,200	3
Honjo	771	13,100	5
Asakusa	977	12,800	17
Shitaya	611	13,500	11
Hongō	409	13,000	4
Suburban Districts (*Kori.*):			
Toyotama	537	13,300	7
Kitatama	953	13,300	—
Nishitama	713	13,300	22
Minamitama	830	13,100	20
Yebara	986	13,300	12
Kita Toshima	800	13,400	4
Minami-Adachi	427	13,200	3
Minami-Katsushi	811	13,600	4

The average weight for the suburban districts was 13,300 *momme*, against 13,100 for the city districts.

* * *

A writer signing himself "Tokushosei" (A Reading Student) contributed to the *Jiji Shimpō* a little time ago three interesting articles entitled *Fūryū no Kyōiku no Gaidoku* (The Evils of the Education now in vogue) which, epitomized, express the following sentiments. We live in an age of pretence and artificiality. Great efforts are made on every hand to make things appear other than they are. Certain classes of people go in for vain display and showiness of all kinds; others, whose love of simplicity is by no means real, mimic the ways of the deservedly popular unsophisticated type of Japanese. These avowed enemies of ostentation and false show are guilty of the same kind of deception that they denounce in others. Some there are who go further than the imitation of mere manners and affect virtues the alleged possession of which they know to be conducive to popularity. In this part of the world it is far too much the fashion to make a parade of the four great virtues, *Chūkō Jingi*, in order to recommend causes or persons to special notice. It frequently happens, as is conspicuously the case in China at the present time, that the louder the protestations of superior virtue the less there is of the real article. Repeated assertion of readiness to die for the Emperor at a time when there is no occasion whatever for the sacrifice of life on the altar of loyalty savour of hysteria; and there seems to be no end of this hysteria among school-teachers and students at the present time. A large number of these persons seem to have no conception of the kind of virtues which a time of peace requires. This exaltation of military courage and feats of war above the practice of the less showy but far more valuable virtues of everyday life is a habit against which, with his usual keen discernment of the relative value of moral qualities, Tokugawa Ieyasu raised his voice. "In late years," said the great Shōgun, "the country has been so much disturbed that men have grown to think that merit is to be measured by the amount of blood found on the point of the spear, but this is not the highest state of attainment (lit. righteousness or integrity), which is to take care that in peaceful times we do nothing to justly excite the umbrage of the general public." The practice of filling children's minds with tales about ancient heroes who made wonderful sacrifices to the exclusion of other kinds of moral teaching is a decided evil. Extreme cases such as those usually quoted are not what children need to hear about most. Since no occasion is ever likely to occur on which the acts applauded could be repeated even on a small scale, the effect of hearing these tales of heroism on the daily acts of boys and girls is practically *nil*. In a certain book much perused by the young the conduct of a child of 13 whose step-mother was ill is much praised. This child, in order to propitiate the god to whom it was praying, poured cold water on its body in the winter time. This act is foolishly singled out for praise. If the child had set to work and earned money to buy medicine for its step-mother its conduct would have been worthy of being held up as a model for imitation. The whole tendency of the educational system followed in this country is to create an unnatural state of mind in the boys and girls who attend school. A certain class of precocity mixed with priggishness is developed; and hence it is we find boys of 12 or 14 years of age assuming the blase airs of a man who has become morbidly pessimistic. "Tokushosei" gives several specimens of juvenile compositions in order to show how very unboyish and hence unreal are the thoughts of the lad that has passed through the moral mill at work in the Japanese school. Boys of 14, and even boys of 12, write about the evanescence and sadness of life. Here are the words of a lad over whose head only 12 summers have passed; *Sono mukashi wo koyeri-mireba, ware wa osanaki koro no waga mama wo hiroku yurushi tamaishi oya no on-ai, katajikenaku mo, namida no tane naranu wa nashi.* "When I come to look back on the waywardness of my childish days, though I cannot but be grateful for the parental love which so liberally forgave it all, I find abundant cause for tears." Another youth of 14 is found mourning over what he calls the "pitiable evanescence of human life." If, says "Tokushosei," at the very threshold of life boys' heads are filled with these sentiments, is it surprising that they grow up utterly indifferent to the interests and the welfare of the nation to which they belong? He goes on to say that one effect of the education now imparted is to drive all the animal spirits out of a child and to lay the foundations of premature decay. It is high time, concludes "Tokushosei," that we gave up manufacturing prigs by our system of teaching and encouraging morbid sentimentality, and sham virtue by filling the minds of children with ideas that are quite out of place there, and which do no small amount of harm.

* * *

In the *Hōritsu Shimbun* (*Law News*), Mr. Mori Sakutarō writes on "The Revision of the Law of Inheritance" in the following strain. The power given to the eldest son by the present law is felt to be too great. It is not open to a father to bequeath his property to all his children equally. According to the existing law of entail the eldest son is entitled to quite half of the property. In ancient times this law did not exist. Fujiwara Fuhito (the son of Fujiwara Kamatari, Regent A.D. 645-649) had a number of children, among whom he divided his property in equal portions. The law of entail in favour of the eldest son came into existence some centuries after this. The abolition of the law in civilised countries is almost universal and Japan's retention of it is attended with great evils, of which the following are the chief:—(1) *The existing law is opposed to the spirit of free competition prevailing throughout the civilised world.* When the eldest son inherits all the father's property, his brothers and sisters are largely dependent on him for a living and find it difficult to shape their own courses in the world. (2) *The existing law is a hindrance to the natural economic development of the nation.* For sundry kinds of business capital is needed. When the younger sons of a family are all compelled to start in life without any capital the nation suffers serious loss; as progress cannot be so rapid when there is no money to start with. In some cases young men are so discouraged by the situation in which they find themselves in early life that they grow desperate and take to licentiousness of various kinds. The struggle seems to them hopeless. (3) *The present law is largely responsible for the difference that exists between the state of the rich and that of the poor.* The way to increase the number of well-to-do people is to remove all obstacles to the free distribution of property. Instead of a few very rich houses it is better for a country to have a very large number of moderately rich families. Existing social distinctions with all their attendant evils are to a considerable extent the result of the monopoly of property encouraged by the State. (4) *The moral effects of the present law are distinctly bad.* It is rightly considered an injustice that children of the same parents should be treated so differently. It is contrary to reason to place the firstborn in a position so immensely superior to the other members of the family. The present law causes jealousy and heart-burning on the one hand and haughtiness and arbitrariness on the other. It is a ceaseless cause of discord among brethren. (5) *The present law creates a false standard by which to judge men.* Men ought to be esteemed on account of their personal qualities, but as things now are their position in society depends largely on the family to which they belong. They inherit a social status owing to the existence of the present law which in a great many cases they are not worthy to possess. (6) *The present law constitutes a serious obstacle to the elevation of women.* The law forbids the inheritance of property by women unless in cases where there is no male issue. These cases are of course comparatively few. Hence the majority of our women are without property of their own. This largely accounts for their slavish dependence on the stronger sex and for a large number of the weaknesses of Japanese women. It is useless clamouring about high class female education and such things as long as our law places woman at such a disadvantage at the beginning of her career in life. There is only one reason given for the delay in abolishing the present law of inheritance, and that is the fear of hurting the sensibilities of the conservative school of thinkers. But surely this is not a sufficient cause for sanctioning a practice that is condemned by all thinking people in every civilised country.

* * *

The *Shakai Zasshi* has the following on the decrease of farmers. The causes of the phenomenon, briefly stated, are as below:—(1) The current methods of farming require no intelligence in the farmer. He works very much like an animal in a purely mechanical fashion. Hence lads with minds are attracted to trade and industry. (2) The universality of education has increased the number of intelligent men among the lower classes and this has made farmers discontented with their lot. (3) City life offers many attractions to active-minded persons and hence in Japan as in the Western world there has been a steady flow of country people towards the towns. The statistics published on this matter show that whereas in 1889 the proportion of townspeople to the total number of inhabitants was 15 in every 100 persons, in 1898 it had risen to 18. This accounts for the scarcity of farm labour, which has constantly been complained of in recent years.

* * *

Baron Ōtori Keisuke contributes to the *Tōyō-gakugei Zasshi* an article on Japan's intercourse with foreigners, of which we give the substance below:—Japan's non-official foreign intercourse is in many respects of greater importance than her official dealings with the representatives of foreign Powers. The Japanese as a nation seem to be somewhat deficient in public spirit and lacking in foresight in their intercourse with foreigners. They often sacrifice the greater to the less, that is, for the sake of some temporary advantage they make permanent friendship impossible. The following points connected with our foreign intercourse call for special attention. (1) In their intercourse and tradal dealings with foreigners Japanese must be careful not to break their word. In the matter of the fulfilment of contracts they must be punctual to the day and the hour. (2) More attention must be given to the study of foreign languages. Among these English and Chinese are the most urgent. Among the Chinese dialects the Peking, Shanghai and Kwangtung dialects are the most important. (3) Travelling on the part of Japanese ought to be undertaken to

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a greater extent. The countries which more immediately concern us and about which we know comparatively little are China, Korea and Siberia. (4) In travelling care must be taken not to offend local susceptibilities or to speak lightly of local customs. (5) In travelling by ship or rail Japanese must be particular about their behaviour. They are too apt to lie down, occupy a whole side of the carriage and not move when foreigners enter. In eating, too, they disregard the comfort of other passengers by throwing things about the floor. They smoke close to ladies in a most disagreeable manner. It is a universal foreign custom to give a seat to a lady if she enters the carriage later than male occupants of the seats. Japanese should conform to this custom. Changing garments in a railway carriage is quite unallowable in the presence of ladies. Reading aloud in a railway carriage is apt to be annoying to other passengers. Since there are a good many foreigners who know Japanese, remarks that are disrespectful to foreigners should not be made in their presence. (6) In calling on foreigners meal hours must be avoided. (7) Japanese who accept invitations to foreign houses should take the trouble to acquaint themselves with foreign etiquette at meals. (8) Japanese are in the habit of borrowing money from each other on all occasions, making use of their friendship to suit their convenience, but foreigners are extremely averse to this practice, and think that if a man wants to borrow money he should apply to a bank, which exists for the purpose of accommodating customers. There are numerous other particulars which call for attention in our intercourse with foreigners, but the above include the chief points.

* * *

In the *Chūōkōron* there is an article entitled *Taben no Kokumin* (A loquacious nation) which touches on certain acknowledged weaknesses of a certain class of Japanese. Here is the pith of the article. The Japanese as a nation have mouths, but no hands or feet. They are a talking, rather than an acting, people. Mr. Chinda, the present Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to have been very much impressed with this fact when acting as Japanese Consul in San Francisco. He says that the disputes between labourers and employers in California were so frequent that an American once asked him whether the Japanese authorities had not been sending barristers to America to do the work of coolies. There is a strong disposition among Japanese coolies to dispute over trifles and to do themselves and their Japanese fellow-workers much harm thereby. Wherever Japanese labour has been unsuccessful it is largely owing to this cause. The competition in labour is very great all over the world, and it is desirable that when Japanese compete they should not be handicapped by contentiousness. In the matter of contentiousness the coolies working side by side in the great centres of the world's trade and industry differ very much according to race; and the degree of civilisation to which nations have attained is to a certain extent revealed by the degree of habitual disputatiousness shown by the representatives of the various races. It is said that in this particular the negro takes the palm. He is the most contentious of all labourers. The Indian coolie perhaps comes next. He is strong and diligent, but far too fond of arguing over trifles. From time immemorial the tendency to division caused by useless disputes in India has been so strong that a united, independent India has become an impossibility. Here in Japan the love of disputing is by no means confined to the lower orders. It permeates the political, educational, and religious worlds and renders union for even the best of objects next to impossible. And in trade and industry we constantly read of enterprises being wrecked owing to the refusal of parties to yield to each other.* Our people need to be reminded that though endowed with two eyes, two ears, and two hands, we have only one mouth, in order that compared to what we see, hear, and do our words should be few.

* * *

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* no less than six consecutive articles have appeared under the title of *Kojin Shugi* (Individualism) in which the writer maintains that the proposed Japanese naval increment is absolutely necessary in order to insure the carrying out of this principle. The author of the articles writes a great deal about the different methods of expansion followed by various countries; some aiming at state expansion only and others placing more value on race expansion. According to this writer Germany, Russia, France, Italy and Japan are to be reckoned among the former class and England and America among the latter. In the above-named European countries the love of home life, home connection and pedigree is very strong. The sentiments of Japanese have a strong leaning in the same direction. Individualism can perhaps never be as popular here as it is in England and America. Our family connections and the strong feeling we have as to our duties to parents constitute a serious hindrance to colonisation, which to be successful must be carried on by people who are prepared to cut off their home connections altogether and start new, independent homes in their adopted countries. Japanese who go abroad for the most part, like the Chinese, intend to return to their country after a certain number of years, that is, they go abroad simply as a means of making money without taking any real interest in the country to which they go. As long as they do this they never can effect much as colonists. Japan has to choose between the State expansion practised by countries like Russia and Germany and the natural, tradal and race expansion of the English and Americans. In England and America Government interference with this expansion is discouraged. Free scope to individual effort and enterprise is given, with the most satisfactory results. The Germans are brought up to expect State aid in all their enterprises. The English learn to depend on their own efforts. This accounts for the fact that in so many parts of the world the English merchant does better than the German. Nothing could be worse for the future of our emigration and colonisation than the adoption of the German protective system by our Government. It is important to observe that the type of Imperial expansion followed by Russia, France and Germany involves the maintenance of huge armies. England and America manage very well with navies only. Their armies are quite insignificant compared with those of the great Powers. England with 11 million square miles of territory and 400 million subjects to defend until very lately only had a standing army of 100,000 men, while France with not one-tenth of the territory which Engiand has possesses an army 6 times the size of that of Great Britain. America with its 70 million people only finds it necessary to possess an army of 65,000 men. It is generally thought that the chief object of keeping such large standing armies is the acquisition of new territory when opportunity offers. The action of Russia and Germany leaves no doubt on this point. Even France, whose population is decreasing, still keeps up her huge army and never loses a chance of adding to her foreign possessions. England's acquisition of the Transvaal was not brought about in the same way as the arbitrary seizures perpetrated by Germany and Russia, being the result of a series of events of a peculiar kind. The State interference and State control practised by certain European countries should be avoided by us. Individualism and free competition are essential to rapid progress and the full development of man's faculties. Though as a nation we have grown accustomed to rely on the State for everything, there is nothing to prevent our adopting the opposite principle, and as a matter of fact our future success depends entirely on whether individualism prevails amomg us or not. As yet we have reaped no benefit from the possession of Formosa nor from the ports that were thrown open to us as a result of the China-Japan war, simply because as a nation we have not taken to colonisation. The State can do nothing in this matter unless it is backed by the nation.* For colonisation we need a navy only. Our army may be reduced considerally and still suffice for home purposes. The possession of a strong navy is a matter of life or death to us. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is only a temporary arrangement after all and should not be allowed to interfere with our permanent policy as a Sea Power. Besides, England only promises help when we are attacked by more than two Powers.

* * *

It would seem from published statistics that the Japanese are shorter lived than foreigners. On this account some foreign Insurance Companies have, we believe, charged higher rates for Japanese, but other Companies, it is reported, make no difference between Japanese and Europeans or Americans. We gather these particulars from the *Asahi Shimbun*, which has recently called attention to the subject in the following terms. With the growth of Life Insurance business it is most important that Japanese and foreign companies alike should possess reliable statistics as to the amount of mortality there is in Japan compared to other countries. The present head of the Daiichi Seimei Sōgo (和洋) Hoken Kaisha (The First Combined Life Insurance Company), Mr. Yano Tsunetarō, an acknowledged expert in insurance mattters, has compiled a most valuable table showing the rate of Japanese mortality during 8 years dating from 1892 at ages ranging from 15 to 101. As the statistics are based on official records of a thoroughly trustworthy character, for the information of foreigners generally we transcribe them here:—

Ages.	No. of the Survivors.	No. of Deaths.
15	100,000	538
16	99,462	596
17	98,866	658
18	98,208	719
19	97,489	772
20	96,717	812
21	95,905	858
22	95,067	850
23	94,217	850
24	94,467	843
25	92,524	833
26	91,691	821
27	90,870	808
28	90,062	797
29	89,265	786
30	88,479	778
31	87,701	771
32	86,930	768
33	86,162	767
34	85,395	772
35	84,623	783
36	83,840	798
37	83,042	820
38	82,222	847
39	81,375	877
40	80,498	910
41	79,588	944
42	78,644	978
43	77,666	1,013
44	76,653	1,050
45	75,603	1,090
46	74,513	1,135
47	73,378	1,184
48	72,194	1,240
49	70,954	1,295
50	69,656	1,360
51	68,296	1,423
52	66,873	1,485
53	65,388	1,548
54	63,840	1,609
55	62,231	1,672
56	60,559	1,735
57	58,824	1,801
58	57,023	1,867
59	55,156	1,935
60	53,221	2,002
61	51,219	2,067
62	49,152	2,133
63	47,019	2,196
64	44,823	2,258

* It is the opinion of a good many Japanese that the tendency here complained of is largely the result of the educational system followed. which attaches more importance to reasoning than to facts. The text-books that encourage logic-chopping should be forbidden. Disputatious lads of 12 are the product of the educational methods hitherto followed in this country, say these critics.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* Germany is to a certain extent suffering from the same difficulty as Japan. For every German that settles in a German colony there are three or four who go to English Colonies or to the United States, that is to say, the German State is not backed by the nation as a whole in respect of colonisation and therefore is not able so far to made a thorough success of colonisation.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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Ages.	No. of the Survivors.	No. of Deaths.
65	42,565	2,317
66	40,248	2,371
67	37,877	2,420
68	35,457	2,459
69	32,998	2,485
70	30,513	2,495
71	28,018	2,487
72	25,531	2,458
73	23,073	2,409
74	20,664	2,337
75	18,327	2,247
76	16,080	2,132
77	13,948	2,000
78	11,948	1,851
79	10,097	1,684
80	8,413	1,506
81	6,907	1,321
82	5,586	1,135
83	4,451	957
84	3,494	793
85	2,701	645
86	2,056	518
87	1,538	409
88	1,129	318
89	811	242
90	569	181
91	388	131
92	257	93
93	164	63
94	101	41
95	60	26
96	34	16
97	18	9
98	9	5
99	4	2
100	2	1
101	1	1

It will be seen by the above table that between the years of 20 and 23 there is comparatively great mortality. What is the reason of this? Mortality again takes a leap up at about the age of 40. The cause of this is not apparent.

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To the *Tōkyō Kyōiku Jihō* Dr. Kitazato Shibasaburō supplies the following information respecting the amount of lung disease there is in Japan. In reference to the prevalence of lung diseases in Europe, the proportion of those who die from this cause amounts to about $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{7}$ of the total number of deaths. In Japan in 1899 the total number of deaths was 920,380, out of these those that died of diseases affecting the lungs or respiratory organs was 184,488; of these 75,796 were pronounced cases of lung disease. In 1900 the total number of deaths was 910,517 (9,863 less than the year before) yet the number of the number of those who died of respiratory or pulmonary complaints was 190,844, pronounced pulmonary cases numbering 78,972. It cannot be said that our statistics are quite so accurate as those collected in European countries where post mortem examinations are more frequent than they are here; so that it is possible that deaths ascribed to other causes may occasionally have originated with weak lungs, but at any rate we may say that every year some 80,000 persons succumb to pulmonary disease, and some 190,000 to complaints of the respiratory organs. Investigations made in the army; show that in 1895 out of every 1,000 men 24 died of lung disease. In 1900 the number went up to 45 in 1,000. It is still worse in the navy where 3 or 4 years ago the deaths from lung disease amounted to as many as 100 in every 1,000 men. The Kaigunshō has given great attention to this matter, and as a result the number has decreased to about 70. But the fact remains that lung disease is alarmingly prevalent among us.

AERIAL PHENOMENA.

Several observers have affirmed that on Monday evening at a time variously fixed at from 7.15 to 7.30 p.m. a meteorite descended somewhere between Yokohama and Kamakura. The visitor seems to have come from the north and, passing over or near Yokohama, to have struck the earth near Zushi.

Another matter of observation has been the extraordinary brilliancy of the sunsets for two or three days past. People in Yokohama glancing westward long after the sun has left the horizon, have been led to conclude that large fires raged in that direction.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Great is the industry and fertile is the imagination of Guy Boothby, the English novelist. In less than eight years he has published some twenty-six books, the majority of which have achieved more than ordinary success. Mr. Boothby is a South Australian by birth and is thirty-five years of age.

The appraiser's report on the estate of Paul Liecester Ford, the author, who was murdered by his brother Malcolm on May 8 last, has been filed in the Surrogate's office, New York. The gross personalty is $214,691, the larger part of which will go to his child, Lesta Ford, who was born a month after her father's death.

George Brandes, the well-known Danish writer, gives an interesting account of a visit recently paid by him to Ibsen. The "recluse of Norway" has sensibly aged, and, as the result of a late illness, walks with difficulty. But his mind is as youthful and vigorous as ever. He has grown less sombre and severe, and his kindliness, so sternly repressed for many years, has become more marked.

Professor Knight has prepared reminiscences of "Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen," who have been distinguished on their century's record-roll in various ways. He includes the men whom he has known personally, and inserts only what has not hitherto been said about them, except in quarters where few are likely to see it. The list of names opens with Thomas Chalmers, Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, 1780-1847, and ends with the late Lord Rutherfurd Clark.

It is reported from Wiesbaden that plays which can be witnessed by young ladies without any offence will be advertised on white posters, and those suitable for older people on red posters. People are cautioned—"cautioned" is distinctly good—that red posters will not mean that there is anything objectionable in a piece, but that the subject of it will be somewhat freer than the other. Why not carry this principle further? Blue, green, yellow and black posters, also have their possibilities.

The U.S. Secretary far War has been disposing of the tons of useless documents which have been accumulating for twenty-five years. All this was offered to the highest bidder, and the large price of 4*s.* 8*d.* a hundred pounds was bid. The successful bidder is the dealer who had the contract with the department for the purchase of the waste paper which accumulates daily, but for this he only pays 1*s.* 3*d.* a hundred pounds. Why the old paper should be worth so much more, remarks *Geyer's Stationer*, is puzzling.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a novel by Madame Tosti, wife of the well known song-writer. It is entitled "The Heart of Ruby" and it is the autobiography, told in a diary, of a French girl who after being brought up in luxury is cast adrift on the world, and becomes a circus rider. She attains great notoriety and at the zenith of her fame discovers an old lover whom she had thought dead; but the lover proves unfaithful and the story ends in a tragedy.

Booth Tarkington and Winston Churchill, two famous candidates for political honours, were both elected to office on November 4. Mr. Tarkington wins his seat in the Indiana legislature, and Mr. Churchill will help represent New Hampshire in the state legislature. "As the days of the modern historical romance are already numbered," comments the Chicago *Tribune*, in facetious vein, "Messrs. Churchill and Turkington are to be congratulated upon their good luck in selecting a new field of labour and meeting with success therein.

A good example of modern journalistic enterprise is afforded by a novel scheme just announced by the "Wide World Magazine." This journal has despatched a special commissioner to Spain to travel right through that most romantic of countries as an amateur tramp. The tramp knows not a word of the language, and carries no outfit beyond a camera and a revolver. It will be seen that the trip opens up all sorts of exciting possibilities. The tramp's account of his experiences—which have already proved distinctly eventful—will be published in the "Wide World" month by month.

The success gained by Messrs. George Newnes' "Thin Paper" editions of such classics as Burns, Shelley, Keats, &c., is not to be wondered at, for they could not well beaten with regard to beauty, convenience, or economy. The type of each elegant and compact volume is large and clear, and the limp leather binding remarkably attractive whilst the photogravure frontispieces and title pages are printed on Japanese vellum from drawings by Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan and Mr. A. Garth Jones. The artistic end papers also merit mention, and, on the whole, the dainty volumes are equally suitable for the library and the boudoir.

A new volume in Mr. Unwin's Colonial Library is a novel entitled "A Lady's Honour" by Bass Blake. The book is a romance of the times of Marlborough, and the scene is laid partly in England and partly in the Low Countries. The hero is a country-bred young man of good family who falls in love with his cousin before ever he sees her. When his father has been murdered by some unknown hand, the thought of meeting her in Brussels takes him out to the wars of the great Duke of Marlborough. Cathcart, his handsome, dissolute comrade, likewise falls in love with the lady and resolves to win her but shamefully. The hero has his work cut out to save his wilful cousin from the desperate wiles of his rival, and hairsbreadth are the adventures in which the three take part.

As may be supposed, the late Mr. Henty had many correspondentss. He had letters from boy admirers all over the world, but still more from girls, and especially American girls, asking for his autograph and offering criticisms of his books. Some of the letters were very cute. In a story of the Peninsular War he made two boys disguise themselves by staining their faces with iodine. Shortly after the book was published, he received a letter from a boy who said he was a chemist's assistant, stating that while that special incident was represented as taking place in 1808, iodine was not discovered until 1811—three years after! Mr. Henty in his stories never touched on the love interest. Once he made a boy of twelve kiss a little girl of eleven, and he received a very indignant letter from a Dissenting minister.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has fallen foul of Mr. Elliot Stock's opinion to the effect that the novel is not likely to die yet awhile. The well-known publisher and bookseller is an expert, and we quite agree with the view he takes. But, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "when we remember how other forms of literature, for example, the stilted plays of the Augustan age, or the albums of the beginning of the last century, had their doom and their ending, we see no reason to suppose that the novel will be exempt from the common fate." The answer to this, we think, is that the forms of literature alluded to were all round very bad indeed, and this can by no means be said of the fiction of to-day, in spite of what the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls "its gross and absurd bulk." We have good writers enough to keep fiction from the speedy decease predicted for it in some quarters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEGURO LEPERS' HOME.

To the Editor of the Japan Mail."

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the public, through the columns of your paper, our Lepers Home, situated near Meguro, a suburb of Tokyo. It was founded and has been sustained thus far almost entirely from gifts and contributions from abroad; but as the applicants are increasing we feel that there may be many here in Japan, who if they knew of this institution, would gladly lend a helping hand, towards making the lives of those who practically are outcasts in our midst more comfortable. This is a Christian home, (undenominational), under the auspices of the *Kōzensha* (a philanthropic society in Tokyo.)

Dr. Kitazato, Japan's famous bacteriologist, gives

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treatment to our patients gratuitously; so if any place could hold out a hope of recovery it is this "Ihaiin" (Lepers Home) under Dr. Kitazato's constant investigation: with happy comfortable surroundings and with the consolation that our blessed religion affords. Contributions of money, good reading matter, such as historical novels, biography, etc., as well as religious literature will be thankfully received (in the Japanese language only.)

We want to start a reading room for our forty patients, which have lawyers, chu-gakko teachers, ex-officials, children under fifteen, among their number. Suitable reading matter in the dark cold days of winter when they are shut in, would bring many hours of sweet forgetfulness of their wretched condition.

A few games for the children would bring joy at this Christmas time even in the Lepers' House. Any one desiring information as to putting patients in the Home, or wishing to contribute, can do so by addressing the Superintendents, Mr. Otsuka, 956 Ebara gori, Shimo, Meguro, or Rev. Shinowara, 27 Tsukiji.

Thanking you in advance, I am sincerely yours,

MRS. J. K. McCAULEY.
(Member of Executive Committee).

17, Tsukiji, Dec., 17, 1902.

AUTOMATIC-PISTOLS!

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir;—I have read with interest the letter that appeared in to-day's *Mail* under the above heading, and the account of the trials that subsequently led to the adoption of the Borchardt Pistol by the Swiss Government.

From Swiss papers that have come under my observation during the year it seems however that "la Suisse qui a toujours marché en tête du progrès en ce qui concerne les armes de guerre" has not been very fortunate in introducing the above mentioned automatic arm. Appended I take pleasure in handing you a translation of an article that appeared in the *Buendner Tagblatt* on the 6th May, 1902, hoping it will give your readers material to form a judgment on this subject.

Thanking you in anticipation, I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,

X.

Tokyo, December 17th, 1902.

The Swiss Self-loading Pistol M/1900.

The serious accident which occurred on the 20th. of April on the shooting-place at Wattwil and which must be attributed solely and entirely to the faulty construction of the new ordinance pistol M/1900 directs public attention to this piece in the armament of our army.

The pistol came triumphant in May, 1900, out of a so-called competition and the semi-official pens did not know how to praise sufficiently the wonderful kind of thing they had acquired. At this competition in Thun other systems were represented, of which several were at least as good as that exhibited by Messrs. Borchardt and Lueger, but it appears that the Commission wished from the first to select only this latter. At any rate "Kaisertreu" writes in his work "Die prinzipiellen Eigenschaften der automatischen Feurwaffen (page 54) (Vienna 1902):—"I learn from quite reliable sources in Switzerland that the Swiss Rifle Commission let the Roth system have the most flattering recognition imaginable; since however the taste of the Commission led them—to take the principles of loading for example—to only adopt an automatic pistol with the Lee magazine, so must their choice have in any case fallen on the Borchardt system."

This accident in Wattwil is principally attributed to the fact that the pistol M/1900 has no hammer. Indeed according to the statement of the inventors this is even claimed as an advantage of the weapon. They also assert in their advertising pamphlets that no hammer is any longer found on modern fire-arms in general. With regard to rifles this may be the case, but not with regard to pistols. Of the latter the Belgian Ordinance Model Browning is constructed without a hammer. And this hammerless pistol has already caused bloody sacrifices.

As far back as November, 1900, the "*International Review of the Army and Navy*" said:—The pistol has no hammer, this must be regarded as a defect for it is not possible to know at once if the weapon is on the cock or not. This arrangement has led to the addition of an automatic catch which, fixed on the handle of the pistol, effects the stopping of the lock as soon as the hand releases the weapon. An automatic catch is always a doubtful affair and can never replace the old triggerstop. But the federate commission which had to examine the competing recoil-loaders has acknowledged this fact while they have invited the makers of the Borchardt-Lueger pistol to fix a second catch to the weapon. This is a lever-catch which on its side again releases the automatic catch from the pressure of the hand holding the weapon. The construction of the pistol has not gained therefrom in simplicity."

They are convinced nevertheless in responsible quarters that only this pistol is a complete work of art and a serviceable weapon in war. It is said, and the truth of the report may be depended upon, that all the papers of the commission were given to the Dutch Rifle Commission. Perhaps this was done in order to lead to the adoption of the Borchardt-Lueger Pistol in Holland, perhaps not. In any case the proceedings would be calculated to prejudice the interests of other inventors.

The fact that the pistol model 1900 is without a hammer is not its only drawback. It happens very often that the lock does not shut; a failure to go off is therefore the natural consequence. This failure is easily explained. The mainspring must be rebent at the end of the forward motion of the lock. If the weapon is once allowed to get rusty in certain places serious derangements in its working might happen. The pistol can, however, also discharge a shot without that straightening of the knee-joint which ensures safe locking fully taking place. The advertising pamphlet of the inventor admits this indirectly and several practical people are also well aware of this fact. They extricate themselves from the difficulty by beating "automatically" with the left hand on the knee-joint in order to stretch it.

The oft-mentioned automatic catch requires that the firer holds the handle of the weapon in a certain manner and presses it strongly. If he does not do this the shot does not go off. Whether he remembers "automatically" the peculiar manner of holding the pistol when in the agitation of a hand-to-hand fight is nowhere certified. Should however the comparatively weak shoulder of the firing pin break, the shot will go off in spite of the automatic catch; this should make it quite clear that the firer as well as those around him is in constant danger. The arrangement of the magazine with regard to the method of filling is quite old-fashioned. It is really incomprehensible how the commission at the time could be inspired after they had seen the excellence of the charging system in our rifle.

It may finally be added that the pistol with all its many springs, parts, etc., is much too complicated and put together with too little constructive talent to claim to be really complete. In the endeavour to give the army something new which had not been adopted by other armies the examinations of the "Self-loading Pistols" have been conducted too hurriedly and a pistol has been adopted which in every respect must be regarded as not serviceable in war.

The first victim of the "Para Bellum" Pistol rests in his cold grave. It is to be hoped that no more will follow him before it has been decided to discard this arm which owes its only renown to flaring advertisements, and to replace it by a really serviceable system.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir.—Public attention having been recently drawn to the Race Club and its management through the medium of your columns, and interest being doubtless keenly alive to the subject, the present seems an opportune moment to ventilate a kindred matter that has been on my mind for a long time.

I allude to the practice during the training season of walking strings of race horses, many of them more or less "bobbery" animals, along the Bluff high road to the imminent danger of passers-by. The road, as is well known, is narrow, devoid of sidewalks, and without a harbour of refuge of any kind, unless perhaps a friendly gateway. It is certainly due more to good luck than good guiding that a serious accident has not long since happened to some foreign child, or possibly grown-up person, and we know as a fact that a Japanese child was kicked and nearly killed not far from Jackson's hill last year. Why the recognised authorities for the protection of the public, whom I take to be the police, allow the dangerous practice to continue has always been a puzzle to me, especially as I happen to know that the matter was represented strongly to the Head of the Police Department more than a year ago, without, however, any steps being taken to stop it. We know that official circles move slowly and I refer to the matter thus early so that the necessary rules and regulations may be issued for the prevention of the grievance complained of in time to have it stopped before next training season comes on. I feel quite sure if Governor Sufu's attention is once called to the objectionable, because dangerous, practice, that he will soon find a way of stopping it, and if a round-robin to endorse and strengthen my complaint were started I am equally sure that it would be signed by practically every Bluff resident, except possibly the owners of race horses. Nor would it be any great hardship to them because I judge that a man who is wealthy enough to indulge in a racing stable ought to be able to afford to have that Stable in the neighbourhood of the Race-course, or at all events out of the Bluff and Settlement, so as to do away with the practice of which I, in common with so many of my fellow residents, have to complain.

Thanking you for giving publicity to this letter.

Yours, &c., PREVENTION.

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—At the end of your article on "The Political Situation" in to-day's *Japan Mail* you ascribe to the Catholic Church the fine doctrine, "The end justifies the means." Against that statement I do most emphatically protest. I was always taught just the reverse, viz. that both the end and the means must be good, that *non sunt facienda mala ut eveniant bona*. The ignorant or the malicious have, I know, made use of the Machiavelian motto against the Catholic Church, but you, Mr. Editor, ought certainly to know better. It is just as true as the belief that Catholic Priests have horns and the Pope is cloven footed, as has been and perhaps is still taught to children in enlightened England. The very stupidity of the doctrine "the end justifies the means" should have put you on your guard against attributing it so lightly to Catholics, who are after all sensible people.

I have here about 500 volumes on Theology, Philosophy, Morals, etc., all of which are at your disposal. If in any of them you find anything in support of the so-called Catholic doctrine, then you will be entitled to a *merle blanc*.

I remain, sir, yours truly, A. PETTIER.

Yokohama, December 19th, 1902.

Décembre 20, 1902.

Monsieur Le Redacteur,

Veuillez me permittre un mot à propos d'une pointe que je trouve dans votre journal au sujet de la doctrine catholiques.

Le principe "la fin justifie les moyens" est malheureusement trop souvent appliqué par gens et nations du toute religion ou sans religions; mais on enseignes dans toutes les écoles catholiques depuis des siécles un principe tout contraire: non facienda sunt mala ut eveniant bona. Loin de moi la pensée que l'église catholique ait le monopol de ce dernier principe. Je souhaite simplement qu'il soit appliqué plus souvent et par plus de gens.

Recevez, Monsieur Le Redacteur, mes salutations.

UN CATHOLIQUE.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—On opening my window at 5.30 this a.m. I was surprised to see a light in the sky all around, especially bright over Kanagawa way. I knew it was too early for daybreak, and could not understand it. I have mentioned this fact to several others whose work causes them to be early risers, and they also had noticed it. I am told that when the last mail left Honolulu, one of the volcanoes on an adjacent island was very active. May this have anything to do with it, as the appearance of the sky was much the same as it was during the eruption of Krakatoa in the Sunda Straits some years ago? Can you give any explanation and have the meterological authorities in Tokyo noticed the matter at all?

Yours, etc. CURIOUS.

Yokohama, December 23rd, 1902.

[We have no explanation to offer our correspondent, but we notice an American journal of recent date says:—It will be remembered that for nearly two years after the volcanic explosion of the island of Krakatoa rosy sunsets were conspicuous phenomena throughout the northern hemisphere growing out of the distribution of volcanic dust through the earth's atmosphere around the globe. These rosy sunsets are again in evidence, and are doubtless due to the volcanic dust discharged this year into the earth's atmospheric envelope by the eruptive cones in Central America and the West Indies.—Ed *J.M.*]

ST. SOPHIA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I am sure that all readers of the *Mail* had great pleasure in the gracefully written story of Mrs. Wilson's Journey to Turkey. One point struck me, however, when I read what she had to say of the great desecrated "Church of the Eternal Wisdom," which was to ask why it was spoken of in the lecture as "San" Sophia? Why, indeed, should this Spanish form of the word "saint" be chosen for a lecture in English about an edifice commonly known as St. Sophia? It occurred to me then, also that not only might I not ask this question in your columns (by your favour) but also take the occasion to say a few words more definitely about the Church itself than the writer of the lecture could, owing to the need of speaking of many things.

In the first place then, the Church was not erected in honour of any "saint" but in honour of our Lord

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Himself, the Holy and Eternal Wisdom of God. We might compare the name St. Sophia, thus, to the form not uncommon in England of St. Saviour.

It was erected in the reign of Justinian, and under his direct and constant oversight. It took somewhat less than six years to complete, and, when consecrated on December 26th, A.D. 537, was so magnificent that the Emperor exclaimed, "Glory be to God, Who hath accounted me worthy of such a work :—I have conquered thee, O Solomon!"

Earthquakes, however, overthrew the eastern part of the Church, and Justinian began to repair it in the thirty-second year of his reign, raising the roof, and was so happy as to celebrate the second consecration from Christmas Eve to Epiphany in 561.

Thus the present beautiful building was completed, and displayed rich and varied colours in its fabric, porphyry, marble and jasper—pale, rosy, purple with silver flowers, green, veined red and white, black, dusky green. There were solid masses of gold, the floor was of marble, and the roof of the richest mosaic, crystal, precious stones and amber,—in the midst of the dome our Lord in Majesty, and in the spandrils, four great Cherubim, still plainly to be seen notwithstanding the defacing of the Turks. The doors are of bronze, carved in floriated crosses, and the wall between the doors of variegated marble adorned with richly wrought alabaster.

The great dome was called aerial by the Greeks, because its convexity corresponds to that of the sky. It rises from four massy piers or blocks of freestone braced with iron and soldered with lead. Four prodigious buttresses rise in the exterior to the spring of the dome, which rises to a height of an hundred and eighty feet from the pavement. The roof is made of pumicestone and Rhodian bricks: the stone being light enough to float on water, and the bricks being but one-sixth the weight of ordinary bricks. There are four original spectators and historians, Procopius, Paul in the Silentiary, Agathias, and Evagrius, besides a chain of later writers through the ages, so that the history of no great Christian church is better known.

We can only add that we hope the time will come, and come speedily, when once more it shall be used for its original purpose, Christian worship, and that the choir—now useless—shall be filled again with priests, and the glorious Triumphant Hymn shall again peal forth in rich and thrilling harmony.

Yours, etc. SACERDOS CATHOLICUS.

WRECK OF THE "ELINGAMITE."

A SURVIVOR'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The *Sydney Telegraph* of the 15th ult. gives from the narrative of a survivor from the wrecked steamer *Elingamite* who was brought to Auckland, N.Z., by H.M.S. *Penguin* the following particulars. As might have been expected, the survivors were found to be very weak and exhausted, but the reporters were able to obtain a connected story of their experience and sufferings.

Steven Rabone Neale, one of the motor men brought over by the Electric Tramway Company, was the most advanced towards recovery. He was sitting in an easy chair in a sheltered part of the main deck of the warship, while all the other survivors were in the "sick bay." Neale wore a very weather-beaten appearance, his face being very much tanned by exposure to the sun and salt spray, while his hands and feet were all swollen.

He said :—"I parted from my wife and child before I left the wreck. Assisting other women and children, I did my duty as a man, and am thankful now that they are safe. We left the wreck on Sunday night. Since then we had practically no food or water. There were 16 all told. We existed for four days and four nights on two apples—one eighth of an apple each, in fact. All I had was a sixteenth of an apple. There was a keg on board but it did not contain a drop of water. We kept it on the raft for three days, the stewardess using it to sit on until she was not able to sit up any longer. We then threw it overboard.

"The *Elingamite* struck between 10.30 and 11 on Sunday morning, and immediately began to sink. I was the last, bar Captain Attwood, to leave the sinking steamer. No one knows more about it than I do. A couple of foreigners caused some trouble in one boat. I helped to get the women and children into one of the boats, putting my wife and child in one. That was the hardest part of it all to have to go away and leave them. There were about eight of us on the raft when she first got away, but we picked up others and altogether we had nineteen. The purser's boat came up to us through the fog and took off three men, leaving us with 16. The purser's boat could take no more, being then very full. Wetherell was on the raft and acted like a real man. We made him captain of the raft. He remained in charge until he lost his memory for a short time on the morning before we were picked up. Then we had to take the command out of his hands.

"When the purser's boat came up I asked what we should do. He told us to try and get to the lee of the island. We then had one oar, and one scull, but only one rowlock. We improvised another out of a piece of rope. With these it was altogether impossible to make any headway, and to add to our misfortunes the scull broke in half. We had then only one oar and half an oar left to propel the unwieldly craft. What could we do with these. We soon lost sight of the purser's boat. We then saw another boat and besought their assistance, but they did not respond, though it seemed to me that they had room. We sighted the island several times and on one occasion passed it within 100 yards or 150 yards, but could not reach it. The raft was terribly overloaded with 18 men and one woman. The cylinders were more than half-awash, with the result that we were partly in the water. The raft was so low in the water and so heavily laden, that we were quite unable to propel it against the current, which ran very strong, and we could not cover the short distance between us and the shore. We drifted about all night, and when morning broke we were out of sight of land.

"That day (Monday) was a terrible one. We had two apples on the raft, but absolutely nothing else in the way of food, and there was not a drop of water. During the day we divided the first apple, keeping the other apple for future necessities. It was maddening for us, in a condition of imminent starvation, to remember that when in the vicinity of the wreck on Sunday, tons of fruit drifted past us, and we did not secure any more than two apples, expecting to reach land almost immediately. On Monday night, Mr. Dickson, one of the passengers, died from exhaustion. We kept his body on board until morning hoping to sight a boat or land. It was a fearful experience we went through that night. The weather was fair but foggy, and the sea moderately smooth, but there was a bit of a swell on. The night was very cold. We were terribly hungry, but the agonising thirst was even harder to endure. We strained our eyes through the fog, hoping against hope to to pick up a light.

"When morning dawned two more of our little band lay dead beside Mr. Dickson, one a man whose name I do not know, but who is connected with the steel trust, and another, with whose name I also am unfamiliar, but who told me that he lived in Auckland, and that his father owned a yacht. I took the coat worn by the man belonging to the trust and gave it to the fireman who had got off the wreck with nothing on his body but a singlet and trousers. I myself had only a shirt, coat, and trousers, but the rest were fairly well clad. We kept other articles of clothing belonging to all the bodies for the purposes of identification. There were three dead men on the aft, and Dickson's body was already in a state of putrefaction. There being no land or vessel in sight, it was decided to push the bodies overboard. Dickson had been a mate of mine. I could not bring myself to consign his body to the sea in such an unceremonious style, but pushed the other two bodies overboard. Someone else pushed Dickson's body into the sea. Our experiences on Tuesday were aggravated by a repetition of the sufferings we endured on the previous day. That day the desire for water was overpowering and some people on the raft began to drink salt water. Despite all that could be said of the terrible consequence that must ensue, it was very hard indeed to resist temptation, with the ocean all round us, and dying of thirst. Several times I had to shut my eyes and hide from my view the tempting sight.

"During Tuesday night we saw the light of a steamer, and raised as loud a shout as we could. They must have heard us, because they lowered a boat and put a masthead light in the bows, and pulled in our direction. The boat passed within 40 or 50 yards of us. Although we again shouted as loud as we could, they did not hear us, and went back to the steamer, which eventually disappeared, leaving us to our fate. After this occurrence one of the passengers who had been drinking salt water became insane, and jumped overboard. His Christian name was Herbert, but his surname I am not acquainted with. No attempt could be made to stop him going, because he went quickly overboard without giving the slightest inkling of his intention.

"Wednesday morning came in with our number reduced to 12. Before night it was destined to be further lessened. Most of the party had now become very despondent, but Wetherell did his best to cheer them up. I was like a hypocrite. I told them everything would be all right, that the Auckland people were not going to allow us to drift about there without doing everything in their power to rescue us. I told them also that Steve Neale (myself) was not going to die. We managed in this way to cheer up a little. During the day we divided our last apple evenly among 12, but it did not go far to stay the pangs of our hunger, as you may guess. I chewed and ate a handkerchief, which though not a very digestible morsel, for the moment somewhat alleviated the pangs of hunger. When we first got on the raft, which was a very small one, there was not sufficient room for all of us to lie down. We were sitting in all sorts of cramped positions, with our feet and portions of our bodies under water. The deck of the raft was actually under water, consequently we were never dry. To this fact I believe we owe our lives, our bodies acting as a sort of condenser and absorbing a little of the moisture. We could have found comparatively dry places on the cylinders of the raft, but there we would have been in imminent danger of being washed off. The raft was much lightened by the throwing over of the dead bodies, and consequently the deck rose slightly. Pretty, one of the passengers, became light-headed before nightfall, and ended his sufferings by jumping overboard and disappearing without a word. The same night we lost Muirhead, a passenger. I had noticed that he was becoming lightheaded, and spoke to him, saying we would be all right, that we were sure to be picked up, and to stick to it. He shook hands with me, and assured me he would. Ten minutes later I heard a faint voice saying from the water, 'I'm going.' I threw a lifebelt, which fell within a foot or two of his hand. He pushed it away. He was singing a tune as he drifted away to his death.

"On Thursday morning Miss M'Quirk, the stewardness, died in my arms from sheer exhaustion. She bore up very bravely, and was plucky till the last. Ellis, the second saloon steward, was the last to go. Four times I caught him attempting to drink salt water, and had great difficulty in preventing him from going the way of Muirhead. I had to hold him back several times. When he thought I was dozing he attempted to get the water. He died in my arms with his head on my breast. Soon after that his body was committed to the deep. Had he lived a few hours longer he would have been picked up alive, for a few hours later we were picked up.

"In the afternoon we sighted the *Penguin*. I was standing on the raft and saw her yards rise up over the sky line. I could see no smoke and thought it was a four-masted ship. I said to the others that she was a wool vessel. Wild hope throbbed within us, and when we found we were sighted and the vessel was making towards us our joy was unspeakable. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when our boat was picked up. I tell you this is like heaven aboard this ship after the terrible experiences we passed through. They were like what we read in fiction, but I never expected such adversity to fall to my lot. The horror of it will never pass from my memory, though I do not want to think of it. As the *Penguin* steamed up to us we were heartily cheered by her crew. All assembled on the deck to get a glimpse of us. Weak and exhausted as we were we raised a responsive cheer as the *Penguin* came level with us, which would have done no disgrace to eight hale, hearty men. The warship's whale boat was lowered from her side, some 30 yards away. The delight of the rescue put new life into us, but all were terribly weak and emaciated. Most of us managed to struggle to our feet and got into the whaleboat with the assistance of the sailors. Our delight was unbounded when we found in the boat, hot bovril and brandy. Anything so delicious we had never tasted in our lives. We were quickly transferred to the warship, where we were received with the greatest kindness. Nothing was left undone to secure our comfort and return to health. All through the experience was a terrible one, which few men have to go through, and none would desire.

THE CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING.

That such a peculiarly British institution as the Christmas plum-pudding should have a history reaching back only two centuries, seems beyond belief. It is true that Rabisha, in his "Whole Body of Cookery Dissected" (1675), gives a recipe for plum-pudding, but he does not connect it with the winter festival, so that references in the "Tatler," and in "Poor Robin's Almanac" (1750), give us, perhaps, our earliest dates. Yet there are reasons, based partly on analogy, and partly on the records of cookery, for the conviction that the pudding is of an ancient lineage. The analogical evidence is this: customs, of which the origin is popularly ascribed to comparatively modern times, are often found to have rude counterparts in far distant ages. Thus, there is a tradition that the pyramidal Christmas tree, with its toys and wax lights, was introduced by Martin Luther, but antiquaries affirm that the tree is a relic of Roman Saturnalia, carried to Teutonic homes by the conquering legions. It is even suggested that the object has some connection with the palm, bearing twelve shoots, symbolical, to the Egyptians, of the completed year. The mistletoe, again, takes us back to Scandinavian Eddas; the Christmas box is reminiscent of the rural festivals of the Romans; the Yule log sheds a reflection of the Teutonic feast of the winter solstice; the loving cup

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is the successor of the wassail-bowl; and waits and carol-singers have their pre-Norman representatives.

The annals of cookery supply stronger testimony of the probable antiquity of the dainty, for there are three known dishes, each of which may have been a forerunner. There is, first, the old English frumenty or furmety, made of clear wheat, "creed" or soaked in water, and cooked with milk, yolks of eggs, and dried fruits. Since, however, frumenty continues in favour, side by side with the more expensive delicacy, the way is open either to assume a common origin, or to look for the source of the pudding in some old, world dish now in disuse. In support of the latter conclusion, we have the fact that the ingredients of the pudding vary exceedingly. In Kent, wheat, carrots, and turnips, are sometimes used by the poorer classes in making plum-pudding. The same indifference to a typical recipe is known elsewhere, but the implied necessity of sugar, fruits, and spices is common. Whatever calling Englishmen may follow, and whereever they may find themselves—soldiers under the blazing sun of India, fishermen in Icelandic seas, sheep-farmers in the Queensland bush, or ranchers on the Western prairies—a Christmas pudding must be made, and the components of it tend to a similarity in aroma and flavour.

The second claimant for ancestry is the minced or "shred" pie, which, however, besides such sweet materials as currants, raisins, lemon peel, and spices, had a large admixture of eggs, tongue, ham, and other flesh meats. Meat apparently formed an essential part of the pie. Like frumenty, mince pies are still in vogue, so we turn to the third supposed source. This was the old English plum-porridge, or pottage, which, in Tudor times, always formed the first course of the Christmas dinner. Hence the allusion in the "Tatler," previously mentioned: "No man of the most rigid virtue gives offence by an excess in plum-pudding or plum-porridge, because they are the first parts of the dinner."

We get an earlier reference in "Sheppard's Epigrams," 1651, to "plomb-porridge," and Misson's "Travels in England" states that the English "also make a sort of soup with plums, which is not at all inferior to the pye (that is, minced pie) which is in their language called plum-porridge." The usual mode of preparing the delicacy was to make a broth of mutton or beef, thicken this with brown bread, and, after adding a mixture of raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace, and ginger, give the concoction a thorough boiling. Brand speaks enthusiastically of a "tureen of rich, luscious plum-porridge," which he enjoyed when dining at the chaplain's table at St. James's Palace, on Christmas Day, 1706. Those who are sufficiently curious to learn the contents of this porridge will find the recipe in Timbs's "Garland of the Year." Among the constituents are, 40lbs. of veal, 150 lemons and oranges, six dozen each of sack, sherry, and old hock, besides huge quantities of fruits and spices. In 1791, a Mrs. Frazer, who is strangely described as the "sole teacher of the art of cookery in Edinburgh," gave modes of preparing both the porridge and pudding. A generation later, in 1823, we find Harriet Dunn, "of the Boulevard," gaining a high reputation in Paris for her plum-puddings, but her wares, owing to French prejudices, were bought only by English residents.

"The Frenchman," we read, "will dress like an Englishmen, swear like an Englishman, and get drunk like an Englishman; but if you would offend him for ever, compel him to eat plum-pudding." Other times, other manners. Yet Louis XVIII., as if to show disdain for national narrowness, always had plum pudding on his table on Christmas Day. Incidentally, one recalls the Puritan antipathy to this kind of fare, in this case, of course, on religious grounds. Macaulay speaks of the "horror which the sectaries felt for cards, Christmas ale, plum-pudding, mince-pies, and dancing bears." The feeling was thus satirised in Needham's "History of the Rebellion":—

> "All plums the prophet's sons deny,
> And spice broths are too hot;
> Treason's in a December pie,
> And death within the pot."

Consequently, when Sir Roger de Coverley saw a dissenter eat pudding on Christmas Day he thought there was some hope for him. Reverting to French ideas, a comical story bearing on the subject is given in the *Times* for November 20, 1801. An English gentleman, being unable to obtain a real English plum-pudding in Paris, ordered an apothecary to compound one in a mortar, weighing everything with scrupulous precision. The recipe was given in medical Latin, the quantities were indicated in troy weight, and the whole was signed with the name of the celebrated John Hunter. The apothecary was obedient but puzzled himself to know whether the mixture was for a wound or a disease, and whether he should bottle it or spread it upon leather. A professional brother, coming into the shop, pronounced decidedly that the prescription "was not a Cataplasm, but a Remede, which he had frequently administered in cases of Lock-jaw. The Pudding was therefore ticketed Enema," and the apothecary at once carried off the preparation to the patient personally.

Quite as amusing is the story of the French king, who, wishing to present the French ambassador with a Christmas pudding, as a great compliment, got a recipe for the purpose. His injunction to the cook concerning the weights of the ingredients, the size of the copper, the amount of water, and the time of boiling, were carried out rigorously, but, to the utter astonishment—politely unexpressed—of the ambassador, the wonderful mixture was served as a thick soup. The cloth had been forgotten; unconsciously the cook had reproduced the older plum-porridge. The pudding and porridge, indeed, have always been mysteries to foreigners. Sir Thomas Roe, speaking of the Venetian Statutes of 1626, remarks that they principally regard the English, "whom they thincke so inamored with plum-porredge, cakes, and pies, as they will with currents swallow any thing." Be this true, or not, the Christmas delicacy is dear to English people. It is connected with the choicest traditions. It is embodied in our literature, recalling the essays of Howitt, Lamb, and Washington Irving; the "Christmas Carol" and "Silas Marner"; Dr. Johnson eating his Christmas fare in company with the faithful Boswell, and Sir Roger de Coverley sending out seasonable gifts to his tenants and neighbours.

REGINALD ON CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

I wish it to be distinctly understood (said Reginald) that I don't want a "Coronation" Prayer-book as a Christmas present. The fact cannot be too widely known.

There ought (he continued) to be technical education classes on the science of present-giving. No one seems to have the faintest notion of what anyone else wants, and the prevalent ideas on the subject are not creditable to a civilised community.

There is, for instance, the female relative in the country who "knows a tie is always useful," and sends you some spotted horror that you could only wear in secret or in Tottenham Court-road. It *might* have been useful had she kept it to tie up currant bushes with, when it would have served the double purpose of supporting the branches and frightening away the birds—for it is an admitted fact that the ordinary tomtit of commerce has a sounder æsthetic taste than the average female relative in the country.

Then there are aunts. They are always a difficult class to deal with in the matter of presents. The trouble is that one never catches them really young enough. By the time one has educated them to an appreciation of the fact that one does not wear red woollen mittens in the West End they die or quarrel with the family, or do something equally inconsiderate. That is why the supply of trained aunts is always so precarious.

There is my Aunt Agatha, *par exemple*, who sent me a pair of gloves last Christmas, and even got so far as to choose a kind that was being worn and had the correct number of buttons. But—*they were nines!* I sent them to a boy whom I hated intimately; he didn't wear them, of course, but he could have—that was where the bitterness of death came in. It was nearly as consoling as sending white flowers to his funeral. Of course I wrote and told my aunt that they were the one thing that had been wanting to make existence blossom like a rose; I am afraid she thought me frivolous—she comes from the North, where they live in the fear of Heaven and the Earl of Durham. (Reginald affects an exhaustive knowledge of things political, which furnishes an excellent excuse for not discussing them.) Aunts with a dash of foreign extraction in them are the most satisfactory in the way of understanding these things, but if you can't choose your aunt it is wisest in the long run to choose the present and send her the bill.

Even friends of one's own set, who might be expected to know better, have curious delusions on the subject. I am *not* collecting copies of the cheaper editions of Omar Khayyam. I gave the last four that I received to the lift-boy, and I like to think of him reading them, with Fitzgerald's notes, to his aged mother. Lift-boys always have aged mothers; shows such nice feeling on their part, I think.

Personally I can't see where the difficulty in choosing suitable presents lies. No boy who had brought himself up properly could fail to appreciate one of those decorative bottles of liqueurs that are so reverently staged in Morel's window—and it wouldn't in the least matter if one did get duplicates. And there would always be the supreme moment of dreadful uncertainty whether it was *creme de menthe* or Chartreuse—like the expectant thrill on seeing your partner's hand turned up at bridge. People may say what they like about the decay of Christianity; the religious system that produced green Chartreuse can never really die.

And then, of course, there are liqueur glasses and crystallised fruits and tapestry curtains and heaps of other necessaries of life that make really sensible presents—not to speak of luxuries, such as having one's bills paid or getting something quite sweet in the way of jewellery. Unlike the alleged Good Woman of the Bible, I'm not above rubies. When found, by the way, she must have been rather a problem at Christmas time; nothing short of a blank cheque would have fitted the situation. Perhaps it's as well that she's died out.

The great charm about me, concluded Reginald, is that I am so easily pleased. But I draw the line at a Coronation Prayerbook. SAKI.

GERMAN FIR TREES.

The first sight, almost, which welcomed me to Germany was a fine timber skeleton house, just finished by the carpenters and waiting for its brick and mortar, and on its gable a gallantly beribboned little fir tree. A carpenter's tree like this had been the object of my longing when a child; fancy if one could have one (off a roof, of course) for one's *very own*! Something of this longing after the unattainable, heightened, perhaps, by the recollections of radiant German Christmases and their mysterious, resin-scented preparations, seems to awaken in me at the thought of distant views of German fir woods. There was, for instance, a certain hill covered with fir woods which tantalised me lately at the time I stayed at that old castle of the Hapsburgs. Below, and within easy reach, were wonderful forests of beech, just touched with yellow, and sweeping with their silky skirts the dewy emerald grass; orchards moreover, garlanded and festooned with rosy apples; but what I wanted was the fir-clad hill. It lay back behind lower grassy slopes, very far and very high up: a dark, soft mass; and in its midst, making the tall trees stand out like a ragged mane, a great clearing, wide and vivid green. Day after day I walked up and down the lime-tree terrace by the *Rittersaal*, looking down from the rocky castle hill; and every time, day after day, my eyes were drawn by that unattainable forest. Such are the fir woods which beckon and murmur and draw one along all through German poetry, good, bad, and indifferent, from Walther von der Vogelweide to Heine.

For the woods (we have no word which really renders the meaning of that great singular *Der Wald*). Woods are more intimately connected with the life of Germany than with that of other countries. Even apart from the enormous proportion of forestland which strikes one if, for instance, one happens to cross Germany from north-west to south-east, from Holland to Venetia, the woods are much nearer than in other countries (I count Switzerland and Tyrol as being German) to the haunts of men. In the centre and the south, at least, the forests actually surround the towns, holding their bit of valley, their fields and meadows, enclosed in their unchanging, evergreen mystery. So that the natural, almost the only, walk is into the forest, which thus becomes associated with all holiday-making, with rest from work and small amusing adventures. It is from the *Wald* that the bands of citizens and apprentices are returning, and with Faust and Wagner behind, escorted by the eerie, circling poodle, through the spring twilight. That scene came vividly home to me, and seemed almost present, one Sunday that I had descended from the old castle: people from the little town were going to and from the woods, whole families; and deep in the green depths a lot of well-dressed children were playing shrilly. For the woods are the playground, real or imaginary, of the Teuton child—much as the sand and shingle are of the children of other countries, and, alas! as gravelled gardens with Punch and Judy are of other children still. They are the scene of escapade of bigger boys, instead of the river to fish in as in England or France, or the hillside with atrocious fowling-huts as in Italy. And have we not all seen the portly, spectacled German burgher, adorned with forest-green braid and little falcon's feather, bringing a woodland quality, an echo of *Freischütz* horns, even on to tramcars and into museums? Let us not laugh—far from it. It merely means that the woods have rooted in the German heart and that they sprout and sough in every line of German poetry and every bar of German music. But it is the essential quality of the German woods not to show traces of this commerce with man. No other places exist so wholly for themselves, so lonely, so different from human things. I am not thinking of great forests, really remote—say, of the Tyrol, fragrant wildernesses of fir and larch, where every clearing lets in the view of the great blue, jagged mountains veined with snow or veiled with vapours. The fir woods I am thinking of are, as I said, those surrounding towns, and from whose depths the wild men, petticoated and crowned with leaves and carrying leafy clubs, had but a very little walk to go when sitting for their portrait on coat-of-

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arms or sign of hostelry. For instance, the woods round about Eisenach, under the Wartburg. I saw them first, a hurried glimpse, before going to my inn on a clear autumn day, the frost just melted on the grass and on the yellow bushes; but I brought back an impression of infinite silence and remoteness, of a valley, far, far away, bright green meadows tipped with crocus, and steep slopes of dense black fir. The next day I had more time, but did not need to go much further. For sitting on the dry, brown, needle-covered ground I had my fill of woodland stillness. The high masts of the firs, with their bannerlike boughs, are so close together as to make a concentrated light—a light quite special, meaning enclosure, almost sanctuary, in which all colour—the rose of the beechmast, the green of the moss in patches and ridges—takes a solemn vividness. Further along there was a little plantation of beech saplings, growing in high shafts with bunches of pale, yellowing leaves against the gaps of white, watery sky, and round them the firs once more, motionless, unruffled, though there ran through them a sough as of the distant sea, gathering at times to a deep sound—a sound ubiquitous, mysterious, and baffling, like those paths which one's eye makes everywhere between the tree-trunks. By the side of that Eisenach forest what a poor piece of cardboard operatic romance was not the Wartburg! The poetry of Germany was not in it and its Minnesingers, genuine or spurious, but in the fir-trees below.

But there are fir woods more lyric still, and in a neighbourhood so profaned by mankind that I dare not whisper its name for fear of making you incredulous. Suffice it that, not a mile off, people sit by the hundred, on blue and red wicker chairs, chattering, while a band brays and clashes in front and electric trams clatter and shriek all round. But the woods know nothing of it. They have precipitous, downhill places, very dark, where one sees only the great grey boles and hillocks, where the pennons, the masts, and rigging of the firs stand black against the sky; and little valleys with old, isolated trees grown immense, and stumps and tiny sprouting things deep in the moss and bilberry; clearings with stacked-up wood, filling the warm air with delicious aromatic scent. And, most delightful of all, hollows packed with bright green saplings, making one understand the adjective spruce, each shooting up to its little green cross, extending its stiff little branches halfway up, and letting the lowest boughs barely touch the grass, like the brocade farthingale of some baby princess. For these plantations of saplings bring the delightful thought of what these vivid green, symmetrical, erect, and cheerful little trees have each and all a chance of becoming—Christmas trees like those I can see with my mind's eye in the market-place at W—, things one intrigued as a child to go near when taken a walk, and about which, while dragged along by the impatient nurse, one wondered what size, indeed *which*, among those green, stiff, varnished-looking trees, would *be one's own*. It is good to think of such Christmas trees of the past and the future. It is good also to think that if the little sapling does not end in such radiant premature death, it may grow into one of the solemn pennoned troopers of that great forest army; or grow into the mast of a great ship, helping to mimic a forest in the docks; or be cut into children's toys, horses with arched necks or dolls with apple cheeks; or, again, form part of the carpenter's scaffolding for a house, maybe covered with paper bouquets and streamers, and planted triumphantly on the gable of the half-finished building.

And here I must pause. For singing the praises of fir-trees (as of friends, lovers, and native place) is a pleasure by no means always communicated to the listener and therefore to be gratified only at intervals and by insidious methods. Let me but note that the last of these Teutonic be-ribboned carpenters' trees which greeted my sight six weeks ago while crossing Switzerland, was near the station of Olten, and on the top, alas! of the iron boiler of a new factory of imitation *Sunlight* Soap! But close behind was a bend of the Aar, glass green, brimful, majestic, with its fringe of russet scrub and sedge; and the Christmas tree, from the top of its boiler, can talk with the great river about the great woods.—*Vernon Lee.*

CHRISTMAS FURMITY.

Washington Irving, in his description of Christmas at Bracebridge Hall, relates, as may be remembered by those who still read and enjoy that pleasant picture of an old English Yule-tide, how Squire Bracebridge on the night of his visitor's arrival "made his supper of frumenty, a dish made of wheat cakes boiled in milk, with rich spices, being a standing dish in old times for Christmas Eve." Bracebridge Hall, it should be remembered, was in Yorkshire; and it was to the northern counties that the custom of eating this dish at Christmas time was practically confined. A Christmas song of somewhere near a century ago, celebrating the good cheer of the season, chants praises

To the stout sirloin,
And the rich spiced wine,
And the boar's head grimly staring,
To the frumenty,
And the hot mince-pie,
Which all folks were for sharing.

A writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1811 says that in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in those days, feasting began on Christmas Eve. "Every rustic dame," he continues, "produces a cheese preserved for the sacred festival, upon which, before any part of it is tasted, according to an old custom, the origin of which may easily be traced, she with a sharp knife makes rude incisions to represent the cross. With this and furmity made of barley and meal, the cottage affords uninterrupted hospitality." Another Yorkshire writer of some forty years ago gives frumenty, apple-pie, cheese and ginger-bread as the constituents of a Christmas supper; and old-fashioned folk in the great northern county still know Christmas Eve as "Frumity Night," and celebrate it by eating the time-honoured dish.

"Frumenty," or "furmity"—both forms are of almost equal antiquity—is genuine old English fare. More than five hundred years ago a romancer wrote of "frumentee noble"; while the author of one of the quaint fifteenth century books of cookery and etiquette talks of "fatte venesonn with frumenty"—a combination which would hardly appeal to modern palates. Washington Irving describes the Squire's supper dish as made of wheat cakes boiled in milk, with rich spices. The cakes are not essential. The dish is usually described as made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c., to taste. A good authority shows that the preparation of furmity is somewhat elaborate. A quantity of wheat of the best quality, after being thoroughly softened by prolonged steeping in water, is rubbed between cloths or pounded in a mortar, or the like, in order to remove the bran or husk. The grain thus obtained is next boiled slowly, or "cree'd," as they say in the North, until each corn is quite soft and swollen to about double its normal size. Then comes the final process. The "cree'd" wheat is boiled again with milk, raisins, currants, nutmeg, sugar, and any other spice that may be deemed palatable, until the desired degree of consistency is reached, when the furmity is ready for the table.

These details suggest a rather toothsome dish, and it is somewhat to be lamented that so thoroughly English as well as so thoroughly wholesome a preparation should have gone out of fashion. Many rural folk in the North, doubtless, still make and eat furmity at Christmas-tide, as well as at other times of the year, but it has dropped out of the ordinary bill of fare. The "plum porridge" which used to be consumed at Yule-tide all over England in the days before the plum-pudding was perfected, seems to have had something in common with the Christmas furmity of Yorkshire. It contained some of the same ingredients, and was served in the same way. Plum-pudding came in at a comparatively late date.

Although furmity is traditionally a Christmas dish in the North, the warm and spicy compound is well-known at other seasons of the year in many other parts of the country. If the "facetious" Tom Brown may be believed, it was hawked by street-sellers in London two hundred years ago. He says of a certain Bess:—

And one thing more I had forgot,
Hot furmety and rice-milk hot
She never let me want; for why,
It was her trade the same to cry.

Until a much later date it was regularly sold in the autumn at Covent Garden, and could be had at the coffee-houses.

In the west country furmity is well known. Readers of Mr. Thomas Hardy's fine novel, "The Mayor of Casterbridge," will remember that in the scene at the fair with which the book opens, the "furmity-woman" and her wares play a conspicuous part. At fairs and rural junketings of all kinds furmity always used to be a popular dish, and in many districts it was as customarily associated with the Sunday in Mid-Lent, popularly known as "Mothering Sunday," as in the north it was with Christmas Eve. A writer in the "Connoisseur" of 1754 speaks of mince-pies being as "essential to Christmas as pancake to Shrove Tuesday, tansy to Easter, furmity to Mid-Lent Sunday, or goose to Michaelmas Day." Charles Knight, in his account of his own life, says that on the fourth Sunday in Lent he regularly feasted on furmity; and Mrs. Gaskell, in "My Lady Ludlow," describing the quiet, ordered life at that old world mansion, Hanbury Court, tells how Lady Ludlow and her household always had "furmenty on Mothering Sunday."

Various events in the rural year were of old celebrated by feasting on furmity. Farmers on the Lincolnshire wolds provided plenty of "frummaty," as they called it, for the "clippins" or sheep-shearing time, and Aubrey tells us that in the days before the Civil War, "furmetrie" with other good things, accompanied by much strong beer, was always supplied for the sheep-shearing feasts among the peasantry on the Wiltshire and Hampshire Downs. In the Eastern Counties the dish was eaten when the wheat was sown. Old Tusser says—

Wife, sometime this weeke, if the weather hold cleere
An end of wheat-sowing we make for this yeere.
Remember you therefore, though I do it not,
The seedecake, the pasties, and furmentie pot.

Good Friday was also a customary day for the dish, and at the present time in Suffolk plain rice boiled in milk, which looks like a modified kind of furmity, is still often eaten for breakfast on Good Friday.

It is thus evident that furmity has long been a much appreciated delicacy in most parts of England, and although its traditional connection with this or that special season may be fading out of recollection, so that before long the old standing association between furmity and Mothering Sunday or Christmas Eve may be entirely a thing of the past yet the dish will probably continue to be eaten in many country places in Old England, as it is still at the present time by the New England descendants of the first English settlers.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

VENEZUELA.

London, December 19.

It is announced at Washington that the United States will not resist the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, if the Powers in enforcing the blockade recognize that a state of war exists. Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, owing to pressure of work, has instructed Admiral Dewey to send a competent officer to Caracas as Assistant Minister, on board a destroyer, which would serve as a despatch boat in the event of the cable being cut.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Later.

The King's Speech proroguing parliament mentions the agreement with Japan by which, he says, the two governments bound themselves to assist one another in certain eventualities for the defence of their respective interests. His Majesty thinks that the agreement will be to the advantage of both, and that it will conduce to the maintenance of peace in the East. He said that the commercial treaty with China, which promises to secure not only British commerce but also the commerce of the world, affords valuable facilities and advantages. The Treaty also contains some provisions of great value which, unlike others, do not require the assent of other Powers.

FRANCE AND HER CLAIMS.

London, December 20.

France has notified the Powers that any provision for settlement (?) must recognize the preëminence of the French claims.

[This is a puzzle. We know nothing of any French claims pressing for satisfaction.—ED. *J.M.*]

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NATURALIZED JAPANESE.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has delivered judgment upholding the right of British Columbia to exclude naturalized Japanese from the franchise.

[Note—This refers to the now well-known Tommy Homma case.—ED *J.M.*]

VENEZUELA.

President Castro has invested Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, with full powers to effect a settlement. This and other indications seem to show that Venezuela is disposed to yield. The news has been received with satisfaction, in England where the co-operation with Germany is greatly disliked.

The British Government has replied to the American suggestion in the sense that

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it regards arbitration in a manner rendering a satisfactory settlement probable but that England will only deal with America, ignoring President Castro entirely.

Germany and Italy have replied similarly.

Extensive exchange of views regarding the conditions is proceeding among the Powers preparatory to giving a joint reply.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, December 21.

A *communique* published from the Russian Foreign Office declares that the settlement ofthe frontier with Afghanistan was arranged prior to the Boer War. Russia has addressed no request of any sort to Great Britain, but has simply notified her desire and her intention to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan.

THE EMBASSY AT ROME.

Lord Currie, G.C.B. has resigned the embassy at Rome on account of ill-health.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Later.

In spite of the disallowance mentioned on Dec. 16th, 19 Japanese were imprisoned in Vancouver for non-compliance with the educational test. They have since been released at the instance of the Government.

THE CRAWFORD FRAUD.

The whole of the Humbert family concerned in the notorious Crawford fraud have been arrested in Madrid.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

London, December 22.

The Princess of Wales has given birth to a son. Both are doing well.

VENEZUELA.

Great Britain and Germany have proclaimed a blockade, which will not be relaxed until Venezuela has given some guarantee of her *bona fides* and her readiness to satisfy the claims of the Powers.

It has been suggested that President Roosevelt should be arbitrator. The suggestion has been submitted to President Castro, who has accepted it.

Three Venezuelan schooners have been already seized by the British under the blockade.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, December 23.

Marconi has established wireless communication between Cape Breton and Cornwall. A number of inaugural messages have been transmitted, including one from Lord Minto to King Edward.

This is the first time that messages, as distinguished from single letters, have been transmitted.

BRITISH WARSHIP AGROUND.

The British sloop of war *Fantôme*, one of the blockading squadrons, is aground at Baviance in the Orinoco.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

Later.

An earthquake occurred at Albijan on Dec. 17th, by which it is estimated 16,000 houses were destroyed and 2,500 people were killed. The rumblings continue. Excavations in the ruins are proceeding. Despite Government assistance the inhabitants are undergoing the utmost privations.

VENEZUELA.

The Italian third-class cruiser *Giovanni Bausan* has captured a Venezuelan schooner.

VENEZUELA.

London, December 24.

The *Gazette* issued at Trinidad contains the official declaration of war against Venezuela. It is formally intended to legalise the blockade.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Winchester.

A EUROPEAN SCANDAL.

A sensation has been caused in Dresden by the official announcement that the Crown Princess of Saxony secretly fled abroad on Dec. 11th. She is supposed to have been in a morbid state of mental excitement, and to have gone to Geneva. The cause is attributed to family differences.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE HUMBERTS.

Saigon, December 23.

The newspapers make long comments on the arrest of the Humbert family. The latter are to arrive in Paris this week. Nothing has been discovered in their house at Madrid except some jewels and a few thousands of francs.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Japanese Representative in Mexico telegraphs that the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted the Budget to the Chamber on the 16th instant, aud that a long speech made by him on that occasion seemed to indicate that Mexico has not at present any intention of adopting the gold standard.

VENEZUELA.

It ls telegraphed from Venezuela that a blockade of that country's ports was established by Great Britain and Germany on the 20th instant.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

A part of the German garrison left Shanghai on the 20th instant; the whole of the British garrison was withdrawn on the 22nd, and the French garrison will follow soon.

CANADA AND IMMIGRATION.

Montreal, December 15.

The Immigration Regulations enacted by the Legislature of British Columbia on the 21st of June, together with the Industries Regulations—these two sets of Regulations are approximately the same as those which the Canadian Government refused to sanction in September of last year—and the Coal Mine Regulations, which closely resemble those that became inoperative some years ago owing to a decision of the English Privy Council, have been disapproved by the Governor-general of Canada.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Saigon, December 21.

The registered mariners at Marseilles have resumed work, and the service of steamers has become normal.

THE HUMBERT FRAUDS.

Saigon, December 22.

All the members of the Humbert de Rignac family have been arrested at Madrid, where they have been living since May 9th last. They have been placed at the disposition of the French Embassy.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE INCREASE IN THE JAPANESE FLEET.

London, December 16.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent remarks that the Russian service journals are pressing upon the Government the absolute incumbency of creating a Pacific fleet able to prevent Japan from establishing her naval supremacy in the Far East. The steady increase in the Japanese fleet is viewed at St. Petersburg with serious misgivings.

INDO-CHINA.

London, December 22.

The appointment of Consul Hardouin as general Secretary to the Indo-China Government is regarded as indicating renewed efforts to promote trade and political relations with Hunnan and Kwangsi.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

London, December 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

[The Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C., D.D., LL.D., was born in the Ionian Islands in 1821. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1896.]

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

VENEZUELA AND THE POWERS.

London, December 17.

The United States Government has drawn the attention of the allied Powers to the arbitration proposed by the Venezuelan Republic. The Italian Government forwarded an ultimatum yesterday, demanding £120,000 damages from Venezuela. The Italian Minister quitted Caracas to-day.

During the bombardment of Puerto Cabello, the *Charybdis* received a shot in the bow and the *Vineta* also received two shots. It is rumoured that a German officer was killed in the engagement. The United States Squadron commanded by Admiral Dewey is at Puerto Rico.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

London, December 18.

According to an announcement made at Caracas, it has been decided to submit the controversy to arbitration and preparations are being made accordingly. The Venezuelan Government is reported to have proposed Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister, as arbitrator.

The blockade of the Venezuelan Coast is enforced only against Venezuelan vessels.

IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nineteen Japanese have been prosecuted at New Westminster, British Columbia, for contravention of the Immigrants' Regulations.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Parliament has been prorogued. The Royal speech was optimistic with regard to the advantages of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM IN THE STRAITS.

Shanghai, December 19.

The Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce has consented to the proposal for the adoption of the gold standard in the Straits Settlements.

The Penang Chamber of Commerce has also unanimously passed the resolution favouring its adoption.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, December 20.

A statement appears in the *Novoe Vremya* to the effect that Russia has intimated to the British Government its desire to open direct intercourse with Afganistan.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

The interested powers have consented to submit the Venezuelan Affair to arbitration in accordance with the proposal of the United States.

The blockade of the coast is to be enforced from this evening.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, December 20.

About 300 German soldiers left here this morning. The British troops are to leave by the *Clive* next Monday, and the French troops will leave for Kwangchao Bay on the 24th or the 25th inst.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM AT HONG-KONG.

The committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will meet on Tuesday to discuss matters relating to the adoption of the gold standard system in the colony, when it is expected they will announce the undesirability of altering the present monetary system unless the Chinese Government alters its system. A gene-

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ral meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question will therefore not take place.

INCREASE IN CABLE CHARGES.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company has raised its charges 70 cents per word.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, December 22.

At the celebration in honour of the opening of wireless telegraphic communication between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, Mr. Marconi announced that telegrams sent by the Governor-General of Canada had been received by King Edward and the King of Italy.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

A rumour is current that President Castro has been taken ill. President Roosevelt has been requested to arbitrate between the Powers concerned with regard to the Venezuelan trouble, but it is not yet certain whether he will comply with the request or not.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, December 15.

The declaration of war by Venezuela is expected to be made public to-morrow by England and Germany. The Italian men-of-war are in alliance.

The British and German fleets succeeded in seizing Puerto Cabello. The report of a claim made to Venezuela by Germany individually is untrue.

The American Ministers to England and Germany have suggested to both governments intervention. It seems however that America does not involve herself closely in the matter.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Count von Bulow is blamed by the Liberal newspapers for his action with regard to the Tariff Bill. The German Emperor, on the contrary, conferred on him the decoration of the Hohenzollern Family Order. He also received from the King of Saxony a telegram of congratulation upon the passage of the Bill.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

The German Minister to Peking had audience with the Pope on his way back to Germany.

GENEROSITY OF THE KRUPPS.

Owing to the wishes of the late Herr Krupp's family, the prosecution of the men who accused the late Herr Krupp has been stopped.

FLOOD IN ITALY.

It is reported that great inundations have taken place in Italy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

London, December 18.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Premier, speaking in the House of Commons, in reply to a question of a member, announced that the dispute between England and Venezuela has resulted in a state of war being declared; if this had not been declared it would have been impossible to have seized the Venezuelan warships or to blockade the harbours. Asked if the Government has agreed to exclude the U.S. warships from the provisions of the blockade, Mr. Balfour replied that no necessity existed to consult with neutral Powers in the matter.

London, December 19.

The Venezuelan Government is awaiting the U.S. Government's reply whether it will undertake the arbitration; if the U.S. accepts, Mr. Bowen is expected to go to Washington.

ITALY AND THE RED SEA.

The Italian Parliament has rejected a motion, brought forward by the Republicans, to withdraw troops from the Red Sea littoral.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

London, December 20.

General Den Bear, of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, has given his opinion on the advisability of making a treaty of alliance between Holland and Belgium. His opinion, it is said, is not only welcomed in Dutch Government circles, but is cordially supported by Queen Wilhelmina.

VENEZUELA.

Berlin, December 20.

England and Germany have refused the request of the Venezuelan President to arbitrate the present dispute. The offer of arbitration by the U. S. Government, is still under consideration, but meanwhile the blockade continues.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

The Diet of the German Confederated States has received the Customs Duty Bill which recently passed the Imperial Diet. The Government is prepared to open negotiations for the revision of commercial treaties with every country in the new year, but has no intention of abandoning its position.

RUSSIA AND THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

From fear of an uprising in the new year the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is now paying visits to the capitals of Bulgaria, Servia and Austria.

THE VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

A blockade, similar to open war, has been declared against Venezuela by England, Germany, and Italy.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

RECALCITRANT VENEZUELA.

London, December 16.

In the House of Commons, during a debate on the Venezuelan question, Lord Cranborne said that the attitude of the United States was reasonable and sensible. It was recognised there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine and that we were absolutely driven to the course adopted. The whole coast would be blockaded if Venezuela continued to be unyielding. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman complained that we were bound hand and foot to Germany, of whose claims the House of Commons was unaware.

London, December 17.

The German man-of-war *Panther* has gone to Maracaibo to capture the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet.

Venezuela has replied to the Italian note, which is not an ultimatium, in the same terms as to England. The Italian Minister is at Caracas.

London, December 18.

A series of questions were addressed to Mr. Balfour in the House and elicited replies, implying that the Government regards a state of war as existing with Venezuela.

Mr. Balfour remarked that without a state of war you cannot seize vessels and added that if necessary the fleet would blockade the coast.

Mr. Healy asked whether the United States Government assented to the exculsion of its vessels by the blockade. To this Mr. Balfour replied that neutral Powers are not consulted when a state of war exists.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SWORDSMEN.

London December 19.

A duel has taken place at Nice between two famous Italian fencers, Messrs, Vega and Pessina, and two Frenchman, Messrs. Kirchoffer and Merignac. Both the Italians were wounded.

THE PROGRESS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, December 17.

Mr. Chamberlain has visited Nair Obi, and witnessed a war dance of the Masai.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ANDIJAN.

London viâ Bombay, December 18.

The towu of Andijan in Ferghana (Turkestan) was destroyed by an earthquake yesterday morning. The loss of life is at present unknown.

[Andijan is a town in the southern part of Turkestan, close to a branch of the Syr Daria. Its popûlation, according to the "Statesman's Year-Book" was 45,680.]

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that he could see no reason to defer the ratification of the Sugar Convention. We shall ratify it on the distinct understanding that it rests only with us to penalise our colonies. We should regret the granting of bounties by our colonies, but we should not penalise them.

EVACUATION EXTRAORDINARY.

London via Bombay, December 17

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Russia is establishing her own Customs and postal service in Manchuria, independently of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London, December 30.

The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce in a strong letter to the Government demands the enforcement of the law against the naval reservists whom it characterises as deserters.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE SITUATION.

At the dinner of the Union Club, Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary deprecated inveterate antipathies. He was glad that German and British sailors were acting side by side. He regretfully denied the imaginative statement that every difficulty between France and Great Britain was on the eye of settlement; but such reports, he said, indicated that the wind of public feeling was blowing in the right direction. He added that Italy is giving us invaluable facilities in Somaliland.

CHRISTMAS FARE FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

London, December 15.

Her Majesty the Queen will give a Christmas Dinner to the widows and orphans of London soldiers and sailors who died in the Transvaal war.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

In was only by the help of the new rules of procedure in the Reichstag, permitting the voting of the whole Tariff *en bloc*, that the Bill could be carried. The Socialist member, Herr Antreck, spoke eight hours in the debate.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, December 15.

It is expected that Germany and Great Britain will to-morrow officially declare the blockade against Venezuela. Most likely also Italian men-of-war will take part. The bombardment of Puerto Cabello by S.M.S. *Vineta* and H.M.S. *Charybdis* has had a very wholesome effect and, before all, proved that the report, according to which strong measures against Venezuela had been demanded by Germany alone, is untrue. Likewise all reports relating to interventions between Germany and Great Britain, and Venezuela, are absolutely unfounded. The only fact is that the American Ambassadors in Berlin and London have communicated the wishes of the Venezuelan Government regarding settlement of the matter by arbitration. The Washington Government is keeping aback in every way.

The attacks of the Liberal Press against Count Bülow, made in consequence of the latter's measures about the tariff bill, have had the only effect that H. M. the Emperor has conferred upon him the chain of the Hohenzollern Hausorden, Count Bülow having declined a higher distinction. The King of Saxony has also sent his congratulations on the occasion of the latter's success in the tariff question.

The German Minister in Peking, Dr. von Mumm, has been received in audience by the Pope.

The well-known ship-owner Andreas Rickmers, of Bremen, has died.

According to the request of the Krupp family the proceedings on account of the slanders against the late Mr. Krupp have been discontinued by the Attorney-General.

Large inundations are reported from Italy.

Berlin, December 17.

The Macedonian question has reached a new stage. Count Lamsdorff is going to Belgrade, Sofia, and Vienna in order to confer personally with the Governments interested in the matter.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The following telegram, from Washington on Nov. 25th gives the latest news about the Panama Canal negotiations:

At to-day's Cabinet meeting, Secretary Hay presented the subject of the Panama Canal negotiations, but was not able to report any progress during the past week. In fact it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and that, while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed, the Colombian Minister here, Senor Concha, has distinctly informed the State Department that he cannot, on behalf of his Government, accept the last proposition of the United States as the basis of a Canal Treaty. The State Department has already let it be known that it has come to the end of its concessions, so the chances of a renewal of the negotiations in the near future are not very bright.

One of the statements of fact in connection with the Panama route for the canal which has been brought to the attention of the State Department is that the original canal concession will expire in 1904, and it has been suggested that the Colombian Government has that fact in mind and is disposed to refrain from making a treaty now, in the expectation that the franchise will lapse and it thus may be in a position to build the canal itself, or to sell a new concession. Such a course would raise a very serious question before the Colombian Government, the Panama Canal Company, the French Government, and the Government of the United States as to whether or not a supplementary decree, extending the concession ten years from 1904, was valid.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 1	F. Dec. 26
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia 2	Sa. Dec. 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 3	Tu Dec. 30
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 4	F. Jan. 2
Europe	N. D Lloyd	Prinzess Irene	Sa. Jan. 3
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	Tu. Jan. 6
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 5	W. Jan. 7
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 6	Th Jan. 8
Hongkong	T. K. K	H'kong Maru	F. Jan. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Jan. 9
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 12
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th Jan. 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Jan. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	W Jan. 28

1 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
2 Left Tacoma, Wash., on the 8th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 16th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst
6 Left Hongkong on the 2 rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 27
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K	Kawachi Maru	Sa Dec 27
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Sa Dec 27
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Su. Dec 28
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	Tu. Dec 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W Dec. 31
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	W. Dec. 31
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Laos	Th. Jan. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Jan. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	F. Jan. 9
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa Jan. 10
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Jan. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co	Em. of India	M. Jan. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	F. Jan. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Jan. 17
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu Jan. 20
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co	Em. of China	F. Jan. 23
Hongkong	C P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Jan. 29

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Dec. 13th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,939,645
Amount of convertible notes issued	196,955,022
Government deposits	18,720,615
General deposits	10,557,964
Exchange liability	17,303
Total	274,170,551

CR.	
Discount notes	19,157,405
Foreign discount notes	12,903,197
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary ,, ,,	28,000,000
General loans	34,390,087
Exchange liability	5,133,170
Government bonds	49,737,210
Property	2,739,914
Bullion and Specie	100,169,560
Total	274,170,551

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week :—

Amount of convertible notes	195,226,384
Bullion and Specie :—	
Gold	97,501,087
Silver	—
Total	97,501,087
Securities :—	
Government bonds	28,284,493
Finance Department notes	2,232,233
Government notes	50,000,000
Security notes	2,264,676
Commercial notes	14,843,895
Total	97,725,297

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	1,768,301	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	65,225	—
Government deposits	—	304,600
General deposits	—	131,737

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Cheltenham, British steamer, 2,415, Prophy, 18th Dec.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hindustan, British steamer, 2,389, F. Littlehales, 19th Dec.,—New York via ports, and Moji, 16th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 19th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, 13th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 19th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 19th Dec.,—Australia via ports, and Moji, 17th Dec., General.—Cornes & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 20th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 2nd Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, Y. Tamuke, 20th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimizdu, 20th Dec.,—Tzu, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 20th Dec.,--Yokkaichi, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 20th Dec.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer 1,673, J. Arakawa, 20th Dec.,—Kobe, 18th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, R. Glegg, 20th Dec., Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, C. Polack, 20th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 19th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Benledi, British steamer, 1,481, David Clark, 21st Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th Dec., General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakanoura Maaru, Japanese steamer 1,556, K. Nobeta, 21st Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 21st Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 22nd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 3rd Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 22nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Soongari, Russian steamer, 815, Kastyurine, 22nd Dec.,—Hongkong, General—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Muke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 23rd Dec.,—Kobe, 21st Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Laos, French steamer, 2,331, Flandin, 24th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, W. Hunter, 24th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 24th Dec.,—Muroran, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 19th Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails & General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,830, T. Tibbals, 20th Dec.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 20th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 20th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

General Alava (4 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,230, Lieut. H. A. Field, 20th Dec.,—Manila, P.I.

Prima, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Mayer, 21st Dec.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Captain.

Oregon (16 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W. T. Burwell, 21st Dec.,—Uraga.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 21st Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 21st Dec.,—Yokkaichi via Tsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 21st Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 21st Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, H. N. Vyvyan, 22nd Dec.,—Kuse via Uraga, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 22nd Dec.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, J. Arakawa, 22nd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 22nd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, Y. Tamuke, 22nd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 23rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Benledi, British steamer, 1,481, David Clark, 23rd Dec.,—Moji via Kobe, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 23rd Dec.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1.881, R. Glegg, 23rd Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 23rd Dec.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bombay, British steamer, 2,048, H. S. Bradshaw, 23rd Dec.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 23rd Dec.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 23rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 23rd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 24th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Repton, British steamer, 1,852, W. R. Peacock, 24th Dec.,—Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hindustan, British steamer, 2,389, F. Littlehales, 24th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Com. Murakami in cabin; Mr. T. Yamazaki and 2 Chinese in second class; 32 passengers in steerage.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs. W. J. Holm, child and amah, Miss A. Blumenfeld, Mr. W. J. Copmann, Mrs. W. Hutton Potts, Miss K. Hutton Potts, Master G. A. Hutton Potts, Miss C. Daisy Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. de Souza, Mr. W. Massy Royds, Insp. Herndon, Mr. H. H. Collaway, Mr. H. Horne, Capt. and Mrs. Jaeger, Mr. W. Daniels, Major Mueller, Dr. Forke, Mrs. S. Smith and servant, Miss Mendelson, Mr. H. Liesegang, Mr. M. Stempel, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite and child, Miss Langton, Rev. and Mrs. Buncombe and child, Mr. M. Murakami, Mr. O. Scheerer and child, Mr. W. W. Chuji, Mr. Mechnowsky, Mr. E. Visi, and Mr. and Mrs. Costenoble, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. G. Arone, and Mr. T. Otaka, in cabin; 176 Japanese, and 48 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. H. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. H. H. Cooke, Mr. W. Flehinghaus, Rev. E. Bell, Prof. P. Gerhard, Mrs. P. Gerhard, Rev. C. A. Logan, Mrs. C. A. Logan, Miss J. Logan, Mr. A. L. Tuska, Mr. K. Okura, Mr. T. Tanimoto, Rev. J. M. Stick, Mrs. J. M. Stick, Mr. J. Z. Speer, Mrs. J. Z. Speer, Mr. C. Heyman, Rev. C. D. Fisher, Mrs. C. D. Fisher, Mr. Hsu Chao, Mr. Hsu Chao, Jr., Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. H. R. Porter, Mr. T. Kawada, Mr. G. M. Hawley, Mrs. G. M. Hawley, Mr. R. D. Dunlop, Miss E. Talcott, Mrs. S. T. Fisher, Mr. J. M. Lucy, Mr. Rinne, and Mrs. H. Rinne, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. James Robertson, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss B. Boardman, Miss Bella Smith, Rev. Amos Goddard, Mrs. S. A. Sykes, and Miss H. Sykes, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. L. Kidston, Mr. W. E. Dibrell, Mr. H. F. Flynn, Mr. A. J. Gies, Mr. L. Yam San, Mrs. Yam San, Miss F. Yam San, Mr. E. J. Martin, Mrs. O. Key, Mr. James Key, Mr. H. S. Landor, and Mr. C. W. Callaghan, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. Komor, Mr. Stewart Rhodes, U.S.N., Mr. A. Whipkey, Com. C. Roheer, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. F. H. Connelly, Mr. W. Malone, Mr. B. Rasiecki, Mr. O. L. Johnson, Mr. T. D. McKay, and Mr. A. Dallmier, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Frank S. Clarke, Mr. A. S. Salkey, Mrs. A. S.

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Salkey, Mr. N. Cohn, Mrs. N. Cohn, Mrs. M. A. Kendel, Mr. F. C. Hubbell, Mr. S. D. Poole, Mr. T. S. O'Leary, U.S.N., Mr. E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., Mr. E. H. Low, and Mr. Fung Kang, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, for Australia via ports :—Mr. R. Toyokawa, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Gibbens, Mr. J. Loysaga, Mr. E. J. Wahgenheim, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. H. Percival, Mr. N. Takaoka and Mr. Y. Matsuyama in cabin ; Mr. M. Takesaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nakamura. Mr. P. Merio and Mr. Y. Ando in second class ; 33 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. W. F. Barnes, Miss E. Broadman, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. C. W. Callaghan, Mr. W. C. Dibrell, Mr. H. T. Flynn, Mr. A. J. Gies, Mrs. J. S. Happer, Mrs. O. Key and infant, Mr. R. Logan Kidston, Mr. H. S. Landor, Rev. W. B. Langsdorf, Mrs. W. B. Langsdorf, Mrs. W. Langsdorf, Mr. C. A. Logan, Mrs. C. A. Logan and infant, Mr. B. J. Martin, Rev. H. W. Myers, Mr. Jas. Robertson, Mr. J. E. Rollins and servant, Mr. Rygeoff, Mrs. Rygeoff and governess, Miss Rygeoff, Mr. L. Yam San, Mrs. L. Yam San and child, Miss Belle Smith, Mrs. S. A. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mr. W. H. C. Whighan, and Lieut. U. E. Wood, U.S.N., in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. L. Barmont, Mr. F. F. Bishop, Mrs. F. F. Bishop, Mrs. A. E. Buck, Mr. Frank. S. Clarke, Mr. N. Cohn, Mrs. N. Cohn, Mr. E. Ellis, Mr. Arthur Flinn, Dr. Geo. E. H. Harmon, U.S.N., Mr. F. C. Hubbell, Mr. K. Imaizumi, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Jaeger, Mrs. C. H. Jaeger, Mr. Fung Kang, Mrs. M. A. Kendel, Miss W. Kimball, Mr. J. Kikuchi, Mr. E. H. Low, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. J. Mendelson, Capt. H. L. E. Meyer, Mr. W. H. Meyer, Mr. S. Minegishi, Mrs. L. J. Morris, Paymaster T. S. O'Leary, U.S.N., Mr. S. D. Poole, Mr. Andrew Reid, Com. C. Bohrer, U.S.N., Dr. J. C. Rosenbleuth, U.S.N., Mr. A. S. Salkey, Mrs. A. S. Salkey, Mr. C. B. Scheldecker, Mr. C. Schlessinger, Mrs. C. Schlessinger, Dr. J. S. Taylor, U.S.N., Mrs. J. S. Taylor and infant, Paymaster E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., Mrs. E. Hope Walter, and Major O. E. Wood, U.S.A., in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for London via ports :—Raw silk for Europe, 308 bales ; Waste Silk 298 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Practically nothing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8¼ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 4.00
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches...	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in....	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	145.00 to 155.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles...	150.00 to 160.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	165.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	228.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	278.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100 ,Gassed	400.00 to 420.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	29.00 to 30.00
Indian Broach...	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

Still a very small business.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.60 to 4.80
Sheet Iron...	4.80 to 7.10
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.60
Tin Plates, per box...	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (⅝ to 1½ inch)	5.10 to 6.05

KEROSENE.

There is no change to report.

American	$2.66
Russian	2.53
Langkat	2.47½

SUGAR.

The market remains unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.10 to 5.65
Brown Manila...	5.20 to 6.55
Brown Daitong	4.65 to 6.50
Brown Canton...	6.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang...	6.70 to 7.50
White Refined...	8.80 to 10.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Holders of raw silk have been very strong and prices have slightly advanced. This has to some extent checked purchases and settlements are not so large as in the previous week. Probably there may be a little ease during the last few days of the year, for holders will require money as usual for the O-misoka.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	990 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 2	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 3	930 to 940
Kakedas—Extra	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 1	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1½...	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2½...	870 to 880

WASTE SILK.

Business in Waste Silk continues on a moderate scale with prices well maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	170 to 180
Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	150 to 155
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	130 to 135
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good...	65 to 70
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	55 to 60

TEA.

There is little or no business.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	46 & upward.
Choice	43 to 45
Finest	41 to 42
Fine...	36 to 40
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	30 to 32
Good Common	27 to 29
Common...	23 to 26

MARUSE SHOTEN.

Telephone No. 1166.

RICE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 76, MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Yokohama, December 24.

RICE QUOTATIONS, PER TEN KOKU.

MORNING.

	December.	January.	February.
1st Meeting.....	—	..... 139.70	..... 141.10
2nd Meeting	—	..... 139.65	..... 140.95
3rd Meeting	—	..... 139.60	..... 140.85
4th Meeting	—	..... 139.45	..... 140.65
5th Meeting	—	..... —	..... —

AFTERNOON.

	December.	January.	February.
1st Meeting.....	—	..... 139 45	..... 140.55
2nd Meeting	—	..... 139.30	..... 140.50
3rd Meeting	—	..... —	..... 140.60
4th Meeting	—	..... 139.15	..... 140.40

MORNING. Dec.	MORNING. Jan.	STOCK QUOTATION.	AFTERNOON. Dec.	AFTERNOON. Jan.
78.20	76.10	Nippon Railway ...	78.20	76.10
59.90	60.05	Sanyo Railway	—	60.00
83.50	81.35	Tanko Railway.....	—	81.75
59.20	59.70	Kiushiu Railway ...	—	59.70
46.70	47.10	Kansai Railway ...	—	47.20
21.80	20.45	Kioto Railway	—	20.50
—	—	Tokio El'tric R'way	—	112.80
82.40	83 00	Nippon Yusen	—	83.45
32.70	33.00	Toyo Kisen	—	33.30
155.20	156.70	Tokio Stock Ex. ...	—	160.30

We represent reliable Brokers of the Exchanges. Bona-fide members of the Tokyo Rice and Stock Exchanges, whose standing can be obtained from the Bank of Japan. Orders for purchases and sales in above Exchange will be promptly attended to. All particulars can be had upon application.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 24.

Debentures wanted. Grand Hotels are wanted. Club Hotels are offering. Breweries are offering at quotation for cash.

Stock.	No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	10	17,380.25	31.5.1902	115 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	15	R've 60,000.00	31.3.1902	135 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited.....	2,500	100	9	21,427.87	½ 30.6.1902	255 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	4	5,907.16	½ 30.9.1902	80 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Limited :—						
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	R've 31,570.75	y'r 31.8.1902	475 Nominal
do do Ordinary	1,490	50	6	...	...	70 Nominal
do do Preference.....	750	50	8	...	...	Nominal
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	...	1,423.16	½ 30.6.1902	50 W.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	240 B.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	7%	...	y'r 30.6.1902	8¼ N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	60 S.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd...	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	5 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	4,099.57	½ 31.12.1901	45 N.

Debenture Loans.	Account of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
					Yen.
Japan Brewery Company, Limited	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	105½ B.
Oriental Hotel, Limited, First Issue.....	75,000	100	7 per cent	1 Jan. and 1 July	105½ B.
do. Second Issue...	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	102 N.
Brett & Company, Limited	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 N.
Yokohama United Club.....	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec	105¼ B.
Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	170,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	Nominal

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A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 24.

Club Hotels, sellers at *yen* 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers offer *yen* 70. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 55. Y. U. Club and Brewery debentures are wanted. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 115. Kirin Breweries sellers at *yen* 135.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	115 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Sales.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	70 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	55 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	135 Sellers.

Telephone No. 323

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 24.

London silver 1/8 lower and China sterling quotations 1/8 lower have caused local rates on China to rule higher but all other rates are steady. The Foreign Banks will be closed during the next two days for X'mas.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 11/16 @ 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2 0 3/4 @ 13/16
— — 4 months' sight	2 0 15/16 @ 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	259
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— — 6 months' sight	266
Hongkong—Bank sight	22°/₀ dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	24°/₀ dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	92 1/4*
— Private 10 days' sight	94 1/4*
India—Bank sight	154
— Private 30 days' sight	157
America—Bank sight	50 @ 1/4
— Private 30 days' sigh	51
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	210 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	215 1/2 @ 16
Bar Silver (London)	22 5/16

* Nominal.

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August 16th, 1902. 13.

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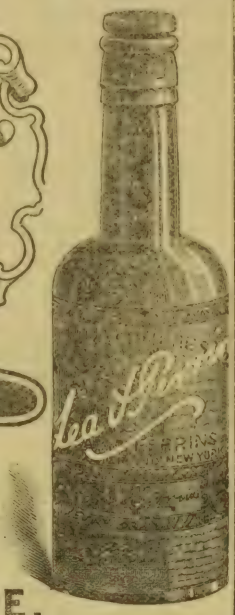
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